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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE

AMALIA RODRIGUEZ, an individual, on behalf of herself and on behalf of all persons similarly situated, Plaintiffs, vs. COVIDIEN LP, a Limited Partnership; MEDTRONIC, INC., a Corporation; MEDTRONIC USA, INC., a Corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, Defendants.	CASE NO.: **30-2024-01394865-CU-OE-CXC** **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT** Hearing Date: June 11, 2026 Hearing Time: 2:00 p.m. **Reservation No. 74810728** Judge: Hon. Melissa R. McCormick Dept.: CX105 Action Filed: April 18, 2024 Trial Date: Not Set

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases: **Page:**

Statutes, Rules and Regulations:

Secondary Sources:

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Amalia Rodriguez ("Plaintiff") respectfully submit this memorandum in support of the unopposed motion for preliminary approval of the proposed class action and PAGA settlement with Defendant Covidien LP ("Defendant"), and seeks entry of an order: (1) preliminarily approving the proposed settlement of this class and PAGA action with Defendant; (2) for settlement purposes only, conditionally certifying the Class defined as: "all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant who were classified as non-exempt in the State of California at any time during the Class Period", which is September 16, 2021, through November 11, 2025; (3) provisionally appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the Class; (4) provisionally appointing Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class Counsel; (5) approving the form and method for providing class-wide notice; (6) directing that notice of the proposed settlement be given to the class; (7) appointing ILYM Group, Inc. as Administrator; and (8) scheduling a final approval hearing date for November 5, 2026 to consider Plaintiff's motion for final approval of the settlement and for approval of attorneys' fees and expenses. Plaintiff and Defendant (collectively the "Parties") have reached a full and final settlement of the above-captioned action ("Action"), which is set forth in the Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") filed concurrently with the Court.[1] A copy of the fully executed Agreement is attached as Exhibit #1 to the Declaration of Kyle Nordrehaug ("Decl. Nordrehaug"), served and filed herewith. The form of the Agreement is based upon the Los Angeles County Superior Court model form for a class and PAGA settlement.

As consideration for this Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount is One Million Six Hundred Ten Thousand Dollars ($1,610,000) (the "Gross Settlement Amount") to be paid by Defendant, as set forth in the Agreement. The Gross Settlement Amount will settle all issues pending in the Action between the Parties and will be made in full and final settlement of the Released Class Claims in exchange for the payments to Participating Class Members from the Net Settlement Amount, and includes (a) the costs of administration of the settlement, (b) all attorneys' fees and costs, (c) a Class Representative Service Payment, and (d) the PAGA Penalties payment allocated 75% to the LWDA and

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[1] Capitalized terms shall have the same meaning as defined in the Agreement.

25% to the Aggrieved Employees. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶3. Issues which this Court has previously requested to be addressed in other cases are set forth in the Decl. Nordrehaug. The following is a table of the key financial terms of the Settlement and the proposed deductions:

$1,610,000 (Gross Settlement Amount)
- $15,000 (proposed Class Representative Service Payment - not to exceed amount)
- $50,000 (Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)
- $536,666 (Class Counsel Fees Payment - not to exceed 1/3 of settlement)
- $100,000 (PAGA Payment - 75% to LWDA / 25% to Aggrieved Employees)
- $12,950 (Administration Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)

$895,384 (Net Settlement Amount)

Based upon 956 Class Members who collectively worked 127,758 workweeks (Declaration of Jody Landry at ¶ 4), the Gross Settlement Amount provides an average value of$1,684 per Class Member and $12.60 per workweek and after deductions the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of $936.59 per Class Member and a recovery of $7.00 per workweek. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶6.

On September 10, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation session presided over by Brandon McKelvey, esq., a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions. Following the mediation, the Parties agreed on the basic terms of a settlement pursuant to a mediator's proposal which was memorialized in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶5. The Settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate, and should be preliminarily approved because there is a substantial monetary payment, and there are significant litigation and class-certification risks. Therefore, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant preliminary approval of the Agreement and enter the proposed order submitted herewith.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE SETTLEMENT

The Gross Settlement Amount is One Million Six Hundred Ten Thousand Dollars ($1,610,000). (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) Under the Settlement, the Gross Settlement Amount consists of the following elements: (1) payment of the Individual Class Payments to the Participating Class Members; (2) Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment; (3) Administration Expenses Payment; (4) the Class Representative Service Payment to the Plaintiff; and (5) the PAGA Penalties payment. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) The Gross Settlement Amount does not include Defendant's share of payroll taxes. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) The Gross Settlement Amount shall be all-in with no reversion to Defendant. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶15.

Defendant shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Defendant's share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator no later than fifteen (15) days business after the Effective Date. (Agreement at ¶ 4.3.) The distribution of Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members along with the other Court-approved distributions shall be made by the Administrator fourteen (14) days after Defendant funds the Gross Settlement Amount. (Agreement at ¶ 5.1.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶16.

The amount remaining in the Gross Settlement Amount after the deduction of Court-approved amounts for Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Class Representative Service Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment (called the "Net Settlement Amount") shall be allocated to Class Members as their Individual Class Payments. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.28 and 3.2.) The amount that each Participating Class Member will be eligible to receive under the Settlement will be determined by converting the Net Settlement Amount into a Workweek value. The Workweek value will be established by dividing the Net Settlement Amount by all workweeks actually worked by the Participating Class Members during the Class Period. The Individual Class Payment for each Participating Class Member will be determined by multiplying the Workweek value by the number of Workweeks they individually worked during the Class Period. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(e).) Workweeks will initially be based on Defendant's records, however, Class Members can challenge their number of Workweeks allocated to them. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶17.

Class Members may choose to opt-out of the Settlement by following the directions in the Class Notice. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5, Ex. A.) All Class Members who do not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion will be deemed Participating Class Members who will be bound by the Settlement and will be entitled to receive an Individual Class Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 8.5(c).) All Aggrieved Employees, including those who submit an opt-out request, will be paid their allocation of the PAGA Penalties and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims regardless of their request for exclusion. (Agreement at ¶¶ 6.3 and 8.5(d).) Finally, the Class Notice will advise the Class Members of their right to object to the Settlement and/or dispute their Workweeks. (Agreement at ¶¶ 8.6 and 8.7, Ex. A.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶18.

A Participating Class Member must cash his or her Individual Class Payment check within 180 days after it is mailed. (Agreement at ¶ 5.2.) Any settlement checks not cashed within 180 days will be voided and any funds represented by such checks will be sent to a Court-approved Cy Pres Recipient under C.C.P. § 384(b). The Parties propose Legal Aid at Work to be the Cy Pres Recipient, and representa they have no interest in this Cy Pres Recipient. (Agreement at ¶ 5.4.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶19.

Subject to Court approval, the Parties have agreed on ILYM Group, Inc. to administer the settlement in this action ("Administrator"). (Agreement at ¶ 1.2.) The Administrator will be paid for settlement administration in an amount not to exceed $12,950. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(c).) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶20. A declaration from ILYM Group, Inc. as to their qualifications and their estimate for this settlement is submitted herewith.

Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for Class Counsel to be awarded a sum not to exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount, as the Class Counsel Fees Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(b).) Class Counsel will also be allowed to apply separately for an award of Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment in an amount not to exceed $50,000. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(b).) Subject to Court approval, the Agreement provides for a payment of no more than $15,000 to the Plaintiff as her Class Representative Service Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶21.

Subject to Court approval, the PAGA Penalties will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount for PAGA penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act, Cal. Labor Code Section 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA"). The PAGA Penalties are $100,000. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) Pursuant to the express requirements of Labor Code § 2699(i), the PAGA Payment shall be allocated as follows: 75% shall be allocated to the Labor Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") as its share of the civil penalties and 25% allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments to be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees based on the number of their respective PAGA Pay Periods. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(d).) As set forth in the accompany proof of service, the LWDA has been served with this entire motion and the Agreement. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶22.

III. CASE BACKGROUND

The description of the case and claims, along with the procedural history, is set forth in the

Declaration of Kyle Nordrehaug at ¶¶ 7-14. The Parties engaged in thorough investigation and the exchange of documents and information in connection with the Action over two years which permitted Class Counsel to perform a thorough analysis of the claims. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶¶ 10 and 14. The Parties participated in mediation on September 10, 2025 with Brandon McKelvey, which after arms' length negotiations, resulted in this Settlement. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶12.

IV. THE SETTLEMENT MEETS THE CRITERIA NECESSARY FOR THIS COURT TO GRANT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL

California "[p]ublic policy generally favors the compromise of complex class action litigation." *Nordstrom Comm'n Cases*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 576, 581 (2010) quoting *Cellphone Termination Fee Cases*, 180 Cal.App.4th 1110, 1117-18 (2009). Class action settlements are approved where the proposed settlement is "fair, adequate and reasonable." *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.*, 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 (1996) (citing *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982), cert. denied, 459 U.S. 1217 (1983)).

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

The primary question presented on an application for preliminary approval of a proposed class action settlement is whether the proposed settlement is "within the range of possible approval." *Manual for Complex Litigation*, Second §30.44 at 229; *Gautreaux v. Pierce*, 690 F.2d 616, 621 n.3 (7th Cir. 1982).[2] Preliminary approval is merely the prerequisite to giving notice so that "the proposed settlement... may be submitted to members of the prospective Class for their acceptance or rejection."

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[2] California courts look to federal authority on class actions. *Vasquez v. Superior Court*, 4 Cal.3d 800, 821 (1971). "It is well established that in the absence of relevant state precedents trial courts are urged to follow the procedures prescribed in Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for conducting class actions." *Frazier v. City of Richmond*, 184 Cal. App.3d 1491, 1499 (1986), *citing Green v. Obledo*, 29 Cal.3d 126, 145-146 (1981).

Sayaman v. Baxter Healthcare Corp., 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151997, *3 (C.D. Cal. 2010). There is "a presumption of fairness . . . where . . . [a] settlement is reached through arms-length bargaining." *Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.,* 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 245 (2001) (citation omitted); see also *Cho v. Seagate Tech. Holdings, Inc.*, 177 Cal. App. 4th 734, 742-45 (2009) (upholding trial court's determination that settlement was "fair, reasonable and adequate" where the settlement "provided valuable benefits to the class … that were 'particularly valuable in light of the risks plaintiff would have faced if she proceeded to litigate her case.'"); *Newberg*, 3d Ed., §11.41, p.11-88. However, the ultimate question of whether the proposed settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate is made after notice of the settlement is given to the class members and a final settlement hearing is held by the Court.

A. <u>The Role Of The Court In Preliminary Approval Of A Class Action Settlement</u>

The approval of a proposed settlement of a class action is a matter within the broad discretion of the trial court. *Wershba, supra,* 91 Cal.App.4th at 234-235; *Dunk,* 48 Cal.App.4th 1794. In considering a potential settlement for preliminary approval purposes, the trial court does not have to 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. *Wershba*, *supra*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 239-40; *Dunk*, *supra*, 48 Cal.App. 4th at 1807. The Ninth Circuit explains, "the very essence of a settlement is compromise, 'a yielding of absolutes and an abandoning of highest hopes.'" *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 624. Thus, when analyzing the settlement, the amount is "not to be judged against a hypothetical or speculative measure of what might have been achieved by the negotiators." *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 625, 628.

With regard to class action settlements, the opinions of counsel should be given considerable weight both because of counsel's familiarity with this litigation and previous experience with cases such as these. *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 625. As a result, courts hold that the recommendation of counsel is entitled to significant weight. *Nat'l Rural Telecomms. Coop. v. DIRECTV, Inc.*, 221 F.R.D. 523, 528 (C.D. Cal. 2004).

B. <u>Factors To Be Considered In Granting Preliminarily Approval</u>

A number of factors are to be considered in evaluating a settlement for purposes of preliminary approval. In determining whether to grant preliminary approval, the court considers whether the "(1) the proposed settlement appears to be the product of serious, informed, non-collusive negotiations, (2) has no obvious deficiencies, (3) does not improperly grant preferential treatment to class representatives or segments of the class, and (4) falls within the range of possible approval." *In re Tableware Antitrust Litig.*, 484 F.Supp. 2d 1078, 1079 (N.D. Cal. 2007). Courts hold that "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." *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.*, 168 Cal. App. 4th 116, 128 (2008). Here, the Settlement meets all of these criteria for preliminary approval and therefore the presumption applies, subject to the response of the Class.

1. The Settlement is the Product of Serious, Informed and Arm's Length Negotiations by Experienced Counsel

This settlement is the result of extensive and hard-fought litigation as well as negotiations before an experienced and well-respected mediator. Defendant has expressly denied and continues to deny any wrongdoing or legal liability arising out of the conduct alleged in the Action. Plaintiff and Class Counsel have determined that it is desirable and beneficial to the Class to resolve the Released Class Claims of the Class in accordance with this Settlement.[3]

Class Counsel are experienced and qualified to evaluate the class claims, the defenses asserted, and the risks and benefits of trial and settlement, and Class Counsel are particularly experienced in wage

[3] The release applicable to the Class is appropriately tethered to allegations in the Action and the "Released Class Claims" are defined as "all claims arising at any time during the Class Period that were or reasonably could have been asserted in the Action based on the facts alleged in the Operative Complaint. This includes claims for wages, statutory and civil penalties, damages and liquidated damages, interest, fees and costs that were alleged or could have been alleged under California law based on the facts of the First Amended Class Action and Representative Action Complaint filed on October 23, 2024, including, the following claims during the Class Period: (1) claims for failure to pay minimum wage and/or overtime compensation for all hours worked based on any theory, including but not limited to off-the-clock work and failure to correctly calculate the regular rate of pay; (2) failure to provide meal periods or pay a premium in lieu thereof; (3) failure to authorize and permit rest periods or pay a premium in lieu thereof; (4) failure to timely pay final wages at the time of termination/end of employment; (5) inaccurate wage statements; (6) failure to reimburse employees for business expenses; (7) unfair business practices; (8) failure to pay out all owed vacation wages at termination; (9) failure to pay sick leave in compliance with California law; and (10) claims for the attorney's fees and costs incurred in the prosecution of the lawsuit on behalf of the Class." (Agreement at ¶ 1.40). The Released Class Claims expressly exclude all other claims. (Agreement at ¶ 1.40).

and hour employment class actions, as Class Counsel has previously litigated and certified similar claims against other employers. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶31. The view of qualified and well-informed counsel that a class action settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable is entitled to significant weight. *See Kullar v. Foot Locker*, 168 Cal. App. 4th 116, 133 (2008) (the trial court "undoubtedly should continue to place reliance on the competence and integrity of counsel, the involvement of a qualified mediator, and the paucity of objectors to the settlement."); *Dunk*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1802.

The Parties attended an arms-length mediation session with Brandon McKelvey, esq., a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class actions, in order to reach this Settlement. In preparation for the mediation, Defendant provided Class Counsel with payroll and employment data and other information regarding the Class Members, various internal documents, and other compensation and employment-related materials. Class Counsel analyzed the data with the assistance of damages expert Berger Consulting and prepared and submitted a mediation brief to the mediator. The final settlement terms were negotiated and set forth in the Agreement now presented for this Court's approval. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶ 5. Importantly, Plaintiff and Class Counsel believe that this Settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate.

Class Counsel has conducted an investigation into the facts of the class and PAGA action. Both formal and informal discovery was performed along with the production of thousands of pages of relevant documents. Class Counsel engaged in a thorough review and analysis of the relevant documents and data with the assistance of an expert. Accordingly, the agreement to settle did not occur until Class Counsel possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further litigation. In addition, Class Counsel previously negotiated settlements with other employers in actions involving nearly identical issues and analogous defenses. Based on the foregoing data and their own independent investigation, evaluation and experience, Class Counsel believes that the settlement with Defendant on the terms set forth in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interest of the Class in light of all known facts and circumstances, including the risk of significant delay, defenses asserted by Defendant, and potential appellate issues. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶ 14.

Plaintiff and Class Counsel recognize the expense and length of continuing to litigate and trying class claims against Defendant through possible appeals which could take several years. Class Counsel has also taken into account the uncertain outcome and risk of litigation, especially in complex class actions such as this action. Class Counsel is also mindful of and recognize the inherent problems of proof under, and alleged defenses to, the alleged claims. Based upon their evaluation, Plaintiff and Class Counsel have determined that the Settlement set forth in the Agreement is in the best interest of the Class Members. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶ 23.

Here, there can be no dispute that the litigation has been hard-fought with aggressive and capable advocacy on both sides. The Parties were represented by experienced counsel who zealously advocated their positions. Accordingly, "[t]here is likewise every reason to conclude that settlement negotiations were vigorously conducted at arms' length and without any suggestion of undue influence." *In re Wash. Public Power Supply System Sec. Litig.*, 720 F. Supp. 1379, 1392 (D. Ariz. 1989).

2. The Settlement Has No "Obvious Deficiencies" and Falls Well Within the Range for Approval

The proposed Settlement herein has no "obvious deficiencies" and is well within the range of possible approval. All Class Members will receive an opportunity to participate in the Settlement and receive payment according to the same formula. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(e).) Based upon 956 Class Members who collectively worked 127,758 workweeks (Declaration of Jody Landry at ¶ 4), the Gross Settlement Amount provides an average value of$1,684 per Class Member and $12.60 per workweek and after deductions the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of $936.59 per Class Member and a recovery of $7.00 per workweek.[4] Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6.

The calculations to compensate for the amount due for the Class at the time of the mediation were calculated by Berger Consulting, Plaintiff's damages expert. As to the Class whose claims are at issue, Plaintiff used the expert to analyze the data and determine the potential unpaid wages for the employees. The maximum potential damages as calculated by Plaintiff's expert were calculated to be $5,289,445 for the alleged unpaid wages due to off-the-clock work based upon 1 hour per workweek, $135,458 for the alleged underpayment of overtime due to the miscalculation of the regular rate,

[4] The Declaration of Jody Landry verifies these final class figures, and is attached as Exhibit #4 to the Decl. Nordrehaug.

$63,971 for the alleged underpayment of meal premiums and sick pay due to the miscalculation of the regular rate, $0 for alleged meal period damages based upon a 1.6% potential violation rate observed in the time records for shifts worked and after deducting meal premiums already paid by Defendant which exceeded the number of violations, $273,244 for alleged rest period damages based upon the 1.6% violation rate observed for meal periods, and $148,700 for alleged unreimbursed business expenses for personal cell phone usage at $5 per month. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6. As a result, the total damage valuation was calculated that Defendant was subject to a maximum damage claim in the amount of $6,010,817. As to potential penalties, Plaintiff calculated that potential waiting time penalties were a maximum of $2,042,958, and potential wage statement penalties were $2,317,000. Defendant vigorously disputed Plaintiff's calculations and exposure theories. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6.

Consequently, the Gross Settlement Amount of $1,610,000 represents more than 26% of the maximum value of the alleged damages at issue in this case at the time this Settlement was negotiated.[5] In addition, the valuation was performed based on workweeks which turned out to be more than the final count of 127,758, which likely means the above valuations were inflated by at least 20%. Importantly, the recent decision that good faith belief of compliance by the employer in *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (2024), could completely negate the claims for waiting time and wage statement penalties, even if wages were owed to the Class. The above maximum calculations should then be adjusted in consideration for both the risk of class certification and the risk of establishing class-wide liability on all claims. Given the amount of the settlement as compared to the potential value of claims in this case and the defenses asserted by Defendant, this settlement is fair and reasonable.[6] Clearly, the goal of this litigation has been met. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6.

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[5] Because the PAGA claim is not a class claim and primarily is paid to the State of California, Plaintiff has not included the PAGA claim in this discussion of the value of the class claims. The PAGA claim is addressed in the Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶33.

[6] See *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8476 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (approving a settlement where the settlement amount constituted approximately 25% of the estimated overtime damages for the class); *Stovall-Gusman v. W.W. Granger, Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78671, at *12 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (granting final approval where "the proposed Total Settlement Amount represents approximately 10% of what class might have been awarded had they succeeded at trial."); *Dunleavy v. Nadler (In re Mego Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.)*, 213 F.3d 454, 459 (9th Cir. 2000) (affirming approval of

Where both sides face significant uncertainty, the attendant risks favor settlement. *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998). Here, a number of defenses asserted by Defendant present serious threats to the claims of the Plaintiff and the other Class Members. Defendant asserted that Defendant's practices complied with all applicable Labor laws. Defendant argued that Class Members were paid for all time worked and that all work time was properly recorded. Defendant moved time clocks to the outside to ensure they captured all work time. Defendant argued that there was no miscalculation of the regular rate. Defendant contended that its meal and rest period policies fully complied with California law and Defendant did not fail to provide the opportunity for legally required meal and rest breaks. In 2024, Defendant began attestation practices where employees affirmatively verified they received their breaks, which could end liability from that time altogether. Defendant's payment of meal premiums could be used as evidence of their lawful practices. Defendant contended that there was no failure to pay for business expenses, and that any cell phone usage was merely convenient and voluntary such that reimbursement was not legally required. Finally, Defendant could argue that the Supreme Court decision in *Brinker v. Superior Court,* 53 Cal. 4th 1004 (2012), weakened Plaintiff's claims, on liability, value, and class certifiability as to the meal and rest period claims. Defendant also argued that based on its facially lawful practices, Defendant acted in good faith and without willfulness, which if accepted would negate the claims for waiting time penalties and/or inaccurate wage statements. See e.g. *Naranjo v. Spectrum Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 5th 1056, 1065 (2024) ("if an employer reasonably and in good faith believed it was providing a complete and accurate wage statement in compliance with the requirements of section 226, then it has not knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with the wage statement law.") If successful, Defendant's defenses could eliminate or substantially reduce any recovery to the Class. While Plaintiff believes that these defenses could be overcome, Defendant maintains these defenses have merit and therefore present a serious risk to recovery by the Class. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶ 24.

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a class settlement which represented "roughly one-sixth of the potential recovery".) See also *Viceral v. Mistras Grp., Inc.*, 2016 WL 5907869 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (approving wage and hour class action settlement amounting to 8.1% of full value); *Ma v. Covidien Holding, Inc.*, 2014 WL 2472316, (C.D. Cal. 2014) (approving wage and hour class action settlement worth "somewhere between 9% and 18%" of maximum valuation).

There was also a significant risk that, if the Action was not settled, Plaintiff would be unable to obtain a certified class and maintain the certified class through trial, and thereby not recover on behalf of any other employees. At the time of the mediation, Defendant forcefully opposed the propriety of class certification, arguing that individual issues precluded class certification. Further, as demonstrated by the California Supreme Court decision in *Duran v. U.S. Bank National Assn.*, 59 Cal. 4th 1 (2014), there are significant hurdles to overcome for a class-wide recovery even where the class has been certified. While other cases have approved class certification in wage and hour claims, class certification in this action was hotly disputed and the maintenance of a certified class through trial was by no means a foregone conclusion. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶ 25.

After arm's length negotiations between experienced and informed counsel, the Parties recognized the potential risks and agreed on the Settlement with a Gross Settlement Amount of $1,610,000. As the Court held in *Glass*, where the parties faced uncertainties similar to those here:

> In light of the above-referenced uncertainty in the law, the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation likewise favors the settlement. Regardless of how this Court might have ruled on the merits of the legal issues, the losing party likely would have appealed, and the parties would have faced the expense and uncertainty of litigating an appeal. 'The expense and possible duration of the litigation should be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of [a] settlement.'"

2007 WL 221862, at *4 (quoting *In re Mego Financial Corp. Securities Litigation*, 213 F.3d 454, 458 (9th Cir. 2000)).

3. The Settlement Does Not Improperly Grant Preferential Treatment To Class Representatives or Segments Of The Class

The relief provided in the Settlement will benefit all members of the Class. The Settlement does not grant preferential treatment to Plaintiff or segments of the Class in any way. Payments to the Class Members are all determined under a neutral methodology. Each Participating Class Member will receive the same opportunity to participate in and receive payment through a neutral formula that is based upon the Workweeks worked by that individual. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶4.

At final approval, Plaintiff will apply to the Court for a Class Representative Service Payment in consideration for her service and for the risks undertaken on behalf of the Class. (Agreement at ¶ 3.2(a).) Plaintiff performed her duties admirably by working with Class Counsel for over two years. The Declaration of the Plaintiff is submitted herewith in support. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶27. At this stage, the requested service award amount not to exceed $15,000 is within the accepted range of awards for purposes of preliminary approval. *See e.g. Andrews v. Plains All Am. Pipeline L.P.*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 172183, at *11 (C.D. Cal. 2022) (the requested service awards of $15,000 each are appropriate); *Reynolds v. Direct Flow Med., Inc.*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 149865, at *19 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (granting request for $12,500 service award); *Mathein v. Pier 1 Imps. (U.S.), Inc.,* 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71386 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (awarding $12,500); *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc*., 2008 WL 4473183, *7 (S.D.Cal. 2008) (awarding $25,000 service award to each of six plaintiffs); *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL 221862, *16-17 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (awarding $25,000 service award in overtime class action). As explained in *Glass*, service awards are routinely awarded to class representatives to compensate the employees for the time and effort expended on the case, for the risk of litigation, for the fear of suing an employer and retaliation there from, and to serve as an incentive to vindicate the statutory rights of all employees. 2007 WL 221862 at *16-17.

4. The Stage Of The Proceedings Are Sufficiently Advanced To Permit Preliminary Approval Of The Settlement

The stage of the proceedings at which this Settlement was reached also militates in favor of preliminary approval and ultimately, final approval of the Settlement. Class Counsel has conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the class action. Class Counsel began investigating the Class Members' claims before the Action was filed, and during the course of litigation, Class Counsel performed both formal and informal discovery which included the production of thousands of pages of documents and data. Class Counsel conducted a review and analysis of the relevant documents and data. Class Counsel was also experienced with the claims at issue here, as Class Counsel previously litigated and settled similar claims in other actions. Accordingly, the agreement to settle did not occur until Class Counsel possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further litigation. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶28.

Based on the foregoing data and their own independent investigation and evaluation, Class Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement with Defendant for the consideration and on the terms set forth in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and is in the best interest of the Class in light of all known facts and circumstances, including the risk of significant delay, defenses asserted by Defendant, and numerous potential appellate issues. There can be no doubt that Counsel for both Parties possessed sufficient information to make an informed judgment regarding the likelihood of success on the merits and the results that could be obtained through further litigation. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶29.

V. THE CLASS IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

Plaintiff contends that the proposed settlement meets all of the requirements for class certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 as demonstrated below, and therefore, the Court may appropriately approve the Class as defined in the Agreement. This Court should conditionally certify the Class for settlement purposes only, defined as:

> All current and former non-exempt employees of Defendant who worked for and were paid by Defendant in the state of California during the Class Period.

(Agreement at ¶ 1.5).

The Class Period is September 16, 2021 through November 11, 2025. (Agreement at ¶ 1.13).

A. California Code of Civil Procedure § 382

Plaintiff seeks certification of this Class for settlement purposes under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382. The California Supreme Court has summarized the standard for determining whether class certification is appropriate as follows:

> Code of Civil Procedure Section 382 authorizes class actions "when the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court...." The party seeking certification has the burden to establish the existence of both an ascertainable class and a well-defined community of interest among class members. (*citations omitted*). The "community of interest" requirement embodies three factors: (1) predominant common questions of law or fact; (2) class representatives with claims or defenses typical of the class; and (3) class representatives who can adequately represent the class.

Sav-On Drug Stores, Inc. v. Superior Court, 34 Cal. 4th 319, 326 (2004).

While Defendant reserves all rights to dispute that the Plaintiff can satisfy these requirements, the Parties agree that Defendant will not dispute that these requirements may be satisfied in this case for purposes of settlement only and therefore, the proposed Class should be certified for purposes of settlement only. (Agreement at ¶ 2.5.)

B. The Proposed Class Is Ascertainable and Numerous

Plaintiff brings this Action on behalf of a Class of employees of Defendant during the Class Period. Plaintiff asserts that all of these individuals are ascertainable because the class members can readily be determined through examination of Defendant's files. Given that the Class consists of approximately 934 members, Plaintiff maintains that numerosity is clearly satisfied. *See Bowles v. Superior Court*, 44 Cal.2d 574 (1955) (class with 10 members sufficiently numerous); *Rose v. City of Hayward*, 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 934 (1981) (class of 48 members satisfies numerosity requirement.) Here, Plaintiff assert that the 934 current and former employees that comprise the Class can be identified based on Defendant's records and are sufficiently numerous for class certification. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶30.

C. Common Issues of Law and Fact Predominate

Predominance of common issues of law or fact does not require that the common issues be dispositive of the entire controversy or even that they be dispositive of all liability issues. 1 *Newberg on Class Actions*, Section 4.25 at 4-82, 4-83 (1992). "Predominance is a comparative concept, and 'the necessity for class members to individually establish eligibility and damages does not mean individual fact questions predominate.'" *Sav-On*, 34 Cal. 4th at 334.

Commonality exists if there is a predominant common legal question regarding how an employer's policies impact its employees. *Ghazaryan v. Diva Limousine, Ltd.*, 169 Cal. App. 4th 1524, 1536 (2008) ("[T]he common legal question remains the overall impact of Diva's policies on its drivers.") Whether the plaintiff is likely to prevail on their theory of recovery is irrelevant at the certification stage since the question is "essentially a procedural one that does not ask whether an action is legally or factually meritorious." *Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.*, 23 Cal. 4th 429, 439-440 (2003).

Here, Plaintiff contends that common questions of law and fact are present, specifically the common questions of whether Defendant's employment practices were lawful, whether Defendant failed to provide meal and rest periods to Class Members, whether Class Members were lawfully compensated for all hours worked, whether Defendant failed to provide required expense reimbursements, and whether Class Members are entitled to damages and penalties as a result of these practices. Plaintiff contends that certification of this Class is appropriate because Defendant allegedly engaged in uniform practices with respect to the Class Members. As a result, these common questions of liability could be answered on a class wide basis. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶30. Defendant disputes that common questions predominate but will not oppose such a finding for purposes of this Settlement only.

D. The Claims of the Plaintiff Are Typical of the Class Claims

The typicality requirement requires the Plaintiff to demonstrate that the members of the Class have the same or similar claims as the Plaintiff. "The typicality requirement is met when the claims of the [p]laintiff arise from the same event or are based on the same legal theories." *Tate v. Weyerhaeuser Co.*, 723 F.2d 598, 608 (8th Cir. 1983). In *Hanlon*, *supra*, 150 F.3d at 1020, the Ninth Circuit held that "[u]nder the rule's permissive standards, representative claims are 'typical' if they are reasonably coextensive with those of absent class members; they need not be substantially identical."

In this case, Plaintiff contends that the typicality requirement is fully satisfied. Plaintiff, like every other member of the Class, was employed by Defendant as a non-exempt employee during the Class Period, and, like every other member of the Class, was subject to the same employment practices. Plaintiff, like every other member of the Class, also claims owed compensation as a result of the Defendant's uniform company policies and practices. Thus, the claims of Plaintiff and the members of the Class arise from the same course of conduct by Defendant, involve the same issues, and are based on the same legal theories. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶30. For purposes of settlement, Plaintiff assert that the typicality requirement is met as to the common issues presented in this case. Defendant does not oppose a finding of typicality for purposes of this Settlement only.

E. The Class Representation Fairly and Adequately Protected the Class

Plaintiff contends that the Class Members are adequately represented here because Plaintiff and representing counsel (a) do not have any conflicts of interest with other class members, and (b) will prosecute the case vigorously on behalf of the class. *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020. This requirement is met here. First, Plaintiff is well aware of her duties as the representative of the Class and has actively participated in the prosecution of this case to date. Plaintiff effectively communicated with Class Counsel, provided documents and information to Class Counsel, and participated in the investigation and resolution of the class claims. The personal involvement of the Plaintiff was essential to the prosecution of the claims and the monetary settlement reached. Second, Plaintiff retained competent counsel who are experienced in employment class actions and who have no conflicts. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶ 31. Third, there is no antagonism between the interests of the Plaintiff and those of the Class. Both the Plaintiff and the Class Members seek monetary relief under the same set of facts and legal theories. Under such circumstances, there can be no conflicts of interest, and adequacy of representation is satisfied. *Reaves v. Ketoro, Inc.*, 2020 U.S. Dist. Lexis 167926, *23 (C.D. Cal. 2020). Defendant disputes that the adequacy requirement is satisfied but will not oppose such a finding for purposes of this Settlement only.

F. The Superiority Requirement Is Met

To certify a class, the Court must also determine that a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. "Where classwide litigation of common issues will reduce litigation costs and promote greater efficiency, a class action may be superior to other methods of litigation." *Valentino v. Carter-Wallace, Inc.*, 97 F.3d 1227, 1234 (9th Cir. 1996). As courts have previously observed:

> Absent class treatment, each individual plaintiff would present in separate, duplicative proceedings the same or essentially the same arguments and evidence, including expert testimony. The result would be a multiplicity of trials conducted at enormous expense to both the judicial system and the litigants.

Sav-On, 34 Cal. 4th at 340.

Here, Plaintiff contends that a class action is the superior mechanism for resolution of the claims as pled by the Plaintiff. While Defendant disputes that class treatment is superior, Defendant does not dispute a finding of superiority in this action for purposes of this Settlement only.

VI. THE PROPOSED METHOD OF CLASS NOTICE IS APPROPRIATE

The Court has broad discretion in approving a practical notice program. The Parties have agreed upon procedures by which the Class Members will be provided with written notice of the Settlement similar to that approved and utilized in hundreds of class action settlements. In accordance with the Agreement, Defendant will provide to the Administrator a confidential electronic spreadsheet containing the Class Data. (Agreement at ¶ 4.2.) Within 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will mail the Class Notice Packet to all Class Members via first-class U.S. Mail using the most current mailing address information available. (Agreement at ¶ 8.4(b).) The Class Notice

Packet will include a Request for Exclusion form, an Objection form and a Dispute form in the mailing. (Agreement at ¶ 1.12.) The Class Notice Packet will also include a Spanish translation. (Agreement at ¶ 1.11.)

The Class Notice, drafted jointly and agreed upon by the Parties through their respective counsel and to be approved by the Court, includes all relevant information. (*See* Exhibit "A" to the Agreement.) The Class Notice will include, among other information: (i) information regarding the Action; (ii) the impact on the rights of the Class Members if they do not opt out, including a description of the applicable release; (iii) information to the Class Members regarding how to opt out and how to object to the Settlement; (iv) the estimated Individual Class Payment for each of the Class Members; (iii) the amount of attorneys' fees and expenses to be sought; (v) the amount of the Plaintiff's service award request; and (vi) the anticipated expenses of the Administrator. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶32.

The Class Notice will state that the Class Members shall have sixty (60) days from the date that the Class Notice is mailed to them (the "Response Deadline") to request exclusion (opt-out) or to submit a written objection. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.42, 8.5, 8.7.) Class Members shall be given the opportunity to object to the Settlement and/or requests for attorneys' fees and expenses and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing. (Agreement at ¶ 8.7.) Class Members who do not submit a timely and proper request to opt-out will automatically receive a payment of their Individual Class Payment. This notice program was designed to meaningfully reach the Class Members and it advises them of all pertinent information concerning the Settlement. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶32. The mailing and distribution of the Class Notice satisfies the requirements of due process and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances and complies with Rules of Court 3.766 and 3.769(f).

VII. CONCLUSION

Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court preliminarily approve the proposed settlement and sign the proposed Preliminary Approval Order, and schedule the final approval hearing for November 5, 2026, which is at least one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of Preliminary Approval.

Dated: March 27, 2026

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

By: */s/ Kyle Nordrehaug*
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