	Case 5:22-cv-01090-SSS-SP	Document 35	Filed 10/05/22	Page 1 of 4	Page ID #:21				
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10	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA								
11	DADDEN MILLAM on hol	half of	Cose No . 5.22	ov. 01000 C	CC CD				
12	DARREN MILLAM on bel himself and those similarly	situated,	Case No.: 5:22	-cv-01090-S	55-5P				
13	Plaintiff,		PLAINTIFF'S		REQUEST				
14	V.		FOR DISMISS	AL					
15	WALMART INC.,								
16	Defendant.								
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	RENEWED REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL								

Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court dismiss his individual claims with prejudice, and dismiss the putative class claims without prejudice, without requiring notice to absent class members.

When reviewing a class action pre-certification dismissal or compromise, a district court may "ensure that the representative plaintiff fulfills his fiduciary duty toward the absent class members, and therefore must inquire into the terms and circumstances of any dismissal or compromise to ensure that it is not collusive or prejudicial." *Diaz v. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*, 876 F.2d 1401, 1498 (9th Cir. 1989). Specifically, "the district court should inquire into possible prejudice from (1) class members' possible reliance on the filing of the action if they are likely to know of it either because of publicity or other circumstances, (2) lack of adequate time for class members to file other actions, because of a rapidly approaching statute of limitations, (3) any settlement or concession of class interests made by the class representative or counsel in order to further their own interests." *Id.* Here, an analysis of the *Diaz* factors confirms that absent class members will suffer no prejudice from the dismissal of this action.

The first *Diaz* factor weighs in favor of the Court approving dismissal because it is unlikely that putative class members have relied on this action to vindicate their own rights. There is no evidence that unnamed class members relied on this lawsuit at all, much less to their detriment, such that they will be prejudiced by the dismissal. *See Rodriguez v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2017 WL 7803796, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 16, 2017) ("The Parties state that they are 'unaware of any media attention' given to this case Because it is unlikely that any putative class members have relied on this suit, this factor favors dismissal."); *Lyons v. Bank of Am., NA.*, No. C 11-1232 CW, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 168230, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 27, 2012) ("The Court agrees that this apparent lack of media coverage makes it unlikely that similarly situated homeowners knew of

Plaintiffs' lawsuit and relied on it for vindication of their own rights.") There is consequently minimal risk that absent potential class members will be prejudiced due to reliance on this action, and the first *Diaz* factor therefore weighs in favor of approving dismissal. *See Gonzalez v. Fallanghina, LLC*, No. 16-CV-01832-MEJ, 2017 WL 1374582, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2017) (finding it unlikely putative class members relied on the plaintiff's class claims given lack of significant media coverage of case).

The second *Diaz* factor also suggests no prejudice to potential class members, because there is no "rapidly approaching statute of limitations" that could bar such putative class members' individual claims. *See Tombline v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 13-cv-04567-JD, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 145556, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 10, 2014). Here, to the extent any member of the potential class has a viable claim, there is also no reason to believe that such claim would be lost as a result of dismissing the named Plaintiff's individual claims.

Third, dismissal of this action would not concede or otherwise adversely impact absent potential class members' individual claims, since Plaintiff requests only that the putative class claims be dismissed without prejudice. Therefore, unnamed class members will not be prejudiced by a dismissal of this action, with prejudice, as to the named Plaintiff, and a dismissal of this action, without prejudice, as to pending class claims of potential class members. Thus, the third *Diaz* factor weighs in favor of the Court approving dismissal.

Here, since each of the *Diaz* factors demonstrates that potential class members will not be prejudiced by the Parties' settlement for the reasons set forth above, and because notifying unidentified class members would be unnecessarily burdensome and costly, the Court should approve dismissal of this action without requiring notice to the putative class.

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