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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

SALVADOR MAGALLON, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, Plaintiff, vs. SEQUENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC, an Oregon limited liability company; CRIMSON RENEWABLE ENERGY HOLDINGS, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company; CRIMSON RENEWABLE ENERGY, LLC, a California limited liability company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, Defendants.	Case No.: C24-00143 <u>CLASS ACTION</u> <u>Assigned for All Purposes To:</u> Honorable Benjamin T. Reyes II Department: 16 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT** *[filed concurrently with Plaintiff's Notice of Motion and Motion; Declarations of Enoch J. Kim, Jodey Lawrence, and Salvador Magallon; and [Proposed] Order]* Date: Time: Dept.: 16 Original Complaint Filed: January 18, 2024 First Amended Complaint Filed: March 25, 2024 Trial Date: None Set

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I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Salvador Magallon ("Plaintiff") seeks preliminary approval of a putative class and representative action settlement with Defendant Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC[1] ("Defendant") (Plaintiff and Defendant collectively referred to herein as "the Parties") on behalf of themselves and a proposed class of (1) non-exempt employees who were employed by Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC in the State of California, from January 1, 2024 to August 10, 2025; and (2) non-exempt employees who were employed by SeQuential Environmental Services, LLC (and now known as Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC) in the State of California during the Class Period from January 18, 2020 to August 10, 2025 ("Class" or "Class Members"). After participating in mediation, the Parties reached a settlement in the gross amount of $555,000.00 to resolve the foregoing action, subject to this Court's final approval.

Pursuant to California Rules of Court 3.769(d) and (e), Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant preliminary approval of the proposed settlement agreement between the Parties, the terms of which are set forth in the Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Settlement Agreement" or "Settlement"). (*See* Declaration of Enoch J. Kim ("Kim Decl."), **Exhibit 1**). The Settlement Agreement was reached after the Parties engaged in informal discovery and investigation, participated in mediation with a skilled mediator, and negotiated at arms-length through experienced counsel on both sides.

As discussed below, the proposed Settlement Agreement satisfies all criteria for preliminary approval under California law, falls well within the range of reasonableness, and is in the best interests of the Class. Accordingly, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court: (1) grant preliminary approval of the Settlement; (2) conditionally grant certification of the proposed Class solely for the purposes of Settlement, (3) approve the appointment of Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions ("Phoenix") as the Administrator, (4) authorize the Administrator to send the Court Approved Notice of Class Action Settlement and Hearing Date for Final Court Approval

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[1] As of January 1, 2024, named Defendant Sequential Environmental Services, LLC merged into Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC and thereafter ceased to exist as a legal entity. Sequential Environmental Services, LLC is now known as Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC.

("Class Notice"), attached to the Settlement Agreement as Exhibit A, to the Class Members, (5) appoint Plaintiff as the Class Representative and Plaintiff's Counsel as Class Counsel for settlement purposes only, (6) and schedule a final fairness and approval of settlement hearing.

II. STATUS OF THE LITIGATION

A. Procedural History

On January 18, 2024, Plaintiff commenced a Class Action by filing a Complaint alleging causes of action against named Defendant Sequential Environmental Services, LLC, named Defendant Crimson Renewable Energy Holdings, LLC, and named Defendant Crimson Renewable Energy, LLC for (1) Failure to Pay Minimum Wages; (2) Failure to Pay Wages and Overtime Under Labor Code § 510; (3) Meal-Period Liability Under Labor Code § 226.7; (4) Rest-Break Liability Under Labor Code § 226.7; (5) Failure to Pay Vacation Wages; (6) Failure to Comply with Labor Code §§ 245 *et seq*. and 246; (7) Reimbursement of Necessary Expenditures Under Labor Code § 2802; (8) Violation of Labor Code § 226(a); (9) Failure to Keep Required Payroll Records Under Labor Code §§ 1174 and 1174.5; (10) Penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 203; and (l1) Violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq*. (the "Action"). (Kim Decl., ¶ 3.)

Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Defendant and California's Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") by sending his PAGA Notice on January 18, 2024 (LWDA-CM-1005851-24). (Kim Decl., ¶ 4.) On February 22, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Request for Dismissal of Crimson Renewable Energy Holdings, LLC and Crimson Renewable Energy, LLC, which was granted by the Court on February 23, 2024. (*Id*.) Plaintiff subsequently filed his First Amended Complaint, which adds a twelfth cause of action for Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, *et seq*. on March 25, 2024 ("Operative Complaint"). (*Id*.) On July 31, 2025, Plaintiff filed an Amendment to Complaint Naming Doe 1, Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. (*Id*.) Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd.(a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Defendant and the LWDA by sending his amended PAGA Notice on October 1, 2025 (LWDA-CM-1005851-24), which removed named Defendants Crimson Renewable Energy Holdings, LLC and Crimson Renewable Energy, LLC and added Defendant Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC. (*Id*.)

Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to pay all wages due by requiring Class Members to work off the clock, failed to provide meal and rest breaks and premium wages for non-compliant meal and rest breaks, failed to furnish accurate wage statements, failed to timely pay wages including final wages, failed to pay vacation wages, failed to provide paid sick pay, failed to keep required payroll records, and failed to reimburse necessary business expenses. (Kim Decl., ¶ 5.)

Defendant denies any liability and maintains that its policies and practices fully comply with the California Labor Code. (*Id.*) Defendant contends Plaintiff and Class Members were fully compensated for all of the time they actually worked, including any overtime; were permitted timely and duty-free meal and rest breaks; and that Plaintiff's claims are not suited for class treatment because individual inquiries would be needed to assess the merits of each claim. (*Id.*)

B. Investigation

Before filing the lawsuit, Class Counsel conducted a thorough investigation and researched the facts and circumstances underlying the pertinent issues and applicable law. (Kim Decl., ¶ 6.) This required thorough discussions and interviews between Class Counsel and Plaintiff, in addition to the above-described research into the various legal issues involved in the case. After filing the lawsuit, Class Counsel conducted a thorough investigation of the facts and claims giving rise to the action, including (1) meeting and conferring with defense counsel and conducting informal discovery; (2) reviewing and analyzing records and data, as well as employment-related policies; (3) reviewing Plaintiff's personnel files and other documentation; (4) interviewing Plaintiff regarding Defendant's policies and workplace; (5) researching the applicable law and potential defenses; (6) constructing damage models based on interpretations of California law and the facts and numbers provided by Defendant; and (7) reviewing information provided by Defendant in response to informal discovery and in advance of the mediation. (*Id.*) The Parties conducted their own evaluations of the potential recoveries based on the claims alleged in the Action, including consulting experts. (*Id.*)

Defendant, for its part, vigorously contested liability, the amount of claimed damages, and the propriety of class certification. (Kim Decl., ¶ 7.) After analyzing the relevant documents and other gathered data, Class Counsel believed that this case was appropriate for resolution via mediation. (*Id.*) Given the high level of risk present for both sides, the Parties elected to mediate

Plaintiff's claims and explore the possibility of settlement. (*Id.*)

C. Settlement Efforts

On June 6, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation with mediator Daniel Turner, Esq., a respected and highly experienced mediator in wage and hour class actions, and the Parties were able to reach an agreement on general settlement terms. (Kim Decl., ¶ 8.) During mediation, counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant discussed all aspects of the case, including the risks of litigation and the risks to both Parties of proceeding with a class certification motion, as well as the law on unpaid wages, meal periods, rest periods, reimbursements, vacation pay, sick pay, wage statements, and final pay. (*Id.*) Following a full day of mediation, the Parties agreed to general settlement terms to resolve the lawsuit. (*Id.*) The Parties continued to work together negotiating the long form settlement terms following mediation, as set forth in the Settlement Agreement. (*Id.*)

Based on their own independent investigations and evaluations, Class Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement with Defendant for the consideration and terms set forth herein, considering the representative and class claims, and the risk of loss, is fair, reasonable, and adequate. (*Id*. at ¶ 9.) Class Counsel is also of the opinion that the total consideration and payment set forth in this Settlement Agreement is adequate in light of the uncertainties surrounding the risk of further litigation, the possibility of losing class certification, that the PAGA claim could be deemed unmanageable, and the defenses that Defendant has asserted and/or could assert as to the substantive merit of the claims. (*Id.*) Based on the settlement negotiations, which were extensive and conducted in good faith and at arm's length between attorneys with substantial experience litigating wage and hour class action cases, the Settlement was the product of a non-collusive settlement process and compromises in the interest of reaching a full and complete settlement. (*Id.*) As a result, Class Counsel has determined that the Settlement is in the best interests of the Class. (*Id.*)

III. SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

Under the terms of the proposed Settlement Agreement, Defendant has agreed to pay $555,000.00 ("Gross Settlement Amount" or "GSA") on a non-reversionary basis to settle and release all claims alleged and claims that could have been pled arising out of the same operative facts in Plaintiff's Operative Complaint, and from all claims for PAGA penalties that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, arising out of the same operative facts in the Operative Complaint and the PAGA Notices on behalf of the proposed Class. (Kim Decl., ¶ 10, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 1.22, 5.2, 5.3.) The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment (*Id*. at ¶¶ 3.2.1–3.2.5.) The Gross Settlement Amount does not include the employer's share of payroll taxes, which will be paid by Defendant in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. (*Id*. at ¶ 3.1.)

Based on its current records, Defendant estimates that, as of April 10, 2025, (1) there are approximately 166 Class Members and approximately 18,612 total workweeks from January 18, 2020 to April 10, 2025 and (2) there were approximately 108 Aggrieved Employees who worked approximately 6,897 Pay Periods from January 18, 2023 to April 10, 2025. (*Id*. at ¶ 8.) If the number of Workweeks encompassed within the Class Period exceeds 18,762 (the approximated number of total Workweeks provided to the Parties at mediation) by more than 10%, (i.e., more than an additional 1,876.20 Workweeks, meaning if the Workweeks are more than 20,638.20 [10% of 18,762 = 1,876.20. 1,876.20 + 18,762 = 20,638.20]), then Defendant shall have the option to either: (i) increase the GSA on a proportional basis above 10% (i.e., if there is an 11% increase in the number of workweeks during the Class Period, Defendant agrees to increase the GSA by 1%); or (ii) elect to end the Class Period on the date that the number of Workweeks reaches 20,638.20 Workweeks (1,876.20 + 18,762 = 20,638.20). (*Id*.)

The Settlement Agreement defines the "Class" as (1) non-exempt employees who were employed by Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC in the State of California, from January 1, 2024 to August 10, 2025; and (2) non-exempt employees who were employed by SeQuential Environmental Services, LLC (and now known as Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC) in the State of California during the Class Period from January 18, 2020 to August 10, 2025. (Kim Decl., ¶ 11, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 1.5, 1.12.) The Settlement Agreement also defines "Aggrieved Employee" as non-exempt employees who were employed by Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC in the State of California, from January 1, 2024 to August 10, 2025; and non-exempt employees who were employed by SeQuential Environmental Services, LLC (and now known as Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC) in the State of California during the PAGA Period from January 18, 2023 to August 10, 2025. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 1.4, 1.32.)

The "Net Settlement Amount," available for distribution to Participating Class Members is the Gross Settlement Amount less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment. (*Id.* at ¶ 1.28.) The remainder is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments. (*Id.*) These amounts are detailed as follows:

- <u>Class Counsel Fees Payment</u>*:* Up to one-third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount, or **$185,000.00**, to Class Counsel as attorneys' fees for the litigation and resolution of this Action (Kim Decl., ¶ 11, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 3.2.2.);
- <u>Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment</u>: Reimbursement of actual expenses incurred to prosecute the Action, which is currently estimated not to exceed **$20,000.00** (Kim Decl., ¶ 11, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 3.2.2);
- <u>Class Representative Service Payment</u>: Up to **$10,000.00** to Plaintiff as an award for his service as the Class Representative (Kim Decl., ¶ 11, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 3.2.1);
- <u>Administration Expenses Payment</u>: Up to **$7,500.00** to the Administrator for its fees and costs to administer the Settlement (Kim Decl., ¶ 11, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 3.2.3); and
- <u>PAGA Penalties:</u> **$55,500.00** for settlement of claims for civil penalties under PAGA, with 25% allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments ($13,875.00) to be paid on a pro-rata basis to the Aggrieved Employees and 75% allocated to the LWDA ($41,625.00) ("LWDA PAGA Payment"). (Kim Decl., ¶ 11, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 3.2.5.)

If the Court approves the above allocations from the Gross Settlement Amount, the Net Settlement Amount is estimated to be $**277,000.00** (Kim Decl., ¶ 12.) Each Class Member's share of the Net Settlement Amount ("Individual Class Payment") will be calculated by (a) dividing the

Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks. (Kim Decl., ¶ 12, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 3.2.4.) For the approximately 166 Class Members (if no exclusions), the average Individual Class Payment, using a straight average, is **$1,668.67.** (Kim Decl., ¶ 12.) If the Court approves a lesser amount for any of the above requested allocations from the Net Settlement Amount, none of the Gross Settlement Amount would revert to Defendant. (Kim Decl., ¶ 12, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 3.1.) Instead, the remainder will be added to the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Participating Class Members. (*Id*.)

Not later than fifteen (15) days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, Defendant will deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. (Kim Decl., ¶ 13, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 4.2.) In no event later than fourteen (14) days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service ("USPS") mail, the Class Notice with Spanish translation substantially in the form attached to the Settlement Agreement as Exhibit A. (Kim Decl., ¶ 13, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 7.4.2.) The Class Notice includes a summary of the case and settlement terms and provides Class Members with detailed instructions on how to exclude themselves, object to the settlement, and challenge the number of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods attributed to each Class Member per Defendant's records. (Kim Decl., ¶ 13, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, Exhibit A, Class Notice). Class Members will have sixty (60) days from the mailing of the Class Notice (plus an additional fourteen (14) calendar days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed) to opt out of the Settlement, object to the Settlement, and/or challenge the number of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods ("Response Deadline"). (Kim Decl., ¶ 13, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 1.44, 7.4.4.)

IV. CERTIFICATION FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES ONLY IS APPROPRIATE

Express judicial policy favors maintaining wage and hour actions as class actions. *Prince v. CLS Transp., Inc.* (2004) 118 Cal. App. 4th 1320, 1328; *Richmond v. Dart Industries, Inc.* (1981) 29 Cal. 3d 462. Any doubt as to the appropriateness of class treatment should be resolved in favor of class certification, subject to later modification if necessary. *Richmond*, 29 Cal. 3d at 473-75.) The decision to certify a class is a procedural one and should be based on the allegations in the operative complaint, and not on the perceived factual or legal merit of the class claims. (*Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.* (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 429, 439-41.

To certify a settlement class, the Court must find the two primary requirements for maintaining a class action: (1) there must be an ascertainable class, and (2) there must be a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involving the parties to be represented. *See Vasquez v. Superior Court* (1971) 4 Cal. 3d 800, 805-09; *Daar v. Yellow Cab Company* (1967) 67 Cal. 2d 695, 704. These criteria are met here for the reasons set forth below.

A. There Is a Numerous and Ascertainable Class

Whether a class is ascertainable is determined by examining the class definition, the size of the class, and the means available for identifying class members. *See Vasquez, supra,* 4 Cal. 3d at 821-22; *Reyes v. Board of Supervisors of San Diego County* (1987) 196 Cal. App. 3d 1263, 1271. Class members are "ascertainable" when they may be readily identified without unreasonable expense or time.

Plaintiff contends, and Defendant does not dispute for settlement purposes only, that the numerosity and ascertainability elements are satisfied here. Class Members are (1) non-exempt employees who were employed by Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC in the State of California, from January 1, 2024 to August 10, 2025; and (2) non-exempt employees who were employed by SeQuential Environmental Services, LLC (and now known as Mahoney Environmental Solutions, LLC) in the State of California during the Class Period from January 18, 2020 to August 10, 2025. (Kim Decl., ¶ 15, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 1.5, 1.12.) At the time of executing the Settlement Agreement, Defendant has identified 166 Class Members based on a review of its payroll and personnel records. (Kim Decl., ¶ 15.)

Therefore, and notwithstanding the foregoing, there is a numerous and ascertainable class.

B. There Is a Well-Defined Community of Interest

A community of interest is established by the predominance of common issues of law and fact. *See Vasquez*, 4 Cal. 3d at 811. The requirement of a community of interest:

> [D]oes not depend upon an identical recovery, and the fact that each member of the class must prove his separate claim to a portion of any recovery by the class is only one factor to be considered ... The mere fact that separate transactions are involved does not of itself preclude a finding of the requisite community of interest so long as every member of the alleged class would not be required to litigate numerous and substantial questions to determine his individual right to recover subsequent to the rendering of any class judgment which determined in plaintiffs' favor whatever questions were common to the class.

Id. at 809.

Plaintiff contends, and Defendant does not dispute for settlement purposes only, that common issues of fact and law predominate as to each of the claims alleged by Plaintiff, and the Class is united in its proof. (Kim Decl., ¶ 16.) Because Plaintiff has alleged a single scheme, "the relevant proof [does] not vary among class members" and "clearly presents a common question fundamental to all class members." *See In Re NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litigation* (SDNY 1997) 172 F.R.D. 119, 123 (citing In Re NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litigation, (SDNY 1997) 169 F.R.D. 493, 518). California courts show "no hesitancy" in inferring class-wide causation, class-wide injury, and class-wide damages when a common course of action has been shown. *B.W.I. Custom Kitchen*, 191 Cal. App. 3d at 1350. This inference "eliminates the need for each class member to prove individually the consequences of the defendants' actions to him or her." *Id.* at 1351 (quoting *Rosack v. Volvo of America Corp* (1982) 131 Cal. App. 3d 741, 753 [emphasis added]).

This action involves, *inter alia*, a determination about Defendant's alleged failure to pay wages and overtime due to allegedly common off-the-clock work, failure to provide meal and rest breaks and premium wages for non-compliant meal and rest breaks, failure to furnish accurate wage statements, failure to maintain required payroll records, failure to timely pay wages including final wages, failure to pay vacation wages, failure to provide paid sick pay, and failure to reimburse necessary business expenses. (Kim Decl., ¶ 16.) Plaintiff contends Defendant's practices affected Class Members in the same way and presents questions that are suitable for common adjudication because all Class Members were subject to the same employment policies and practices. (*Id.*) The outcome of litigation in this matter depends upon questions that are common to Class Members. (*Id.*)

C. The Named Plaintiff's Claims Are Typical

A class representative's claims are typical when they arise from the same event, practice, or course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of other putative class members, and if their claims rest on the same legal theories. The class representative's claims must be "typical" but not necessarily identical to the claims of other class members. It is sufficient that the representative is similarly situated so that he or she will have the motive to litigate on behalf of all class members. *Classen v. Weller* (1983) 145 Cal.App.3d 27, 47; *B.W.I. Custom Kitchens v. Owens-Illinois, Inc.* (1987) 191 Cal.App.3d 1341, 1347 ("[I]t has never been the law in California that the class representative must have identical interests with the class members."). Thus, it is not necessary that the class representative should have personally incurred all the damages suffered by each of the other class members. *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 228.

Plaintiff contends, and Defendant does not dispute for settlement purposes only, that Plaintiff's claims are typical of Class Members' claims because they arose from the same factual basis and are based on the same legal theories. (Kim Decl., ¶ 17.) Thus, Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the putative Class. (*Id.*)

D. Adequacy of Class Counsel and Class Representative

As detailed below, Class Counsel are experienced in class actions, have represented their clients and the Class zealously, and have no conflicts of interest. (Kim Decl., ¶ 18.) The Class Representative's interests are aligned with those of the Class Members, as he is alleged to have suffered the same injuries as the Class Members and has no conflicts of interest. (*Id.*) Plaintiff has not shrunken from this responsibility. (*Id.*) Indeed, Plaintiff has devoted a substantial amount of time and energy to litigating this Action and effectuating a settlement. (*Id.*) Therefore, Class Counsel and the Class Representative are adequate.

E. Predominance and Superiority

Individual issues do not predominate over those common to the Class. (Kim Decl., ¶ 19.) As explained, *supra*, Plaintiff alleges there are common issues of law and fact given that Plaintiff and all Class Members were subjected to the same policies and pay practices during the relevant time period. (*Id.*) Plaintiff and Class Members seek alleged meal and rest premiums, unpaid wages and overtime, and penalties for work performed as non-exempt employees for Defendant. (*Id.*) Plaintiff alleges that these issues are suitable for common adjudication because all Class Members were allegedly subject to the same employment policies, and Plaintiff contends the practices applied uniformly to all Class Members. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff contends that class resolution is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, as there is little interest or incentive for Class Members to individually control the prosecution of separate actions. (Kim Decl., ¶ 20.) The cost of individually litigating each such case against Defendant would easily exceed the value of any relief that could be obtained by any one Class Member individually. (*Id.*) If Class Members are forced to litigate their claims individually, it would potentially result in 166 individual actions against Defendant, each for relatively small amounts. (*Id.*) Hence, an individual suit would prove uneconomical for potential plaintiffs because litigation costs would dwarf a potential recovery. (*Id.*)

V. THE THREE STEP APPROVAL PROCESS

California Rule of Court 3.769 requires court approval of the settlement of class action lawsuits. Preliminary approval is merely the first of three steps that comprise the approval procedure for settlements of class actions. *See* Manual for Complex Litigation, Second § 30.44 (1993); *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801. The second approval step is the dissemination of notice of the settlement to all Class Members. *Id*. The third step is a final settlement approval hearing, at which evidence and argument concerning the fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness of the settlement may be presented, and Class Members may be heard. *Id.*

The determination of whether a settlement should be preliminarily approved requires "basic information about the nature and magnitude of the claims in question and the basis for concluding that the consideration being paid for the release of those claims represents a reasonable compromise." *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 133. However, the record need not contain an explicit statement of the maximum theoretical amount that the class could recover. *See Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles* (2010) 186 Cal. App. 4th 399, 409 ("*Kullar* does not,… require any such explicit statement of value; it requires a record which allows "an understanding of the amount that is in controversy and the realistic range of outcomes of the litigation."). "If the proposed settlement appears to be the product of serious, informed, non-collusive negotiations, has no obvious deficiencies, does not improperly grant preferential treatment to class representatives or segments of the class, and falls within the range of possible approval, then the court should direct that notice be given to the Class Members of a formal fairness hearing, at which evidence may be presented in support of and in opposition to the settlement." Manual for Complex Litigation, Second § 30.44, at 229.

In deciding whether to approve a proposed class action settlement, the Court must find that a proposed settlement is "fair, adequate, and reasonable" and falls within the "range of approval." *Dunk*, 48 Cal.App.4th at 1801-02. The trial court considers all relevant factors, such as "the strength of plaintiffs' case, the risk, expense, complexity and likely duration of further litigation, the risk of maintaining class action status through trial, the amount offered in settlement, the extent of discovery completed and the stage of the proceedings, the experience and views of counsel, the presence of a governmental participant, and the reaction of the Class Members to the proposed settlement." *Id.* The Settlement satisfies all of these requirements.

VI. THE SETTLEMENT IS FAIR, ADEQUATE, AND REASONABLE

The Court's decision to preliminarily approve a settlement is granted great deference as an exercise within its broad discretion. *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc*. (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 234-235. As a matter of public policy, courts both encourage the use of the class action device and favor settlement over continued litigation. *See, e.g., Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.* (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 429, 434 ("Courts have long acknowledged the importance of class actions as a means to prevent a failure of justice in our judicial system."); *Class Plaintiffs v. City of Seattle* (1992) 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 ("[S]trong judicial policy . . . favors settlements, particularly where complex class action litigation is concerned."). Applying the above factors, the proposed Settlement provides a substantial benefit to the Class. It is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and should be preliminarily approved.

A. The Settlement is the Result of Serious, Informed, Non-Collusive Negotiations

The proposed settlement was reached as a result of arm's-length negotiations after the completion of pertinent informal discovery and the exchange of necessary class data. (Kim Decl. ¶

22.) The negotiations have been, at all times, adversarial and non-collusive in nature. (*Id.*) *See*, 4 Newberg on Class Actions § 13:45 (5th ed.) (due to the preference of settlement over litigation, "a court will presume that a proposed class action settlement is fair when certain factors are present, particularly evidence that the settlement is the product of arms-length negotiation, untainted by collusion."). Although Plaintiff steadfastly maintains that his claims are meritorious, Plaintiff acknowledges that there were substantial risks and uncertainty in proceeding with litigation. (*Id.*) As discussed below, Defendant presented multiple defenses to Plaintiff's claims, both on the merits and with respect to class certification. (*Id.*) Thus, while Plaintiff was prepared to litigate these claims through class certification, and ultimately trial, success was far from certain. (*Id.*) Assistance from a well-respected mediator ensured negotiations between the Parties were non-collusive and well-informed. (*Id.*)

B. Extent of Discovery and Stage of Proceedings

As stated above, the Parties engaged in substantial informal discovery before the Settlement was reached to allow them to fully evaluate the class claims and Defendant's defenses. (*Id.* at ¶ 23.) This litigation has reached the stage where the Parties have a clear view of their respective strengths and weaknesses in this case. (*Id.*)

C. The Strength of Plaintiff's Case and the Risk, Expense, Complexity, and Likely Duration of Any Litigation

Plaintiff's claims are based on Defendant's alleged failure to pay wages (including overtime), failure to provide meal and rest periods, failure to reimburse business expenses, failure to pay final wages when required, failure to provide accurate wage statements, failure to keep required payroll records, failure to pay all sick and vacation pay owed, and largely derivative claims under the UCL and PAGA. (*Id.* at ¶ 24.)

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members at least minimum wages for all hours worked and proper overtime wages for hours worked in excess of eight hours in a day and 40 hours in a week. (Kim Decl., ¶ 25.) Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's managers and co-workers contacted Plaintiff and Class Members via phone calls and text messages while off-the-clock to address work issues, scheduling, or other work-related items. (*Id.*) Plaintiff also alleges that

Defendant required Plaintiff and Class Members to watch training videos and answer questions related to the training videos while off the clock. (*Id*.)

Defendant contends that it instructed Class Members to record all hours worked, that it paid Class Members for all reported hours worked, and that any off-the-clock work was performed without Defendant's knowledge and in violation of its policies expressly forbidding off-the-clock work. (Kim Decl., ¶ 26.) Defendant contends that it did not require any employee to respond to communications, watch training videos, and answer questions related to the training videos while off-the-clock and that it paid wages to Class Members at the proper rates for all hours worked. (*Id.*)

Defendant contends that off-the-clock work allegations will be difficult to certify because Defendant has a lawful policy prohibiting off-the-clock work. (*Id.*) Defendant also argues that, given its written policies and practices, any alleged unrecorded hours are likely subject to individualized inquiry and unlikely to be certified. (*Id.*) Given the difficulty in certifying this claim, Class Counsel applied a significant discount to damages based on this theory. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant failed to provide proper meal breaks to Plaintiff and Class Members. (Kim Decl., ¶ 27.) Plaintiff alleges Plaintiff and Class Members were frequently provided with meal periods beyond the fifth hour of their shifts, were not provided meal periods on shifts over six hours, and were nor provided meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes. (*Id*.) Plaintiff alleges that on occasions when Plaintiff and Class Members worked over ten hours in a given shift, Defendant failed to provide them with a second uninterrupted, duty-free, and timely meal period. (*Id*.)

Defendant argues that its meal period policies comply with California law. (Kim Decl., ¶ 28.) Defendant further contends that Class Members were authorized, permitted, and never denied the opportunity to take their duty-free meal periods fully and at the appropriate times, and that Plaintiff and Class Members had the opportunity to waive their meal period by signing valid meal break waivers for compliant shifts, if they chose to do so. (*Id.*) Defendant further contends that the meal break claim is not well suited for class treatment because it requires individualized inquiries, which would preclude class certification. (*Id.*) If Defendant's contentions are proven true and prevail in trial, the likely outcome would be no recovery for the Class Members on the meal break claim. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant did not provide Class Members with paid 10-minute rest breaks for every four hours or a major fraction thereof. (Kim Decl., ¶ 29.) Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to permit Plaintiff and Class Members to take legally compliant rest periods as they were often required to work or to otherwise remain under Defendant's control during rest periods. (*Id.*)

Defendant argues that its rest break policies comply with California law. (Kim Decl., ¶ 30.) Defendant maintains that it authorized and permitted and provided Class Members the opportunity to take duty-free rest breaks of at least ten minutes for every four hours worked or major fraction thereof. (*Id.*) Defendant contends that there are no restrictions, in policy or practice, on where employees can go during their rest breaks. (*Id.*) Defendant further contends that the rest break claim is not well suited for class treatment because it requires individualized inquiries, which would preclude class certification. (*Id.*) Moreover, considering that, unlike meal periods, rest breaks need not be recorded, these violations would likely be difficult to prove at trial and potentially depress the damages ultimately awarded. (*Id.*) Therefore, Class Counsel applied significant and appropriate discounts to the rest break claim. (*Id.*)

Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant required Plaintiff and Class Members to bring equipment for work, which included oil-resistant boots, for which they were not reimbursed. (Kim Decl., ¶ 31.) Further, Plaintiff alleges that Plaintiff and Class Members used their cellular phones to conduct work-related activities for which they were not reimbursed. (*Id.*) Defendant maintains that Plaintiff and Class Members were not required to incur any required or necessary business expenses and/or were properly reimbursed for all reimbursable business expenses and further contend that any unreimbursed business expenses were not necessary expenditures as required by Labor Code section 2802. (*Id.*) Defendant also maintains that individualized issues relating to this claim would preclude class certification. (*Id.*) Defendant also maintains that it reimbursed Plaintiff and Class Members equipment for work, including oil-resistant boots. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and Class Members with sick pay at the appropriate rate of pay by failing to include non-discretionary bonuses into the calculation of the regular rate of pay upon which sick pay was calculated and paid. (Kim Decl., ¶ 32.) Defendant contends that it paid any sick pay wages owed to Plaintiff and Class Members at the correct rate of pay and that any bonuses or incentives paid to Class Members were discretionary in nature. (*Id*.)

As for the wage statement and waiting time penalties claims, Defendant contends that these claims are merely derivative of the underlying claims and that Plaintiff and Class Members would be unable to first establish liability for the underlying claims for the reasons described above. (Kim Decl., ¶ 33.) Defendant further contends that even if they could first establish liability for the underlying claims, which Defendant disputes, Plaintiff and Class Members would be unable to establish that Defendant's conduct was willful, knowing, and intentional as required by the relevant statutes since Defendant acted in good faith to provide accurate wage statements and pay all wages due to Plaintiff and Class Members. (*Id*.) Defendant could further contend that at the time wages were paid out upon separation of employment, Defendant believed, in good faith, that it properly paid all wages then due to separating employees. (*Id*.) In other words, Defendant could contend that Plaintiff would not be able to establish the willful element of his Labor Code §§ 226 or 203 claims. (*Id*.) Finally, Defendant could contend that it provided accurate wage statements and that any failure to provide accurate wage statements was not intentional or knowing and therefore would not give rise to penalties. (*Id*.) For these reasons, Defendant would contend that Plaintiff would not likely prevail on these claims. (*Id*.)

Similarly, Defendant contends that the PAGA claim is also derivative of the underlying claims in the Action and ultimately fails because the underlying claims have no merit. (Kim Decl., ¶ 34.) Defendant also contends that even if Plaintiff and Class Members could establish Labor Code violations, which Defendant denies Plaintiff and Class Members can establish such violations, the Court has the discretion to award less than the maximum civil penalty amount and would award substantially less civil penalties here because Defendant acted in good faith to comply with the relevant wage and hour laws and any violations were minor and technical in nature. (*Id*.)

Defendant generally denies all claims alleged in the Action and further denies that class and/or representative treatment is appropriate for any purpose other than this Settlement, that it had compliant policies and practices, and that it complied with all applicable laws. (Kim Decl., ¶ 35.) However, after careful consideration, Defendant has concluded that further litigation would be protracted and expensive and that it is desirable for the Operative Complaint to be fully and finally settled in the manner and upon the terms and conditions herein. (*Id.*)

As stated above, while Plaintiff and Class Counsel contend the claims asserted in the Operative Complaint have merit, they also acknowledge the expense, delay, and risks of continued litigation. (Kim Decl., ¶ 36.) Although the Parties engaged in significant informal discovery in advance of mediation, the Parties still had significant discovery to complete had the matter not been settled. (*Id.*) This would have required the expenditure of substantial time and resources by both Parties that would have very likely spanned several years. (*Id.*) Even if Plaintiff was to certify the class, the Parties would incur considerably more attorney fees and costs through a possible decertification motion, trial, and possible appeal. (*Id.*) This Settlement avoids those risks and the accompanying expense. (*Id.*)

D. The Risk of Maintaining Class Action Status Through Trial

Plaintiff had not yet filed his motion for class certification, and as such, the extent to which Plaintiff's proposed Class was certifiable is somewhat speculative. (Kim Decl., ¶ 37.) Absent a settlement, there was a risk that there would not be a certified class at the time of trial, or if there were, it could consist of a significantly smaller group of employees than the proposed Class, resulting in less overall recovery. (*Id.*)

Finally, in class actions, decertification is always a possibility, and there is always a risk that a trial of this magnitude can become unmanageable. (Kim Decl., ¶ 38.) Cases like *Duran v. U.S. Bank Nat. Assn*. (2014) 59 Cal. 4th 1, 34 addresses the complexity of using statistical samples in class actions and demonstrates that decertification is a real risk that Class Counsel must consider. (*Id.*) A class trial would have also required expert witnesses, the accrual of extensive litigation costs, and the commitment of extensive further time and financial resources. (*Id.*) Finally, given the complexity and unsettled nature of the issues, it is likely that any outcome at trial would have resulted in a lengthy and costly appeal. (*Id.*) An appeal would result in further delay for the Class Members who have already waited years for resolution in this matter. (*Id.*) Risk and legal uncertainty must be dealt with in any litigation, and this Settlement was the product of a compromise accounting for those risks and uncertainties. (*Id.*)

E. The Presence of a Governmental Participant

Class Counsel will be submitting the Settlement Agreement and this Motion to the LWDA concurrently with the filing of this Motion pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(l)(2). (Kim Decl., ¶ 39.)

F. The Amount Offered in Settlement is Fair Given the Potential Value of the Claims

Based on an analysis of Plaintiff's time and pay records and a sampling of time and pay records for the Class, Plaintiff estimated the potential realistic exposure for the main claims as follows: $54,562.80 for the unpaid wages claims, including minimum and overtime wages, due to off the clock work; $135,943.20 for meal period violations; $254,456.60 for rest period violations; $80,000.00 for wage statement penalties; $113,901.00 in waiting time penalties; $18,875.00 for unpaid sick pay; $1,245.00 for reimbursement for necessary business expenditures; and $68,970.00 for PAGA penalties. (Kim Decl., ¶¶ 42-65.) As such, Plaintiff estimated that the total estimated realistic exposure Defendant could face is $727,953.60. (*Id*. at ¶ 68.)

The Gross Settlement Amount of $555,000.00 represents a recovery for the Class of approximately 76% of the total realistic exposure Plaintiff estimated Defendant could face on the primary claims in this case. (*Id*.) Plaintiff and Class Counsel submit that this is an excellent result in the face of uncertainty and the prospects of protracted and contested litigation through class certification, summary judgment, and trial, and particularly in light of all of the factors described above. (*Id*.)

G. A Balance of Risk Factors and *Kullar* Analysis Support Approval

In deciding whether to approve the settlement, the Court must balance these risk factors against an "understanding of the amount in controversy and the realistic range of outcomes of the litigation." *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc*. (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 130, 133; *Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles* (2010) 186 Cal.App.4th 399, 408-09. The court "must stop short of the detailed and thorough investigation that it would undertake if it were actually trying the case …." *Munoz*, at 408. Class Counsel used the comprehensive data and documents provided to perform an analysis of the potential exposure Defendant faced on Plaintiff's main class-wide claims, establishing the realistic range of outcomes in this case. As noted above, the Gross Settlement

Amount represents a recovery of approximately 76% of the estimated total realistic exposure facing Defendant. (Kim Decl., ¶ 68.)

There was a very real prospect that nothing would be recovered by the Class if litigation continued and class certification were ultimately denied. At the same time, further litigation would require the expenditure of significant time and financial resources, and there is always the possibility of adverse developments in the law and the likelihood of extended battles in both the trial court and the courts of appeal. Settlement is a prudent compromise that benefits the Class Members promptly.

H. Experience and Views of Counsel

Experienced counsel, operating at arm's length, have weighed the strengths of the case, examined all the issues and risks of litigation, and endorsed the proposed settlement. Class Counsel are experienced in class actions, have represented their clients zealously, and have no conflicts of interest. (Kim Decl., ¶¶ 9, 18, 74-79.) Class Counsel submits that the Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable in view of the risks and other considerations addressed and is well-suited for final approval upon completion of the administration process. (Kim Decl., ¶¶ 9, 79.)

VII. THE CLASS REPRESENTATIVE SERVICE PAYMENT IS FAIR AND REASONABLE

"At the conclusion of a class action, the class representatives are eligible for a special payment in recognition of their service to the class." 5 Newberg on Class Actions § 17:1 (5th ed.).

Plaintiff is entitled to a reasonable service payment for his efforts and initiative in bringing and helping to prosecute this action. (Kim Decl., ¶ 70.) Plaintiff spent significant time better apprising himself of his rights, deciding whether remedial action should be taken and how it should be taken, searching for attorneys, and contacting Class Counsel, who spent many hours with Plaintiff discussing the case and the law. (*Id.*)

Both before and after the filing of this lawsuit, Plaintiff conferred with Class Counsel to discuss every aspect of his case. (Kim Decl., ¶ 71.) Plaintiff provided Class Counsel with information about Defendant and about the industry generally, produced and reviewed documents, identified witnesses, consulted with Class Counsel regarding litigation strategy, participated in the mediation process, monitored the progress of the litigation with Class Counsel, and reviewed and signed the

Settlement Agreement. (*Id*.)

In light of the foregoing, Class Counsel believes that the $10,000.00 Class Representative Service Payment to Plaintiff is fair and reasonable. (*Id*.)

VIII. THE PROPOSED CLASS NOTICE PROVIDES ADEQUATE NOTICE TO THE CLASS MEMBERS

To be deemed proper, a notice must provide the Class Members with sufficient information to make an informed decision as to whether to accept or object to the settlement. *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.* (1950) 339 U.S. 306, 314. The notice must apprise the Class Members of the pendency of the action; reasonably convey information regarding the settlement and the Class Members' rights, entitlements, and obligations; and afford Class Members the opportunity to present their objections. *Id.*

The proposed Class Notice includes a summary of the case and settlement terms and provides Class Members with detailed instructions on how to exclude themselves, object to the settlement, and challenge the number of Workweeks and/or PAGA Pay Periods attributed to each Class Member per Defendant's records. (Kim Decl., ¶ 72, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, Exhibit A, Class Notice.)

The standard for determining the adequacy of notice is whether it has "a reasonable chance of reaching a substantial percentage of the class members." *Cartt v. Superior Court* (1975) 50 Cal.App.3d 960, 974. Here, the Class Notice will be sent via first-class USPS mail to each of the Class Members based on Defendant's records. (Kim Decl., ¶ 72, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 7.4.2.) Not later than fifteen (15) days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, Defendant will deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. (Kim Decl., ¶ 72, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 4.2.) In no event later than fourteen (14) days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class USPS mail, the Class Notice with Spanish translation substantially in the form attached to the Settlement Agreement as Exhibit A. (Kim Decl., ¶ 72, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 7.4.2.)

IX. THE STIPULATED AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS ARE REASONABLE AND SHOULD BE APPROVED

Class Counsel respectfully requests, without opposition from Defendant, an award of $185,000.00 for attorneys' fees and up to $20,000.00 for reasonable expenses incurred to prosecute the Action, subject to approval by the Court. (Kim Decl., ¶ 69, Exhibit 1, Settlement Agreement, ¶ 3.2.2.)

Class Counsel submits it has the requisite experience, knowledge, and resources to serve as Class Counsel and to zealously represent the Class. (Kim Decl., ¶¶ 74-79.) Class Counsel has incurred substantial hours in prosecuting this action on a contingency basis and will not receive any compensation for their efforts until recovery is obtained for the Class. (Kim Decl. ¶ 69.) In addition, Class Counsel's efforts in reaching the Settlement on behalf of the Class will confer a significant benefit to the Class. (*Id.*) As such, the requested Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment are reasonable.

X. ACTION REQUESTED AS A PART OF THE MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL

The Parties respectfully request this Court, as part of the preliminary approval process, to grant the following relief and make the following orders:

1. Review and approve the Settlement Agreement;

2. Review and approve the Class Notice, attached to the Settlement Agreement as **Exhibit A**;

3. Consider and determine that the proposed class action settlement as set forth in the Settlement Agreement preliminarily appears fair, reasonable, and adequate;

4. Enter an order conditionally certifying the action as a class action for settlement purposes only and preliminarily approving the proposed class action settlement and the Settlement Agreement;

5. Approve and appoint D.Law, Inc. to serve as Class Counsel for settlement purposes only;

6. Approve and appoint Plaintiff Salvador Magallon to serve as the Class Representative for settlement purposes only;

7. Approve and appoint Phoenix Class Action Administration Solutions as the Administrator to handle the notice and claims procedures as set forth in the Settlement Agreement;

8. Approve the proposed settlement's allocation of funds to claims made under PAGA;

9. Order Defendant to confidentially disclose to Phoenix Class Member identifying information in Defendant's possession including the Class Member's name, last-known mailing address, Social Security number, and number of Class Period Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods;

10. Order Phoenix to mail the Class Notice to Class Members; and

11. Set a date for the Final Approval Hearing.

Dated: March 20, 2026

D.LAW, INC.

By ______________________

Enoch J. Kim
Arianna N. Razi
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Class