

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MIKE CORTES, on behalf of himself
and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NATIONAL CREDIT ADJUSTERS,
L.L.C.,

Defendant.

No. 2:16-cv-00823-MCE-EFB

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

Plaintiff Mike Cortes ("Plaintiff") brought a class action lawsuit against Defendant National Credit Adjusters, L.L.C. ("Defendant") for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692 et seq. ("FDCPA"), and California's Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1788 et seq. ("Rosenthal Act"). Presently before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, which Defendant does not oppose. ECF Nos. 49, 52. For the reasons set forth below, Plaintiff's Motion is GRANTED.¹

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¹ Because oral argument would not be of material assistance, the Court ordered this matter submitted on the briefs. E.D. Local Rule 230(g).

BACKGROUND

A. Class Action Allegations

Beginning in 2016, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant made at least 25 calls to his cell phone using an autodialer and/or artificial or prerecorded voice. First Amended Complaint, ECF No. 48, ¶ 1 (“FAC”). These calls occurred almost daily and continued after Plaintiff instructed Defendant to stop calling him. Id. Plaintiff claims that he had no contact with Defendant prior to these phone calls, he did not consent to receive such phone calls, and that he never provided his phone number to Defendant. Id. ¶ 13. Defendant told Plaintiff that the calls were attempts to collect a consumer debt that Plaintiff purportedly owed. Id. ¶ 15.

B. Procedural History

On April 20, 2016, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, initiated the present action by filing a Class Action Complaint. ECF No. 1. Plaintiff alleges the following causes of action: (1) Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the TCPA; (2) Violations of the TCPA; (3) Violations of FDCPA; and (4) Violations of the Rosenthal Act. Defendant was served with the summons and complaint, but it did not file an answer. ECF No. 4. On June 8, 2016, Plaintiff moved for an entry of default due to Defendant’s failure to timely respond or make an appearance, and the Clerk of the Court entered default the same day. ECF Nos. 5, 6.

Plaintiff filed a motion for class certification and motion for default judgment in September 2016, both of which were unopposed. ECF Nos. 7, 8. On August 2, 2017, the Court granted Plaintiff’s motion for class certification, appointed Plaintiff as “Class Representative” and Plaintiff’s counsel as “Class Counsel” but granted default judgment on Plaintiff’s TCPA claim only. ECF No. 10. The Court further held the issue of damages in abeyance and retained jurisdiction to assess damages and supplement the judgment with the appropriate damages amount. Id. at 12.

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1 Plaintiff later filed a Motion for Approval of Notice Plan, Setting Aside Default
2 Judgment for Duration of Notice Period, and Modification of Class Definition. ECF
3 No. 15. On August 3, 2018, the Court granted Plaintiff's Motion and certified the
4 following class ("Certified Class"):

5 All persons within the United States who: (a) are current or
6 former subscribers of the Call Management applications;
7 (b) and received one or more calls; (c) on his or her cellular
8 telephone line; (d) made by or on behalf of Defendant; (e) for
9 whom Defendant had no record of prior express written
10 consent; (f) and such phone call was made with the use of an
artificial or prerecorded voice or with the use of an automatic
telephone dialing system as defined under the TCPA; (g) at
any point that begins April 21, 2012 until and including
August 2, 2017.

11 ECF No. 20. Plaintiff was ordered to "cause a copy of the Post-Card notice to be sent by
12 regular mail to all [identified] Class Members" and "cause a copy of the long-form class
13 notice to be posted on a dedicated website together with links to certain case
14 documents . . ." Id.

15 On August 16, 2018, Defendant appeared in this action for the first time and
16 subsequently filed a Motion to Set Aside Default, Leave to File an Answer and
17 Affirmative Defenses, and to Vacate this Court's August 2, 2017, Order.² ECF Nos. 21–
18 23. On January 18, 2019, the parties participated in mediation but were unable to reach
19 an agreement. Krivoshey Decl., ECF No. 49-2, ¶ 11. The parties eventually executed a
20 binding Term Sheet agreeing to settle the claims on a class basis, but further
21 negotiations were contentious and spanned more than a year. Id. The Term Sheet
22 provided that Defendant would (1) create a non-reversionary cash settlement fund of
23 \$1,800,000 ("Cash Fund"); (2) waive the debt of all class members who had an existing
24 debt account ("Debt Waiver"), which exceeded \$5,000,000; and (3) provide Plaintiff with
25 information to confirm the precise amount of the Debt Waiver. Id. ¶ 12.

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27 ² On February 6, 2019, this Court vacated all pretrial deadlines and the hearing date for
28 Defendant's Motion pursuant to a stipulation by the parties on grounds that a settlement was reached.
ECF No. 35.

1 In August 2019, Defendant informed Plaintiff that it could only pay a small portion
 2 of the Debt Waiver (\$1,479,023) because the remaining balance belonged to one of
 3 Defendant's affiliates in receivership. Id. ¶ 13. As a result, Defendant wanted to modify
 4 the terms of the settlement agreement to reflect this change, but Plaintiff declined and
 5 requested Defendant provide information regarding the receivership. Id. ¶¶ 13–14.
 6 Defendant failed to provide the requested information and on October 4, 2019, Plaintiff
 7 served Defendant with written Requests for Production. Id. ¶ 15. A few days later,
 8 Defendant contacted Plaintiff's counsel with information that the receivership ended and
 9 that the settlement can move forward. Id. Eventually, Plaintiff learned that the total
 10 amount for the Debt Waiver paid by Defendant would be \$3,530,256.64, which still fell
 11 below the expected \$5,000,000. Id.

12 The parties continued to negotiate over ways to provide a \$5,000,000 Debt
 13 Waiver, id. ¶ 16, and on February 20, 2020, the parties stipulated to Plaintiff's filing of the
 14 FAC. ECF No. 47. Plaintiff filed the FAC on the same day, seeking to certify another
 15 class ("2016 California Class") in addition to the Certified Class:³

16 All persons (a) in California; (b) called by or on behalf of
 17 Defendant; (c) between January 1, 2016 through
 18 December 31, 2016; (d) regarding a purported debt owed;
 (e) using an artificial or prerecorded voice or an automatic
 telephone dialing system as defined under the TCPA.

19 FAC ¶ 24.

20 **C. The Terms of the Class Action Settlement Agreement and Release**

21 Under the terms of the Class Action Settlement Agreement and Release
 22 ("Agreement"), executed on March 12, 2020, Defendant "shall pay \$1,800,000.00 to
 23 settle the Action and obtain a full release from Settlement Class Members of all
 24 Released Claims." Agreement, ECF No. 49-2, ¶ 5.01. The relevant terms of the
 25 Agreement are as follows:

26
 27 ³ The 2016 California Class arises from the parties' negotiations to provide a \$5,000,000 Debt
 28 Waiver, which located 1,222 class members with an aggregate debt of \$1,466,125.24 owed to Defendant
 and concluding that the collective debt for members of the Certified Class and 2016 California Class was
 \$4,996,125.24. Krivoshey Decl., ECF No. 49-2, ¶ 16.

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Id. ¶¶ 2.27, 5.02, 5.04.

A court may certify a class if a plaintiff demonstrates that all of the prerequisites of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) have been met,⁴ and that at least one of the

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1 requirements of Rule 23(b) have been met. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23; see also
2 Valentino v. Carter-Wallace, Inc., 97 F.3d 1227, 1234 (9th Cir. 1996). Before certifying a
3 class, the trial court must conduct a “rigorous analysis” to determine whether the party
4 seeking certification has met the prerequisites of Rule 23. Id. at 1233. While the trial
5 court has broad discretion to certify a class, its discretion must be exercised within the
6 framework of Rule 23. Zinser v. Accufix Research Inst., Inc., 253 F.3d 1180, 1186
7 (9th Cir. 2001).

8 Rule 23(a) provides four prerequisites that must be satisfied for class certification:
9 (1) the class must be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable,
10 (2) questions of law or fact exist that are common to the class, (3) the claims or defenses
11 of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and
12 (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.
13 See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). Rule 23(b) requires a plaintiff to establish one of the
14 following: (1) that there is a risk of substantial prejudice from separate actions; (2) that
15 declaratory or injunctive relief benefitting the class as a whole would be appropriate; or
16 (3) that common questions of law or fact predominate and the class action is superior to
17 other available methods of adjudication. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b).

18 For purposes of preliminary approval of class certification and proposed
19 settlement, a district court must evaluate the terms of the settlement to determine
20 whether they are within a range of possible judicial approval. See Newburg on Class
21 Actions (5th ed. 2019) § 13.10. The Court will have the opportunity to review evidence
22 that bears on the Rule 23 requirements for class certification and settlement approval at
23 the final approval hearing. Accordingly, at the final approval hearing, the court may
24 consider the findings on a motion for preliminary approval of a class action settlement,
25 should additional information come to light that bears on whether the proposed
26 settlement satisfies the Rule 23 requirements.

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ANALYSIS

A. Settlement Class Meets the Requirements of Rule 23(a)⁵

Plaintiff seeks the certification of an additional class, the 2016 California Class, for settlement purposes, and the Court must assess whether the proposed class meets the requirements of Rule 23(a). Although Defendant does not oppose Plaintiff's Motion, in assessing whether Plaintiff's proposed settlement class fulfills the prerequisites under Rule 23(a), a court must fully examine the class according to the elements of numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation. Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp., 150 F.3d 1011, 1019 (9th Cir. 1998). Where the parties have entered into a settlement agreement before class certification, district courts "must pay 'undiluted, even heightened, attention' to class certification requirements" Id. (quoting Amchem Products, Inc. v. Windsor, 521 U.S. 591, 620 (1997)).

Under Rule 23(a)(1), numerosity requires that the class be "so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical." Although "no specific minimum number of plaintiffs asserted" is required to obtain class certification, "a proposed class of at least forty members presumptively satisfies the numerosity requirement." Nguyen v. Radiant Pharmaceuticals Corp., 287 F.R.D. 563, 569 (C.D. Cal. 2012). Here, the class consists of 1,222 members dispersed throughout California. Accordingly, the numerosity requirement of Rule 23(a)(1) is satisfied.

Under Rule 23(a)(2), the requirement of commonality is satisfied if "there are questions of law or fact common to the class." This requirement is construed permissively and can be satisfied upon a finding of "shared legal issues with divergent factual predicates" Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1019. Here, the case presents the common legal issue of whether Defendant used an autodialing system or artificial or prerecorded voice message to make unsolicited calls regarding a purported debt. This

⁵ The Court takes note of its prior Order which found the Certified Class met the certification requirements of Rules 23(a) and (b). See ECF No. 20. For the reasons outlined in that Order, the Certified Class remains certified for settlement purposes.

1 issue is common to all putative class members and thus, the commonality requirement is
2 met.

3 The typicality requirement of Rule 23(a)(3) is satisfied if the claims of the
4 representative parties are typical of the claims of the class. Typicality is met where the
5 requisite claims “share a common issue of law or fact and are sufficiently parallel to
6 insure a vigorous and full presentation of all claims for relief.” Cal. Rural Legal
7 Assistance, Inc. v. Legal Servs. Corp., 917 F.2d 1171, 1175 (9th Cir. 1990). Claims are
8 not required to be identical. Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1020. Here, Plaintiff asserts the same
9 claims that could be brought by any of the other class members, specifically that
10 Defendant used an autodialing system or artificial or prerecorded voice message to
11 make unsolicited calls regarding a purported debt. Therefore, the typicality requirement
12 is satisfied.

13 Under Rule 23(a)(4), Plaintiff must prove that “the representative parties will fairly
14 and adequately protect the interests of the class.” In Hanlon, the Ninth Circuit listed the
15 factors necessary to establish adequate representation: (1) the named plaintiffs and
16 their counsel must not “have any conflicts of interest with other class members,” and
17 (2) must show they will “prosecute the action vigorously on behalf of the class.”
18 150 F.3d at 1020. Not only did this Court previously find Class Counsel adequate to
19 represent the Certified Class, see ECF No. 10, at 8–9, but Class Counsel has actively
20 prosecuted this action and has been shown to have significant class action experience.
21 See Krivsohey Decl., ECF No. 49-2. Accordingly, Plaintiff has properly established
22 adequacy of representation required under Rule 23(a)(4).

23 Plaintiff has established facts sufficient to meet the four factors of Rule 23(a).
24 This Court must now examine whether the circumstances of the litigation meet the
25 requirements of the second hurdle to settlement class certification set by Rule 23(b).

26 **B. Settlement Class Meets the Requirements of Rule 23(b)**

27 As noted above, Rule 23(b) requires a plaintiff to establish one of three
28 independent conditions. In the instant case, Plaintiff asserts that the 2016 California

1 Class qualifies under Rule 23(b)(3), which requires that common questions of law or fact
2 predominate over any individual claims and that the class action is superior to other
3 available methods of adjudication. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b).

4 The predominance analysis under Rule 23(b)(3) asks whether the settlement
5 class is “sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication by representation.” A finding of a
6 “common nucleus of facts and potential legal remedies” is sufficient to establish
7 predominance. Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1022. Moreover, the consolidation of litigants with a
8 common, predominant issue achieves judicial economy, a policy implicit in the
9 requirement. Valentino v. Carter-Wallace, Inc., 97 F.3d 1227, 1234 (9th Cir. 1996).
10 Here, the predominant issue common to all class members is whether Defendant used
11 an autodialing system or artificial or prerecorded voice message to make unsolicited
12 calls regarding a purported debt in violation of the TCPA. Thus, any individualized
13 factual questions are predominated by the common question of Defendant’s general
14 TCPA liability.

15 The superiority element of Rule 23(b)(3) requires Plaintiff to establish that the
16 proposed class action is superior to other alternative methods of resolving the dispute.
17 Moreover, Rule 23(b)(3) contains a list of factors to consider in determining superiority,
18 and each of the relevant factors are met in this case. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). First,
19 because common issues predominate, class certification serves the judicial economy
20 function of Rule 23 class actions. Valentino, 97 F.3d at 1234. Furthermore, when the
21 parties have agreed on a proposed settlement, as here, it is desirable to concentrate the
22 litigation into one forum. Elkins v. Equitable Life Ins. Co. of Iowa, No. 96-296-CIV-T-MB,
23 1998 WL 133741, at *20 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 28, 1998). Given the numerous class members
24 and the common issue of Defendant’s TCPA liability, a class action is the superior
25 method to resolve the current dispute.

26 Because Plaintiff has established facts sufficient to meet the requirements of
27 Rule 23(a) and (b), he has satisfied the elements essential to settlement class

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1 certification for the 2016 California Class.⁶ However, Rule 23 also requires the proposed
 2 settlement meet the notice requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and the fairness
 3 requirements of Rule 23(e).

4 **C. Settlement Meets the Notice Requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B)**

5 Under Rule 23(e)(1), notice of the proposed settlement must be provided to all
 6 class members before a final approval of a class action settlement may issue. Where a
 7 class is certified under Rule 23(b)(3), the notice must meet the requirements of
 8 Rule 23(c)(2)(B), which requires the “best notice . . . practicable under the
 9 circumstances . . . to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort.” See
 10 Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). However, actual notice is not required under
 11 Rule 23(c)(2)(B). See Silber v. Mabon, 18 F.3d 1449, 1454 (9th Cir. 1994).
 12 Rule 23(c)(2)(B) requires that the notice must state in clear, concise, plain, and easily
 13 understood language: (1) the nature of the action; (2) the definition of the class certified;
 14 (3) the class claims, issues, or defenses; (4) that a class member may enter an
 15 appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (5) that the court will exclude
 16 from the class any member who requests exclusion; (6) the time and manner for
 17 requesting exclusion; and (7) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under
 18 Rule 23(c).

19 Here, the parties propose to send notice to members of the Settlement Class in
 20 the same manner previously approved by the Court: mailing post-card notices to class
 21 members and posting the long-form class notice on a dedicated settlement website.
 22 Agreement, ECF No. 49-2, ¶¶ 8.02, 8.04, 8.05. The proposed notice includes the terms
 23 of the Agreement, the scope of the classes involved, the claims against Defendant, and
 24 information on how class members may enter an appearance through counsel. Exs. B
 25 and C, Wickersham Decl., ECF No. 49-4. The proposed notice also tells class members
 26 how to exercise their rights under the Agreement and informs class members that they

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 28 ⁶ Having certified both the Certified Class and 2016 California Class, these classes will collectively
 be referred to as the “Settlement Class.”

1 can opt out and the settlement will not be binding on them. Id. It includes information
 2 about Plaintiff's counsel's application for attorney's fees and costs as well. Id. Finally,
 3 the parties have selected R/G2 Claims Administration, LLC ("R/G2") to serve as claims
 4 administrator. Agreement, ECF No. 49-2, ¶ 2.04. This proposed notice plan is the best
 5 practicable means available under the circumstances and is reasonably calculated to
 6 provide notice to class members. Accordingly, the Agreement satisfies the
 7 Rule 23(c)(2)(B) notice requirements.

8 **D. Settlement Meets the Requirements of Rule 23(e)**

9 Rule 23(e) "requires the district court to determine whether a proposed settlement
 10 is fundamentally fair, adequate, and reasonable." Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp., 150 F.3d
 11 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998). Towards this end, the Ninth Circuit has provided a non-
 12 exhaustive list of fairness factors for district courts to analyze, but the weight given to
 13 each factor varies based on the unique circumstances in each case. Officers for
 14 Justice v. Civil Service Com'n of City and Cty. of S.F., 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982).
 15 The factors may include: (1) the strength of the plaintiffs' case; (2) the risk, expense,
 16 complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; (3) the risk of maintaining class action
 17 status throughout the trial; (4) the amount offered in settlement; (5) the extent of
 18 discovery completed and the stage of the proceedings; (6) the experience and views of
 19 counsel; (7) the presence of a governmental participant; and (8) the reaction of the class
 20 members to the proposed settlement. Id. The Ninth Circuit has made clear that these
 21 factors are not an "exhaustive list of relevant considerations" and that "[t]he relative
 22 degree of importance to be attached to any particular factor will depend upon . . . the
 23 unique facts and circumstances presented by each individual case." Id. Further, a
 24 settlement agreement must not be "the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion
 25 between, the negotiating parties." Id.

26 Here, the Agreement is proposed after approximately a year of arms-length and
 27 adversarial negotiation, during which time an impartial mediator helped the parties obtain
 28 a compromise that both parties find satisfactory. The Agreement accounts for the

1 expense, delay, and uncertainty that a trial would necessarily entail, especially given that
2 Defendant is unlikely to withstand greater liability than the proposed settlement amount.
3 See Mem. ISO Mot. Prelim. Approval, ECF No. 49-1, at 13 (discussing that Plaintiff
4 originally sought more than \$12,000,000 in damages and that the Agreement seeks
5 around 50% of that amount).

6 The Agreement provides for a total settlement amount of \$6,796,500.88, which
7 consists of the Cash Fund of \$1,800,000 and the Debt Waiver of \$4,996,500.88.
8 Regarding the Cash Fund, once attorneys' fees, expenses and costs, notice and
9 administrative expenses, and Plaintiff's incentive award have been deducted, the
10 remaining balance will be distributed to the Settlement Class members on a pro rata
11 basis. Pl.'s Mem. ISO Mot. Prelim. Approval, ECF No. 49-1, at 13–14. This means that
12 between 5,154 Settlement Class members, each member may receive approximately
13 \$141. Id. at 14; see also Pl.'s Supp. Briefing, ECF No. 54, at 2. As for the Debt Waiver,
14 which 4,927 Settlement Class members are eligible to receive, each member will receive
15 approximately \$1,104 in addition to the Cash Fund award. Id. Finally, these awards will
16 be automatic and Settlement Class members do not need to submit claims to receive
17 their awards. Pl.'s Mem. ISO Mot. Prelim. Approval, ECF No. 49-1, at 14.

18 Also weighing in favor of preliminary approval of the settlement is that Class
19 Counsel is experienced in consumer class action litigation. See Hanlon, 150 F.3d at
20 1026. Class Counsel has provided adequate support showing that it is competent and
21 experienced in dealing with a variety of class actions. See Ex. 2, Krivoshey Decl., ECF
22 No. 49-2. Moreover, Defendant has denied liability on all causes of action, and has
23 agreed to class certification for settlement purposes only. Should the proposed
24 settlement be dismissed, it is probable that protracted litigation over class certification,
25 discovery, and the actual claims at issue would commence. See Agreement, ECF
26 No. 49-2, ¶ 3.01; Pl.'s Mem. ISO Mot. Prelim. Approval, ECF No. 49-1, at 12:15–16 (“If
27 the Court's default judgment and class certification orders were set aside, Plaintiff would
28 have effectively had to start the case over from scratch after more than two years of

litigation.”). These considerations also weigh in favor of finding that the Agreement is fair, adequate, and reasonable.

Accordingly, for purposes of preliminary approval, the Court is satisfied that the terms of the proposed settlement are fair, adequate, and reasonable. The finding will be further reviewed for fairness, and evidence of overreaching and/or collusion, following appropriate notice to the class members and a final approval hearing.

E. Attorneys’ Fees⁷

Where the payment of attorneys’ fees is part of the negotiated settlement, the fee settlement must be evaluated for fairness in the context of the overall settlement.

Knisley v. Network Assocs., 312 F.3d 1123, 1126 (9th Cir. 2002). Courts must ensure that the attorneys’ fees awarded in a class action settlement are reasonable, even if the parties have already agreed on an amount. In re Bluetooth Headset Prods. Liability Litig., 654 F.3d 935, 941 (9th Cir. 2011).

In a common fund case, like the present action, the Court has discretion to award attorneys’ fees according to the percentage-of-the-fund method or the lodestar method. Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp., 290 F.3d 1043, 1047 (9th Cir. 2002). Under the percentage-of-the-fund method, the prevailing attorneys are awarded a percentage of the common fund recovered for the class. Id. In applying this method, courts typically set a benchmark of 25% of the fund as a reasonable fee award and justify any increase or decrease from this amount based on circumstances in the record. Six (6) Mexican Workers v. Az. Citrus Growers, 904 F.2d 1301, 1311 (9th Cir. 2000). Factors influencing whether a percentage method is appropriate include the results achieved, the risks of litigation, the contingent nature of the fee, and a showing of standard fees for similar litigation. Vizcaino, 290 F.3d at 1048–50. The lodestar method, multiplying the number of reasonable hours worked by a reasonable rate, may also be used as a cross-check on

⁷ Plaintiff provided supplemental briefing on the issue of attorneys’ fees, costs, expenses, and incentive award pursuant to the Court’s Order. ECF Nos. 53, 54. While Plaintiff provided estimated dollar amounts on each of these requests, he reiterates that these amounts are not final and will be discussed more thoroughly in his forthcoming motion for an award of attorneys’ fees, costs and expenses, and incentive award. Pl.’s Supp. Briefing, ECF No. 54, at 4.

1 the reasonableness of fees awarded through a percentage method. Vizcaino, 290 F.3d
2 at 1050–51.

3 Here, Class Counsel uses the percentage method and asks the Court to consider
4 the reasonableness of the estimated attorneys' fees in relation to the combined sum of
5 the Cash Fund and Debt Waiver. Pl.'s Supp. Briefing, ECF No. 54, at 4. Under this
6 method, Class Counsel proposes an estimated award of \$1,019,475.13 in attorneys'
7 fees to be deducted from the \$1,800,000 Cash Fund, which equates to around 15% of
8 the total settlement award of \$6,769,500.88. First, such an award is consistent with the
9 Ninth Circuit's benchmark amount of 25% under the percentage-of-the-fund method.
10 Moreover, Plaintiff's counsel brought this case on a contingency-fee basis, which in itself
11 presented considerable risk. See Vasquez v. Coast Valley Roofing, Inc., 266 F.R.D.
12 482, 492 (E.D. Cal. 2010). Finally, the risks of litigation were increased given that
13 Defendant initially defaulted and is unlikely to withstand greater liability. While the Court
14 will revisit the matter at the final approval hearing, at present the proposal appears fair
15 and reasonable for purposes of preliminary approval.

16 Plaintiff's request for an incentive award in the amount of \$2,000 also appears
17 reasonable. To determine the propriety of incentive awards to named plaintiffs, a district
18 court should consider the actions protecting class interests, the benefit provided to the
19 class based on those actions, and the amount of time and effort expended by the
20 plaintiff. Staton v. Boeing Co., 327 F.3d 938, 961 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing Cook v. Niedert,
21 142 F.3d 1004, 1016 (7th Cir. 1998)). Here, Plaintiff's actions in bringing the case and
22 participating in the litigation resulted in a settlement that, if approved, will provide
23 monetary relief to the Settlement Class Members. Further, Plaintiff's requested award
24 constitutes about 0.03% of the total Settlement Award and compared to the \$1,386
25 estimated award most class members will receive, such a reward seems fair. The
26 requested payment appears reasonable in light of Plaintiff's efforts, however the Court
27 will revisit this preliminary finding following the final approval hearing.

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CONCLUSION

Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, ECF No. 49, is GRANTED.

The Court hereby certifies the Settlement Class preliminarily and solely for purposes of the settlement. The Settlement Class consists of the following two subclasses:

Certified Class: All persons within the United States who: (a) are current or former subscribers of the Call Management applications; (b) and received one or more calls; (c) on his or her cellular telephone line; (d) made by or on behalf of Defendant; (e) for whom Defendant had no record of prior express written consent; (f) and such phone call was made with the use of an artificial or prerecorded voice or with the use of an automatic telephone dialing system as defined under the TCPA; (g) at any point that begins April 21, 2012 until and including August 2, 2017.

2016 California Class: All persons (a) in California; (b) called by or on behalf of Defendant; (c) between January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016; (d) regarding a purported debt owed; (e) using an artificial or prerecorded voice or an automatic telephone dialing system as defined under the TCPA.

The Court hereby appoints Plaintiff as Class Representative and Burton & Fisher P.A. as Class Counsel.

The Court hereby appoints R/G2 Claims Administration, LLC as the Claims Administrator pursuant to the Agreement.

The Court hereby approves the proposed notice plan as set forth above and in the Agreement. The Claims Administrator shall within fourteen (14) days following the entry of this Order activate the settlement website and provide direct notice to the Settlement Class members in accordance with the Agreement.

Settlement Class members who wish to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class may submit a request for exclusion by sending a written request to the Claims Administrator within sixty (60) days of the dissemination of the notice ("Opt-Out Deadline"). Any Settlement Class member who submits a valid and timely request for

1 exclusion: (1) shall not be bound by the terms of the settlement or by the final approval
2 order; (2) shall be deemed to have waived any rights or benefits under the settlement;
3 and (3) may not file an objection to the settlement. However, any Settlement Class
4 member who fails to submit a valid and timely request for exclusion shall be bound by all
5 terms of the settlement, the Court's Order granting class certification for settlement
6 purposes, and the final approval order, regardless of whether he or she has requested
7 exclusion from the Settlement Class.

8 Any class member who does not submit a timely request for exclusion from the
9 settlement may appear at the final approval hearing in person or by his or her own
10 attorney and object to the Agreement, the application of an award of attorney's fees and
11 costs, or the application for an incentive award. To be considered at the hearing,
12 comments or objections from class members must be filed with the Court, and mailed to
13 Class Counsel and Defendant's counsel, not later than sixty (60) days after the Claims
14 Administrator mails the class notice ("Objection Deadline").

15 The deadline for Plaintiff to file and serve its motion for final approval and notice a
16 date for a final approval hearing, as well as Class Counsel's motion for fees, costs and
17 incentive award, shall be at least twenty-one (21) days before the Objection Deadline.
18 The deadline for the parties to file and serve any response to any timely objections shall
19 be fourteen (14) days after the Objection Deadline.

20 A final approval hearing will be held to determine whether the settlement should
21 be granted final approval as fair, reasonable, and adequate. At the final approval
22 hearing, the Court will hear any further evidence and argument necessary to evaluate
23 the settlement and whether to award payment of attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses to
24 Class Counsel, and whether to award payment of the requested incentive award.

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1 The Court reserves the right to continue the date of the final approval hearing
2 without further notice to class members.

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 Dated: July 6, 2020

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6 MORRISON C. ENGLAND, JR.
7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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