

JUL 17 2026

JAKE CHATTERS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER & CLERK
By: M. Taylor, Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF PLACER

Jasmine Holman,
Plaintiff,
vs.
PetSmart, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No.: S-CV-0051680
RULING ON SUBMITTED MATTER

The hearing on proposed intervenors Edward Ruffin and Jaimie Grayson's motion to intervene and plaintiff's motion for preliminary approval of class action and PAGA settlement were regularly heard on July 9, 2026, at 8:30 a.m. in Department 3. The appearances of the parties were as stated in the minutes. The court issues the following ruling on the matter submitted for decision.

Proposed Intervenors Edward Ruffin and Jaimie Grayson's Motion to Intervene

Preliminary Matters

Defendant's objections are overruled.

Defendant's request for judicial notice is granted. Plaintiff's request for judicial notice is denied.

Ruling on Motion

Proposed intervenors Edward Ruffin and Jaimie Grayson move to intervene pursuant to the mandatory, and alternatively the permissive, intervention procedures found in Code of Civil

1 Procedure sections 387, subdivisions (d)(1) and (2).

2 The mandatory intervention statute provides “The court shall, upon timely application,
3 permit a nonparty to intervene in the action or proceeding if either of the following conditions is
4 satisfied: (A) A provision of law confers an unconditional right to intervene. (B) The person
5 seeking intervention claims an interest relating to the property or transaction that is the subject of
6 the action and that person is so situated that the disposition of the action may impair or impede
7 that person's ability to protect that interest, unless that person's interest is adequately represented
8 by one or more of the existing parties.” (Code Civ. Proc., § 387, subd. (d)(1).)

9 On the other hand, the permissive intervention statute provides: “The court may, upon
10 timely application, permit a nonparty to intervene in the action or proceeding if the person has an
11 interest in the matter in litigation, or in the success of either of the parties, or an interest against
12 both.” (Code Civ. Proc., § 387, subd. (d)(2).)

13 Here, proposed intervenors cannot establish a right to intervene by either statute. First,
14 there is no provision of law that confers an unconditional right to intervene. Second, proposed
15 intervenors do not have an interest in the action. (*Turrieta v. Lyft, Inc.* (2024) 16 Cal.5th 664,
16 680; *Moniz v. Adecco USA, Inc.* (2025) 109 Cal.App.5th 317, 330–35.)

17 The court also notes that proposed intervenors advance arguments about their right to
18 intervene as potential class members. However, their complaint in intervention only asserts
19 PAGA claims and proposed intervenors do not present any authority that intervention is proper
20 where it is based on both class and PAGA claims.

21 Accordingly, proposed intervenors’ motion to intervene is denied.

22 Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement

23 The unopposed motion is granted. The court has broad discretion in determining whether
24 a class action settlement is (1) fair and reasonable, (2) the class notice is adequate, and (3)
25 certification of the class is proper. (*In re Cellphone Fee Termination Cases* (2010) 186
26 Cal.App.4th 1380, 1389.) Further, the court reviews the moving papers along with the entirety
27 of the court file to determine that the settlement is genuine, meaningful, and consistent with the
28 underlying purposes of the PAGA-related statute. (Labor Code section 2699(s); *O’Connor v.*

1 *Uber Technologies, Inc.* (N.D. Cal. 2016) 201 F.Supp.3d 1110.) The court must also determine
2 whether the PAGA settlement appears fundamentally fair, reasonable, and adequate. (*Ibid.*)

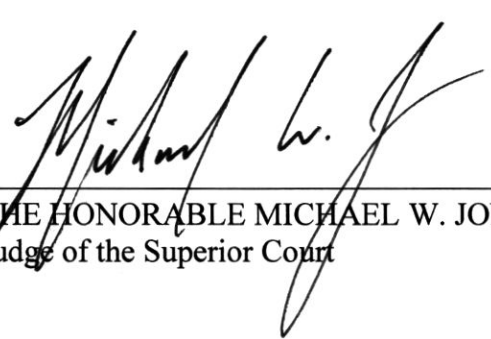
3 The court has carefully reviewed and considered the Joint Stipulation of Class Action and
4 PAGA Settlement and plaintiff's moving papers filed in connection with the motion. The court
5 determines a sufficient showing has been made that the class action settlement is fair, reasonable,
6 genuine, meaningful, and adequate. The court also determines the settlement is fair, reasonable,
7 genuine, and consistent with the purpose of PAGA.

8 For the purposes of the settlement, the court hereby certifies the class as defined on page
9 3, paragraph b of the Joint Stipulation of Class Action and PAGA Settlement. The court
10 preliminarily approves the Joint Stipulation of Class Action and PAGA Settlement and Class
11 Notice. The court approves the proposed form of the notice, and incorporates by reference the
12 findings and orders outlined in the proposed order lodged with the court on April 21, 2026.

13 The final approval hearing is set for Thursday, December 10, 2026, at 8:30 a.m. in
14 Department 3.

15 IT IS SO ORDERED.

16 Dated: July 17, 2026

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18 
19 THE HONORABLE MICHAEL W. JONES
20 Judge of the Superior Court
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**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF PLACER**

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (C.C.P. §1013a(4))

Case No.: S-CV-0051680

Case Name: Holman, Jasmine vs. PetSmart, LLC

I, the undersigned, certify that I am the clerk of the Superior Court of California, County of Placer, and I am not a party to this action.

I mailed copies of the document(s) indicated below:

Ruling on Submitted Matter

True copies of the documents were mailed following standard court practices in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid, addressed as follows:

Karen Gold
8383 Wilshire Blvd, Ste 745
Beverly Hills, CA 90211

Eduardo Santos
1875 Century Park E, Ste 1860
Los Angeles, CA 90067

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18300 Von Karman Ave, Ste 800
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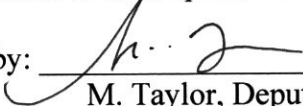
I am readily familiar with the court's business practices for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing; pursuant to those practices, these documents are delivered to

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on 7.20.26 in Placer County, California.

JAKE CHATTERS
Clerk of the Superior Court

Dated: 7.17.26

by: 

M. Taylor, Deputy Clerk