BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP
Norman B. Blumenthal (State Bar #068687)
Kyle R. Nordrehaug (State Bar #205975)
Aparajit Bhowmik (State Bar #248066)
2255 Calle Clara
La Jolla, CA 92037
Telephone: (858)551-1223
Facsimile: (858) 551-1232
Email: Kyle@bamlawca.com
Website: www.bamlawca.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

DEA LOGSDON, an individual, on behalf of herself and on behalf of all persons similarly situated, Plaintiff, vs. DIGIRAD IMAGING SOLUTIONS, INC., a Corporation; DIGIRAD CORPORATION, a Corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, Defendants.	CASE NO.: **37-2024-00006267-CU-OE-CTL** **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT** Hearing Date: December 5, 2025 Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m. Judge: Hon. Matthew C. Braner Dept.: 60 Date Action Filed: February 9, 2024 Trial Date: Not set

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Statutes, Rules and Regulations:

Secondary Sources:

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Dea Logsdon ("Plaintiff") respectfully submit this memorandum in support of the unopposed motion for preliminary approval of the proposed class action and Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA") settlement with Defendant Digirad Imaging Solutions, Inc. ("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, which is comprised of "all individuals who are or were employed by Defendant as a non-exempt employee in the State of California at any time during the Class Period", which is February 9, 2020 through December 22, 2023; (3) for settlement purposes only, finding that the group of Aggrieved Employees for PAGA claim resolution purposes is manageable, with that group being comprised of "all individuals wh are or were employed by Defendant as a non-exempt employee in the State of California at any time during the PAGA Period", which is January 2, 2023 to December 22, 2023; (4) provisionally appointing Plaintiff as the representatives of the Class; (5) provisionally appointing Blumenthal Nordrehaug Bhowmik De Blouw LLP as Class Counsel; (6) approving the form and method for providing class-wide notice; (7) directing that notice of the proposed settlement be given to the Class; (8) appointing Apex Class Action LLC as Administrator, and (9) scheduling a final approval hearing date, proposed for May 28, 2026, to consider Plaintiff's motion for final approval of the settlement and for approval of attorneys' fees, expenses and the representative service award. Plaintiff and Defendant (collectively the "Parties") have reached a full and final settlement of the above-captioned action (the "Settlement"), 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 non-reversionary Gross Settlement Amount of Two Hundred Ten Thousand Dollars ($210,000) (the "Gross Settlement Amount") is to be paid by Defendant, as set forth in the Agreement. The Gross Settlement Amount will settle all issues pending

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

in the Action between the Parties and will be made in full and final settlement of the Released Class Claims and Released PAGA Claims in exchange for the payments to Participating Class Members and payment of the PAGA Penalties (75% to the LWDA and 25% to the Aggrieved Employees) from the Gross Settlement Amount, respectively. The Gross Settlement Amount shall also be used to pay: (a) the costs of administration of the settlement, (b) Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs requests (with such payment also covering and/or resolving Plaintiff's claim for attorneys' fees and costs sought via her PAGA claim), and (c) Class Representative Service Payment. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶3. The following is a table of the key Settlement terms and the proposed deductions:

$210,000 (Gross Settlement Amount)
- $12,500 (Plaintiff's proposed service award - not to exceed amount)
- $21,000 (Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)
- $70,000 (Class Counsel Fees Payment - not to exceed 1/3 of settlement)
- $15,000 (PAGA Payment - 75% to LWDA / 25% to Aggrieved Employees)
- $5,000 (Administration Expenses Payment - not to exceed amount)

$86,500 (Net Settlement Amount)

Based upon 67 Class Members who worked an estimated 5,294 work weeks (Agreement at ¶ 4.1), the Gross Settlement Amount provides an average value of $3,134 per Class Member and $39 per workweek and after deductions the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of $1,291.04 per Class Member and a recovery of $16.33 per workweek. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶6.

On May 19, 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation with Jason Marsili, a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class and representative actions. Following the mediation, the Parties agreed on the basic terms of a settlement pursuant to a mediator's proposal, 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 fair monetary payment, and there are significant litigation risks. Plaintiff respectfully requests 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 Two Hundred Ten Thousand Dollars ($210,000). (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, which is to be allocated 25% to the Aggrieved Employees and 75% to the LWDA. (Agreement at ¶ 1.22.) The Gross Settlement Amount does not include Defendant's share of employer-side payroll taxes which will be paid separately and not out of the Gross Settlement Amount. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) The Gross Settlement Amount shall not revert to Defendant. (Agreement at ¶ 3.1.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶15.

The Agreement contains appropriate terms which have been previously approved by this Court and Courts throughout California. (See Agreement at ¶¶ 1.28, 1.39, 3.2, 4.3, 5.1.) The proposed Class Notice also provides the required protections for the Class to opt out, object or dispute their weeks worked. (See Agreement at ¶¶ 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, and Exhibit A.) The additional details of the Settlement are addressed in the Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶¶ 16-22. As set forth in the accompanying proof of service, the LWDA has been served with this motion and the Agreement.

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 for more than one year which permitted Class Counsel to perform a thorough analysis of the claims. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶¶ 10, 14. The Parties participated in a mediation on May 19, 2025 with Jason Marsili, which after arms' length negotiations during and after the mediation, 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." *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 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 suit 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;

[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).

Dunk, *supra*, 48 Cal. App. 4th at 1807. The Ninth Circuit explained that, "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. Factors To Be Considered In Granting Preliminarily Approval

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 "(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 the applicable criteria for preliminary approval and therefore the presumption applies.

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

This settlement is the result of hard-fought litigation 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 and

Released PAGA Claims as to the Aggrieved Employees. of the Class in accordance with this Settlement. The Class and PAGA releases is appropriately tethered to factual allegations in the Operative Complaint. (Agreement at ¶¶ 1.39, 1.40 and 6.2.)

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 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 Jason Marsili, a respected and experienced mediator of wage and hour class and representative actions, in order to reach this Settlement. In preparation for the mediation, Defendant provided Class Counsel with payroll, time and employment data, along with 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 a thorough investigation into the facts of the class and PAGA action as detailed in the Decl. Nordrehaug. Based on the Class 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 risks, expense and length of continuing to litigate and trying this Action against Defendant and then litigating possible appeals which could take several years. 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 and capable 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 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 67 Class Members who worked an estimated 5,294 work weeks (Agreement at ¶ 4.1), the Gross Settlement Amount provides an average value of $3,134 per Class Member and $39 per workweek and after deductions the Net Settlement Amount provides an average recovery of $1,291.04 per Class Member and a recovery of $16.33 per workweek. 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 damage expert. As to the Class whose claims are at issue in this Action, Plaintiffs used this expert to analyze the data and determine the potential unpaid wages for the employees. The maximum potential damages were calculated to be $286,505 for the alleged unpaid wages for off-the-clock work at 1 hour per week, $5,616 for the alleged underpaid overtime due to the miscalculation of the regular rate, $949 for the alleged unpaid meal break premiums and sick pay due to the miscalculation of the regular rate, $0 for alleged missed meal period damages because the number of premiums paid exceeded the number of potential violations in the time records; $792,729 for alleged rest period damages based upon a 100% violation rate for each shift worked during the Class Period, $6,435 for alleged unreimbursed cell-phone expenses at $5 per month. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6. As a result, the total damage valuation was calculated such that Defendant was subject to a maximum damage claim in the amount of $1,092,234. As to potential penalties, Plaintiffs calculated that potential waiting time penalties were a maximum of $51,300, and potential maximum wage statement penalties were $300,110.[3] Defendant vigorously disputed Plaintiff's calculations and exposure theories. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6.

Consequently, the Gross Settlement Amount of $210,000 represents more than 19% of the maximum value of the alleged damages at issue in this case at the time this Settlement was negotiated.[4] 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 realistically risk-adjusted in consideration for both the risk of class certification and 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.[5] Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶6.

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. Some of

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[3] While Plaintiffs alleged claims for statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code Sections 203 and 226, at mediation Plaintiffs recognized that these claims were subject to additional, separate defenses asserted by Defendant, including, a good faith dispute defense as to whether any premium wages for meal or rest periods or other wages were owed given Defendant's position that Plaintiff and Class Members were properly compensated. *See Nordstrom Commission Cases*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 576, 584 (2010) ("There is no willful failure to pay wages if the employer and employee have a good faith dispute as to whether and when the wages were due.").

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

[5] 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 settlement "represents approximately 10% of what class might have been awarded had they succeeded at trial."); *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).

those include the following: Defendant asserted that its wage and hour policies and procedures in effect during the Class Period were legally compliant and easily digestible, with Defendant not only using straightforward language to relay such policies, but also charts (such as for its meal period and rest break policies) to ensure full understanding by its employees. Defendant argued, as to all alleged off-the-clock work, that Class Members were paid for all time worked and that work time was properly recorded. Indeed, Defendant noted that it paid Class Members significant amounts of overtime and doubletime wages during the Class Period, at least circumstantially indicating payment for all time worked and/or that any supposed off-the-clock work was nominal or unknown to it. Defendant also maintained there was no miscalculation of the regular rate resulting in the underpayment of wages, arguing that the bonuses reflected in a handful of Class Members' wage statements were discretionary. Moreover, Defendant contends that its meal and rest period policies fully complied with California law and that Defendant did not fail to provide the opportunity for legally required meal and rest breaks. Defendant also argued that its payment of significant meal period premiums is evidence of its lawful practices, especially with there being an "overpayment" of premiums (with Defendant potentially being able to argue that the premium wages that could not be tethered to meal period violations found in the time records, were actually paid to cover and compensate for rest break violations). Further, Defendant contends that there was no failure to pay for business expenses, arguing that Plaintiff's claim of personal cell phone use not being reimbursed was undermined by Plaintiff's and other Class Members' wage statements reflecting a monthly cellular telephone reimbursement equating to around $180 per year, that there was uniform reimbursement, and that the Class Members did not drive their personal vehicles to customer locations. Finally, Defendant argued 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. See Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶ 24 which has additional details as well.

There was also a significant risk that, if the Action was not settled, Plaintiff would be unable to certify a class and maintain that certification through trial, and thereby not recover on behalf of any employees other than themselves. 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 $210,000. 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.

2007 WL 221862, at *4.

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 for that individual. Decl. Nordrehaug, ¶4.

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 over the course of litigation, and is giving a general release for this service award. The Declarations of the Plaintiff is submitted herewith in support. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶27. At this stage, the requested service award is within the range of reasonableness 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) (service awards of $15,000 each are appropriate); *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc*., 2008 WL 4473183, *7 (S.D.Cal. 2008) (awarding $25,000 service award); *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). As explained in *Glass*, service awards are routinely awarded to compensate 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 engaged in informal discovery to obtain necessary information. Class Counsel conducted a review and analysis of the relevant documents and data with the assistance of an expert. Class Counsel was also experienced with these claims. 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. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶29.

V. THE CLASS IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

Plaintiff contends that the proposed settlement meet 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 follows:

> All individuals who are or were employed by Defendant as a non-exempt employee in the State of California at any time during the Class Period.

(Agreement at ¶ 1.5.)

The Class Period is from February 9, 2020 through December 22, 2023. (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 explained 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 "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 ¶ 2.10.)

B. The Proposed Class Is Ascertainable and Numerous

Plaintiffs brings this Action on behalf of a Class of non-exempt employees of the 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 67 individuals, Plaintiff maintains that numerosity is clearly satisfied. *See Bowles v. Superior Court*, 44 Cal.2d 574 (1955) (class with 10 members); *Rose v. City of Hayward*, 126 Cal.App.3d 926, 934 (1981) (class of 48 members satisfies numerosity requirement.) Here, Plaintiff asserts that the 67 current and former workers 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 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 miscalculated the regular rate when paying overtime, meal premiums and/or sick pay, whether Defendant failed to provide required expense reimbursement, 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 Action, 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, and, like every other member of the Class, was subject to the same employment policies and practices. Plaintiff, like every other member of the Class, also claims owed compensation as a result of the Defendant's allegedly 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. Plaintiff asserts that the typicality requirement is met as to the common issues presented in this case. Defendant disputes that the typicality requirement is satisfied but do 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 Class 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 representatives 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 Action. The personal involvement of the Plaintiff was essential to the prosecution of the Action and the monetary settlement reached. Second, Plaintiff retained competent counsel who are experienced in employment class and representative 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).

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. As the Supreme Court has explained:

> 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 the superiority requirement is satisfied, Defendant does not dispute a finding of superiority 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. *7- Eleven Owners for Fair Franchising v. Southland Corp.*, 85 Cal. App. 4th 1135, 1164 (2000). 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 and the Class Notice includes all relevant information. (*See* Exhibit “A” to the Agreement.) Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶32. The Class Notice will explain that the Class Members shall have forty-five (45) 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 ¶¶ 1.43, 8.5, 8.7.) Class Members shall be given the opportunity to object to the Settlement and/or the attorneys’ fees and expenses, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing. (Agreement at ¶ 8.7.) This notice program was designed to meaningfully reach the Class Members providing notice of all pertinent information concerning the Settlement, and is the best notice practicable in compliance with Rules of Court 3.766 and 3.769(f).. Decl. Nordrehaug at ¶32.

VII. CONCLUSION

Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court preliminarily approve the proposed settlement and sign the proposed Preliminary Approval Order, which is submitted herewith, and schedule the final approval hearing for the proposed date of May 28, 2026.

Dated: November 6, 2025

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

By: */s/ Kyle Nordrehaug*
Kyle R. Nordrehaug, Esq.,
Attorney for Plaintiff