

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

Rene C. Davidson Courthouse

<p>Chad Hinton Plaintiff/Petitioner(s) VS. Wine.com, Inc., a Delaware corporation et al Defendant/Respondent (s)</p>	<p>No. 24CV097538</p> <p>Date: 05/06/2026 Time: 1:30 PM Dept: 18 Judge: Patrick McKinney</p> <p>ORDER Hearing on Motion - Other Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement; filed by Chad Hinton (Plaintiff) CRS# 629993613207 filed by Chad Hinton (Plaintiff) on 04/29/2026</p>
--	--

The Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement filed by Chad Hinton on 03/23/2026 is Granted.

BACKGROUND

This is a wage-and-hour class action. Plaintiff Chad Hinton has agreed to settle the claims against Defendants Wine.com, Inc. and Wine.com, LLC for \$740,000.00. Plaintiff seeks preliminary approval of the settlement, which includes an attorney's fee award of up to \$259,000.00; reimbursement of litigation costs up to \$20,000.00; an enhancement award of up to \$7,500.00 for the representative plaintiff; and settlement administration costs of up to \$12,000.00. The remaining settlement funds are to be distributed among participating class members on a pro rata basis. The motion is unopposed.

LEGAL STANDARD

To 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, 1800.) The court "must determine the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable." (*Id.* at p. 1801.) "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

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

Rene C. Davidson Courthouse

through trial, the amount offered in settlement, the extent of discovery completed and 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.” (*Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 128 [quoting *Dunk, supra*, at p. 1801].)

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL

Plaintiff’s counsel investigated and obtained information from Defendant, including payroll data, relevant company policies, and financial records. (Madoyan Decl., ¶¶ 5–6.) The parties settled after participating in an arm’s length mediation with a professional mediator. (*Id.*, ¶ 6.) Plaintiff includes an adequate *Kullar* analysis, providing a reasonable estimate of the number of class members, the total estimated possible recovery, and an explanation why the settlement was reasonable in light thereof. (See *id.*, ¶¶ 30–35.) The court gives “considerable weight to the competency and integrity of counsel and the involvement of a neutral mediator in assuring itself that a settlement agreement represents an arm’s length transaction entered without self-dealing or other potential misconduct.” (*Kullar, supra*, 168 Cal.App.4th at p. 129.) The terms of the settlement and notice procedures appear generally fair, reasonable, and adequate. At the court’s request, the parties designated Bay Area Legal Aid as the cy pres beneficiary of any unclaimed funds. (See Supp. Madoyan Decl., filed Apr. 29, 2026.)

SERVICE AWARD, FEES, & COSTS

The court will not rule on the incentive award for the representative plaintiff, attorney’s fees, or costs until final approval but provides the following preliminary guidance:

This court’s benchmark for service awards is \$7,500.00. Any incentive, enhancement, or service award must be supported with “quantification of time and effort expended on the litigation, and in the form of reasoned explanation of financial or other risks incurred by the named plaintiffs.” (*Clark v. Am. Residential Servs. LLC* (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 785, 807.)

This court’s benchmark for attorney’s fees is 30%. (See *Laffitte v. Robert Half Internat. Inc.* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 480, 495; *Schulz v. Jeppesen Sanderson, Inc.* (2018) 27 Cal.App.5th 1167, 1175; *Consumer Privacy Cases* (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 545, 557 fn 13; *Chavez v. Netflix, Inc.* (2008) 162 Cal.App.4th 43, 66 fn 11.) A “court approving a settlement that includes a negotiated fee [] is required to decide if the fee negotiated by the parties closely approximates the value of the attorneys’ work.” (*Robbins v. Alibrandi*, 127 Cal.App.4th 438, 452.) Counsel must address the value of the attorney work, as well as the justification for any deviation from this court’s benchmark. Ten percent of the attorney’s fee award must be held by the settlement administrator until completion of the distribution process and court approval of a final accounting.

The settlement agreement authorizes reimbursement of litigation costs. Counsel must provide evidentiary support for the actual costs incurred at the time of final approval.

The court’s preference is for Plaintiff to move for final approval, including approval of attorneys’ fees, costs, and Plaintiff’s service award in a single motion.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

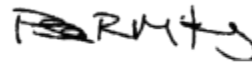
Rene C. Davidson Courthouse

ORDER

Plaintiff's motion for preliminary approval of class action settlement is GRANTED. The court will enter the proposed order submitted on April 29, 2026. A final approval hearing will be held on November 18, 2026 at 1:30 pm in Department 18. The moving party may obtain a reservation number from the clerk.

The Court orders counsel to obtain a copy of this order from the eCourt portal.

Dated : 05/06/2026



Patrick McKinney / Judge