

BOKHOUR LAW GROUP, P.C.

Mehrdad Bokhour, Esq. (CA Bar No. 285256)

mehrdad@bokhourlaw.com

1901 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 520

Los Angeles, California 90067

Tel: (310) 975-1493; Fax: (310) 675-0861

FALAKASSA LAW, P.C.

Joshua S. Falakassa, Esq. (CA Bar No. 295045)

josh@falakassalaw.com

1901 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 520

Los Angeles, California 90067

Tel: (818) 456-6168; Fax: (888) 505-0868

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Settlement Class

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

RAYMOND VASQUEZ, on behalf of
himself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

RED BULL DISTRIBUTION COMPANY,
INC., a Delaware Corporation; and DOES 1-
50, inclusive.

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 24CV018185

Assigned to the Hon. Jill H. Talley

**PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND
MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF
CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

HEARING INFO

Date: October 23, 2026

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Dept.: 8A

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

2 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on October 23, 2026, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter
3 as the matter may be heard, in Department 8A of the Sacramento County Superior Court, located
4 at 500 G Street, Sacramento, California 95814, before the Honorable Jill H. Talley, Plaintiff
5 Raymond Vasquez, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, will and hereby
6 does move the Court, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382, for entry of an Order
7 granting final approval of the parties' Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (the
8 "Settlement Agreement" or "Settlement"). The Settlement was preliminarily approved by the
9 Court on or about June 8, 2026.

10 This Motion, which is supported and unopposed by Defendant Red Bull Distribution
11 Company, Inc. ("Defendant"), seeks final approval of a \$1,400,000 Settlement on behalf of the
12 Settlement Class Members and entry of judgment.

13 Specifically, Plaintiff will and hereby does move the Court to grant final approval of the
14 Settlement Agreement and enter the Proposed Order and Final Judgment filed concurrently
15 herewith:

16 1. Finally certifying the Settlement Class, as defined in the Settlement Agreement
17 and the Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Class Action Settlement;

18 2. Finally appointing Plaintiff Raymond Vasquez as the Class Representative for
19 purposes of settlement;

20 3. Finally appointing Joshua Falakassa of Falakassa Law, P.C. and Mehrdad Bokhour
21 of Bokhour Law Group, P.C. as Class Counsel for purposes of settlement;

22 4. Finding that the Class Notice was properly provided to the Settlement Class in
23 accordance with the Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement;

24 5. Finally approving the Settlement as fair, adequate, and reasonable, based upon the
25 terms set forth in the Settlement Agreement;

26 6. Binding Participating Class Members to the terms of the Settlement Agreement,
27 including the Release specified therein; and

28 7. Retaining jurisdiction to enforce the Settlement Agreement.

8. Setting a Settlement Compliance Hearing on a Friday at 10:30 a.m. and directing Class Counsel, at least 15 days before the hearing, to file a declaration from the Settlement Administrator addressing the status of settlement administration and distribution, including the amounts distributed, the number and value of checks cashed and remaining uncashed, any amounts to the designated *cy pres*, and confirmation that all other payments required under the Settlement Agreement have been made

This Motion is based upon this notice, the accompanying memorandum of points and authorities, the Declarations of Mehrdad Bokhour and Joshua Falakassa in Support of Final Approval of Class Action Settlement, and the Declaration of Plaintiff Raymond Vasquez in Support of the Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, and the Declaration of Veronica Olivares of CPT Group, Inc.—all filed concurrently herewith; the records and files in this Action, and any other further evidence or argument that the Court may receive at or before the hearing.

Pursuant to Local Rule 1.06(A), the Court will issue a tentative ruling by 2:00 p.m. on the court day before the hearing. Tentative rulings may be accessed online via the Court's website. Parties without internet access may obtain the ruling by calling the department's dedicated telephone number, listed in the local telephone directory, between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. on the court day before the hearing. If no party contacts the Court and opposing counsel by 4:00 p.m. the day before the hearing, the matter will be deemed submitted and no oral argument will be heard.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: September 30, 2026,

BOKHOUR LAW GROUP, P.C.
FALAKASSA LAW, P.C.

By:

Mehrdad Bokhour, Esq.
Joshua Falakassa, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Settlement Class

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	PERTINENT BACKGROUND AND SETTLEMENT TERMS.....	1
III.	THE NOTICE PROCESS.....	4
A.	Notice to the Settlement Class Members	4
B.	There are Zero Objections and Zero Requests for Exclusion.....	4
IV.	EVALUATION OF THE SETTLEMENT	5
A.	The Settlement Was Reached Through Informed Arms-Length Negotiation	5
B.	Plaintiff’s Investigation Was More Than Sufficient.....	5
C.	Class Counsel Are Experienced in Similar Litigation and Endorse the Settlement	6
D.	Reasonable Estimate of the Nature and Amount of Recovery	6
V.	THE REQUESTED ATTORNEYS’ FEES ARE FAIR, REASONABLE, AND SHOULD BE AWARDED.....	7
A.	Plaintiff is Entitled to Recover Reasonable Attorneys’ Fees Under the Labor Code.....	7
B.	Class Counsel’s Request for Fees Is Reasonable and Properly Calculated as a Percentage of the Common Fund	8
1.	<i>The Attorneys’ Fees Requested Here Fall Within the Reasonable Range Awarded in Similar Cases Under the Well-established Common Fund Method.....</i>	8
2.	<i>The High Quality of Work and Excellent Results Obtained Support the Award</i>	9
3.	<i>Settlement Class Members Had Sufficient Notice of the Requested Fees.....</i>	10
4.	<i>The Contingent Nature of Class Counsel’s Representation of Plaintiff and the Settlement Class Further Supports the Fee Award at 1/3 of the Common Fund.....</i>	10
5.	<i>A Lodestar Cross-Check Confirms the Reasonableness of the Fee Award</i>	11
VI.	THE REQUESTED COSTS AND SERVICE PAYMENT ARE REASONABLE.....	13
A.	The Requested Costs Are Reasonable and Merit Approval	13
B.	The Requested Class Representative Service Payment is Reasonable and Merits Approval 13	
VII.	OTHER MATTERS RE: FINAL APPROVAL	15

1	A. Settlement Administration Costs	15
2	B. Uncashed Checks	15
3	C. Final Report	15
4	D. Submission to the LWDA.....	15
5	VIII. CONCLUSION.....	15

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

<i>7-Eleven Owners for Fair Franchising v. Southland Corp.</i> (2000) 85 Cal.App.4th 1135	6
<i>Bell v. Farmers Insurance Exchange</i> (2004) 115 Cal.App.4th 715.....	13
<i>Chavez v. Netflix, Inc.</i> (2008) 162 Cal.App.4th 43	7
<i>City of Oakland v. Oakland Raiders</i> (1988) 203 Cal.App.3d 78.....	12
<i>Coalition for Los Angeles County Planning in the Pub. Interest v. Board of Supervisors</i> , 76 Cal.App.3d 241	12
<i>Coalition for Los Angeles County Planning v. Board of Supervisors</i> (1977) 76 Cal.App.3d 241	12
<i>Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.</i> (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794	3, 4
<i>Heritage Bond Litigation</i> (C.D. Cal., June 10, 2005, No. 02-ML-1475 DT) 2005 WL 1594403	11
<i>In re American Bank Note Holographics, Inc.</i> (SDNY 2001) 127 F.Supp.2d 418	5
<i>Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.</i> (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116.....	6
<i>Laffitte v. Robert Half International, Inc.</i> (2016) 1 Cal.5th 480.....	7, 9
<i>Lealao, supra</i> , 82 Cal.App. 4 th at 46-47.....	11
<i>Litwin v. iRenew Bio Energy Solutions, LLC</i> (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 877	10
<i>Mandujano v. Basic Vegetable Prods., Inc.</i> , (9th Cir. 1976) 541 F.2d 672.....	5
<i>PLCM Group, Inc. v. Drexler</i> (2000) 22 Cal.4 th 1084.....	11
<i>Press v. Lucky Stores, Inc.</i> (1983) 34 Cal.3d 311	11
<i>Rodriguez v. West Publishing</i> (9th Cir. 2009) 563 F.3d 948	14
<i>Steinder v. Am. Broadcasting Co., Inc.</i> (9 th Cir. 2007) 248 Fed. Appx. 780	12
<i>Sternwest Corp v. Ash</i> (1986) 183 Cal.App.3d 74.....	12
<i>Torchia v. WW Grainger, Inc.</i> (E.D. Cal. 2014) 304 F.R.D. 256	12
<i>Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp</i> (9th Cir. 2002) 290 F.3d 1043	10, 12
<i>Whiteway v. FedEx Kinkos Office & Print Svcs., Inc.</i> (N.D. Cal. Dec. 17, 2007) No. C 05-2320 SBA, 2007 WL 4531783	14

STATUTES

California Code of Civil Procedure1021.5	8
--	---

1	California Labor Code 218.5	8
2	Code of Civil Procedure section 382	ii
3	Labor Code 1194.2.....	8
4	Labor Code 226(e)	8
5	Lab. Code, §§ 2698–2699.5	1
6	Labor Code § 2699(g).....	8
7	Labor Code § 2699(l)(2)	15
8	Labor Code section 2699(l)(2).....	3
9	OTHER AUTHORITIES	
10	Alba Conte & Newberg, supra, at § 11.51	5
11	Newberg on Class Actions, § 14:6 at 552.....	9
12	RULES	
13	California Rules of Court Rule 3.769(b).....	5
14	California Rules of Court, rules 3.766 (d) and 3.769 (f).....	4
15	Local Rule 1.06(A)	iii
16	Rule 3.769 of the California Rules	10

1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 **I. INTRODUCTION**

3 This motion seeks final approval of a wage-and-hour class action settlement between
4 Plaintiff Raymond Vasquez (“Plaintiff”) and Defendant Red Bull Distribution Company, Inc.
5 (“Defendant”) (collectively, the “Parties”) in the amount of \$1,400,000 (the “Gross Settlement
6 Amount”) to be distributed to 1,386 individuals who are or were employed by Defendant as non-
7 exempt hourly employees in California from September 12, 2020, through November 19, 2025
8 (the “Class Members” or the “Class”).

9 Plaintiff also represents a group of 948 PAGA Members on behalf of the State of
10 California as private attorney general pursuant to the California Labor Code Private Attorneys
11 General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”). (Lab. Code, §§ 2698–2699.5.) The PAGA Members include any
12 non-exempt hourly employee who works or worked for Defendant in California at any time from
13 September 12, 2023, through November 19, 2025.¹

14 A true and correct copy of the Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement
15 (“Settlement Agreement”) is attached as **Exhibit B** to the concurrently filed Declaration of
16 Mehrdad Bokhour in Support of Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement
17 (“Bokhour Decl.”). The Settlement Agreement, in its entirety, is incorporated herein by reference.

18 On or about June 8, 2026, the Court granted preliminary approval of the Settlement
19 Agreement. Pursuant to that order, on June 15, 2026, CPT Group, Inc. (the “Settlement
20 Administrator” or “CPT”) mailed the Court-approved Notice of Proposed Class Action
21 Settlement (the “Class Notice”) to all Settlement Class Members. (See Declaration of Veronica
22 Olivares of CPT, in Support of Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement (“Olivares
23 Decl.”), at ¶¶ 3-15.)

24 A copy of the Class Notice is attached to Olivares Decl. as **Exhibit A**.

25 **II. PERTINENT BACKGROUND AND SETTLEMENT TERMS**

26 Plaintiff and the Settlement Class Members include all current and former non-exempt,
27
28

¹ The PAGA Members worked approximately 22,771 pay periods.

hourly employees of Defendant who worked in California at any time between September 12, 2020, and November 19, 2025. (Declaration of Mehrdad Bokhour in Support of Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement; ¶ 27 (“Bokhour Decl.”)).

Plaintiff’s primary allegations were that Defendant (1) failed to pay all wages owed, (2) failed to provide compliant meal and rest periods or pay compensation in lieu thereof at the “regular rate of pay”, (3) failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements, (4) failed to provide timely pay upon separation of employment, (5) failed to reimburse business expenses, and (6) claims for civil penalties under the PAGA arising from the alleged Labor Code violations. (*Id.*)

The Settlement Class includes 1,386 individuals who performed work in a non-exempt position for Defendant in California at any time during the Class Period. The following is a breakdown reflecting how the funds are allocated under the Settlement Agreement (Declaration of Veronica Olivares Regarding Notice and Settlement Administration (“Olivares Decl.”), ¶ 13):

	Total Amount
<i>Settlement Amount</i>	\$1,400,000
Attorneys’ Fees (1/3)	\$466,666.67
Litigation Costs	\$22,556.30
Settlement Administrator Costs	\$14,000
PAGA payment to LWDA	\$65,000.00
PAGA payment to PAGA Members	\$35,000.00
Class Representative Service Payment	\$17,500.00
<i>Net Settlement Amount</i>	\$779,277.03

Settlement Class Members who did not opt out of the Settlement in a timely manner will be deemed to have participated in the Settlement and shall become Participating Class Members without having to submit a claim form or take any other action. Each Participating Class Member will receive a pro-rata share of the Net Settlement Amount according to the percentage of weeks he/she worked during the Class Period, such that the amount actually distributed to Participating Class Members will equal 100% of the Net Settlement Amount.

Assuming the Court approves all of the amounts in the Settlement, the average payment to each Participating Class Member is estimated to be approximately **\$562.25**, and the highest payment is estimated to be approximately **\$1,592.74**. (Olivares Decl. ¶ 16.)

Ten percent (10%) will be allocated as wages, subject to applicable local, state, and federal

1 tax withholdings; and ninety percent (90%) will be allocated as interest and as civil penalties
2 (pursuant to, e.g., California Labor Code Sections 203 and 226) from which no taxes will be
3 withheld. Defendant must fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, together with its share of
4 employer-side payroll taxes, no later than 15 days after the Effective Date. The Administrator
5 will disburse all Court-approved payments within 7 days after funding.

6 The Settlement allocates \$100,000 to resolve the PAGA claims, with 65% (\$65,000)
7 payable to the LWDA and 35% (\$35,000) distributed to the 948 PAGA Members as Individual
8 PAGA Payments pursuant to the allocation formula in the Settlement Agreement. (Lab. Code, §
9 2699, subd. (m).) The Parties reached this allocation following extensive investigation, review of
10 payroll and timekeeping data, evaluation of potential exposure, and arm's-length negotiations
11 before an experienced mediator.

12 The Parties also considered the substantial litigation risks associated with the PAGA
13 claims, including disputes regarding whether any Labor Code violations occurred, whether
14 penalties could be established on a representative basis, whether penalties should be reduced
15 under Labor Code section 2699(e)(2), 2699(g)(1), or 2699(h)(1), and whether Plaintiff could
16 establish entitlement to recover penalties for all alleged violations. Defendant denies all liability
17 and contends that its policies and practices complied with California law at all relevant times.

18 Additionally, the Settlement provides meaningful direct relief to the affected employees
19 while preserving its non-reversionary nature. Accordingly, the requested PAGA allocation is fair,
20 adequate, and reasonable under Labor Code section 2699(s)(2).²

21 In light of this overwhelmingly positive reaction to the Settlement and its overall terms, it
22 is clear that the Settlement, which was the product of arm's-length negotiations, is fair and
23 reasonable, and the parties therefore respectfully request that the Court grant final approval and
24 enter the proposed judgment as requested. (See *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th
25 1794, 1800–1802 [class action settlements should be approved if they are fair and reasonable, and
26 a low percentage of objectors and opt-outs is evidence of an agreement's fairness].)

27
28

² As further discussed in Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval at 18-23.

1 **III. THE NOTICE PROCESS**

2 **A. Notice to the Settlement Class Members**

3 Pursuant to the Court's Preliminary Approval Order and the Settlement Agreement, the
4 parties directed the Settlement Administrator to review and update the Settlement Class
5 Members' addresses, mail the Court-approved Class Notice to the Settlement Class Members,
6 and process their responses. (Olivares Decl. ¶¶ 3-7.) Before mailing the Class Notice, the
7 Settlement Administrator performed a National Change of Address search on all Settlement Class
8 Members to determine if any had moved. (Olivares Decl. ¶ 6.)

9 Of the 1,386 Class Notices mailed, 62 were returned without forwarding addresses. CPT
10 conducted skip traces and remailed both Notices to updated addresses. As of the date of CPT's
11 declaration, 10 of the remailed Notices had been returned as undeliverable. CPT received no
12 disputes, objections, or requests for exclusion. Accordingly, all 1,386 Class Members are
13 Participating Class Members, resulting in a 100% participation rate. (Olivares Decl., ¶ 14.)

14 In accordance with California Rules of Court, rules 3.766 (d) and 3.769 (f), the Class
15 Notice provided Settlement Class Members with (1) a brief explanation of the case; (2) an
16 explanation of each Settlement Class Member's right to opt out of the Settlement Class; (3) an
17 explanation of the process (and relevant deadlines) through which a Settlement Class Member
18 could opt out of the Settlement Class; (4) notice about the binding nature of the Judgment for
19 Settlement Class Members who do not opt-out; (5) an explanation of each Settlement Class
20 Member's right to appear through counsel; (6) an explanation of each Settlement Class Member's
21 right to appear at the fairness hearing and express views on the Settlement, i.e., object or otherwise
22 respond; and (7) an explanation of each Settlement Class Member's right to participate in the
23 Settlement and receive payment accordingly. (Attached hereto as **Exhibit "A"** to the Veronica
24 Olivares Declaration is a true and correct copy of the Class Notice.)

25 **B. There are Zero Objections and Zero Requests for Exclusion**

26 California law makes clear that the percentage of objectors and opt-outs is an important
27 factor in the Court's consideration of a proposed class action settlement. (See *Dunk, supra*, 48
28 Cal.App.4th at 1802.) Indeed, the Ninth Circuit and other federal courts recognize that in the final

1 fairness analysis, the number or percentage of class members who object to the settlement is a
2 significant factor. (See *Mandujano v. Basic Vegetable Prods., Inc.* (9th Cir. 1976) 541 F.2d 672,
3 677; *In re American Bank Note Holographics, Inc.* (SDNY 2001) 127 F.Supp.2d 418, 425 [“[i]t
4 is well settled that the reaction of the class to the settlement is perhaps the most significant factor
5 to be weighed in considering its adequacy”].)

6 Because CPT received no requests for exclusion, all 1,386 Class Members are
7 Participating Class Members. Thus, the Settlement Class overwhelmingly viewed this as a fair
8 and reasonable Settlement.

9 **IV. EVALUATION OF THE SETTLEMENT**

10 **A. The Settlement Was Reached Through Informed Arms-Length Negotiation**

11 Courts presume the absence of fraud or collusion in settlement negotiations unless
12 evidence to the contrary is offered. Thus, there is a presumption here that the negotiations were
13 conducted in good faith. (See 3 Alba Conte & Newberg, *supra*, at § 11.51.) The proposed
14 Settlement here was the product of arm’s-length negotiations before a highly experienced and
15 reputable California wage-and-hour class-action mediator, Steve Serratore, Esq.

16 Here, Plaintiff and Class Counsel have diligently investigated the claims raised in this
17 litigation and, after taking into account the disputed factual and legal issues involved in this
18 action, the risks attending further prosecution, and the benefits to be received pursuant to the
19 compromise and settlement of the Action as set forth in the Settlement, concluded that the
20 Settlement terms are fair, reasonable, and in the best interest of the Settlement Class.

21 As the Settlement Agreement itself reveals, there is no preferential treatment for any
22 segment of the Settlement Class, as the Settlement is designed to fairly and adequately
23 compensate all Settlement Class Members. Pursuant to California Rules of Court Rule 3.769(b),
24 the parties have disclosed the agreed-upon and proposed attorneys’ fees, which are well within
25 the range of reasonableness for matters of this nature.

26 **B. Plaintiff’s Investigation Was More Than Sufficient**

27 As set forth at the time of preliminary approval, Class Counsel’s extensive investigation
28 into the facts and merits of the wage and hour claims alleged included analyzing substantial

1 amounts of information, correspondence, documents, timekeeping records, and payroll data,
2 relevant wage and hour policies and procedures, and evidence relating to the class size and the
3 commonality of the claims.

4 During this process, Plaintiff and Class Counsel conducted investigations into the
5 potential claims of similarly situated employees, including interviewing multiple putative class
6 members and researching Defendant's defenses.

7 Finally, Class Counsel synthesized and analyzed information provided by Defendant
8 regarding the total Settlement Class Members, the number of current and former non-exempt
9 employees, and the number of employees who worked during various time periods and prepared
10 comprehensive damages calculations regarding the wage and hour claims at issue.

11 **C. Class Counsel Are Experienced in Similar Litigation and Endorse the**
12 **Settlement**

13 Class Counsel are experienced in this type of litigation, and they have (and hereby do)
14 represent that this Settlement is fair and reasonable. (Bokhour Decl., ¶¶ 3-13; Declaration of
15 Joshua Falakassa in Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement
16 ("Falakassa Decl." ¶¶ 3-8); see *7-Eleven Owners for Fair Franchising v. Southland Corp.* (2000)
17 85 Cal.App.4th 1,3865, 1152 [Final approval of settlement affirmed where counsel were all
18 experienced litigators with class-action experience and had recommended settlement based on the
19 negotiated terms].)

20 **D. Reasonable Estimate of the Nature and Amount of Recovery**

21 Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval contained a comprehensive *Kullar* analysis,
22 which sufficiently provided the Court with "basic information about the nature and magnitude
23 of the claims in question and the basis for concluding that the consideration being paid for the
24 release of those claims represents a reasonable compromise." (*Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*
25 (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 133.)

26 In light of the uncertainties of protracted litigation, this negotiated Settlement reflects the
27 best practicable recovery for the Settlement Class. While the total Settlement amount is, of course,
28 a compromise figure, the potential risks and opportunities for both parties were carefully weighed,

1 resulting in a fair and equitable Settlement. Based upon detailed data obtained through discovery
2 and information exchanges and factoring in claim certification probabilities and liability
3 probabilities, Class Counsel formulated detailed damages models to evaluate the claims in
4 preparation for mediation and to reach a realistic and reasonable resolution.

5 Of course, Defendant denies that any damages should be assessed and denies all the
6 value assessed by Plaintiff. (*Id.*) Moreover, Defendant argued that Plaintiff would not be able
7 to certify the class, as well as specific defenses to Plaintiff's substantive claims.³
8 Notwithstanding these arguments, the Settlement commits Defendant to pay a Settlement
9 Amount of \$1,400,000 to settle the litigation.

10 **V. THE REQUESTED ATTORNEYS' FEES ARE FAIR, REASONABLE, AND**
11 **SHOULD BE AWARDED**

12 For their efforts in creating a common fund for the benefit of the Settlement Class, the
13 Settlement Agreement provides that Class Counsel may seek reasonable attorneys' fees of
14 \$466,666.67, which is one-third of the Settlement Amount. These fees are warranted under the
15 law and fall within the range commonly awarded in similar class action cases.

16 As shown herein, the requested percentage of one-third of the Settlement Amount as
17 payment for Attorneys' Fees should be granted for several reasons, including the following: (1)
18 one-third is the standard benchmark in California for class action settlements (See e.g., *Chavez v.*
19 *Netflix, Inc.* (2008) 162 Cal.App.4th 43, 66 n. 11 ["Empirical studies show that, regardless
20 whether the percentage method or the lodestar method is used fee awards in class actions average
21 around one-third of the recovery"]); and (2) that the California Supreme Court recently held that
22 the percentage of the fund method survives in California class action cases (*Laffitte v. Robert Half*
23 *International, Inc.* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 480).

24 Accordingly, Plaintiff's Attorneys' Fees request should receive final approval.

25 **A. Plaintiff is Entitled to Recover Reasonable Attorneys' Fees Under the Labor**
26 **Code**

27
28

³ See Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval at 18-23.

1 Plaintiff and the Settlement Class in this action are entitled to recover reasonable
2 Attorneys' Fees and Costs under section 218.5 of the California Labor Code, which provides that,
3 "[i]n any action brought for the nonpayment of wages ... the Court shall award reasonable
4 attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing party."

5 In addition, Plaintiff and the Settlement Class are entitled to recover reasonable Attorneys'
6 Fees pursuant to Labor Code section 1194, subdivision (a), which provides that, "... any
7 employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage ... applicable to the employee is entitled
8 to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage...
9 including ... reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit."

10 Plaintiff is further entitled to Attorneys' Fees and Costs under section 226(e) of the Labor
11 Code (employee who prevails on claim for itemized wage statement violation "is entitled to an
12 award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees"); under PAGA (Labor Code § 2699(k)(1), which
13 provides "Any employee who prevails in any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable
14 attorney's fees and costs, including any filing fee paid"); and, potentially, section 1021.5 of the
15 California Code of Civil Procedure.

16 **B. Class Counsel's Request for Fees Is Reasonable and Properly Calculated as a**
17 **Percentage of the Common Fund**

18 Under the "common fund" doctrine, the request for Attorneys' Fees in the amount of 1/3
19 of the Settlement Amount is reasonable and appropriate, because (1) it is within the approved
20 range for percentages awarded as attorneys' fees in similar cases; (2) it is supported by the high
21 quality and amount of Class Counsels' work on this case and the positive results obtained for the
22 Settlement Class; (3) the Settlement Class had sufficient notice of the attorneys' fee request; and
23 (4) it is supported by the fact that this case was handled on a contingency basis and was undertaken
24 despite numerous risks and expenses.

25 ***1. The Attorneys' Fees Requested Here Fall Within the Reasonable Range***
26 ***Awarded in Similar Cases Under the Well-established Common Fund***
27 ***Method***

28 The California Supreme Court has approved trial courts' use of the common fund method

for awarding attorneys’ fees in wage-and-hour class actions, like this one, and routinely upholds attorneys’ fee requests of 1/3 of the total settlement amount obtained for the class. (See *Laffitte v. Robert Half Int’l Inc.* (2016) 1 Cal. 5th 480, 506; see also 4 Newberg on Class Actions, § 14:6 at 552 [“fee awards in class actions average around one-third of the recovery”].)

2. The High Quality of Work and Excellent Results Obtained Support the Award

In addition to the fact that a class benefit was created with a significant common fund, the fairness of the requested fee award of one-third of that common fund is supported by the high quality of work performed by Class Counsel and the favorable result obtained for the Class Members given the significant challenges faced by Plaintiff in this action. As the record demonstrates, Class Counsel conducted the litigation on behalf of the class in a competent, professional, and efficient manner. In doing so, Class Counsel confronted substantial litigation risks with well-developed arguments, careful factual analysis, and a creative strategy to overcome legal obstacles, including challenging factual issues pertaining to each substantive claim. The effective legal work performed by Class Counsel, which resulted in a significant benefit for class members, justifies the one-third of the common fund that is requested as reasonable attorneys’ fees.

Class Counsel diligently, efficiently, and creatively pursued this case and promptly reached a successful settlement for the benefit of the Class Members. Despite the numerous risks and obstacles afflicting Plaintiff’s claims as detailed in Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval, Plaintiff’s counsel crafted and negotiated a fair and reasonable Settlement Agreement for the benefit of the Class Members.

The fact that the settlement was embraced and supported by the Class Members, as evidenced by zero objections and zero opt-outs out of 1,386 Class Members, clearly demonstrates that the Class Members support the Settlement Agreement and results achieved by Class Counsel through the litigation of this matter.

Moreover, Class Counsel demonstrated professional skill that benefited the Settlement Class. Class Counsel developed the legal arguments, evaluated the factual issues, and

1 implemented an effective litigation and negotiation strategy, ultimately obtaining a Settlement
2 that provides significant monetary relief to the Settlement Class.

3 As a result of this litigation, the Class Members stand to receive a significant Net
4 Settlement Amount of \$779,277.03.

5 **3. Settlement Class Members Had Sufficient Notice of the Requested Fees**

6 Rule 3.769 of the California Rules of Court requires that the Class Members be notified
7 of any agreement regarding an application for attorneys' fees. Here, the Class Notice,
8 preliminarily approved by the Court and distributed to the Settlement Class Members, apprised
9 them that Class Counsel will ask for Attorneys' Fees of one-third of the Settlement Amount as
10 reasonable compensation for the work Class Counsel performed and will continue to perform in
11 this lawsuit through final approval. (Olivares Decl., ¶ 3 & Ex. A.)

12 The Class Notice also advised the Settlement Class Members of the procedures for
13 objecting to the proposed Settlement and appearing at the settlement hearing, where they could
14 present their objections to any aspect of the Settlement, including the amount of Attorneys' Fees
15 to be awarded to Class Counsel. (*Litwin v. iRenew Bio Energy Solutions, LLC* (2014) 226
16 Cal.App.4th 877, 883 ["[p]rocedural due process requires that affected parties be provided with
17 'the right to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner'"].)

18 In accordance with the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the instant notice
19 complied with Rule 3.769 and, as a result, the Settlement Class Members' due process rights were
20 fulfilled.

21 **4. The Contingent Nature of Class Counsel's Representation of Plaintiff**
22 **and the Settlement Class Further Supports the Fee Award at 1/3 of the**
23 **Common Fund**

24 An additional factor in favor of granting the requested fee award is that this case was both
25 legally and financially risky for Class Counsel. (See *Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp* (9th Cir. 2002)
26 290 F.3d 1043, 1048-49.) Class Counsel has been representing the Settlement Class in this matter
27 on a strictly contingency basis and, as such, incurred the risk of non-recovery after a substantial
28 investment of time, money, and resources and has done so since the inception of this case without

any payment or compensation. Specifically, there was the prospect of enormous cost inherent in this class action litigation, as well as the prospect of a prolonged battle with well-funded corporations who were represented by an experienced law firm; the risk that Defendant could prevail on their arguments that the Settlement Class should not be certified; and the risk that Defendant could prevail on the merits of some or all of the claims.

If Plaintiff had lost this case, Class Counsel would have recovered nothing and would have lost its out-of-pocket costs.

Finally, the absence of any valid objections to the requested fee award, coupled with the 100% Class participation rate, also supports the appropriateness and reasonableness of the requested attorneys' fees. (*In re Heritage Bond Litigation* (C.D. Cal., June 10, 2005, No. 02-ML-1475 DT) 2005 WL 1594403, at *21 ["The absence of objections or disapproval by class members to Class Counsel's fee further supports finding the fee request reasonable."].)

5. A Lodestar Cross-Check Confirms the Reasonableness of the Fee Award

Despite recognized limitations of the so-called lodestar method, some California and federal courts acknowledge the utility of a lodestar "cross-check."⁴ (*Lealao v. Beneficial Cal., Inc.* (2000) 82 Cal.App. 4th 19, 46-47.) Under the "lodestar multiplier" method of cross-checking the reasonableness of attorneys' fees in class actions, the court ascertains Class counsel's total "lodestar" amount by multiplying the number of hours reasonably expended by each attorney or legal staff member by their hourly rates, and then enhances or reduces this lodestar figure by a "multiplier" to account for a range of factors, such as the novelty or difficulty of the case, its contingent nature, and the degree of success achieved. *PLCM Group, Inc. v. Drexler* (2000) 22 Cal.4th 1084, 2655-96; *Press v. Lucky Stores, Inc.* (1983) 34 Cal.3d 311, 322; *Lealao, supra*, 82 Cal.App.4th at 43 [court has discretion to use a multiplier to ensure that the "fee awarded is within the range of fees freely negotiated in the legal marketplace in comparable litigation"].)

Historically, California courts have approved multipliers of 1.5 to 4. (See *Coalition for*

⁴ In practice, the lodestar method is difficult to apply, time-consuming to administer, inconsistent in result, and capable of manipulation. In addition, the lodestar creates inherent incentive to prolong the litigation until sufficient hours have been expended. Herr, David F., *Manual for Complex Litigation*, § 14.121 (1988); See also *In re Activision* (N.D. Cal 1989) 723 F.Supp 1373.

1 *Los Angeles County Planning v. Board of Supervisors* (1977) 76 Cal.App.3d 241, 251 [multiplier
2 of 2+ approved]; *Sternwest Corp v. Ash* (1986) 183 Cal.App.3d 74, 75.) Here, the multiplier
3 requested by Class Counsel below is within the range of multipliers found to be appropriate by
4 various federal and state courts in California. For instance, in *Sternwest Corp. v. Ash* (1986) 183
5 Cal.App.3d 74, the Court of Appeal remanded for a lodestar enhancement of “two, three, four or
6 otherwise.” (*Id.* at 76; see also *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th, 224, 255
7 [“Multipliers can range from 2 to 4 or even higher”]; *City of Oakland v. Oakland Raiders* (1988)
8 203 Cal.App.3d 78, 83 [affirming 2.34 multiplier]; *Coalition for Los Angeles County Planning in*
9 *the Pub. Interest v. Board of Supervisors*, 76 Cal.App.3d 241, 251 [affirming multiplier of
10 approximately 2]; see also *Steinder v. Am. Broadcasting Co., Inc.* (9th Cir. 2007) 248 Fed. Appx.
11 780, 783 [approving a multiplier of 6.85 and citing cases with comparable or higher multipliers];
12 *Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp.* (9th Cir. 2002) 290 F.3d 1043, 1051 [finding no abuse of discretion
13 in awarding a multiplier of 3.65].)

14 In *Torchia v. WW Grainger, Inc.* (E.D. Cal. 2014) 304 F.R.D. 256, 275-278, a federal
15 magistrate in Fresno approved attorneys’ fees of \$550,000 constituting a 3.57 multiplier on class
16 counsel’s total lodestar of \$153,856, in a wage and hour class action where class counsel
17 expended 457.85 hours on the case, engaged in limited formal discovery, and where the case
18 settled for \$2,750,000 within one year from filing the Complaint with 909 class members claiming
19 \$1,305,200 and the remainder, except for the attorneys’ fees and costs, reverting to the company.

20 As set forth in the declarations of Class Counsel submitted herewith, the actual aggregated
21 lodestar between the attorneys working on this case is approximately \$161,250, which is
22 summarized in the following table and the declaration of Class Counsel:

Attorney	Experience	Hourly Rate	Hours	Total Lodestar
Mehrdad Bokhour	14 years	\$750	102.5 ⁵	\$76,875

23
24
25
26 ⁵ Includes an estimated 10 hours of additional work preparing for and attending the hearing (inclusive of finalizing
27 and filing the motion, appearing at the hearing, addressing the Court’s questions/concerns, submitting revised
28 documents, responding to class members who are anxious to receive their check, and so on), as well as 10 hours in
anticipated work to be performed after the final approval, working with counsel, administrator, and Class Members
(which includes up to 1.5 years of case management relating to ensuring timely payment from Defendant, reviewing
the calculations, checks are timely mailed, responding to class members questions about the timing of checks/missing
checks/lost checks and remailings, working with the administrator regarding uncashed checks and remailings,

Joshua Falakassa	13 years	\$750	112.5	\$84,375
Total Lodestar				\$161,250

(See Bokhour Decl., ¶ 19-20, Falakassa Decl. ¶ 16.)

The requested fee of \$466,666.67 represents a 2.89 multiplier on Class Counsel's lodestar, well within the range of multipliers commonly approved by California and Ninth Circuit courts to account for contingency risk and the results achieved.

The hourly rates above are comparable to those of other attorneys with equal or similar experience, if not somewhat lower. Thus, not only are Plaintiff's Counsel's rates reasonable and typical, but the attorneys' fees requested are in line with Plaintiff's Counsel's lodestar, all confirming that the fee request is fair and reasonable.

Class Counsel are also highly experienced in Class/PAGA litigation, including being selected as a "Super Lawyer" in employment litigation on multiple occasions and achieving some of the largest settlements in California from 2021 through 2025. (Bokhour Decl. ¶¶ 2-6; Falakassa Decl. ¶¶ 3-8). Indeed, Class Counsel's rates are typical of those charged by defense counsel with similar experience doing similar employment litigation in this region.

VI. THE REQUESTED COSTS AND SERVICE PAYMENT ARE REASONABLE

A. The Requested Costs Are Reasonable and Merit Approval

Class Counsel's actual costs through the final approval hearing are estimated at \$22,556.30. (Bokhour Decl. ¶ 24.) These costs encompass mediation, filing, expert, and process service fees. They are reasonable and uncontested.

B. The Requested Class Representative Service Payment is Reasonable and Merits Approval

A named plaintiff is an essential ingredient of any class action, and a service payment is appropriate to induce individuals to step forward and assume the burdens and obligations of representing the settlement class. Courts regularly approve service payments to compensate named plaintiffs for their service to the class and the risks they incurred during the litigation. (See, e.g., *Bell v. Farmers Insurance Exchange* (2004) 115 Cal.App.4th 715, 726 [upholding

assisting with the Administrator's declarations regarding payments and uncashed checks, potentially filing an amended judgment, appearing at the final disbursement hearing and/or submitting paperwork related thereto.

1 “service payments” to named Plaintiff for their efforts in bringing class action]; *Rodriguez v.*
2 *West Publishing* (9th Cir. 2009) 563 F.3d 948, 959 [stating that incentive awards are “intended
3 to compensate class representatives for work done on behalf of the class, to make up for
4 financial or reputational risk undertaken in bringing the action, and, sometimes, to recognize
5 their willingness to act as a private attorney general”].)

6 Under the Settlement, Defendant agreed not to oppose Plaintiff’s request for a Class
7 Representative Service Payment in the amount of \$17,500, which Plaintiff seeks in recognition
8 of his contributions as the Class Representative. Plaintiff came forward and undertook
9 significant risk, including the risk of being blackballed in the industry and the risk that she could
10 have been liable for Defendant’s costs if he lost the case. This factor is significant for a relatively
11 low-wage earner, and the potential risk is very real. (See *Whiteway v. FedEx Kinko's Office &*
12 *Print Svcs., Inc.* (N.D. Cal. Dec. 17, 2007) No. C 05-2320 SBA, 2007 WL 4531783, at *3 (“the
13 few courts to consider this ‘class representatives’ dilemma’ have not found it inequitable to
14 assess costs upon the lead or named plaintiff in a class action.”).)

15 As further detailed in Plaintiff’s Declaration in Support of Preliminary Approval of
16 Class Action Settlement on file with this Court, Plaintiff committed a significant number of
17 hours to assist with the investigation, litigation, and settlement processes of this case to assist
18 on the matter. Plaintiff also spent considerable time preparing for and assisting with the
19 mediation and settlement process. The requested Class Representative Service Payment of
20 \$17,500 to Plaintiff is reasonable, particularly in light of the substantial benefits Plaintiff
21 generated for the Settlement Class Members and the risks he undertook.

22 The requested amount also should be considered in light of the release Plaintiff agreed
23 to provide. In addition to the class and PAGA releases applicable to Settlement Class Members,
24 Plaintiff agreed to a general release of his individual claims, including claims arising from his
25 retaliation allegations. The broader release is a further circumstance for the Court to consider
26 alongside Plaintiff’s documented service and risks; the request does not depend on treating the
27 service payment solely as consideration for that release.

28 The Class Notice disclosed the proposed \$17,500 payment, and no Settlement Class

Member objected. Considering Plaintiff's contributions, the risks she undertook, and the benefits obtained for the Settlement Class, Plaintiff requests approval of the Class Representative Service Payment.

VII. OTHER MATTERS RE: FINAL APPROVAL

A. Settlement Administration Costs

The parties agreed that the Settlement Administrator, CPT, would be compensated for services performed. The Settlement Administrator's requested fee is \$14,000.

B. Uncashed Checks

The Settlement Agreement provides that any uncashed checks will be sent to the California Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class in the name of the Class Member.

C. Final Report

Defendant must fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, together with its share of employer-side payroll taxes, no later than 15 days after the Effective Date. The Administrator will disburse all Court-approved payments within 7 days after funding. Settlement Class Members will have 180 days to cash their checks. Accordingly, the parties propose submitting a final report in the form of a declaration from the Settlement Administrator (setting forth the amount paid to the Unclaimed Property Fund) within 30 days of the check-cashing deadline.

D. Submission to the LWDA

As set forth in ¶ 25 of the Declaration of Mehrdad Bokhour in Support of Final Approval of Class Action Settlement, the Settlement was previously submitted to the LWDA in accordance with Labor Code § 2699(s)(2).

VIII. CONCLUSION

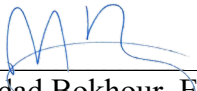
Plaintiff respectfully submits that the Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable and merits approval. This Motion is unopposed by Defendant. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff requests that the Court grant this Motion and finally approve the Settlement.

1 Dated: September 30, 2026,

Respectfully submitted,

2
3 **BOKHOUR LAW GROUP, P.C.**
4 **FALAKASSA LAW, P.C.**

5 By:

6 
7 Mehrdad Bokhour, Esq.
8 Joshua Falakassa, Esq.
9 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Settlement Class*
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28