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on behalf of herself and others similarly situated

[Additional counsel listed on following page]

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN

TAIREN WALKER, an individual on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

GSF PROPERTIES, INC., a California corporation; PACIFIC PINES, an entity of unknown origin; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. BCV-24-100950

Honorable Thomas S. Clark
Department 17

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF

Date:	December 17, 2025
Time:	8:30 a.m.
Dept.:	17
Address:	1415 Truxton Ave. Bakersfield, CA 93301

Complaint Filed:	March 15, 2024
FAC Filed:	May 20, 2024
SAC Filed:	October 16, 2025
Trial Date:	Not Set

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on **December 17, 2025 at 8:30 a.m.** in Department 17 of the above-captioned Court located at 1415 Truxton Avenue, Bakersfield, California 93301, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 382 and Rule 3.769 of the California Rules of Court, Plaintiffs Laila Droubi and Tairen Walker (together, "Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move the Court for an Order granting preliminary approval of the proposed class action and PAGA settlement between Plaintiffs and Defendant GSF Properties, Inc. ("Defendant").

Plaintiffs request that the Court enter an Order:

1. Preliminarily approving the Joint Stipulation of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ("Settlement" or "Settlement Agreement") attached as Exhibit 3 to the Declaration of Alexandra Rose in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ("Rose Decl.");

2. Certifying the Class for Settlement purposes;

3. Appointing Plaintiffs Laila Droubi and Tairen Walker as the Class Representatives for Settlement purposes;

4. Appointing Jonathan M. Genish, Karen I. Gold, Marissa A. Mayhood, Noam Y. Reiffman, and Alexandra Rose of Blackstone Law, APC and David H. Yeremian, Natalie R. Haritoonian, Enoch J. Kim, Matthew J. Carraher, and Antonia McKee of D.Law, Inc as Class Counsel for Settlement purposes;

5. Approving the proposed Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Class Notice"), attached as Exhibit A to the Settlement Agreement, to be mailed to the Class;

6. Approving the opt-out and objection procedures provided in the Settlement Agreement and set forth in the Class Notice;

7. For each Class Member, directing Defendant to furnish their full name, last known mailing address, Social Security number, hire and termination dates, and the number of Workweeks and Pay Periods to the Settlement Administrator within thirty (30) calendar days after entry of the order granting preliminary approval of the Settlement.;

8. Approving the proposed deadlines for the settlement administration process; and

9. Setting a Final Approval Hearing.

Pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(1)(2), on November 20, 2025, a copy of the Settlement was submitted to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") via online submission through the LWDA's website. (Rose Decl., ¶ 48 and Exh. 4).

This Motion is based upon this Notice, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Alexandra Rose, the Declaration of Enoch J. Kim, the Declaration of Plaintiff Laila Droubi, the Declaration of Plaintiff Tairen Walker, the Declaration of the Settlement Administrator (Lisa Mullins of ILYM Group, Inc.), the pleadings and other records on file with the Court in this matter, and any other further evidence or argument that the Court may properly receive at or before the hearing.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: November 20, 2025

BLACKSTONE LAW, APC

By: ______________________________
Alexandra Rose
Attorneys for Plaintiff Laila Droubi

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: November 20, 2025

D.LAW, INC.

By: /s/ Antonia McKee
Antonia McKee
Attorneys for Plaintiff Tairen Walker

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

Statutes

Other Authorities

Rules

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs Laila Droubi ("Plaintiff Droubi") and Tairen Walker ("Plaintiff Walker") (together "Plaintiffs") seek preliminary approval of the Joint Stipulation of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ("Settlement" or "Settlement Agreement") entered into between Plaintiffs and Defendant GSF Properties, Inc. ("Defendant") (collectively, with Plaintiffs, the "Parties"). (Declaration of Alexandra Rose in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ["Rose Decl."], Exh. 3). The Settlement terms are outlined as follows:

- Class Size: Approximately six hundred eighty-two (682) individuals (as of April 12, 2025).
- Gross Settlement Amount: One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($1,400,000.00)
- Attorneys' Fees and Costs: Attorneys' fees of thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount ($490,000.00 if the Gross Settlement Amount is $1,400,000.00) plus actual litigation costs and expenses not to exceed Forty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($40,000.00), to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount.
- Enhancement Payments: Ten Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($10,000.00) each (total, $20,000.00), to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount.
- Settlement Administration Costs: Not to exceed Thirteen Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($13,000.00), to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount.
- PAGA Amount: Ninety Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($90,000.00) from the Gross Settlement Amount, 75% of which will be paid to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and the remaining 25% to be paid to the PAGA Employees.
- Estimated Net Settlement Amount: Seven Hundred Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($747,000.00) to be distributed to Settlement Class Members.

As set forth herein, the Settlement is the product of informed discovery and arms-length negotiations, and provides a fair, adequate, and reasonable recovery for the Class. Plaintiffs therefore respectfully request that the Court grant preliminarily approval of the Settlement, conditionally certify the Class, approve the proposed Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Class Notice"), and set a hearing date for final settlement approval, among other requested relief.

II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Defendant provides property management services for apartment complexes throughout the Central Valley. Plaintiff Droubi was employed by Defendant as an hourly-paid, non-exempt Leasing Agent and Resident Manager from approximately June 2020 to approximately November 2020. (Declaration of Plaintiff Laila Droubi in Support of Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ["Droubi Decl."], ¶ 2). Plaintiff Walker was employed by Defendant as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately September 2021 to approximately October 2023. (Declaration of Tairen Walker in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ["Walker Decl."], ¶ 2).

On December 13, 2023, Plaintiff Droubi filed a Class Action Complaint for Damages in the action entitled *Laila Droubi v. GSF Properties, Inc.*, San Joaquin County Superior Court Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2023-0013484 ("Droubi Action"), thereby commencing a putative class action against Defendant. (Rose Decl., ¶ 9).

On March 15, 2024, Plaintiff Walker filed a Class Action Complaint in the action entitled *Tairen Walker v. GSF Properties, Inc., et al.*, Kern County Superior Court Case No. BCV-24-100950 ("Action" or "Walker Action"), thereby commencing a putative class action against Defendant and Pacific Pines. (*Id.*, ¶ 10).

On March 15, 2024, Plaintiff Walker provided written notice to the LWDA by online submission and to Defendant by U.S. Certified Mail, pursuant to California Labor Code Section 2699.3, of the specified provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have been violated by Defendant ("PAGA Letter"). (*Id.*, ¶ 11 and Exh. 2).

On May 20, 2024, Plaintiff Walker filed a First Amended Class Action Complaint in the Action, which added a cause of action under the California Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") against Defendant. (*Id.*, ¶ 12).

On November 5, 2024, the Parties participated in a formal mediation conducted by Francis J. Ortman III ("Mediator"), a neutral and respected mediator with extensive experience in complex wage and hour matters, and with the assistance of the Mediator's evaluations, the Parties were able to reach an agreement to resolve this dispute on a class and representative basis. (*Id.*, ¶ 13). The Parties then worked diligently to negotiate and memorialize the terms in a long form settlement agreement. (Ibid).

On October 16, 2025, Plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Class Action Complaint ("Operative Complaint") in the Action, which added Plaintiff Droubi as a named plaintiff and consolidates the claims in both the Droubi Action and Walker Action. (*Id*., ¶ 14). The Operative Complaint alleges fourteen (14) causes of action for violations of the California Labor Code for failure to pay minimum wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide compliant meal periods and premium payments in lieu thereof, failure to provide compliant rest periods and premium payments in lieu thereof, failure to pay reporting time pay, failure to timely pay wages during employment, failure to provide compliant wage statements, failure to timely pay wages upon termination, failure to pay vacation wages, failure to pay earned wages, failure to keep required payroll records, and failure to reimburse necessary business expenses, for violations of California Business & Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq*. based on the aforementioned California Labor Code violations, and for civil penalties under PAGA based on the aforementioned California Labor Code violations. (Ibid).

On October 21, 2025, the Parties executed the Settlement Agreement. (*Id*., ¶ 15 and Exh. 3).

On October 28, 2025, pursuant to the request of Plaintiff Droubi, the Droubi Action was dismissed without prejudice. (*Id*., ¶ 16).

III. THE SETTLEMENT TERMS

A. Class Definition

For purposes of settlement only, the Parties have agreed that the Class shall be defined as "all current and former hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California at any time during the Class Period" ("Class" or "Class Member(s)"). (Rose Decl., ¶ 17; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.b). The Class Period is defined as the period from December 13, 2019 through the date of entry of the order granting preliminary approval of the Settlement, subject to the provisions of the Escalator Clause in Paragraph 15(e) of the Settlement Agreement. (Rose Decl., ¶ 17; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.f). Defendant has confirmed that the Escalator Clause has been triggered. (Rose Decl., ¶ 17). Accordingly, it has elected to end the Class Period on the date that the total number of weeks each Class Member worked for Defendant as an hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employee in California during the Class Period ("Workweeks") do not exceed the ten percent (10%) threshold as outline in the Escalator Clause, which is April 12, 2025. (Rose Decl., ¶ 17; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.nn). Based on information provided by Defendant, as of April 12, 2025, it is estimated that there are a total of six hundred eighty-two (682) Class Members who worked approximately sixty-two thousand one hundred and nine (62,109) Workweeks. (Rose Decl., ¶ 17).

B. Amount of Settlement

The Parties have agreed to settle the class and PAGA claims at issue in the Operative Complaint for a non-reversionary Gross Settlement Amount of One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($1,400,000.00), exclusive of employer-side payroll taxes. (Rose Decl., ¶ 18; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.q)

C. Allocation and Funding of the Gross Settlement Amount

The Gross Settlement Amount is a common fund and therefore includes all requested costs, fees, and other allocations. (Rose Decl., ¶ 18; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.q). The Gross Settlement Amount includes: (1) Class Counsel's fees in the amount of thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount (i.e., $490,000.00 if the Gross Settlement Amount is $1,400,000.00); (2) Class Counsel's actual litigation costs and expenses, not to exceed Forty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($40,000.00); (3) Settlement Administration Costs, not to exceed Thirteen Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($13,000.00); (4) Enhancement Payments in the aggregate amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($20,000.00); and (5) PAGA Amount in the amount of Ninety Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($90,000.00). (Rose Decl., ¶ 18; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.q, 15.a, 15.b, 15.c, and 15.d). After the above-estimated amounts are deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount, the Net Settlement Amount that will be available for Class Members is currently estimated to Seven Hundred Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($747,000.00). (Rose Decl., ¶ 18; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.v). Additionally, 25% of the PAGA Amount ("PAGA Employee Amount"), which is $22,500.00 out of $90,000.00, will be fully distributed to "all current and former hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California at any time during the PAGA Period" ("PAGA Employee(s)"). (Rose Decl., ¶ 18; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.x, 11.y, and 11.z). The "PAGA Period" is defined as the period from March 15, 2023 through the date of entry of the order granting preliminary approval of the Settlement. (Rose Decl., ¶ 18; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.aa).

The Net Settlement Amount will be distributed and paid to all Class Members who do not submit a timely and valid Request for Exclusion ("Settlement Class Member(s)") on a *pro rata* basis based on the number of Workweeks each Class Member worked for Defendant. (Rose Decl., ¶ 19; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.mm). The *pro rata* share of the Net Settlement Amount that a Class Member may be eligible to receive under the Class Settlement ("Individual Settlement Share") will be calculated by the Settlement Administrator, in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. (Rose Decl., ¶ 19; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.t and 16).

The PAGA Employee Amount will be distributed and paid to all PAGA Employees on a *pro rata* basis based on the number of pay periods each PAGA Employee worked for Defendant as an hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employee in California during the PAGA Period ("Pay Periods"). (Rose Decl., ¶ 20; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.y and 11.cc). The *pro rata* share of the PAGA Employee Amount that a PAGA Employee may be eligible to receive under the PAGA Settlement ("Individual PAGA Payment") will be calculated by the Settlement Administrator, in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. (Rose Decl., ¶ 17; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.r and 17).

Each Individual Settlement Share will be allocated as ten percent (10%) wages ("Wage Portion"), five percent (5%) reimbursement, and eighty-five percent (85%) in consideration for the release and for interest and penalties (together, "Non-Wage Portion"). (Rose Decl., ¶ 21; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 18). The Wage Portion will be reported on an IRS Form W-2 and the Non-Wage Portion will be reported on an IRS Form 1099 (if applicable) by the Settlement Administrator. (Rose Decl., ¶ 21; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 18). The Settlement Administrator will withhold the employee's share of taxes and withholdings with respect to the Wage Portion of the Individual Settlement Shares, and issue checks to Settlement Class Members for their net payment of their Individual Settlement Share ("Individual Settlement Payment"). (Rose Decl., ¶ 21; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.s and 18). The employer's share of taxes and contributions in connection with the wages portion of Individual Settlement Shares will be paid by Defendant separately and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. (Rose Decl., ¶ 21; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.l and 18). Each Individual PAGA Payment will be allocated as one hundred percent (100%) penalties and will be reported on an IRS Form 1099 (if applicable) by the Settlement Administrator. (Rose Decl., ¶ 21; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 18).

The Settlement Agreement is a non-reversionary and non-claims made settlement. (Rose Decl., ¶ 22; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.q and 14). The Net Settlement Amount will be fully distributed to Settlement Class Members and the PAGA Amount will be fully distributed to the LWDA and PAGA Employees, in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. (Rose Decl., ¶ 22; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.v, 11.x, 16, and 17). No money will revert to Defendant. (Rose Decl., ¶ 22; Settlement Agreement, ¶¶ 11.q and 14).

Each Individual Settlement Payment and Individual PAGA Payment check will be valid and negotiable for one hundred and eighty (180) calendar days from the date the checks are issued, and thereafter, shall be canceled. (Rose Decl., ¶ 23; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 37). Any funds associated with such canceled checks will be distributed by the Settlement Administrator to the State of California's Unclaimed Property Division in the name of the Settlement Class Member and/or PAGA Employee. (Rose Decl., ¶ 23; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 37).

D. Released Claims

Upon the Effective Date and full funding of the Gross Settlement Amount, the Settlement Class Members will be deemed to have fully, finally, and forever released, settled, compromised, relinquished, and discharged the Released Parties of all Released Class Claims. (Settlement Agreement, ¶ 38). As stated in the definitions, Released Class Claims cover any and all claims which were alleged or which could have been reasonably alleged based on the factual allegations in the Operative Complaint, arising during the Class Period. (Ibid). The Parties acknowledge that there are FLSA provisions that are direct federal law counterparts that meet this definition. (Ibid). By virtue of this release, any claims under the FLSA that are predicated on the Released Class Claims are subject to res judicata pursuant to applicable law including but not limited to *Rangel v. PLS Check Cashers of California Inc.,* 899 F.3d 1106 (9th Cir. 2018) and therefore cannot be asserted in a future action. (Ibid).

Upon the Effective Date and full funding of the Gross Settlement Amount, the State of California with respect to all PAGA Employees and all PAGA Employees will be deemed to have fully, finally, and forever released, settled, compromised, relinquished, and discharged the Released Parties of all Released PAGA Claims. (*Id*., ¶ 39).

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"Released Class Claims" means any and all claims which were alleged or which could have been reasonably alleged based on the factual allegations in the Operative Complaint, arising during the Class Period. (*Id*., ¶ 11.ff). This shall include, but not be limited to, claims for Defendant's alleged failure to pay overtime and minimum wages, provide compliant meal and rest periods and associated premium payments, pay reporting time pay, pay vacation wages, pay earned wages, timely pay wages during employment and upon termination, provide accurate wage statements, keep required payroll records, and reimburse necessary business-related expenses in violation of California Labor Code Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 221, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 248, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1171, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2800, and 2802, the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order, and California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq*. (Ibid).

"Released PAGA Claims" means any and all claims arising from any of the factual allegations in the PAGA Letter and the Operative Complaint, arising during the PAGA Period, for civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code Sections 2698 *et seq*. (*Id*., ¶ 11.gg). This shall include, but not be limited to, claims for Defendant's alleged failure to pay overtime and minimum wages, provide compliant meal and rest periods and associated premium payments, pay reporting time pay, pay vacation wages, pay earned wages, timely pay wages during employment and upon termination, provide compliant wage statements, keep required payroll records, and reimburse necessary business-related expenses in violation of California Labor Code Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 221, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 248, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.2, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2800, and 2802, the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order, and California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq*. (Ibid).

"Released Parties" means Defendant and Pacific Pines and each of their current or former agents, employees, representatives, administrators, officers, directors, members, insurers, shareholders, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, successors, assigns, owners, attorneys, accountants, receivers, advisors, consultants, partners, partnerships, parents, divisions, subsidiaries, affiliates, heirs, joint venturers, trustees, investors, fiduciaries, franchisees or franchisors, or commonly controlled corporations. (*Id*., ¶ 11.hh).

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IV. STANDARD OF REVIEW FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL

The settlement of a class action requires court approval. (*See Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 1794 (1996)). "In general, questions whether a settlement was fair and reasonable, whether notice to the class was adequate, whether certification of the class was proper, and whether the attorney fee award was proper are matters addressed to the trial court's broad discretion." (*Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 234-35 (2001) (disapproved on other grounds)).

The review and approval of a proposed class action settlement involves a two-step process. (*See* Cal. Rules of Court, Rule 3.769(c)). First, counsel submit the proposed terms of the settlement and the Court makes a preliminary assessment of whether the settlement appears to be sufficiently within the range of a fair settlement to justify providing notice of the proposed settlement to class members. After notice is provided to the class, the Court must conduct a second inquiry into whether the proposed settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. (Ibid).

The initial evaluation of the settlement at the preliminary approval step "is not a fairness hearing." (*Armstrong v. Board of School Directors of City of Milwaukee*, 616 F.2d 305, 314 (7th Cir. 1980)). Rather, the limited purpose of this initial inquiry is to determine, at a threshold level, only whether the proposed settlement is within the range of possible approval and, as a result, "whether there is any reason to notify the class members of the proposed settlement and to proceed with a fairness hearing." A presumption of fairness exists where: (1) the settlement is reached through arm's length bargaining; (2) investigation and discovery are sufficient to allow counsel and the court to act intelligently; (3) counsel is experienced in similar litigation; and (4) the percentage of objectors is small. (*See In re Microsoft I-V Cases*, 135 Cal. App. 4th 706, 723 (2006)).

Preliminary approval does not require a court to make a final determination that the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. Rather, that decision is made only at the final approval stage, after notice of the settlement has been given to the class members and they have had an opportunity to object or exclude themselves from the settlement. (*See* Cal. Rules of Court, Rule 3.769(g)). In considering a potential class settlement, the court need not reach any ultimate conclusions on the issues of fact and law which underlie the merits of the dispute and need not engage in a trial on the merits. (*See Officers for Justice v. Civil Service Commission*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982)).

V. THE SETTLEMENT IS PRESUMED FAIR

A. The Settlement Was Reached as a Result of Arm's-Length Bargaining

California courts recognize that "a presumption of fairness exists where . . . [a] settlement is reached through arm's-length bargaining." (*Wershba*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 245; *see also Clark v. Am. Residential Servs. LLC*, 175 Cal.App.4th 785, 799 (2009)). Here, the Parties' settlement negotiations were at all times made at arm's-length and were adversarial. (Rose Decl., ¶ 24). The Settlement was reached following a full day of mediation with a highly respected mediator with substantial experience mediating wage and hour cases. (Ibid). At all times, Plaintiffs were willing and prepared to litigate this matter through class certification and trial if the Parties had been unable to reach a favorable resolution. (*Id*., ¶ 45).

B. Sufficient Investigation and Discovery by Experienced Class Counsel

Courts typically assess the status of discovery in determining whether a class action settlement agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. (*Dunk*, 48 Cal.App.4th at 1801). Prior to mediation, Defendant produced a random sampling of putative class members' time and pay records as well as Defendant's relevant wage and hour policies, and information regarding the total number of putative class members, the number of current versus former employees, the total workweeks worked by the putative class members, and the average rate of pay for the putative class members. (Rose Decl., ¶ 25).

This allowed Class Counsel to conduct an informed assessment and analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the claims and the potential class-wide damages. (*Id*., ¶ 26). Based on information exchanged, the Parties extensively briefed issues regarding class certification and liability and provided their analyses to the Mediator who helped the Parties debate the strengths and weakness of their respective positions. (*Id*., ¶ 27). Additionally, settlement negotiations were conducted by highly capable and experienced counsel. (Rose Decl., ¶¶ 1-8; Declaration of Enoch J. Kim in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement ["Kim Decl."], ¶¶ 12-21). Accordingly, Class Counsel had sufficient information and experience to act intelligently in negotiating the Settlement.

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C. The Settlement is Fair and Reasonable in Light of the Parties' Respective Legal Positions and Recovery Risks

A settlement is not judged against what might have been recovered had a plaintiff prevailed at trial, nor does the settlement have to obtain 100% of the damages sought to be fair and reasonable. (*Wershba*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 246, 250). In evaluating the reasonableness of a settlement, a trial court must consider "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." (*Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 128 (2008)).

Here, the reasonableness of the Settlement is underscored by the fact that Defendant has legal and factual grounds for defending the Action. Based upon Class Counsel's experience litigating similar complex matters, Plaintiffs reasonably expected a vigorous and lengthy defense to both class certification and the merits of the Action absent a settlement.

1. Class Counsel's Analysis of the Maximum Available Liability and Damages

Class Counsel analyzed all available data and estimated Defendant's maximum potential exposure to be approximately $15,764,248, assuming the litigation was successful at trial on all claims at issue and every employee had a violation for each claim on every shift worked. (Rose Decl., ¶ 28). This maximum potential analysis was then reduced based on the challenges facing the likelihood of obtaining class certification, prevailing at trial, and other attendant risks. (Ibid). This estimate is based off an estimated maximum liability for all claims at issue and the total aggregate workweeks during the relevant time period, less interest, and based on the analysis of the data which was extrapolated out for all class members across the entire putative class period, which included: $5,431,748 for meal period violations (less meal period premiums paid); $5,939,620 for rest period violations at a 100% violation rate; $1,075,734 for unpaid off-the-clock work for 1 hour per workweek of off-the-clock work; $204,503 for unpaid wages at the required regular rate of pay; $421,642 for unpaid meal break premiums and sick pay at the required regular rate of pay; $427,050 for unreimbursed business expenses; $1,300,901 for waiting time penalties; and $963,050 for wage statement penalties. (Ibid). Plaintiffs further estimated that

Defendant faced an additional exposure of $981,600 in potential, non-stacked (i.e., one penalty, per employee, per pay period during the PAGA statutory period) PAGA penalties. (Ibid). Together with the PAGA penalties, Defendant's maximum potential exposure totaled $16,745,848 in damages. (Ibid).

2. Class Counsel's Risk-Based Analysis and Risk-Based Adjustments

While Plaintiffs believe that Defendant faced significant exposure, substantial barriers to a recovery existed. Defendant contended that Plaintiffs' claims are not suitable for class certification because individual issues and affirmative defenses would predominate should this case go to trial. (Rose Decl., ¶ 31; *See Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal.4th 1004 (2012); *Duran v. U.S. Bank Nat. Assn.*, 59 Cal.4th 1, 35-36 (2014); *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 131 S.Ct. 2541, 2551 (2011)). While Plaintiffs and Class Counsel disagree with Defendant's predictions, they also recognize that there is a significant risk that the Court may deny class certification. (Rose Decl., ¶ 31; *see also*, *Findings of the Study of California Class Action Litigation*, 2000-2006, available at http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/class-action-lit-study.pdf (finding that only 21.4% of all class actions were certified either as part of a settlement or as part of a contested certification motion)).

For example, Plaintiffs' meal period claims, which were based on Defendant's alleged failure to provide lawful meal periods, have been increasingly difficult to certify in recent years. (Rose Decl., ¶ 32; *See Brinker*, 53 Cal. 4th at 1034-35). Plaintiffs' theory of liability for meal period violations was based on allegations that Defendant had failed to implement its policies and that its practices failed to allow Class Members to take meal breaks in the manner required under California law. (Rose Decl., ¶ 32; *See Bradley v. Networkers Int'l, LLC,* 211 Cal.App.4th 1129, 1150 (2012) (holding that "the lack of a meal/rest break policy and the uniform failure to authorize such breaks are matters of common proof.")). Defendant contended that its policies and practices at all times during the Class Period were lawful. (Rose Decl., ¶ 32). Defendant further argued that the rate of purported meal period violations reflected in the data would require individualized inquiry and that such inquiry would prohibit a class from being certified. (Ibid). Class Counsel also had to consider the risk that the Court would find validity in an individualized proof defense to certification of Plaintiffs' meal period claim. (Ibid).

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Additionally, a large portion of Defendant's overall liability lies in Plaintiffs' rest period allegations. (*Id.*, ¶ 33). As with the meal period allegations, Defendant contended that it had a lawful written rest period policy, provided compliant rest breaks, and relieved Class Members of all duties as required under California law. (Ibid). Additionally, this claim was even more uncertain given the difficulties associated with proving the alleged rest period violations, as Defendant was not required to record these breaks. (Ibid). Given the lack of records demonstrating rest period violations, there were legitimate concerns Plaintiffs would not be able to certify these claims or prove substantial damages with requisite certainty, which made the estimated value of this claim subject to much challenge. (Ibid).

Plaintiffs also faced challenges certifying and proving liability for their minimum wage, overtime, and reporting time pay claims. (*Id.*, ¶ 34). These claims were largely based on Defendant's unrecorded, off-the-clock work performed by the Class Members both before and after their shifts and during purported meal periods as well as failure to pay reporting time pay. (Ibid). For example, Plaintiffs reported that Defendant required Plaintiffs and the other Class Members to disarm/arm the alarm system and boot up/shut down the computer on which they recorded time prior to and after their shifts. (Ibid). Additionally, Plaintiffs reported that Defendant required Plaintiffs and the other Class Members to clean up the premises, respond to residents, and deal with emergencies or other time-sensitive tasks all off-the-clock. (Ibid). However, the individualized nature of why this work was performed and the individualized nature of damages presented substantial concerns regarding the manageability of the case and the risk the Court could find these issues prevented certification, and the estimated damages for this claim were based on an assumption that all Class Members worked off the clock for at least one hour per week. (Ibid). Plaintiffs also contended that during the Class Period, Plaintiffs and the other Class Members wo were required to report to work and did report to work, were not put to work or were furnished less than half of their usual or scheduled day's work. (Ibid). However, this claim faced significant challenges because the waiting time varied and was based on Class Members' testimony, not documentation. (Ibid).

Plaintiffs also contended that Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other Class Members for necessary business-related expenses, such as the usage of personal cell phones for work-related purposes. (*Id.*, ¶ 35). Defendant contended that it had a policy and practice of reimbursing employees for necessary business-related expenses. (Ibid). Defendant further contended that, with respect to the alleged expenses for which Plaintiffs and the other Class Members never requested reimbursement from Defendant, it did not know and had no reason to know that alleged business-related expenses had been incurred. (Ibid). Defendant further contended that the reason for why a Class Member undertook certain expenses, while not others, and failed to receive reimbursement for certain expenses while not others, would raise individual issues that could not be certified. (Ibid).

There are also substantial risks associated with Plaintiffs' waiting time penalties and wage statement claims. (*Id*., ¶ 36). First, these claims were derivative of Plaintiffs' claims for unpaid meal period premiums, unpaid rest period premiums, unpaid minimum wages, and unpaid overtime wages, and if certification was denied on those underlying claims, these derivative claims for penalties would also likely fail. (Ibid). Further, even if Plaintiffs prevailed on their underlying claims, they would still be required to demonstrate that Defendant's violations of California Labor Code section 203 were *willful* violations. (Rose Decl., ¶ 36; *See, e.g*., *Choate v. Celite Corp*., 215 Cal App. 4th 1460, 1468 (2013) (holding that "an employer's reasonable, good faith belief that wages are not owed may negate a finding of willfulness")). Wage statement claims have also seen varying treatment at the appellate level because such claims have an element of discretion attached to them rather than a pure calculation of damages after liability is proven. (Rose Decl. ¶ 36; *Jaimez v. DAIOHS USA, Inc*., 181 Cal.App.4th 1286 (2010) *with Price v. Starbucks Corp*., 192 Cal.App.4th 1136 (2011)). Accordingly, these derivative claims, which comprised a substantial portion of Defendant's estimated liability, were therefore uncertain. (Rose Decl., ¶ 36).

Class Counsel also recognized that, even if Plaintiff prevailed at class certification, proving the amount of wages due to Class Members would be an expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain proposition. (*Id*., ¶ 37). In order to prove liability and damages, Class Counsel will need to request and analyze thousands of pages of documents, obtain the Class Members' contact information, contact them, and obtain their declarations at great expense. (Ibid). Obtaining the cooperation of current employees would also be difficult, given the likely reluctance to aid prosecution of a lawsuit against a current employer. (Ibid). On the other hand, Defendant would likely be able to obtain the cooperation of its employees. (Ibid). Moreover, even if Plaintiffs prevailed at class certification and trial, possible appeals would substantially delay any recovery by the Class. (Ibid).

Therefore, taking into account how each of the above risks potentially effected Plaintiffs' ability to first obtain class certification, and then prove the underlying violations, plus the cost and delay in recovering the alleged potential damages, Class Counsel discounted Defendant's estimated liability based on the challenges facing their ability to succeed on class certification by 70% to $5,023,754. (*Id*., ¶ 38). The merits-based risk factors further reduced Defendant's estimated liability by an additional 70%. (Ibid). This resulted in an adjusted estimated liability of $1,507,126. (Ibid). In light thereof, the settlement amount of $1,400,000 is a significant settlement. (Ibid).

Class Counsel also contemplated the risks of proceeding with the PAGA claims and potential liability Defendant could face from these claims as part of the global resolution. (*Id*., ¶ 39). Existing case law makes PAGA claims subject to the same defenses and risks as Plaintiffs' underlying wage claims. (Rose Decl., ¶ 39; see, *Elliot v. Spherion Pac. Work, LLC*, 572 F.Supp.2d 1169, 1181-82 (C.D. Cal. 2008) ("Plaintiff's claim under [PAGA] is wholly dependent upon her other claims. Because all of Plaintiff's other claims fail as a matter of law, so does her PAGA claim")). Class Counsel also anticipated that even if successful on the merits at trial, the imposition of cumulative civil penalties based on the alleged wage and hour violations could be considered unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory, and that Defendant would argue that it made a good faith attempt to comply with its legal obligations warranting a reduction in penalties. (Rose Decl., ¶ 39).[1] Class Counsel also anticipated Defendant would argue that the violations per pay period were low, warranting an additional reduction in civil penalties. (Ibid). Finally, Class Counsel was also mindful of the fact that PAGA is fundamentally not intended to be compensatory in nature but is instead intended to facilitate enforcement of California's labor laws by financing state activities and educating and deterring non-compliance. (Ibid).

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[1] See, e.g., *Thurman v. Bayshore Transit Management, Inc.*, 203 Cal.App.4th 1112, 1131 (2012) (imposition of both statutory and civil penalties for same conduct is impermissible double recovery) (disapproved on other grounds); *Aguirre v. Genesis Logistics*, 2013 WL 10936035, at *3 (C.D. Cal. 2013) ("duplicative effect" of penalties is a factor in favor of "reducing ...the PAGA penalty"); *Smith v. Lux Retail North America, Inc.*, 2013 WL 2932243, at *3 (N.D. Cal. June 13, 2013) (declining to stack penalties based on the same conduct); *Castillo v. ADT, LLC*, 2017 WL 363108, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2017); *Sanchez v. McDonalds Restaurants of California, Inc.*, 2017 WL 4620746 (LA Super. Ct. July 6, 2017) (declining to stack penalties arising out of the same conduct); *Fleming v. Covidien, Inc.*, 2011 WL 756304718, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2011) (reducing PAGA penalties by 80%); *Cotter v. Lyft, Inc.*, 193 F.Supp.3d 1030 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (indicating that a substantial reduction is warranted where good faith dispute exists in legal obligations); *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp*., 30 Cal.App.5th 504, 529 (2018) (approving reduction in penalties from $50 per pay period to $5 per pay period based on good faith attempts to comply with obligations and minimal violations).

Therefore, after considering this multitude of factors, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel concluded that it was in the best interest of the State of California and the PAGA Employees to enter into the Settlement, and to allocate Ninety Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($90,000.00) of the Gross Settlement Amount towards the PAGA claims, which represents approximately 6.43% of the Gross Settlement Amount. (*Id*., ¶ 40). This percentage of the settlement is well within the range of wage and hour settlements regularly approved in both state and federal court for cases that include both a class and PAGA action. (Ibid). Typically, such hybrid cases allocate only 1% of the gross settlement value to resolve PAGA claims, and, indeed, settlements allocations as little as 0.22% of the gross settlement amount have been approved as reasonable by courts. (Ibid). Moreover, the overall relief obtained by the Settlement is significant, not only from a monetary perspective, but also because it fulfills the public policy objectives of PAGA—to promote enforcement of California's labor laws, provide funds to the state, and deter future non-compliance by the employer. (Ibid).

The Settlement is in the best interest of the Class Members, the PAGA Employees, and the State of California and is within the accepted range of recoveries for this type of litigation given the inherent risk of litigation, the risk of obtaining and maintaining class certification, and the costs of further litigation. (*Id*., ¶ 41).

VI. CERTIFICATION FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES IS WARRANTED

Code of Civil Procedure Section 382 provides that three basic requirements must be met in order to sustain any class action: (1) there must be an ascertainable class; (2) there must be a well-defined community of interest in the question of law or fact affecting the parties to be represented; and (3) certification will provide substantial benefits to litigants and the courts, i.e., proceeding as a class action is superior to other methods. (*See Dunk*, 48 Cal.App.4th at 1806). Plaintiffs contend that the Action, which is based upon Defendant's wage and hour policies and practices, satisfies the class certification requirements under California Code of Civil Procedure section 382. Defendant denies Plaintiffs' allegations, but for purposes of the Settlement only, Defendant has stipulated to certification of the Class.

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A. An Ascertainable Class Exists Which is So Numerous That Joinder of All Members is Impracticable

Whether an ascertainable class exists turns on three factors: (1) the class definition, (2) the size of the class, and (3) the means of identifying the class members. (*See Miller v. Woods*, 148 Cal.App.3d 862, 873 (1983)). In this case, all three considerations strongly favor class certification. Here, the Class is defined as "all current and former hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in the State of California at any time during the Class Period." (Rose Decl., ¶ 17; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.b). This provides a clear and definite scope for the proposed class.

Next, the Class is sufficiently numerous. There is no magic number that satisfies the numerosity requirement. Courts have certified classes with as few as ten or twenty-eight class members. (*Rose v. City of Hayward*, 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 934 (1981); *Bowles v. Superior Court*, 44 Cal. 2d 574 (1995); *Hebbard v. Colgrove*, 28 Cal.App.3d 1017, 1030 (1972)). Here, the estimated Class size of six hundred eighty-two (682) individuals (as of April 12, 2025) meets the numerosity requirement.

Finally, the question of whether class members are easily identifiable turns on whether a plaintiff can establish "the existence of an ascertainable class." (*Daar v. Yellow Cab Co.*, 67 Cal.2d 695 at 706 (1967)). The existence of an ascertainable class in this case can be established through Defendant's payroll records, and the Class definition is sufficiently specific to enable the Parties, Class Members, and the Court to determine the parameters of the Class. (*See Clothesrigger, Inc. v. GTE Corp.*, 191 Cal.App.3d 605, 617 (1987)).

B. The Class Shares a Well-Defined Community of Interest

The community of interest requirement embodies three factors: (1) predominant questions of law and fact; (2) class representatives with claims or defenses typical of the class; and (3) class representatives who can adequately represent the class. (*Dunk*, 48 Cal.App.4th at 1806). Here, all three requirements are easily satisfied.

The commonality criterion requires the existence of common question of law or fact and is generally established with the issues of predominance and typicality. (*See Daar*, 67 Cal.2d 695, 706). What is required is that a common question of fact or law exists which predominates over issues unique to individual plaintiffs. The existence of individual issues or facts—generally present in any case arising from employment—is not a bar to class certification as long as they do not render class litigation unmanageable or predominate over the common issues. (*See B.W.I. Custom Kitchen v. Owens-Illinois, Inc.*, 191 Cal.App.3d 1341, 1354 (1987)).

Here, Plaintiffs' claims present common issues of law and fact that predominate and warrant class certification. Plaintiffs allege that Defendant denied compliant meal and rest periods to employees, required employees to perform work off-the-clock, and failed to fully compensate employees for all time actually worked. These policies and practices meant that Defendant allegedly failed to pay minimum and overtime wages, and other related claims. Plaintiffs allege that Defendant's policies and practices were uniform as to all Class Members. Thus, class treatment is appropriate.

To satisfy the typicality requirement, California law does not require that plaintiffs' claims be identical to the other class members. Rather, the test of typicality for a class representative is whether other members have the same or similar injury, whether the action is based on conduct which is not unique to the named plaintiff, and whether other class members have been injured by the same course of conduct. (*See Seastrom v. Neways, Inc.*, 149 Cal.App.4th 1496, 1502 (2007)). The typicality requirement for a class representative refers to the nature of the claim or defense of the representative, and not to the specific facts from which it arose or the relief sought. (*See* Ibid).

Here, Plaintiffs allege that their claims are similar to that of the other Class Members and that Plaintiffs' claims arise out of the same alleged course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the other Class Members. Because Plaintiffs' claims are based upon the same alleged conduct and business practices as those of Class Members, the typicality requirement has been satisfied.

Finally, the question of adequacy of representation "depends on whether the plaintiff's attorney is qualified to conduct the proposed litigation and the plaintiff's interests are not antagonistic to the interests of the class." (*McGee v. Bank of America*, 60 Cal.App.3d 442, 450 (1976)). Here, these considerations are satisfied. Class Counsel are well-regarded and are qualified and experienced in employment-related, class-action litigation. (Rose Decl., ¶¶ 1-8; Kim Decl., ¶¶ 12-21). Plaintiffs will vigorously, adequately, and fairly represent the interests of the Class. Plaintiffs have, at all times, throughout the course of the litigation considered the interests of the Class and understood that they must take steps to adequately represent the Class and their interests. (Droubi Decl., ¶ 10; Walker Decl., ¶¶ 5-

6). Because Plaintiffs' claims are typical of other Class Members and are not based on unique circumstances, there is no antagonism between the interests of Plaintiffs and the Class.

C. A Class Action is Superior to a Multiplicity of Litigation

Under the circumstances, proceeding as a class action is a superior means of resolving this dispute, as the Class Members and the Court will derive substantial benefits. Class certification would serve as the only means to deter and redress the alleged violations. (*See Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.*, 23 Cal.4th 429, 434 (2000) (relevant considerations include the probability that each class member will come forward to prove his or her separate claim and whether the class approach would actually serve to deter and redress the alleged wrongdoing)). Further, individual actions arising out of the same operative facts would unduly burden the courts and could result in inconsistent results. Therefore, class action proceedings are superior to individual litigation.

VII. THE REQUESTED ENHANCEMENT PAYMENTS ARE REASONABLE

Plaintiffs in class action lawsuits are eligible for reasonable incentive payments as compensation "for the expense or risk they have incurred in conferring a benefit on other members of the class." (*Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co.*, 186 Cal.App.4th 399, 412 (2010)). Courts routinely grant approval of class action settlement agreements containing enhancements for the class representative, which are necessary to provide incentive to represent the class and are appropriate given the benefit the class representatives help to bring about for the class. (*See In re Online DVD Rental*, 779 F.3d 934, 947-948 (9th Cir. 2014) (approving incentive award 417 times larger than individual payments where incentive award made up a mere .17% of the settlement); *Gaudin v. Saxon Mortgage Servs., Inc.*, 2015 WL 7454183, at *10 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 23, 2015) (finding service award of $15,000 to be "fair and reasonable")).

Plaintiffs initiated this litigation on behalf of their former co-workers who will now be entitled to receive payment from the Settlement. Plaintiffs invested substantial time and effort into litigation, including their own research, reviewing documents, and extensive discussions with Class Counsel. Droubi Decl., ¶¶ 3-5; Walker Decl., ¶¶ 9-12). Further, the requested amounts for Plaintiffs are also reasonable given the average award and the benefit gained by other Class Members. For these reasons, Plaintiffs request that an Enhancement Payment of Ten Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($10,000.00) each (total, $20,000.00) to Plaintiffs be preliminarily approved by the Court. (Rose Decl., ¶ 42; Droubi Decl., ¶ 12; Walker Decl., ¶ 16).

VIII. THE REQUESTED ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS ARE REASONABLE

Trial courts have "wide latitude" in assessing the value of attorneys' fees and their decisions are "not to be disturbed on appeal absent a manifest abuse of discretion." (*Lealao v. Beneficial Cal, Inc.*, 82 Cal.App.4th 19, 41 (2000)). California law provides that attorney fee awards should be equivalent to fees paid in the legal marketplace to compensate for the result achieved and risk incurred. (*Id*. at 47). In cases where class members present claims against a common fund and the defendant agrees to a percentage of the fund as part of the settlement, use of the percentage method is appropriate. (*Id.* at 32).

Here, the requested attorneys' fees of thirty-five percent (35%) of the Gross Settlement Amount (i.e., $490,000.00 if the Gross Settlement Amount is $1,400,000.00) is disclosed to Class Members in the proposed Class Notice. (Settlement Agreement, Exh. A). The requested fee was freely negotiated, is common in the legal marketplace, and is not opposed by Defendant. The Motion for Final Approval will elaborate on the nature of the legal services provided and will also support Class Counsel's request for the reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses not to exceed Forty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($40,000.00). (Rose Decl., ¶¶ 43 and 45). The Attorneys' Fees and Costs that are not ultimately approved by the Court shall instead be included in the Net Settlement Amount to be distributed to Settlement Class Members. (Settlement Agreement, ¶ 15(a)).

IX. THE CLASS NOTICE AND THE OPT-OUT AND OBJECTION PROCESS MEETS DUE PROCESS REQUIREMENTS

The Parties have jointly drafted the Class Notice, which will be mailed to the Class Members. (*Id*., Exh. A). The Class Notice will include information regarding the nature of the Action, a summary of the terms of the Settlement, the Class definition, information on how to object to and/or opt-out of the Class Settlement and to dispute Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and the date of the Final Approval Hearing. (Ibid). The Class Notice will list each Class Member's total Workweeks and their estimated Individual Settlement Share and each PAGA Employee's total Pay Periods and their estimated Individual PAGA Payment. (Ibid).

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Within thirty (30) calendar days after entry of the preliminary approval order, Defendant will provide a list in a formatted readable Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet to the Settlement Administrator containing the following information for each Class Member and PAGA Employee: full name, last known mailing address, Social Security number, hire and termination dates, and the number of Workweeks and Pay Periods (collectively referred to as the "Class List"). (*Id*., ¶¶ 11.d and 26). Within seven (7) calendar days after receiving the Class List from Defendant, the Settlement Administrator will perform a search based on the National Change of Address Database or any other similar services available, such as provided by Experian, for information to update and correct for any known or identifiable address changes, and will mail a Class Notice in English and Spanish to all Class Members and PAGA Employees via First-Class U.S. Mail, using the most current, known mailing addresses identified by the Settlement Administrator. (*Id*., ¶ 27.a). The Parties have agreed to use ILYM Group, Inc. as the Settlement Administrator. (Rose Decl., ¶ 46; Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.kk).

In determining whether to approve a settlement of a class action, a trial court has virtually complete discretion as to the manner of giving notice to class members, and review on appeal is governed by the abuse of discretion standard. (*See In re Cellphone Fee Termination Cases*, 186 Cal.App.4th 1380 (2010)). Here, Class Counsel is not aware of an alternative method of providing notice to the Class which would result in a higher likelihood of actual notice. (Rose Decl., ¶ 47). The original source of the mailing addresses is from Class Members, who provided the information to Defendant. (Ibid).

Class Members will have sixty (60) calendar days from the initial mailing of the Class Notice by the Settlement Administrator to submit a Request for Exclusion, Notice of Objection, and/or Dispute ("Response Deadline"). (Settlement Agreement, ¶ 11.jj).

Any Class Notice returned to the Settlement Administrator as undeliverable on or before the Response Deadline will be sent promptly via First-Class U.S. Mail to the forwarding address affixed thereto and the Settlement Administrator will indicate the date of such re-mailing on the Class Notice. (*Id*., ¶ 27.b). If no forwarding address is provided, the Settlement Administrator will promptly attempt to determine a correct address using a skip-trace or other search, using the name, address, and/or Social Security number of the Class Member and/or PAGA Employee, and perform a single re-mailing within five (5) calendar days. (Ibid). In the event that a Class Notice is re-mailed to a Class Member, the

Response Deadline for that Class Member shall be extended fifteen (15) calendar days from the original Response Deadline. (*Id*., ¶ 11.jj).

Class Members will have an opportunity to dispute the number of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods to which they have been credited, as reflected in their respective Class Notices, by submitting a timely and valid letter ("Dispute") to the Settlement Administrator, by mail, postmarked on or before the Response Deadline. (*Id*., ¶¶ 11.j and 28). A Dispute must: (a) contain the case name and number of the Action; (b) contain the Class Member's full name, signature, address, telephone number, and the last four (4) digits of the Class Member's Social Security number; (c) clearly state that the Class Member disputes the number of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods credited to that Class Member and what the Class Member contends is the correct number; and (d) be returned by mail to the Settlement Administrator at the specified address, postmarked on or before the Response Deadline. (*Id*., ¶ 11.j).

Any Class Member wishing to be excluded from the Class Settlement must submit a timely and valid letter ("Request for Exclusion") to the Settlement Administrator, by mail, postmarked on or before the Response Deadline. (*Id*., ¶¶ 11.ii and 29). A Request for Exclusion must: (a) contain the case name and number of the Action; (b) contain the Class Member's full name, signature, address, telephone number, and last four (4) digits of the Class Member's Social Security number; (c) clearly state that the Class Member does not wish to be included in the Class Settlement; and (d) be returned by mail to the Settlement Administrator at the specified address, postmarked on or before the Response Deadline. (*Id*., ¶ 11.ii). Notwithstanding the above, all PAGA Employees will be bound by the PAGA Settlement and will be issued their Individual PAGA Payment, irrespective of whether they submit a Request for Exclusion. (*Id*., ¶ 29).

To object to the Class Settlement, Settlement Class Members must submit a timely and complete written objection ("Notice of Objection") to the Settlement Administrator, by mail, postmarked on or before the Response Deadline. (*Id*., ¶¶ 11.w and 30). A Notice of Objection must: (a) contain the case name and number of the Action; (b) contain the objector's full name and telephone number; (c) contain a written statement of all grounds for the objection; and (d) be returned by mail to the Settlement Administrator at the specified address, postmarked on or before the Response Deadline. (*Id*., ¶ 11.w). Settlement Class Members, individually or through counsel, may also present their objection orally at the

Final Approval Hearing, regardless of whether they have submitted a Notice of Objection. (*Id.*, ¶ 30).

X. CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement and the relief requested herein.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: November 20, 2025

BLACKSTONE LAW, APC

By: ______________________
Alexandra Rose
Attorneys for Plaintiff Laila Droubi

Dated: November 20, 2025

D.LAW, INC.

By: /s/ Antonia McKee
Antonia McKee
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