

Tyler J. Woods (SBN 232464)  
tyler.woods@wilshirelawfirm.com  
James Yoo (SBN 310680)  
james.yoo@wilshirelawfirm.com  
Heriberto Ponce (SBN 339713)  
eddie.ponce@wilshirelawfirm.com  
Ruby Carrera (SBN 343745)  
ruby.carrera@wilshirelawfirm.com  
Giancarlo A. Recinos (SBN 282836)  
giancarlo.recinos@wilshirelawfirm.com  
**WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC**  
660 S. Figueroa Street, Sky Lobby  
Los Angeles, California 90017  
Telephone: (213) 381-9988  
Facsimile: (213) 381-9989

Attorneys for Plaintiff

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
**FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

YOVANNI JIMENEZ, individually, and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

L.B. JOHNSON HARDWARE CO., INC., a  
California corporation; and DOES 1 through 10,  
inclusive,

*Defendants.*

Case No.: 24STCV18708

*[Assigned for All Purposes to the Honorable  
Carolyn B. Kuhl, Dept. 12]*

**PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION  
AND MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL  
OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA  
SETTLEMENT; MEMORANDUM OF  
POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

Final Approval Hearing:

Date: November 3, 2026

Time: 10:30 a.m.

Dept.: 12

Complaint filed: July 29, 2024

Trial date: Not set

**TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:**

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on November 3, 2026, at 10:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard in Department 12 of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, located at 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, Plaintiff Yovanni Jimenez Yovanni Jimenez Yovanni Jimenez Yovanni Jimenez Yovanni Jimenez Yovanni Jimenez s, CA 90012, Plaintiff Yovanni Jimenez ("Plaintiff") will and hereby does move this Court for an Order:

1. Granting final approval of the proposed Settlement Agreement;
2. Awarding Class Counsel attorneys' fees in the amount of \$38,000.00 and reimbursement of litigation costs in the amount of \$3,182.44;
3. Awarding Plaintiff a Class Representative Service Payment in the amount of \$5,000.00;
4. Awarding \$4,355.00 to Phoenix Settlement Administrators ("Phoenix") for its settlement administration expenses; and
5. Approving allocation of \$5,700.00 as civil penalties under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"), 65% of which (\$3,705.00) will be paid to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, and 35% of which (\$1,995.00) will be distributed to Aggrieved Employees based on the number of pay periods worked during the PAGA Period.

This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion, Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Tyler J. Woods, the Declaration of Jarrod Salinas, and on all records and documents on file, together with such oral and documentary evidence that may be presented at the hearing on this matter.

Dated: September 22, 2026

**WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC**

By: 

Tyler J. Woods  
Giancarlo A. Recinos  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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1     **I.     INTRODUCTION**

2             Plaintiff Yovanni Jimenez (“Plaintiff”) seeks final approval of a non-reversionary Gross  
3     Settlement Amount of \$114,000.00. The Settlement Agreement (“Settlement” or “Settlement  
4     Agreement”) provides that the deductions will be made from the Gross Settlement Amount as  
5     follows:

- 6             1.     Attorneys’ fees up to one third (1/3) of the Gross Settlement Amount;  
7             2.     Litigation costs up to \$5,000.00;  
8             3.     A Class Representative Service Payment up to \$5,000.00;  
9             4.     Settlement administration expenses up to \$4,355.00; and  
10            5.     Civil penalties in the amount of \$5,700.00 for claims under the Labor Code  
11     Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”), 65% of which (\$3,705.00) will be paid to the  
12     California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA), and 35% of which  
13     (\$1,995.00) will be distributed to Aggrieved Employees based on the number of pay periods  
14     worked during the PAGA Period. *See* Settlement §§ 1.37, 3.2.5; *see also* Declaration of Jarrod  
15     Salinas (“Salinas Decl.”) at ¶ 14.

16            After all deductions are made, the Net Settlement Amount will be distributed to 45 Class  
17     Members as of the filing of this Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA  
18     Settlement (the “Motion”) (“Participating Class Members”) based on the number of weeks  
19     worked during the Class Period. Salinas Decl. at ¶ 14.

20            The proposed Settlement is a product of diligent efforts, litigation, arm’s length  
21     negotiations, and informal discovery that resulted in the best possible outcome for the Class. By  
22     resolving this matter now, Class Members will receive a guaranteed recovery without risk of  
23     nonpayment, delay, or an adverse judgment at trial.

24            As of the filing of this Motion, there have been no objections to the Settlement and no  
25     requests for exclusion. Salinas Decl. at ¶¶ 7-8. Participating Class Members will receive an  
26     estimated average Individual Class Payment of \$1,283.61, with the highest estimated average  
27     Individual Class Payment being \$4,091.82. Salinas Decl. at ¶ 13. Aggrieved Employees will  
28     receive an estimated average Individual PAGA Payment of \$99.75, with the highest estimated

1 average Individual PAGA Payment being \$119.10. Salinas Decl. at ¶ 14. In light of the favorable  
2 response from the Class, and the facts and law set forth below as well as in the motion for  
3 preliminary approval, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court now enter an Order: (1)  
4 granting final approval of the Settlement; (2) entering final judgment; (3) requiring distribution  
5 of individual settlement shares to participating Class Members; and (4) approving payments for  
6 Class Counsel Fees, Class Counsel Expenses, the Class Representative Service Payment, the  
7 Settlement Administrator's costs, and civil penalties under PAGA.

## 8 **II. THE SETTLEMENT MERITS FINAL APPROVAL**

9 In deciding whether to grant final approval of a class action settlement, California courts  
10 consider whether the settlement is "fair, adequate, and reasonable." *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*,  
11 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 (1996). In evaluating whether a settlement is fair, adequate, and  
12 reasonable, courts evaluate the following factors: (1) the strength of the plaintiff's case; (2) the  
13 risk, expense, complexity and duration of further litigation; (3) the risk of maintaining class  
14 action status through trial; (4) the amount offered in settlement; (5) the extent of discovery  
15 completed and the stage of the proceedings; (6) the experience and views of counsel; (7) the  
16 presence of a governmental participant; and (8) the reaction of class members to the proposed  
17 settlement. *Id.*

### 18 **A. A Presumption of Fairness Exists**

19 While the burden is on the proponent to demonstrate that a proposed settlement is fair,  
20 adequate, and reasonable, "a presumption of fairness exists where: (1) the settlement is reached  
21 through arm's length bargaining; (2) investigation is sufficient to allow counsel and the court  
22 to act intelligently; (3) counsel is experienced in similar litigation; and (4) the percentage of  
23 objectors is small." *Id.* at 1802.

24 At preliminary approval, Plaintiff presented evidence that this Settlement is entitled to a  
25 presumption of fairness because: (1) it was reached through arm's length bargaining with the  
26 assistance of an experienced mediator; (2) Plaintiff conducted a thorough investigation through  
27 informal discovery and an analysis of Class Members' time data and payroll records and policy  
28 documents pertaining to Plaintiff's claims; and (3) Class Counsel is experienced in similar

litigation. *See* Declaration of Alan Wilcox in Support of Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement (“Wilcox MPA Decl.”) filed May 5, 2026, at ¶¶ 5-6, 7, 39-57. As of the filing of this Motion, no Class Members have opted out and none have objected. *See* Salinas Decl. at ¶¶ 6-7. Therefore, the Court can confidently conclude that a presumption of fairness exists.

**B. The Strength of Plaintiff’s Claims, and the Risks, Expense, Complexity, and Likely Duration of Further Litigation as a Class Action Through Trial**

Courts are not required to ensure that a settlement maximizes the value of released claims with mathematical precision. “[T]he test is not the maximum amount plaintiffs might have obtained at trial on the complaint, but rather whether the settlement is reasonable under all of the circumstances.” *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.* 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 250 (2001), disapproved of on other grounds by *Hernandez v. Restoration Hardware, Inc.*, 4 Cal.5th 260, 269-270 (2018); *see also 7-Eleven Owners for Fair Franchising v. Southland Corp.*, 85 Cal.App.4th 1135, 1150 (2000) (“the merits of the underlying class claims are not a basis for upsetting the settlement of a class action; the operative word is ‘settlement.’”). The relevant circumstances include the strengths and weaknesses of plaintiffs’ claims and the risks they faced in litigation. *7-Eleven*, 85 Cal.App.4th at 1146.

Here, Plaintiff presented sufficient information at preliminary approval regarding the number of Class Members and an estimate of the maximum value of each of the claims alleged. *See* Wilcox MPA Decl. at ¶¶ 15-27. Plaintiff has also described in detail the risks the Class faced in litigation and the strengths and weaknesses of each of the claims. *See id.* Defendant denied Plaintiff’s allegations, and Plaintiff noted potential difficulties in obtaining class certification and succeeding on the merits at trial. *See id.* The factual record here is sufficiently developed to allow the Court to independently satisfy itself “that the consideration being received for the release of the class members’ claims is reasonable in light of the strengths and weaknesses of the claims and the risks of the particular litigation.” *Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles*, 186 Cal.App.4th 399, 410 (2010).

1           **C.       The Amount Offered in Settlement**

2           The Settlement provides for a \$114,000.00 Gross Settlement Amount (“GSA”) to be  
3 distributed among the 45 Class Members who did not opt out as of the date of this filing. Salinas  
4 Decl. at ¶ 12. The GSA will be used to pay Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fees and litigation costs,  
5 Plaintiff’s Class Representative Service Payment, and the fees and expenses of Phoenix  
6 Settlement Administrators for its administration of the Class Notice and settlement funds. *Id.* at  
7 ¶ 12. The Settlement also allocates \$5,700.00 from the GSA to civil penalties under PAGA. *See*  
8 Settlement Agreement at §§ 1.37, 3.2.5; *see also* Salinas Decl. at ¶ 14. After all deductions are  
9 made, the Net Settlement Amount available to Participating Class Members for their Individual  
10 Class Payments is estimated to be \$57,762.56, which will be distributed to Participating Class  
11 Members according to the number of Workweeks they worked for Defendant L. B. Johnson  
12 Hardware Co., Inc. (“Defendant”) during the Class Period. *See* Salinas Decl. at ¶ 12; Settlement  
13 Agreement at § 3.2.4.

14           The Settlement Administrator has calculated a total of 3,995 Workweeks in the Class  
15 Period. Salinas Decl. at ¶ 10. As a result, the estimated average Individual Class Payment for  
16 Participating Class Members is \$1,283.61, and the highest the estimated average Individual  
17 Class Payment for Participating Class Members is \$4,091.82. *Id.* at ¶ 13. Weighing the potential  
18 value of the class claims against the risk and expense of trial, the Settlement provides substantial  
19 relief in light of the potential risks associated with seeking a class judgment.

20           **D.       The Extent of Discovery Completed and the Stage of the Proceedings**

21           Class Counsel sufficiently investigated the alleged claims, applicable law, and potential  
22 defenses. *See* Wilcox MPA Decl. at ¶ 5-6. Specifically, Class Counsel assessed the value of the  
23 claims using data and documents provided by Defendant in informal discovery, which included  
24 policy documents and timekeeping and payroll records. *Id.* The Parties scheduled a formal  
25 mediation but reached an informal settlement beforehand after exchanging sufficient data,  
26 documents, and information. *Id.* at ¶ 7. After extensive negotiations and discussions regarding  
27 the strengths and weaknesses of Plaintiff’s claims and Defendant’s defenses, the Parties reached  
28 a settlement, the material terms of which are encompassed within the Settlement Agreement. *Id.*

at ¶ 8.

**E. The Experience and Views of Counsel**

Plaintiff is represented by Wilshire Law Firm, PLC. Declaration of Tyler J. Woods in Support of Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement (“Woods MFA Decl.”) at ¶ 3. Class Counsel prosecutes wage and hour cases, including class and representative actions. *Id.* at ¶¶ 4, 5. Class Counsel has litigated many wage and hour cases and has successfully resolved cases involving similar issues presented in this matter. *Id.* at ¶¶ 6-16. Class Counsel has negotiated a settlement here that they believe is fair, reasonable, and adequate based on Class Counsel’s prior experience litigating these types of cases. *Id.* at ¶ 24.

**F. The Presence of a Government Participant**

The LWDA has received the required notice of this Settlement. On August 14, 2024, Plaintiff provided notice to the LWDA of the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories in support. Wilcox MPA Decl. at ¶ 4. The Settlement provides for the payment of \$5,700.00 in civil penalties, 65% of which (\$3,705.00) will be paid to the LWDA, and 35% of which (\$1,995.00) will be paid to Aggrieved Employees based on the number of pay periods worked during the PAGA Period. *See* Salinas Decl. at ¶ 16; *see also* Settlement Agreement at §§ 1.37, 3.2.5. Plaintiff submitted a copy of the Settlement Agreement to the LWDA on May 5, 2026. Wilcox MPA Decl. at ¶ 9, Exhibit 2. The LWDA has not responded to or objected to the Settlement. Woods MFA Decl. at ¶ 25.

**G. The Reaction of Class Members to the Proposed Settlement**

Class Members’ reaction to the Settlement has been favorable. A court may properly infer that a class action settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate when few class members object to or opt out of it. *Lealo v. Beneficial California, Inc.*, 82 Cal.App.4th 19, 51 (2000).

When the Court granted preliminary approval, it also approved the method of providing notice to Class Members. Following a search of the National Change of Address database, Phoenix mailed the Class Notice to all Class Members on July 6, 2026. Salinas Decl. at ¶ 4. The Class Notice informed Class Members of the terms of the Settlement, the amount of their individual settlements and how those amounts were calculated, their right to either participate

1 in the Settlement, opt out of it, object to it, or dispute the amount of their individual settlement  
2 payment, the procedures and deadlines to submit an opt out, objection, or dispute, and the date,  
3 time, and place of the hearing on Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Approval and instructions to be  
4 heard at the hearing. *Id.* at Exhibit A. In response to the Class Notice, Phoenix has received no  
5 requests for exclusion from Class Members, no objections from any Class Members, and no  
6 disputes from Class Members, as of the date of the filing of this Motion. *Id.* at ¶¶ 7-8. Class  
7 Members’ favorable response to the Settlement further supports final approval.

8 **III. THE REQUESTED FEE AWARD IS REASONABLE AND SHOULD BE**  
9 **APPROVED**

10 There are two (2) primary methods of determining a reasonable attorney fee in the  
11 context of class action litigation. *Laffitte v. Robert Half Int’l, Inc.*, 1 Cal.5th 480, 489 (2016).  
12 The percentage-of-recovery method calculates the fee as a percentage of a common fund  
13 recovered on behalf of the class. *Id.* The lodestar method calculates the fee by multiplying the  
14 number of hours reasonably expended by counsel by a reasonable hourly rate, which amount  
15 then may be adjusted based on other factors. *Id.* In *Laffitte*, the California Supreme Court held  
16 that trial courts have the discretion to choose between the two (2) calculation methods. *Id.* at  
17 504. Trial courts also have the discretion to blend the two (2) fee calculation methods, using  
18 one method to “cross-check” the reasonableness of the other’s result, but a cross-check is not  
19 required. *Id.* at 506.

20 **A. The Requested Fee Award is Fair and Reasonable Based on the Percentage-**  
21 **of-Recovery Method**

22 The ultimate purpose of the percentage-of-recovery method is to “spread the attorney fee  
23 among all the beneficiaries of the fund.” *Id.* at 503. The California Supreme Court recognized  
24 that the percentage-of-recovery method has many advantages, “including relative ease of  
25 calculation, alignment of incentives between counsel and the class, a better approximation of  
26 market conditions in a contingency case, and the encouragement it provides counsel to seek an  
27 early settlement and avoid unnecessarily prolonging the litigation [citation] . . .” *Id.*

28 The requested fee award of one third (1/3) of the GSA is consistent with the average fee

award in class actions. *See, e.g., Roos v. Honeywell Int'l, Inc.*, 241 Cal.App.4th 1472 (2015) (fee award of 37.5% was not an abuse of discretion), disapproved of on other grounds by *Hernandez v. Restoration Hardware, Inc.*, 4 Cal.5th 260, 287 (2018); *Wren v. RGIS Inventory Specialists*, No. C-06-05778 JCS, 2011 WL 1230826, at \*29 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 1, 2011) (approving fee award of 42%); *Singer v. Becton Dickinson and Co.*, No. 08-CV-821-IEG, 2010 WL 2196104, at \*8 (S.D. Cal. June 1, 2010) (approving fee award of one-third and noting that the typical fees awarded in wage and hour class action cases ranges from 33.33% to 40%). Therefore, the percentage-of-recovery method should be utilized to approve the requested fee.

**B. A Lodestar Cross-Check Confirms the Reasonableness of the Requested Fee**

Although *Laffitte* makes clear that a lodestar cross-check is not required, Class Counsel's lodestar supports the reasonableness of the requested fee. The lodestar is determined by multiplying the number of hours reasonably expended by the reasonable hourly rate. *PLCM Group, Inc. v. Drexler*, 22 Cal.4th 1084, 1095 (2000). The lodestar figure may then be adjusted, based on consideration of factors specific to the case, in order to fix the fee at the fair market value for the legal services provided." *Id.* The factors that can be considered include "the nature of the litigation, its difficulty, the amount involved, the skill required in its handling, the skill employed, the attention given, the success or failure, and other circumstances in the case." *Melnyk v. Robledo*, 64 Cal.App.3d 618, 623-624 (1976) (citations omitted). Additionally, Courts utilize "multipliers" to account for the risk of taking on cases where there is no guarantee of recovery, uncertainties as to the amount that will be recovered, uncertainty as to the cost of litigating the case (both in effort and expenses), and uncertainty about how much time will pass before the recovery is obtained. *Ketchum v. Moses*, 24 Cal.4th 1122, 1132-33 (2001); *see also Serrano v. Priest*, 20 Cal. 3d 25, 48-49 (1977) (approving the adjustment of the lodestar figure based on factors specific to the case to ensure fair market value for legal services provided on a contingency basis). Application of that rule is particularly appropriate where the case is brought to redress important rights of vulnerable persons. *Ketchum*, 24 Cal.4th at 1133.

Generally, "[m]ultipliers can range from 2 to 4 or even higher." *Wershba v. Apple Computers, Inc.*, 91 Cal.App.4th at p. 255 (2001); *see also Sutter Health Uninsured Pricing*

1 Cases, 171 Cal. App. 4th 495, 512 (2009) (applying a 2.52 multiplier on a cross-check in an  
2 antitrust class action); *Chavez v. Netflix, Inc.*, 162 Cal. App. 4th 43, 60 (2008) (applying a 2.5  
3 multiplier on a lodestar cross-check); *Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp.*, 290 F.3d 1043, 1051 n.6 (9th  
4 Cir. 2002) (“most” common fund cases apply a multiplier of 1.0-4.0); *Laffitte v. Robert Half*  
5 *Int’l*, 231 Cal. App. 4th 860, 881-82 (2004) (affirming a 2.13 multiplier after finding that “2 to  
6 4” is a reasonable range for multipliers on a cross-check).

7 The total hours expended on this action by Class Counsel were reasonable and in line  
8 with comparable cases. While it is not necessary to substantiate the fee award with a lodestar in  
9 this Action, it should be noted that Class Counsel spent approximately 87.1 hours prosecuting  
10 this action, which were divided among the attorneys working on this case according to skill  
11 level. Woods MFA Decl. at ¶¶ 21-22. Multiplying the total hours expended by Class Counsel  
12 by their reasonable hourly rates yields a lodestar of \$70,592.50. *Id.* at ¶ 21. This amount  
13 surpasses the requested fee award of \$38,000.00, resulting in a negative multiplier. *Id.* at ¶ 22.  
14 This amount does not include the time Class Counsel will spend at the Final Approval Hearing  
15 and assisting the Settlement Administrator following final approval. *Id.* Class Counsel dedicated  
16 significant resources to this case by dividing the tasks required according to skill level. *Id.* The  
17 hours expended by each attorney were not duplicative and reflect the extensive investigation  
18 and analysis that was required to achieve this Settlement. This time could have been spent on  
19 other potentially lucrative cases. *Id.* Class Counsel’s lodestar reflects the efficiencies achieved  
20 by attorneys experienced in this field. *Id.* Moreover, Class Counsel has singularly assumed the  
21 risk and costs of litigation purely on a contingency basis. *Id.* And, while Plaintiff is confident  
22 in the merits of his claims, a legitimate controversy exists as to each cause of action, posing an  
23 actual risk that Plaintiff may not succeed at class certification and/or trial. *Id.* Any of these  
24 obstacles could have prevented recovery completely, meaning Class Counsel would have been  
25 left with no compensation for all the time and money invested in litigating this case. *Id.* Despite  
26 these risks, Class Counsel took this case on a contingency basis so that Class Members (a  
27 particularly vulnerable group of hourly paid workers) could be compensated for their unpaid  
28 wages. *Id.* Consequently, Class Counsel was precluded from focusing on, or taking on, other

1 cases which could have resulted in a larger, and less risky, monetary gain. *Id.*

2 **C. Class Counsel's Rates Are Similar to Those Approved by California Courts in**  
3 **Comparable Cases.**

4 Class Counsel's hourly rates are comparable to those charged by other class action  
5 plaintiffs' counsel and the firms defending class actions. Woods MFA Decl. at ¶ 17. Class  
6 Counsel's rates are well within the range of hourly rates that the Los Angeles legal marketplace  
7 would compensate counsel for similar services accomplishing similar results. *Id.* For example, in  
8 *Bronshteyn v. State of California*, Los Angeles County Superior Ct. No. 19SMCV00057, Order  
9 Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Statutory Attorneys' Fees and Costs filed March 30, 2023, an  
10 employment action brought by two small law firms (Levy, Vinick, Burrell & Hyams LLP and Law  
11 Offices of Wendy Musell), the court found that counsel's 2022 hourly rates of \$1,100 and \$1,000  
12 per hour were reasonable for the plaintiff's five senior attorneys, including \$1,000 per hour for the  
13 plaintiff's 23-year lead counsel and \$850 per hour for a senior associate. *Id.* These rates were then  
14 augmented by a 1.75 lodestar multiplier and affirmed by the California Court of Appeals. *Id.* The  
15 rates (and multiplier) requested here are well in line with those found reasonable in *Bronshteyn*. In  
16 *Tran v. Golden State FC LLC, et al.* (LASC Case No. BC699931), Fee Order filed 4/8/2022, the  
17 court found hourly rates of \$1,300 per hour reasonable for plaintiff's 32-year attorney and \$1,000  
18 per hour reasonable for a 14-year attorney. *Id.* The multiplier here is even more compelling given  
19 Class Counsel represents approximately 45 Class Members. *Id.*

20 Likewise, Class Counsel's hourly rates are reasonable when compared to rates charged within  
21 the relevant legal marketplace. Woods MFA Decl. ¶ 18-19, **Exhibits 1, 2**. In light of the foregoing,  
22 and considered against the risks of continued litigation, and the importance of advocating for  
23 employment rights and a speedy recovery, the relief provided under the Settlement represents a very  
24 strong result for the Class Members and Aggrieved Employees. Class Counsel's fee request is fair  
25 and reasonable and should be approved. Accordingly, Class Counsel respectfully requests the Court  
26 approve their \$38,000.00 fee request.

1 **IV. THE REQUESTED LITIGATION EXPENSES PAYMENT IS REASONABLE**  
2 **AND SHOULD BE APPROVED**

3 The Settlement permits Class Counsel to seek reimbursement of litigation costs in an  
4 amount up to \$5,000.00 and the actual costs incurred are \$2,882.44. Woods MFA Decl. at ¶ 22,  
5 **Exhibit 3**. Additionally, Class Counsel anticipates incurring \$300.00 in future costs for filing  
6 fees and service fees for a total of \$3,182.44 in costs. *Id.* Since Class Counsel's costs do not  
7 meet the maximum of \$5,000.00, the remaining \$1,817.56 will revert to the Net Settlement  
8 Amount. *Id.* These costs were reasonable and necessary to prosecute this case and obtain the  
9 results achieved. *Id.*

10 **V. THE REQUESTED CLASS REPRESENTATIVE SERVICE PAYMENT IS**  
11 **REASONABLE AND SHOULD BE APPROVED**

12 Plaintiff also requests that he be awarded a Class Representative Service payment of  
13 \$5,000.00 for his role in obtaining the Settlement. In evaluating a service payment, the Court  
14 may consider: "(1) the risk, both financial and otherwise, the class representative faced in  
15 bringing the suit; (2) the notoriety and personal difficulties encountered by the class  
16 representative; (3) the amount of time and effort spent by the class representative; (4) the  
17 duration of the litigation; and (5) the personal benefit received by the class representative as a  
18 result of the litigation." *Golba v. Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc.*, 238 Cal.App.4th 1251, 1272  
19 (2015); *Clark v. American Residential Services, LLC*, 175 Cal.App.4th 785, 804 (2009).

20 Here, Plaintiff provided a declaration in support of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary  
21 Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement and a declaration in support of Plaintiff's  
22 Motion for Final Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement detailing the risk he faced in  
23 bringing the suit, the notoriety and personal difficulties he encountered, the amount of time and  
24 effort he spent on this litigation, the duration of this litigation, and the personal benefit he will  
25 receive as a result of the litigation. *See generally* Declaration of Yovanni Jimenez in Support of  
26 Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement filed on May  
27 5, 2026. Plaintiff should be adequately compensated for his role in obtaining in this Settlement.

28 Additionally, no Class Members objected to the amount of additional compensation

sought by Plaintiff. As such, the award is reasonable in light of the substantial benefits Plaintiff conferred upon the settlement class.

**VI. THE SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION COSTS ARE REASONABLE AND SHOULD BE APPROVED**

The Parties agreed to hire Phoenix as the Administrator in this case and the Court approved this choice at preliminary approval. The Administrator was responsible (i) preparing, translating, printing, and mailing the Court Approved Notice of Class Action and PAGA Settlement (“Notice”); (ii) responding to inquiries from Class Members; (iii) calculating the number of weeks each Class Member worked during the period from July 29, 2020 to December 31, 2025 (“Class Period”) and the number of workweeks that each Aggrieved Employee worked during the time period from August 14, 2024 to December 31, 2025 (“PAGA Period”); (iv) determining the validity of letters indicating a request to be excluded from the Class Settlement (“Requests for Exclusion”), written objections to the Class Settlement (“Objections”), and/or dispute regarding the number of Workweeks submitted by Class Members; (v) calculating the Net Settlement Amount and the Individual Settlement Shares to Class Members; (vi) calculating and issuing the Individual Settlement Payments and distributing them to Settlement Class Members and Individual PAGA Payments to Aggrieved Employees; (vii) issuing the payment to Class Counsel for attorneys’ fees and costs, the Enhancement Payment to Plaintiff, and the employer/employee payroll taxes to the appropriate taxing authorities; and (viii) such other tasks as set forth in the Settlement Agreement or as the Parties mutually agree or as the Court orders. Salinas Decl. at ¶ 2. The requested amount of \$4,355.00 for services rendered and to be rendered is therefore fair and reasonable.

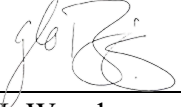
**VII. CONCLUSION**

Based on the foregoing, Class Counsel respectfully requests that the Court grant final approval of the Class Action and PAGA Settlement, approve Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fees in the amount of \$38,000.00 and reimbursement of litigation costs in the amount of \$3,182.44, the Class Representative Service Payment in the amount of \$5,000.00, civil penalties under PAGA in the amount of \$5,700.00, and settlement administration costs for Phoenix in the amount of

1 \$4,355.00.

2  
3 Dated: September 22, 2026

**WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC**

4  
5 By: 

Tyler J. Woods

6 James Yoo

7 Heriberto Ponce

Ruby Carrera

8 Giancarlo A. Recinos

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff