JCL LAW FIRM, APC
Jean-Claude Lapuyade (State Bar #248676)
Sydney Castillo-Johnson (State Bar #343881)
Perssia Razma (State Bar #351398)
John L. Nitti (State Bar #330752)
Carolina Faccin (State Bar #340855)
5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600
San Diego, CA 92121
Telephone: (619) 599-8292
jlapuyade@jcl-lawfirm.com
scastillo@jcl-lawfirm.com
prazma@jcl-lawfirm.com
jnitti@jcl-lawfirm.com
cfaccin@jcl-lawfirm.com

ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC
Shani O. Zakay (State Bar #277924)
Jackland K Hom (State Bar #327243)
Jaclyn Joyce (State Bar #285124)
3110 Camino Del Rio S, Suite 308
San Diego, CA 92108
Telephone: (619) 255-9047
shani@zakaylaw.com
jackland@zakaylaw.com
jaclyn@zakaylaw.com

Attorneys for PLAINTIFF

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTEREY

PETRA RIOS, an individual, on behalf of herself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated, Plaintiff, v. PURESERVE BUILDING SERVICES, INC., a California corporation; and DOES 1-50, Inclusive, Defendants.	Lead Case No.: 24CV003470 *[Consolidated with 24CV004490]* **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT** Date: June 5, 2026 Time: 8:32 a.m. Judge: Hon. Carrie M. Panetta Dept.: 14

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I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff PETRA RIOS ("Plaintiff") seeks final approval of the Stipulation of Settlement of Class and PAGA Action Claims and Release of Claims ("Agreement")[1], which if approved, would provide valuable monetary relief for 296 Class Members employed by Defendant Pureserve Building Services, Inc. ("Defendant") during the period from August 20, 2020, to June 27, 2025 ("Class Period").

In an order dated December 22, 2025, this Court preliminarily approved the Agreement and preliminarily certified the Class. Declaration of Jean-Claude Lapuyade ("JCL Dec."), ¶ 4. On January 27, 2026, the Court-approved Class Notice was mailed to each Class Member via U.S. First Class Mail. Declaration of Madely Nava ("Apex Dec."), ¶ 7. ***The Class greeted news of the Settlement with unanimous approval.***[2] There were zero objections and zero opt-outs to the Settlement. Apex Dec., ¶¶ 11-12. The unanimous approval by the Class evidences the fairness and reasonableness of the Settlement. JCL Dec., ¶ 8.

An objective evaluation of the proposed settlement of Three Hundred Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($395,000.00) ("Gross Settlement Amount") confirms that the relief negotiated on behalf of the Class Members is fair, reasonable, and valuable. The Settlement is a product of informed, adversarial, and non-collusive negotiations, between experienced counsel, and in a mediation presided over by Brian Sinclair, Esq., an experienced mediator of wage and hour class and PAGA actions. After deducting any Court-approved PAGA Payment, Service Award, Class Counsel Award, and the Settlement Administration Costs, the Net Settlement Amount shall be distributed to the Settlement Class Members based on the number of Workweeks they worked while employed by Defendant during the Class Period. JCL Dec., ¶ 8.

This Settlement provides substantial recovery for Defendant's alleged wage and hour violations. Plaintiff estimates that the Settlement, if approved, would result in a Net Settlement Amount of approximately $200,343.33. This will result in an average Individual Settlement Payment of **$676.83**, a high payment of **$2,548.87**, and low payment of **$10.07**. JCL Dec., ¶ 9; Apex Dec., ¶ 16. Additionally,

[1] The Agreement is attached as Ex "1" to the Declaration of Jean-Claude Lapuyade ("JCL Dec.") at ¶ 3. All citations to the Agreement incorporate by this reference a citation to the JCL Dec. Further, unless indicated otherwise, capitalized terms used herein have the same meaning as those defined by the Agreement.
[2] Nine (9) Notices were deemed undeliverable. Apex Dec., ¶ 10.

the settlement results in an average Aggrieved Employee Payment of **$46.05**, a high payment of **$72.87**, and low payment of $1.49. Apex Dec., ¶ 18.

The relief offered by the Settlement is immediate and is particularly impressive when viewed against the difficulties encountered by plaintiffs pursuing similar wage and hour cases (*see infra*). Indeed, by settling now rather than proceeding to trial, the Class will not have to wait (possibly years) for relief, nor will they have to bear the risks associated with prolonged and uncertain litigation. JCL Dec., ¶ 10.

As discussed below, the proposed Settlement satisfies all criteria for final settlement approval under California law and falls well within the range of reasonableness. Accordingly, the Class Representative and Class Counsel respectfully request this Court grant final approval of the Agreement and entry of the proposed Final Approval Order and Judgment. JCL Dec., ¶ 11.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE LITIGATION

Defendant provides janitorial services in the state of California, including in Monterey County, where Plaintiff worked. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant from July 2023 through September 2023 as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis. Throughout her employment, Plaintiff was subject to Defendant's policies and procedures. Declaration of Petra Rios ("Rios Dec.") at ¶ 3. JCL Dec., ¶ 12.

Generally, Plaintiff claims that Defendant failed to provide compliant meal and rest periods, failed to pay all wages, failed to pay for all time worked, failed to reimburse necessary business expenses, failed to furnish accurate itemized wage statements, and failed to pay all wages upon separation. Defendant denies liability for each of Plaintiff's claims. Further, Defendant asserts that it fully complied with all applicable employment laws and raised several other significant defenses to Plaintiff's claims, including but not limited to timely payment of all wages due upon separation of employment. JCL Dec., ¶ 13.

On August 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a class action complaint in the Monterey County Superior Court, Case No. 24CV003470 (the "Class Action"), alleging class claims for: (1) Unfair Competition in Violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq*.; (2) Failure to Pay Minimum Wages in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1; (3) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, *et seq.*; (4) Failure To Provide Required Meal Periods in Violation Of Cal. Lab.

Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the Applicable IWC Wage Order; (5) Failure To Provide Required Rest Periods in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the Applicable IWC Wage Order; (6) Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Statements in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226; (7) Failure to Provide Wages When Due in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and 203; and (8) Failure to Reimburse Employees for Required Expenses in Violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 2802. On the same day, Plaintiff filed a Notice of Violations with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and served the same on Defendant ("PAGA Notice"). JCL Dec., ¶ 14.

On October 24, 2024, Plaintiff filed a representative action complaint in the Monterey County Superior Court, Case No. 24CV004490 (the "PAGA Action"), alleging one cause of action for Violations of the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*). On October 3, 2025, the Court consolidated the Class Action and the PAGA Action, with the Class Action deemed the lead case. JCL Dec., ¶ 15.

To prepare for mediation, Defendant produced a 30% sample of time and payroll records for the Class Members, aggregate workweek and pay period data for the Class Members, average hourly rate for the Class Members, and copies of applicable policies and agreements. As discussed *infra*, Plaintiff's counsel retained the forensic consultants at Berger Consulting Group ("BCG") to analyze Defendant's time and payroll data. JCL Dec., ¶ 16.

On June 27, 2025, the Parties participated in mediation presided over by Brian Sinclair, Esq., an experienced mediator of wage and hour class and PAGA actions. The Parties accepted a Mediator's settlement proposal, which was subsequently memorialized in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding. Thereafter, the Parties drafted and negotiated a long-form settlement agreement, which is the subject of the instant motion. JCL Dec., ¶ 17.

On December 22, 2025, this Court granted preliminary approval of the Settlement. JCL Dec., ¶ 18. On January 27, 2026, the Settlement Administrator mailed Notice Packets to all 296 Class Members. Apex Dec., ¶ 7. The mailing of the Notice Packets triggered a forty-five (45) day Response Deadline for the Class to submit requests for exclusion or objections to the Settlement. The response from the Class to the Settlement was outstanding – ***100%*** of the Class Members are participating in the Settlement. Apex Dec., ¶ 14.

III. THE SETTLEMENT BEFORE THE COURT

The Court preliminarily approved an initial Gross Settlement Amount of Three Hundred Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($395,000.00) based on a total of an estimated 19,886 Workweeks worked by the Class during the Class Period. The Gross Settlement Amount shall be used to satisfy: (1) the Individual Settlement Payments to Settlement Class Members; (2) the Service Award; (3) the PAGA Payment; (4) the Settlement Administration Costs; and (5) Class Counsel Award. JCL Dec., ¶ 19.

Defendant will fund the Settlement by transferring the Gross Settlement Amount into a Qualified Settlement Fund through the Settlement Administrator in three (3) equal installments. The first installment in the amount of $131,666.67 was made by Defendant on September 9, 2025. The second installment in the amount of $131,666.67 was made by Defendant on April 1, 2026 ("Second Installment"). Apex Dec., ¶ 19. The third installment in the amount of $131,666.66 is to be made 6 months after payment of the Second Installment, or the date the Court grants final approval of the settlement, whichever is later ("Third Installment"). Agreement at § III(A)(3). Individual Settlement Payments and individual shares of the PAGA Payment shall be mailed by regular First-Class U.S. Mail to Settlement Class Members' and/or Aggrieved Employees' last known mailing address no later than fifteen (15) days after the Effective Date. JCL Dec., ¶ 20. The Effective Date means the date upon which final approval of the Settlement is granted by the Court. Agreement, ¶ I(N). The Settlement Administrator will calculate Individual Settlement Payments by adding up the total number of Workweeks for all Class Members. The Settlement Administrator will then divide the respective Workweeks for each Class Member by the total Workweeks for all Class Members, resulting in a Payment Ratio for each Class Member. Each Class Member's Payment Ratio is then multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount to calculate each estimated Individual Settlement Payment. Agreement, ¶ III(N)(1). The estimated average Individual Settlement Payment is approximately **$676.83**. Apex Dec., ¶ 16.

In exchange for the valuable consideration, upon the Settlement Administrator's receipt of the Third Installment and full funding of the Gross Settlement Amount, the Settlement Class Members will release the Released Parties from the Released Class Claims and Plaintiff and the State of California will release the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims as defined in the Agreement. Agreement at §§ III(B); III(C).

Apex Class Action LLC was appointed as the Settlement Administrator for the Class. The Settlement Administration Costs includes those expenses of effectuating and administering the Settlement, i.e., the costs incurred to the Administrator, the costs of giving notice to the Class, the costs of administering and disbursing the Individual Settlement Payments, and the fees of the Administrator approved for reimbursement by the court. The Settlement Administration Costs are $7,990.00. Apex Dec., ¶ 20. These expenses shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. Agreement at § I(VV).

Subject to Court approval, Class Counsel shall seek a payment of Class Counsel Award in the amount of $156,666.67, comprised of attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount ($131,666.67) and an estimated $25,000.00 for actually incurred litigation expenses. Agreement at III(N)(10). Class Counsel is to divide the fees equally (50% to JCL Law Firm, APC, and 50% to Zakay Law Group, APLC). Agreement at § I(G). The Agreement also provides for a Service Award in the amount of $10,000.00 to Plaintiff, in consideration of her time, risk, and efforts as the Class Representative on behalf of the Class. Agreement at § I(TT).

As explained in further detail below, the Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable to the class and should be granted final approval. This is evidenced by the unanimous approval of the Settlement by the Class, the absence of any objections to the Settlement and the average Individual Settlement Payment of **$676.83.** Apex Dec., ¶ 16; JCL Dec., ¶ 21.

IV. GENERAL STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO JUDICIAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENTS

Settlements of disputed claims are favored by the courts. *Huens v. Tatum* (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th 259, 265. In evaluating settlements, the courts have long recognized that compromise is particularly appropriate since such litigation is difficult and notoriously uncertain. *7-Eleven Owners for Fair Fran. v. Southland Corp.* (2000) 85 Cal.App.4th 1135, 1151 ("voluntary conciliation and settlement are the preferred means of dispute resolution. This is especially true in complex class action litigation").

"[T]o prevent fraud, collusion or unfairness to the class, the settlement or dismissal of a class action requires court approval." *Dunk v. Ford Motor Co.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 *citing*

Malibu Outrigger Bd. Of Governors v. Superior Court (1980) 103 Cal.App.3d 573, 578-79. The court must decide whether the proposed settlement falls within the range of reasonable settlements, considering that settlements are compromises between the parties reflecting subjective, unquantifiable judgments concerning the risks and possible outcomes of litigation. See also *Wershba v. Apple Computer* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 224, 226 (The proposed settlement is not to be judged against a hypothetical or speculative measure of what might have been achieved had plaintiffs prevailed at trial."). In *Wershba*, appellants argued that the settlement was too low given the "clear" liability, however, the Court rejected this argument and held that "the merits of the underlying class claims are not a basis for upsetting the settlement of a class action." *Wershba*, *supra*, at 246; *see also 7-Eleven*, *supra*, at 1150.

In these cases, Courts have repeatedly emphasized that there is a strong initial presumption that the compromise is fair and reasonable. *Wershba*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 245. Courts should not substitute their judgment for that of the parties who negotiated the settlement. *Id.* At 246. The presumption of fairness exists where: (1) investigation and discovery are sufficient to allow counsel and the court to act intelligently; (2) the settlement is reached through arm's-length bargaining; (3) counsel is experienced in similar litigation; and (4) the percentage of objectors is small. *Dunk*, 48 Cal.App.4th at 1801, citing Newberg & Conte, *Newberg on Class Actions*, (3d ed. 1992) §11.41, pp. 11-91. Here, all of these factors support a presumption of fairness.

The essential evaluation is whether, given the risks of litigation and the range of probable results, the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable, and adequate to all concerned. Here, the facts and circumstances compel the conclusion that the proposed settlement satisfies that standard.

V. THE SETTLEMENT IS FAIR, REASONABLE, AND ADEQUATE

The court must determine whether the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable. *Dunk*, 48 Cal.App.4th at 1801; *see also Officers for Justice v. Civil Service Com'n* (9th Cir. 1982) 688 F. 2d 615, 625. The purpose of the requirement is "the protection of those class members, including the named plaintiffs, whose rights may not have been given due regard by the negotiating parties." *Dunk*, *supra*, at 1801.

The trial court has broad discretion to determine whether the settlement is fair. *Rebney v. Wells Fargo Bank* (1990) 220 Cal.App.3d 1117, 1138. "The well-recognized factors that the trial court should consider in evaluating the reasonableness of a class action settlement agreement include 'the strength of plaintiffs' case, the risk, expense, complexity and likely duration of further litigation, the risk of maintaining class action status through trial, the amount offered in settlement, the extent of discovery completed and the stage of the proceedings, the experience and views of counsel, the presence of a governmental participant, and the reaction of the class members to the proposed settlement.' [Citations.]" *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 128; see also *Munoz v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles* (2010) 186 Cal.App.4th 399, 408.

The list of factors is not exhaustive and should be tailored to each case. *Dunk*, *supra*, at 1801. Due regard should be given to what is otherwise a private consensual agreement between the parties. *Id.* The inquiry "must be limited to the extent necessary to reach a reasoned judgment that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned." *Id.* "Ultimately, the [trial] court's determination is nothing more than 'an amalgam of delicate balancing, gross approximations and rough justice.' [Citation omitted.]" *Id.*

These factors are analyzed seriatim below and all support final approval of the class action settlement before this Court.

A. <u>Class Counsel Conducted a Thorough Investigation.</u>

As detailed in the motion for preliminary approval, Class Counsel thoroughly investigated the proposed Class Members' claims, applicable law, and potential defenses. Specifically, Class Counsel assessed the value of the class claims using data and documents provided by Defendant through informal discovery. To prepare for mediation, Defendant produced a 30% sample of time and payroll records for the Class Members, aggregate workweek and pay period data for the Class Members, average hourly rate for the Class Members, and copies of applicable policies and agreements. Class Counsel retained Berger Consulting Group ("BCG") to analyze Defendant's time and payroll data to formulate damage models estimating Defendant's liability exposure. Class Counsel's investigation, research, experience, and damage models informed and guided the mediation that resulted in this settlement. Accordingly, Class Counsel fully understood the strengths and weaknesses of the class claims before the parties reached a settlement. JCL Dec., ¶¶ 22-28.

B. The Parties Settled Following Mediation.

On June 27, 2025, the Parties conducted a full day of mediation with Brian Sinclair, Esq., an experienced mediator of wage and hour class and PAGA actions. Mediator Sinclair helped manage the Parties' expectations and provided a useful, neutral analysis of the issues and risks to both sides. The Parties made substantial progress with Mediator Sinclair's assistance. Namely, the Parties exchanged information regarding their respective claims and defenses, including their respective evaluation of the damages. At the conclusion of the mediation, Mediator Sinclair issued a mediator's proposal for settlement. The Parties ultimately accepted Mediator Sinclair's proposal. The complete and final terms of the Parties' settlement are now set forth in the Agreement. Class Counsel submits that the Settlement constitutes a fair, adequate, and reasonable compromise of the claims at issue. JCL Dec., ¶ 29.

C. Class Counsel is Experienced in Similar Litigation.

Class Counsel in this matter has extensive class action experience in multiple fields and has represented tens-of-thousands of persons in class actions. Counsel has previously litigated similar wage and hour class actions involving similar claims. Class Counsel has been approved as class counsel in similar wage and hour class actions throughout the State of California. As such, courts throughout California have deemed Class Counsel experienced and knowledgeable in this area of law. Class Counsel has participated in every aspect of the settlement discussions and has concluded the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable and in the best interests of the Class. JCL Dec., ¶¶ 30-36; Declaration of Shani O. Zakay ("Zakay Dec."), ¶ 3.

D. The Class Responded Positively to the Settlement.

The reaction of the Class unequivocally supports approval of the Settlement. Significantly, after dissemination of the notice to the Class, which provided each Class Member with the terms of the Settlement, including the specific estimated Individual Settlement Payments. To date, ***none*** of the 296 Class Members opted out of the Settlement. Moreover, there are ***zero*** objections. Stated differently, 100% of the Class chose to participate in the Settlement. JCL Dec., ¶ 8; Apex Dec., ¶ 14.

The unanimous approval rate by the Class strongly supports a finding that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. *See In re Austrian & German Bank Holocaust Litigation* (S.D.N.Y. 2000) 80 F.Supp.2d 164, 175 ("If only a small number of objections are received, that fact can be viewed as indicative of the adequacy of the settlement."); *Stoetzner v. U.S. Steel Corp.* (3d. Cir. 1990) 897 F.2d 115, 118-119 (29 objections out of 281 member class "strongly favors settlement"); *Laskey v. Int'l Union* (6th Cir. 1981) 638 F.2d 954 (The fact that 7 out of 109 class members objected to the proposed settlement should be considered when determining fairness of settlement.). Consequently, Class Counsel respectfully requests the Court to follow the 100% participation rate of the Class and grant final approval of the Settlement.

E. <u>The Gross Settlement Amount is Fair and Reasonable.</u>

The Gross Settlement Amount of Three Hundred Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($395,000.00) in this case is fair and well within the range of recognized reasonableness. The *Kullar* court acknowledged that "as the court does when it approves a settlement as in good faith under Code of Civil Procedure section 877.6, the court must at least satisfy itself that the class settlement is within the 'ballpark' of reasonableness." *Kullar*, *supra,* at 129; *See Tech-Bilt, Inc. v. Woodward-Clyde & Associates*, 38 Cal.3d 488, 499-500 (1985).

Here, the Settlement is clearly within the "ballpark" of reasonableness because the Settlement provides a sizeable recovery to the Class and need not necessarily obtain 100 percent of the damages sought to be fair, reasonable, and ultimately, meaningful. *Wershba*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 250. While the Gross Settlement Amount of Three Hundred Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($395,000.00) represents a discount on Defendant's potential exposure if Plaintiff established liability on all claims and was awarded the full amount of the estimated damages at trial, this compromise is reasonable because (1) the formidable defenses raised by Defendant presented a risk that could award significantly less in damages than Plaintiff's estimate and (2) any theoretical post-trial recovery may require many more years of litigation, resulting in added fees and costs without any guarantee of recovery for the Class. JCL Dec., ¶ 37.

As detailed at the time of preliminary approval, the Gross Settlement Amount is fair and reasonable considering the nature and magnitude of the claims being settled and the various potential impediments to recovery. Class Counsel developed varied economic damages models measuring Defendant's liability exposure while accounting for the uncertainties of continued litigation. The various models were informed by Class Counsel's investigation, including the analysis of a significant sample of time and payroll data. As detailed in greater depth during the preliminary approval process, Class Counsel projected a range of Defendant's liability exposure for the claims asserted on behalf of the Class. The Gross Settlement Amount represents between 19.30% and 9.21% of Defendant's *class-wide* liability exposure as estimated by Class Counsel at the time of mediation. JCL Dec., ¶ 38.

In *Stovall-Gusman v. W.W. Granger, Inc.,* 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78671, at *12, the District Court for the Northern District of California granted final approval in a wage and hour misclassification action and found that the Total Settlement Amount representing 10% of the estimated trial award was within the "range of reasonableness." In *Dunleavy v. Nadler (In re Mego Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.)* (9th Cir. 2000) 213 F.3d 454, 459, the Ninth Circuit approved a settlement representing "roughly one-sixth of the potential recovery." Given the amount of the settlement here as compared to potential value of the claims, particularly the strength of Plaintiff's action, the settlement is clearly fair and reasonable.[3]

The calculation methodology used to compensate the Class Members for the alleged damages was negotiated at the time of the Settlement. More importantly, the methodology is fair, objective, and impartial. The calculation methodology is based on the number of Workweeks each Class Member worked for Defendant during the Class Period. The number of Workweeks for the Class Member is established through Defendant's data and documented compensation records. The Administrator is responsible for calculating the Individual Settlement Payments by dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of workweeks worked by all Class Members, and multiplying the result by the number of Workweeks worked by each individual Class Member to calculate each Settlement Class Member's estimated Individual Settlement Payment. Agreement at § III(N)(1). This process establishes an objectively fair and reasonable procedure to compensate the Class. JCL Dec., ¶ 39.

The Settlement also provides significant relief to the Class Members. After deductions for the Class Counsel Award, the Settlement Administration Costs, the PAGA Payment, and the Service Award,

[3] *See also Viceral v. Mistras Grp., Inc.* (N.D. Cal. Oct. 11, 2016, No. 15-CV-02198) 2016 WL 5907869, at *3, 7 (approving a California wage and hour settlement where the class received 11.6% of the estimated total liability, or approximately $29 per work week); *Leverage v. Traeger Pellet Grills, LLC* (N.D. Cal. June 28, 2017, No. 16-CV-00784) 2017 WL 2797811, at *7 (Approving a California wage and hour settlement where the class received 18% of the estimated total liability); *see also In re Newbridge Networks Sec. Litig.* (D.D.C. Oct. 23, 1998) 1998 WL 765724, at *2 ("Courts have not identified a precise numerical range within which a settlement must fall in order to be deemed reasonable; but an agreement that secures roughly six to twelve percent of a potential trial recovery, while preventing further expenditures and delays and eliminating the risk that no recovery at all will be won, seems to be within the targeted range of reasonableness.").

the Net Settlement Amount is currently estimated to be $200,343.33. Apex Dec., ¶ 15. The average settlement payment is approximately $676.83, and the highest is approximately $2,548.87. Apex Dec., ¶ 16. This average net recovery is on par with many wage and hour class action settlements approved by California state and federal courts. *See, e.g.*, *Palencia v. 99 Cents Only Stores*, No. 34-2010-00079619 (Sacramento County Super. Ct) (average net recovery of approximately $80); *Fukuchi v. Pizza Hut,* Case No. BC302589 (LA. County Super. Ct.) (average net recovery of approximately $120); *Contreras v. United Food Group, LLC,* Case No. BC389253 (L.A. County Super. Ct.) (average net recovery of approximately $120); *Ressler v. Federated Department Stores, Inc.,* Case No. BC335018 (L.A. County Super. Ct.) (average net recovery of approximately $90); *Doty v. Costco Wholesale Corp.,* Case No. CV05-3241 FMC-JWJx (C.D. Cal. May 14, 2007) (average net recovery of approximately $65); *Sorenson v. PetSmart, Inc.,* Case No. 2:06-CV-02674-JAM-DAD (ED. Cal.) (average net recovery of approximately $60); *Lim v. Victoria's Secret Stores, Inc.,* Case No. 04CC00213 (Orange County Super. Ct.) (average net recovery of approximately $35); and *Gomez v. Amadeus Salon, Inc.,* Case No. BC392297 (L.A. Super. Ct.) (average net recovery of approximately $20). Additionally, Defendant must separately fund its share of any employer side payroll taxes. Agreement at § I(O).

Clearly the goal of this litigation to obtain redress for the class has been met by this Settlement. Given the amount of the Settlement, the risks of litigation and the arm's length negotiations between experienced counsel, the Settlement is fair and reasonable, and is therefore entitled to final approval. JCL Dec., ¶ 40.

F. <u>**The Strength of Plaintiff's Case and Risks of Continued Litigation**</u>

Although Class Counsel believes strongly in Plaintiff's claims, it would be misguided to ignore the asserted defenses. If successful on any one of its defenses, Defendant could defend the action or, at least, drastically undercut Plaintiff's claims. JCL Dec., ¶ 41. As the federal court in *Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL221862 held, where the parties faced uncertainties similar to those in this litigation:

> ***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.

With respect to the most immediate challenge, i.e., class certification, the risks attendant to the certification of similar wage and hour claims are demonstrated by *Ali v. U.S.A. Cab Ltd.* (2009) 176 Cal.App.4th 1333, 1341. There, the Court of Appeal affirmed the Trial Court's denial of class certification because employees' declarations attesting to having taken meal and rest breaks demonstrated that individualized inquiries were required to show harm. *See also Campbell v. Best Buy Stores, L.P.*, (C.D. Cal. 2013) 2013 WL 5302217 at *11-13 (following *Brinker* and denying certification of proposed off-the-clock and rest and meal break classes due to lack of uniform policy); *Brown v. Fed Express Corp.* (C.D. Cal. 2008) 249 F.R.D. 580, 587-88 (denying certification of driver meal and rest period claims based on the predominance of individual issues). JCL Dec., ¶ 42.

Further, even if a class is certified, liability remains uncertain. The risks attendant to the issue of Defendant's liability in similar wage and hour actions are demonstrated by *Duran v. U.S. Bank National Association* (2014) 59 Cal.4th 1, 31. There, the Court reversed a trial verdict in favor plaintiffs in a wage and hour class action. *See also Tien v. Tenet Healthcare Corp.* (2012) 209 Cal.App.4th 1077, 1088 ("[T]he reason, if any, that employees might not take their breaks were predominantly individualized questions of fact not susceptible to class treatment."). JCL Dec., ¶ 43.

Finally, even if a class is certified and Defendant is found liable for the class claims alleged, post-certification risks remain, including a reversal of a favorable judgment for Plaintiff and decertification of the class. These post-certification risks are demonstrated by *Magadia v. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2021) 999 F.3d 668. There, the Ninth Circuit vacated reversed and remanded a $110 million judgement against an employer for, *inter alia*, inaccurately paying overtime, and directed the trial court to enter judgement in favor of the employer. *See also O'Conner v. Uber Technologies, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2018) 904 F.3d 1087 (decertification of wage and hour misclassification action). JCL Dec., ¶ 44.

Collectively, the examples cited above illustrate the uncertain nature of class litigation. Consequently, the uncertainty of obtaining certification through a contested motion is a significant risk factor favoring settlement. JCL Dec., ¶ 45.

Although Plaintiff is confident about the strength of her claims, Plaintiff nevertheless recognizes that Defendant has factual and legal defenses that, if successful, would potentially defeat or impair the value of the lawsuit. Legally, the fast-changing landscape of wage and hour litigation can drastically affect the value of Plaintiff's claims and, in fact, already has. JCL Dec., ¶ 46.

In a similar wage and hour case, the federal district court in *Hopson v. Hanesbrands Inc.*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 33900 at * 19-20 (N.D. Cal. 2009), granted approval of an overtime class action settlement and explained:

> **Plaintiffs may have a strong case, but the risks inherent in continued litigation are great**. Defendants strongly deny liability for Plaintiffs' principal claim that full-time Service Associates were misclassified as exempt. In addition to the uncertainties raised by Defendants at the preliminary stage regarding Plaintiffs' chance of success in this case, Defendants notes that the question of an employer's duty to provide rest and meal periods is an open one, signaling even less certainty for Plaintiffs.....[**T]he Total Settlement amount and the Class Members' expected net recovery, after fees and other costs are deducted, appear to be a reasonable compromise, in light of the risks of litigation**.

See also Browning v. Yahoo!, Inc., 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86266, at *30 (N.D. Cal. 2007) ("In considering the strength of Plaintiffs' case, legal uncertainties at the time of settlement - particularly those which go to fundamental legal issues - favor approval.").

As recognized in a federal decision approving settlement of an overtime wage class action:

> **The potential complexity and possible duration of trial also weigh in favor of granting final approval**. Plaintiffs acknowledge the difficulties of proving damages, recognize the uncertainty of outcome, and believe defendant would appeal in the event of adverse judgment. A post-judgment appeal would require many years to resolve and delay payment to class members. Plaintiffs believe the benefits of a guaranteed recovery today outweigh an uncertain future result. Accordingly, plaintiffs argue, and the Court agrees, the actual recovery confers substantial benefits on the class that outweigh the potential recovery through full adjudication.

Barcia v. Contain-A-Way, Inc., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17118, *9 (S.D. Cal. 2009); see also *Louie v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc*., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78314, *14 (S.D. Cal. 2008).

In sum, while other cases have approved class certification in wage and hour claims, class certification in this action would have been hotly disputed and was by no means a foregone conclusion.

Where both sides face significant uncertainty, as here, the attendant risks favor settlement. *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.* (9th Cir. 1998) 150 F.3d 1011, 1026.)

As demonstrated by the decisions in *Magadia, supra,* 999 F.3d 668, *O'Conner v. Uber Technologies* (N.D. Cal. 2018) 82 F.Supp.3d 1133 and *Duran v. U.S. Bank National Assn.* (2014) 59 Cal.4th 1, the complexities and duration of further litigation cannot be overstated. There is little doubt that if Defendant faced a large adverse judgement, Defendant undoubtedly has the resources to post a bond and appeal. A post-judgment appeal by Defendant would have required many more years to resolve, assuming the judgment was affirmed. If the judgment was not affirmed in total, then the case could have dragged on for years after the appeal. The benefits of a guaranteed recovery today outweigh an uncertain result three or more years in the future. JCL Dec., ¶ 47.

Class Representative and Class Counsel believe that the Settlement confers substantial monetary and non-monetary benefits upon the Class. Based upon their evaluation, Class Representatives and Class Counsel have determined that the Settlement set forth in the Agreement is in the best interest of the Class, is fair, reasonable and adequate, and should be granted final approval. JCL Dec., ¶ 53. JCL Dec., ¶ 48.

VI. <u>THE PENALTIES UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF 2004 ARE REASONABLE</u>

Where settlements "negotiate a good faith amount" for PAGA penalties and "there is no indication that this amount was the result of self-interest at the expense of class members," such amounts are generally considered reasonable. *Hopson v. Hanesbrands Inc.,* No. CV-08-0844 EDL, 2009 WL 928133, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 3, 2009). Courts routinely approve of amounts for PAGA penalties in the range of zero to two percent of the settlement. *See id.* at *1, 9 (approving a PAGA payment of 0.3%); *Jack v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, No. 09cv1683 MMA (JMA), 2011 WL 4899942, at *6 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 13, 2011) (approving a PAGA payment of 0.25%); *McKenzie v. Fed. Express Corp.*, No. CV 10-02420 GAF (PLAx), 2012 WL 12882124, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 23, 2012) (acknowledging that courts approve PAGA claim settlements in the range of zero to two percent of the total settlement).

Here, Plaintiff and Defendant negotiated a good faith PAGA Payment in the amount of $20,000.00 which is 5% of the Gross Settlement Amount. As illustrated above, this amount falls well within the range of approved PAGA settlements. Sixty-Five percent (65%) of the PAGA Payment ($13,000.00) will be paid to the LWDA ("LWDA PAGA Payment") with the remaining thirty-five percent (35%) of the PAGA Payment ($7,000.00) to be distributed to the Aggrieved Employees ("Aggrieved Employee Payment"), which is within the range of PAGA Payment approved by courts and should be approved. JCL Dec., ¶ 49.

Class Counsel gave the LWDA notice of this Settlement and proposed allocation by filing a copy of the Settlement, the Motion for Preliminary Approval, and this motion seeking final approval with the LWDA. By not registering an objection with either Class Counsel or the Court, the LWDA has accepted and approved of the proposed PAGA Payment. JCL Dec., ¶ 50.

VII. CONCLUSION

Plaintiff respectfully submits that the proposed settlement satisfies the standard of fairness established in California law and should therefore be finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate and requests entry of the Final Approval Order and Judgment submitted herewith.

Dated: May 8, 2026

JCL LAW FIRM, APC

By: Perssia Razma
Perssia Razma, Esq.
Attorney for PLAINTIFF