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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

MARCELO CORTINAS, individually, on behalf
of all others similarly situated, and on behalf of
the State of California and other aggrieved
persons,

Plaintiff,

v.

ROADEX CY, INC., a California corporation;
and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 24STCV12792

[Assigned for all purposes to: Hon. Elaine Lu,
Dept. 9]

**DECLARATION OF ARRASH T.
FATTAHI IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT**

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL HEARING

Date: March 24, 2026

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Dept.: 9

Action Filed: May 20, 2024

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1. I am admitted, in good standing, to practice as an attorney in the State of California, and the United States District Courts for the Central, Southern, Eastern, and Northern Districts of California. I am a Junior Partner at Wilshire Law Firm, PLC, counsel of record for Plaintiff Marcelo Cortinas (“Plaintiff”). I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration and could and would competently testify to them under oath if called as a witness. This Declaration is submitted in support of Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action and PAGA Settlement.

2. This is a wage and hour class and Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) (Cal. Lab. Code § 2699, *et seq.*) representative action. Plaintiff and putative class members worked in California as non-exempt, hourly-paid employees for Defendant RoadEx Cy, Inc. (“Defendant,” and together with Plaintiff, the “Parties”) during the class period. Defendant is a transportation and logistics company specializing in port container drayage (container haulage), warehousing, and related freight services throughout California and beyond.

4. On May 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a putative wage and hour class action complaint against Defendant for: (1) failure to pay minimum and straight time wages; (2) failure to pay overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods; (4) failure to authorize and permit rest periods; (5) failure to timely pay final wages at termination; (6) failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements; (7) failure to indemnify employees for expenditures, and (8) violation of unfair business practices. On June 21, 2024, Plaintiff sent a notice to Defendant and the California Labor

1 & Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) alleging similar wage and hour violations pursuant
2 to PAGA. Attached as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the initial PAGA letter sent to the
3 LWDA and Defendant. On August 7, 2025, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint adding a
4 cause of action for civil penalties under PAGA.

5 DISCOVERY AND INVESTIGATION

6 5. Following the filing of the initial complaint, the Parties exchanged documents and
7 information before mediating this action. Defendant produced a sampling of timekeeping and
8 payroll records for the class members. Defendant also provided documents of its wage and hour
9 policies and practices during the class period, and information regarding the total number of current
10 and former employees in its informal discovery responses.

11 6. After reviewing documents regarding Defendant’s wage and hour policies and
12 practices and analyzing Defendant’s timekeeping and payroll records, Class Counsel was able to
13 evaluate the probability of class certification and success on the merits and assess Defendant’s
14 maximum monetary exposure for all claims. Class Counsel also investigated the applicable law
15 regarding the claims and defenses asserted in the litigation. Class Counsel reviewed these records
16 and utilized an expert to prepare a damages analysis prior to mediation.

17 SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

18 7. On August 22, 2025, the Parties participated in a private mediation with experienced
19 class action mediator, Jason Marsili, Esq. The settlement negotiations were at arm’s length and,
20 although conducted in a professional manner, were adversarial. The Parties went into mediation
21 willing to explore the potential for a settlement of the dispute, but each side was also prepared to
22 litigate their position through trial and appeal if a settlement had not been reached.

23 8. After extensive negotiations and discussions regarding the strengths and
24 weaknesses of Plaintiff’s claims and Defendant’s defenses, the Parties were able to reach a
25 resolution, the material terms of which are encompassed within the Settlement Agreement.
26 Attached as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of the Class Action and PAGA Settlement
27 Agreement and Class Notice (“Settlement Agreement”).

28 9. Class Counsel submitted the proposed Settlement to the LWDA before filing the

1 Motion for Preliminary Approval. Attached as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of the
2 confirmation of submission to the LWDA.

3 10. My office requested several bids from experienced class action settlement
4 administrators to handle the responsibilities of the Settlement Administrator under this Settlement.
5 The Parties accepted the bid of Apex Class Action Administration (“Apex”). Apex has multiple
6 years of experience in the field of class action administration, particularly in the wage and hour
7 arena. In its bid, Apex estimated costs totaling \$6,990.00 if there are 150 class members. Apex’s
8 bid accounts for Notice in English and Spanish. Attached as **Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy
9 of Apex’s bid.

10 11. No one at Wilshire Law Firm, PLC (meaning the law firm itself and anyone
11 employed at the law firm) has any interest, financial or otherwise, in the proposed third-party
12 administrator, Apex. No one at Wilshire Law Firm, PLC has any actual or potential conflict of
13 interest with any class member.

14 12. Wilshire Law Firm, PLC has no fee-splitting agreement with any other counsel in
15 this case.

16 THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT IS FAIR AND REASONABLE

17 13. Class Counsel has conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of this case.
18 Based on the Parties’ informal discovery and Class Counsel’s own independent investigation and
19 evaluation, Class Counsel is of the opinion that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and
20 is in the best interests of the Settlement Class Members in light of all known facts and
21 circumstances, the risk of significant delay, the defenses that could be asserted by Defendant both
22 to certification and on the merits, trial risk, and appellate risk.

23 14. Based on an analysis of the facts and legal contentions in this case, documents and
24 information from Defendant, I evaluated Defendant’s maximum exposure. I took into account the
25 risk of not having the claims certified and the risk of not prevailing at trial, even if the claims are
26 certified. After using the data Defendant provided, including class member timekeeping and
27 payroll records, as well as class member demographics (i.e., the number of class members,
28 workweeks, and average total compensation of the class), with the assistance of a statistics expert,

1 I created a damages model to evaluate the realistic range of potential recovery for the class. The
2 damages model is based on the following benchmarks:

3 Total Class Members: 128

4 Terminated Class Members during 3-year statute of limitations period: 75

5 Total Workweeks: 8,461

6 PAGA Pay Periods: 1,191

7 PAGA Eligible Employees: 49

8 Avg. Hourly Rate: \$22.56

9 15. Based on Plaintiff's discovery and investigation, Class Counsel reached the
10 conclusion that Defendant: failed to pay class members for all hours worked, including minimum,
11 straight time, and overtime wages, by requiring employees to work off-the-clock; and had a policy
12 and practice of not providing its employees with California compliant meal and rest periods for
13 which it did not pay appropriate premiums. In addition, Defendant was not properly reimbursing
14 employees for business expenses. Defendant denies these claims.

15 16. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to pay for all hours worked, including
16 minimum, straight time, and overtime wages, by requiring class members to work off-the-clock,
17 unpaid. For purposes of calculating Defendant's liability based on a best-case scenario for Plaintiff
18 and the Class, I estimate that Defendant's maximum potential exposure by assuming that all unpaid
19 work time should have been paid at the overtime rate, and I assumed that Defendant is liable for
20 one (1) hour of unpaid worktime per workweek. This results in an estimate of approximately
21 \$286,320.24 (8,461 workweeks x \$22.56 hourly rate x 1.5 overtime rate x 1 hour of unpaid work
22 per workweek), but I applied a risk discount based on a 40% chance of succeeding at class
23 certification and a 40% chance of succeeding at trial on the merits because liability depends on
24 whether Defendant knew or should have known that class members were working off-the-clock,
25 yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately \$45,811.24 (\$286,320.24 x 40% x 40%).

26 17. With respect to the meal period claim, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant required him
27 and similarly situated class members to either work in lieu of taking meal periods, or their meal
28 periods were untimely or interrupted. My expert analyzed Defendant's timekeeping records and

1 found that approximately 4.8% of all meal break violations consisting of short, late, or missed meal
2 periods. Therefore, potential liability for the meal period claim is approximately \$58,570.81
3 (54,088 shifts x \$22.56 hourly rate x 4.8% violation rate). After taking into account the difficulty
4 of certifying and proving meal period claims, as well as Defendant's contention that the claim lacks
5 merit and a 4.8% violation rate is unrealistic, I discounted this figure based on a 50% chance of
6 succeeding at class certification and a 40% chance of succeeding at trial, yielding a realistic
7 damage estimate of approximately \$11,714.16 ($\$58,570.81 \times 50\% \times 40\%$).

8 18. With respect to the rest period claim, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant required him
9 and similarly situated class members to work in lieu of taking rest periods, remain on-call during
10 their rest periods or their rest periods were interrupted. Assuming a 45% violation rate for the class
11 period based on Plaintiff's and other class members' experience working for Defendant,
12 Defendant's potential liability for the rest period claim is approximately \$558,644.26 (55,028
13 shifts x \$22.56 hourly rate x 45% violation rate); however, I discounted this figure to account for
14 the difficulty of certifying and proving rest period claims, particularly because rest periods do not
15 have to be recorded, and to account for the possibility of Class Members voluntarily choosing to
16 forego a rest period. Because this claim would have relied exclusively on Class Member testimony,
17 I discounted this claim based on a 30% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 25%
18 chance of succeeding at trial, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately \$41,898.32
19 ($\$558,644.26 \times 30\% \times 25\%$).

20 19. Plaintiff's reimbursement claim was based on the allegation that Defendant
21 expected employees to pay out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses, including,
22 without limitation, work attire, mileage, and use of personal cell phones. However, Defendant did
23 not reimburse employees for these expenses. Based on Plaintiff's estimate that he incurred \$50 in
24 unreimbursed expenses per month, Plaintiff's Counsel assumed each Class Member incurred \$50
25 in unreimbursed expenses per month in calculating potential exposure to be approximately
26 \$105,762.50 for this claim. However, Defendant argued that these expenses were not required by
27 Defendant, and that it could not have known that these expenses were being incurred. Accordingly,
28 I discounted this claim based on a 40% chance of succeeding at class certification and a 40%

1 chance of succeeding at trial, yielding a realistic damage estimate of approximately \$16,922.00
2 (\$105,762.50 x 40% x 40%). In sum, I estimated that Plaintiff's maximum recovery for the off-
3 the-clock claim, meal period violations, rest period violations, and expense reimbursement
4 violations is slightly over \$1 million. However, after factoring in the risk and uncertainty of
5 prevailing at certification and trial, I estimate that Plaintiff's realistic estimated recovery for the
6 non-penalty claims is approximately \$116,345.72.

7 20. With respect to Plaintiff's derivative claims for statutory and civil penalties,
8 Plaintiff estimated that Defendant's realistic potential liability is approximately \$94,170.80.
9 Defendant's maximum potential liability for waiting time penalties is approximately \$406,080.00
10 (75 employees x \$22.56 hourly rate x 8.00 hours/day x 30 days) based on approximately 75
11 terminated class members during the 3-year statute of limitations period, approximately
12 \$196,000.00 (49 employees x \$4,000 statutory maximum) for inaccurate wage statements based
13 on approximately 49 class members who worked during the 1-year statute of limitations period,
14 and approximately \$119,100.00 for PAGA violations based on the Court assessing a \$100 penalty
15 for initial violations for all 1,191 pay periods within the PAGA period. In light of the foregoing, I
16 believe that it would be unrealistic to expect the Court to award the full \$721,180.00 in penalties
17 given Defendant's defenses, the contested nature of Plaintiff's claims, the challenges of
18 establishing willfulness as applicable, and the discretionary nature of penalties. Considering that
19 the underlying claims are realistically estimated to be approximately \$116,345.72, such a
20 disproportionate award would also raise due process concerns. As such, I discounted these figures
21 to account for the risk and uncertainty of prevailing at trial, resulting in a realistic evaluation of
22 approximately \$54,820.80 (\$406,080.00 x 45% x 30%) for waiting time penalty claims,
23 approximately \$27,440.00 (\$196,000 x 40% x 35%) for wage statement penalty claims, and
24 \$11,910.00 for PAGA penalties, or approximately \$94,170.80 total for statutory and civil penalties.

25 21. Using these estimated figures, Plaintiff predicted that the realistic maximum
26 recovery for all claims, including penalties, would be approximately \$210,516.52. This means that
27 the \$212,500.00 settlement figure represents approximately 100.9% of the realistic maximum
28 recovery ($\$212,500.00 / \$210,516.52 = 100.9\%$). Considering the risk and uncertainty of prevailing

1 at class certification and at trial, this is an excellent result for the Class.¹ Indeed, because of the
2 proposed Settlement, class members will receive timely, guaranteed relief and will avoid the risk
3 of an unfavorable judgment.

4 22. While Plaintiff is confident in the merits of his claims, a legitimate controversy
5 exists as to each cause of action. Plaintiff also recognizes that proving the amount of wages due to
6 each class member would be an expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain proposition.

7 23. This Settlement avoids the risks and the accompanying expense of further litigation.
8 Although the Parties had engaged in a significant amount of investigation, informal discovery and
9 class-wide data analysis, the Parties had not yet completed formal written discovery. Plaintiff
10 intended to depose corporate officers and managers of Defendant. Moreover, preparation for class
11 certification and a trial remained for the Parties, as well as the prospect of appeals in the wake of
12 a disputed class certification ruling for Plaintiff and/or adverse summary judgment ruling. Had the
13 Court certified any claims, Defendant could move to decertify the claims. As a result, the Parties
14 would incur considerably more attorneys' fees and costs through trial.

15 24. The Net Settlement Amount available for settlement payments is estimated to be
16 approximately \$89,676.67 for a class of approximately 128 persons.² As a result, each Settlement
17 Class Member is eligible to receive an average net benefit of approximately \$700.60.

18 25. The proposed Settlement of \$212,500.00, therefore, represents a substantial
19 recovery when compared to Plaintiff's reasonably forecasted recovery. When considering the risks
20 of litigation, the uncertainties involved in achieving class certification, the burdens of proof
21 necessary to establish liability, the probability of appeal of a favorable judgment, it is clear that the
22

23 ¹ See, e.g., *Wise v. Ulta Salon, Cosmetics & Fragrance, Inc.* (E.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2019) 2019 WL 3943859
24 at *8 (granting preliminary approval where the proposed allocation to settle class claims was between
25 9.53 percent of Plaintiffs' maximum recovery); *Bravo v. Gale Triangle, Inc.* (C.D. Cal. Feb 16, 2017)
26 2017 WL 708766 at * 10 (finding that "a settlement for fourteen percent recovery of Plaintiffs'
27 maximum recovery is reasonable"); *In re Omnivision Techs., Inc.* (N.D. Cal. 2008) 559 F.Supp.2d 1036,
28 1042 (approving settlement amount that "is just over 9% of the maximum potential recovery asserted
by either party.").

² The estimated Net Settlement Amount is: \$212,500.00 minus \$70,833.33 for Class Counsel's attorneys' fees, minus \$30,000.00 for Class Counsel's litigation expenses, minus \$6,990.00 for administration costs, minus \$10,000.00 for the PAGA payments, and minus \$5,000.00 for the class representative service payment to Plaintiff.

1 settlement amount of \$212,500.00 is well within the “ballpark” of reasonableness, and preliminary
2 settlement approval is appropriate.

3 SERVICE PAYMENT FOR PLAINTIFF IS REASONABLE

4 26. Class Counsel represent that Plaintiff devoted a great deal of time and work assisting
5 counsel in the case, communicated with counsel very frequently for litigation and to prepare for
6 mediation, and was frequently in contact with Class Counsel during the mediation. Plaintiff’s
7 requested service payment is reasonable, particularly in light of the substantial benefits Plaintiff
8 generated for all class members.

9 27. Throughout this litigation, Plaintiff, who is a former employee of Defendant, has
10 cooperated immensely with my office and has taken many actions to protect the interests of the
11 class. Plaintiff provided valuable information regarding the off-the-clock, meal period, and rest
12 period claims. Plaintiff also informed my office of developments and information relevant to this
13 action, participated in decisions concerning this action, and made himself available to answer
14 questions during the mediation. Plaintiff provided my office with documents regarding the claims
15 alleged in this action. The information and documentation provided by Plaintiff was instrumental
16 in establishing the wage and hour violations alleged in this action, and the recovery provided for
17 in the Settlement Agreement would have been impossible to obtain without Plaintiff’s
18 participation.

19 28. At the same time, Plaintiff faced many risks in adding himself as the class
20 representative in this matter. Plaintiff faced actual risks with his future employment, as putting
21 himself on public record in an employment lawsuit could also very well affect his likelihood for
22 future employment.

23 29. In turn, class members will now have the opportunity to participate in a settlement,
24 reimbursing them for alleged wage violations they may have never known about on their own or
25 been willing to pursue on their own. If these class members would have each tried to pursue their
26 legal remedies on their own, that would have resulted in each having to expend a significant amount
27 of their own monetary resources and time, which were obviated by Plaintiff putting himself on the
28 line on behalf of these other class members.

1 30. In the final analysis, this class action would not have been possible without the aid
2 of Plaintiff, who put his own time and effort into this litigation and placed himself at risk for the
3 sake of the class members. The requested service payment for Plaintiff for his service as the class
4 representative is a relatively small amount of money when the time and effort put into the litigation
5 are considered, and in comparison to enhancements granted in other class actions. The requested
6 service payment is therefore reasonable to compensate Plaintiff for his active participation in this
7 lawsuit.

8 THE REQUEST FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS IS REASONABLE

9 31. The Settlement provides for attorneys' fees payable to Class Counsel in an amount
10 up to one-third (1/3) of the Settlement Amount, for a maximum fees award of \$70,833.33, plus
11 actual costs and expenses not to exceed \$30,000.00. The proposed award of attorneys' fees to Class
12 Counsel in this case can be justified under either method – lodestar or percentage recovery. Class
13 Counsel intends to provide justification of their requested attorneys' fees and costs at final
14 approval.

15 32. I am informed and believe that the fee and costs provision is reasonable. The fee
16 percentage requested is less than that charged by my office for most employment cases. My office
17 invested significant time and resources into the case, with payment deferred to the end of the case,
18 and then, of course, contingent on the outcome.

19 33. It is further estimated that my office will need to expend at least another 50 to 100
20 hours to monitor the process leading up to the final approval and payments made to the class. My
21 office also bears the risk of taking whatever actions are necessary if Defendant fails to pay.

22 34. The risk to my office has been very significant, particularly if we would not be
23 successful in pursuing this class action. In that case, we would have been left with no compensation
24 for all the time taken in litigating this case. The contingent risk in these types of cases is very real
25 and they do occur regularly. Furthermore, we were precluded from focusing on, or taking on, other
26 cases which could have resulted in a larger, and less risky, monetary gain.

27 35. Because most individuals cannot afford to pay for representation in litigation on an
28 hourly basis, Wilshire Law Firm, PLC represents virtually all its employment law clients on a

1 contingency fee basis. Pursuant to this arrangement, we are not compensated for our time unless
2 we prevail at trial or successfully settle our clients' cases. Because Wilshire Law Firm, PLC is
3 taking the risk that we will not be reimbursed for our time unless our client settles or wins his or
4 her case, we cannot afford to represent an individual employee on a contingency basis if, at the
5 end of our representation, all we are to receive is our regular hourly rate for services. It is essential
6 that we recover more than our regular hourly rate when we win if we are to remain in practice so
7 we can continue representing other individuals in civil rights employment disputes.

8 MY EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

9 36. Wilshire Law Firm, PLC was selected by Best Lawyers and U.S. News & World
10 Report as one of the nation's Best Law Firms for every year since 2020 and is comprised of over
11 120 attorneys and over 600 total employees. Wilshire Law Firm, PLC is actively and continuously
12 practicing in employment litigation, representing employees in both individual and class actions
13 in both state and federal courts throughout California.

14 37. Wilshire Law Firm, PLC is qualified to handle this litigation because its attorneys
15 are experienced in litigating Labor Code violations in both individual, class action, and
16 representative action cases. Wilshire Law Firm, PLC has handled, and is currently handling,
17 numerous wage and hour class action lawsuits, as well as class actions involving consumer rights
18 and data privacy litigation.

19 38. I graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles with a Bachelor of Arts
20 in Political Science, *summa cum laude*. I received my Juris Doctor from The George Washington
21 University Law School. During law school, I was a member of the student editorial board for the
22 Federal Circuit Bar Journal.

23 39. My practice is focused on advocating for the rights of consumers and employees in
24 class action litigation. I am currently the managing attorney in charge of litigating several class
25 action cases in state and federal courts in California.

26 40. As the attorney responsible for day-to-day management of this matter at Wilshire
27 Law Firm, PLC, I have over four (4) years of experience litigating wage and hour class actions.
28 Over the past four (4) plus years, I have managed and assisted with the litigation and settlement of

1 numerous wage and hour class actions. In those class actions, I performed similar tasks as those
2 performed in the course of prosecuting this action.

3 41. I was selected as a “Southern California Rising Star” in 2025.

4 42. My current contingent billing rate of \$750 per hour is consistent with the legal
5 market, accepted hourly rates, and my expertise and knowledge as it pertains to wage and hour
6 matters. Below is a non-exhaustive list of the cases where I have been appointed as class counsel
7 in my own right (as opposed to being part of a firmwide appointment of counsel):

- 8 a. *Kingsbury vCaravan Foods II, Inc.*, Alameda County, Case No. RG21096357;
9 Motion for Final Approval granted on January 31, 2023.
- 10 b. *Frias-Estrada v. Trek Retail Corporation*, Contra Costa County, Case No. MSC20-
11 01916; Motion for Final Approval granted on March 3, 2023.
- 12 c. *Reyes v. Everytable, PBC, et al.*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 21STCV35987;
13 Motion for Final Approval granted on May 3, 2023.
- 14 d. *Ortiz v. Tara Materials, Inc.*, San Diego County, Case No. 37-2021-0001473-CU-
15 OE-CTL; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 30, 2023.
- 16 e. *Cruz-Sanchez v. Eagle Lath & Plaster, Inc.*, Sacramento County, Case No. 34-2021-
17 00293739-CU-OE-GDS; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 30, 2023.
- 18 f. *Garduno v. New Generation Framing, Inc., et al.*, Stanislaus County, Case No. CV-
19 21-000544; Motion for Final Approval granted on August 11, 2023.
- 20 g. *Hernandez, et al. v. Burford Farming Company, Inc.*, Fresno County, Case No.
21 21CECG03817; Motion for Final Approval granted on August 21, 2023.
- 22 h. *Barajas v. Final Phase Construction, Inc.*, San Bernardino County, Case No.
23 CIVSB2118622; Motion for Final Approval granted on September 13, 2023.
- 24 i. *Jaimes, et al. v. Infiniti Health LLC*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 22STCV07261;
25 Motion for Final Approval granted on October 17, 2023.
- 26 j. *Nunez v. Gabriel Container*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 21STCV09787; Motion
27 for Final Approval granted on November 2, 2023.
- 28 k. *Lupercio v. Western CNC, Inc.*, San Diego County, Case No. 37-2021-00010314-

CU-OE-CTL; Motion for Final Approval granted on January 26, 2024.

- l. *Jackson, et al. v. Apple Valley Communications, Inc., et al.*, San Bernardino County, Case No. CIVSB2124721; Motion for Final Approval granted on February 1, 2024.
- m. *Cuadras, et al. v. Guinn Corporation*, Kern County, Case No. BCV-21-101520; Motion for Final Approval granted on February 22, 2024.
- n. *Williams v. Total Longterm Care, Inc., et al.*, San Bernardino County, Case No. CIVSB2213347; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 2, 2024.
- o. *Meza v. Argus Management Company, LLC, et al.*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 21STCV31612; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 20, 2024.
- p. *Wade v. Mallory Safety and Supply LLC*, Siskiyou County, Case No. 23CV00951; Motion for Final Approval granted on July 11, 2024.
- q. *Snell v. Shasta Community Health Center*, Shasta County, Case No. CVCV22-199416; Motion for Final Approval granted on November 12, 2024.
- r. *Arce v. Sammy's Woodfired Pizza*, San Diego County, Case No. 37-2023-00037670-CU-OE-CTL; Motion for Final Approval granted on January 10, 2025.
- s. *Ochoa, et al. v. La Tavola, LLC*, Napa County, Case No. 22CV000862; Motion for Final Approval granted on January 23, 2025.
- t. *Brown, et al. v. Fidelity Security Services, Inc.*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 21STCV31617; Motion for Final Approval granted on January 28, 2025.
- u. *Torres v. Lupton Excavation, Inc.*, Sacramento County, Case No. 34-2022-00317401-CU-OE-GDS; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 18, 2025.
- v. *Peterson v. PJ Printers*, Orange County, Case No. 30-2022-01247546-CU-OE-CTL; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 25, 2025.
- w. *Harris v. D&D Gear Incorporated dba Absolute Technologies, Inc.*, Orange County, Case No. 30-2021-01222330-CU-OE-CTL; Motion for Final Approval granted on April 25, 2025.
- x. *Carter v. Medlab2020, Inc.*, Orange County, Case No. 30-2022-01247444-CU-OE-CXC; Motion for Final Approval granted on May 22, 2025.

1 y. *Guarista, et al. v. Urologic Institute of the High Desert, Inc.*, San Bernardino
2 County, Case No. CIVSB2125029; Motion for Final Approval granted on June 17,
3 2025.

4 z. *Carbajal v. Mattco Forge, Inc.*, Los Angeles County, Case No. 23STCV12264;
5 Motion for Final Approval granted on July 28, 2025.

6 43. Arman A. Salehi (“Mr. Salehi”) is a third-year Associate Attorney at Wilshire Law
7 Firm, PLC. He was admitted to practice law in the State of California in 2023. Mr. Salehi graduated
8 from the University of California, Los Angeles, with a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology. He received
9 his Juris Doctor from the University of California College of the Law, San Francisco (formerly
10 known as U.C. Hastings). Since November 2023, Mr. Salehi’s practice has mainly been focused on
11 wage and hour class action litigation.

12 44. Emily K. Borman is a Junior Partner at Wilshire Law Firm, PLC. She was admitted
13 to practice law in the State of California in May 2015. Ms. Borman graduated from Cornell
14 University with a Bachelor of Science in Development Sociology and a Minor in Applied
15 Economics and Management. While at Cornell she was inducted into the Alpha Kappa Delta
16 International Honor Society. Ms. Borman received her Juris Doctor from University of California
17 Law San Francisco (formerly UC Hastings). Since graduating, her practice has been in employment
18 law, including Plaintiff-side wage and hour cases. She has received numerous awards for his legal
19 work. In 2021 and from 2023 to 2025, Super Lawyers selected her as a “Southern California Rising
20 Star.” She was selected as one of the “Best Lawyers in America” from 2021 to 2025. Ms. Borman
21 currently bills at an hourly rate of \$800.00.

22 45. The reasonableness of Wilshire Law Firm, PLC’s hourly rates is also supported by
23 several surveys of legal rates, including the following:

24 a. The 2022 Real Rate Report survey compiled by Wolters Kluwer, which presents the
25 real market rates of Los Angeles area attorneys who practice litigation. For that category, the third
26 quartile 2022 rate was \$1,045 per hour for partners and \$855 for associates. Likewise, page 32 of
27 the Report describes the rates charged by 183 Los Angeles partners with “21 or more years of
28 experience” and “Fewer than 21 years.” For those categories, the third quartile Los Angeles partner

1 rate in 2022 were \$1,133 per hour for 21 or more years and \$1,075 for attorneys with fewer than
2 21 years. A true and correct copy of portions of the 2022 Real Rate Report is attached hereto as
3 **Exhibit 5.**

4 b. In an article entitled “Big Law Rates Topping \$2,000 Leave Value ‘In Eye of
5 Beholder,’” written by Roy Strom and published by Bloomberg Law on June 9, 2022, the author
6 describes how Big Law firms have crossed the \$2,000-per hour rate. The article also notes that law
7 firm rates have been increasing by just under 3% per year. A true and correct copy of this article
8 is attached hereto as **Exhibit 6.**

9 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United
10 States that the foregoing is true and correct.

11 Executed on January 7, 2026, at Los Angeles, California.

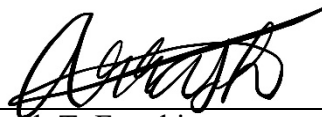
12
13 
14 _____
Arrash T. Fattahi

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC

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Shooka Dadashzadeh, Esq.
Arlene Elyasi, Esq.
Maxim Gorbunov, Esq.
Bradford Smith, Esq.
Arman A. Salehi, Esq.

June 21, 2024

LWDA

Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612
(Via Online Submission)

Roadex CY, Inc.
2132 E Dominguez Street, Building B
Carson, California 90810
(Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested)
#9489 0090 0027 6620 2777 43

Nicholas Sim
Agent for Service of Process for:
Roadex CY, Inc.
2132 E Dominguez Street, Building B
Carson, California 90810
(Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested)
#9489 0090 0027 6620 2777 50

Re: ***Marcelo Cortinas v. Roadex CY, Inc.***
Notice of Labor Code Violations and PAGA Penalties

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that my office has been retained by Marcelo Cortinas ("Plaintiff") to pursue a Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") representative action (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*) against his former employer Roadex CY, Inc. ("Defendant"). The purpose of this letter is to comply with PAGA and set forth the facts and theories of California Labor Code violations which we allege Defendant engaged in with respect to Plaintiff and all of Defendant's Aggrieved Employees.

Plaintiff wishes to pursue this action on behalf of himself as an aggrieved employee, on behalf of the State of California, as well as on behalf of all other persons who worked for Defendant in California as a non-exempt or hourly-paid employee at any time within the applicable statutory period (hereafter, the "Aggrieved Employees").

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered the Labor Code violations described below.

Plaintiff's Employment with Defendant

Defendant owns/owned and operates/operated an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California, including Los Angeles County. As such, and based upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendant's business in California, Defendant is subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC"), and the California Business & Professions Code.

Plaintiff is a resident of Los Angeles County, California who worked for Defendant in Los Angeles County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately 2018 to approximately December 2023. During Plaintiff's employment for Defendant, Defendant paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified him as non-exempt from overtime. Defendant typically scheduled Plaintiff to work at least five days in a workweek and at least eight hours per day, but Plaintiff regularly worked more than eight hours in a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek.

Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendant failed to pay for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with legally compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendant terminated his employment, failed to furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and failed to indemnify Plaintiff for expenditures. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendant was typical and illustrative.

Defendant Failed to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum, Straight Time, and Overtime Wages

Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

In addition, Labor Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 also provide that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages. Defendant required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work "off-the-clock",

uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work during unpaid meal periods. Some of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendant also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2) for failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages.

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

Under California law, employers have an affirmative obligation to relieve employees of all duty in order to take their first 30-minute, duty-free meal periods no later than the start of sixth hour of work in a workday, and to allow employees to take their second 30-minute, duty-free meal period no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. Further, employees are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday they were not provided with all required meal period(s).

Despite these legal requirements, Defendant wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods. Defendant regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Instead, Defendant continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a meal period. Accordingly, Defendant's policy and practice was not to provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s). Defendant, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for meal periods and that were not provided.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210 and 2699(f)(2) for failing to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages.

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to

two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant has wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendant authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, Defendant continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendant's policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not authorized and permitted to take all required rest period(s). Defendant, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210 and 2699(f)(2) for failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages.

Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

Based on its failure to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as discussed above, Defendant also violated Labor Code § 204.

Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for overtime hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendant systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendant, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendant, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result, Defendant owes employees the legally required wages for unpaid wages, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 210 for failing to pay all earned wages twice per month.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods

Plaintiff seeks penalties under California Labor Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by California Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded.

Defendant, however, failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and all meal periods taken or missed by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

Defendant's failure to provide and maintain records required by the California Labor Code and the applicable IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendant's records. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendant. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendant to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendant's knowing failure to comply with the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination

Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many other Aggrieved Employees ended, i.e., was terminated by quitting or being discharged, and the employment of others will be terminated. However, during the relevant time period, Defendant failed, and continues to fail to pay Plaintiff and terminated Aggrieved Employees, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendant's employment. These unpaid wages include wages for unpaid work time (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), missed meal period premium wages, and missed rest period premium wages.

Defendant's conduct violates Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to thirty (30) days maximum pursuant to Labor Code § 203.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) for failing to timely pay all wages at termination.

Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. An employee is presumed to suffer an injury if this information is missing. (Lab. Code § 226(e)(2)(B)(iii).)

The statute further provides: "An employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney's fees." (Lab. Code § 226(e)(1).)

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law).

Because Defendant violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendant's failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not

exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 226.3 for failing to furnish accurate itemized wage statements.

Failure to Indemnify for Necessary Expenditures

Labor Code § 2802(a) provides that employers shall indemnify his or her employees for all necessary business expenditures or losses that have been incurred by the employees in direct discharge of his or her duties. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, Defendant wrongfully required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendant. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees regularly paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses, including, without limitation, use of personal cell phones and work attire. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees incurred substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendant, but Defendant failed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for these employment-related expenses.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 2802 and 2699(f)(2) for failing to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for necessary business expenditures.

Action for Civil Penalties Under PAGA

In light of the above, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated the following provisions of the Labor Code with respect to the Aggrieved Employees:

1. Labor Code § 204, 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198 by failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages;
2. Labor Code § 226.7 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to provide meal periods;
3. Labor Code § 226.7 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to authorize and permit rest periods;
4. Labor Code § 204 by failing to pay all earned wages two times per month;
5. California Labor Code § 1174.5 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods taken or missed;
6. Labor Code §§ 201 to 203 by willfully failing to pay all wages owed at termination;
7. Labor Code § 226 by failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and
8. Labor Code § 2802 by failing to indemnify for necessary expenditures.

Therefore, on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff seeks applicable penalties related to the violations alleged above pursuant to the PAGA. These include, but are not limited to, penalties

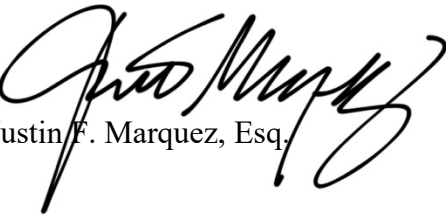
LWDA
Notice of Labor Code Violations and PAGA
June 21, 2024
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under Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2).

Plaintiff has placed Defendant on notice by mailing a certified copy of this correspondence, as indicated on the first page. Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM



Justin F. Marquez, Esq.

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

CLASS ACTION AND PAGA SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Class Action and PAGA Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is made by and between plaintiff Marcelo Cortinas (“Plaintiff”) and defendant Roadex CY, Inc. (“Roadex”). The Agreement refers to Plaintiff and Roadex collectively as “Parties,” or individually as “Party.”

1. DEFINITIONS.

- 1.1. “Action” means the lawsuit alleging wage and hour violations against Roadex captioned *Marcelo Cortinas, et al. v. Roadex CY, Inc.*, Case No. 24STCV12792 initiated on May 20, 2024, and pending in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles.
- 1.2. “Administrator” means Apex Class Action Administration, the neutral entity the Parties have agreed to appoint to administer the Settlement.
- 1.3. “Administration Expenses Payment” means the amount the Administrator will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount to reimburse its reasonable fees and expenses in accordance with the Administrator’s “not to exceed” bid submitted to the Court in connection with Preliminary Approval of the Settlement. In this case, the Administration Expenses Payment shall not exceed \$6,990.00.
- 1.4. “Aggrieved Employee” means a person employed by Roadex in California and classified as an hourly-paid non-exempt non-driver who worked for Roadex during the PAGA Period.
- 1.5. “Class” means all persons employed by Roadex in California and classified as an hourly-paid non-exempt non-driver who worked for Roadex during the Class Period.
- 1.6. “Class Counsel” means John G. Yslas, Arrash T. Fattahi, and Arman A. Salehi of Wilshire Law Firm.
- 1.7. “Class Counsel Fees Payment” and “Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment” mean the amounts allocated to Class Counsel for reimbursement of reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses, respectively, incurred to prosecute the Action.
- 1.8. “Class Data” means Class Member identifying information in Roadex’s possession including the Class Member’s name, last-known mailing address, Social Security number, and number of Class Period Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods.
- 1.9. “Class Member” or “Settlement Class Member” means a member of the Class, as either a Participating Class Member or Non-Participating Class Member (including a Non-Participating Class Member who qualifies as an Aggrieved Employee).

- 1.10. “Class Member Address Search” means the Administrator’s investigation and search for current Class Member mailing addresses using all reasonably available sources, methods and means including, but not limited to, the National Change of Address database, skip traces, and direct contact by the Administrator with Class Members.
- 1.11. “Class Notice” means the COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL, to be mailed to Class Members in English, with a Spanish translation, in the form, without material variation, attached as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 1.12. “Class Period” means the period from May 20, 2020 to August 29, 2025, or as modified by Paragraph 8 of this Agreement.
- 1.13. “Class Representative” means the named Plaintiff in the operative complaint in the Action seeking Court approval to serve as Class Representative.
- 1.14. “Class Representative Service Payment” means the payment to the Class Representative for initiating the Action and providing services in support of the Action.
- 1.15. “Court” means the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.
- 1.16. “Roadex” means Defendant Roadex CY, Inc.
- 1.17. “Defense Counsel” means Linh T. Hua and Kyla H. Buenaventura of Gordon Rees Scully Mansukhani LLP.
- 1.18. “Effective Date” means the date by when both of the following have occurred:
(a) the Court enters a Judgment on its Order Granting Final Approval of the Settlement; and (b) the Judgment is final. The Judgment is final as of the latest of the following occurrences: (a) if no Participating Class Member objects to the Settlement, the day the Court enters Judgment; (b) if one or more Participating Class Members objects to the Settlement, the day after the deadline for filing a notice of appeal from the Judgment; or (c) if a timely appeal from the Judgment is filed, the day after the appellate court affirms the Judgment and issues a remittitur.
- 1.19. “Final Approval” means the Court’s order granting final approval of the Settlement.
- 1.20. “Final Approval Hearing” means the Court’s hearing on the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement.
- 1.21. “Final Judgment” means the Judgment Entered by the Court upon Granting Final Approval of the Settlement.

- 1.22. “Gross Settlement Amount” means \$212,500.00 which is the total amount Roadex agrees to pay under the Settlement except as provided in Paragraph 8 below. The Gross Settlement Amount will be used to pay Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Counsel Fees, Class Counsel Expenses, Class Representative Service Payment, and the Administrator’s Expenses.
- 1.23. “Individual Class Payment” means the Participating Class Member’s pro rata share of the Net Settlement Amount calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the Class Period.
- 1.24. “Individual PAGA Payment” means the Aggrieved Employee’s pro rata share of 35% of the PAGA Penalties calculated according to the number of Workweeks worked during the PAGA Period.
- 1.25. “Judgment” means the judgment entered by the Court based upon the Final Approval.
- 1.26. “LWDA” means the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the agency entitled, under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.27. “LWDA PAGA Payment” means the 65% of the PAGA Penalties paid to the LWDA under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (i).
- 1.28. “Net Settlement Amount” means the Gross Settlement Amount, less the following payments in the amounts approved by the Court: Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Administration Expenses Payment. The remainder is to be paid to Participating Class Members as Individual Class Payments.
- 1.29. “Non-Participating Class Member” means any Class Member who opts out of the Settlement by sending the Administrator a valid and timely Request for Exclusion.
- 1.30. “PAGA Pay Period” means any Pay Period during which an Aggrieved Employee worked for Roadex for at least one day during the PAGA Period.
- 1.31. “PAGA Period” means the period from June 21, 2023 to August 29, 2025.
- 1.32. “PAGA” means the Private Attorneys General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq.).
- 1.33. “PAGA Notice” means the June 21, 2024 letter sent to Roadex and the LWDA providing notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd. (a).
- 1.34. “PAGA Penalties” means the total amount of PAGA civil penalties to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, allocated 35% to the Aggrieved Employees (\$3,500.00) and 65% to LWDA (\$6,500.00) in settlement of PAGA claims.

- 1.35. "Participating Class Member" means a Class Member who does not submit a valid and timely Request for Exclusion from the Settlement.
- 1.36. "Plaintiff" means Marcelo Cortinas, the named plaintiff in the Action.
- 1.37. "Preliminary Approval" means the Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.
- 1.38. "Preliminary Approval Order" means the proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval and Approval of PAGA Settlement.
- 1.39. "Released Class Claims" means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.2 below.
- 1.40. "Released PAGA Claims" means the claims being released as described in Paragraph 5.3 below.
- 1.41. "Released Parties" means: Roadex and each of its former and present directors, employees, officers, shareholders, owners, members, attorneys, insurers, predecessors, successors, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates and assigns.
- 1.42. "Request for Exclusion" means a Class Member's submission of a written request to be excluded from the Class Settlement signed by the Class Member.
- 1.43. "Response Deadline" means 45 days after the Administrator mails Notice to Class Members and Aggrieved Employees, and shall be the last date on which Class Members may: (a) fax, email, or mail Requests for Exclusion from the Settlement, or (b) fax, email, or mail his or her Objection to the Settlement. Class Members to whom Notice Packets are resent after having been returned undeliverable to the Administrator shall have an additional 14 calendar days beyond the Response Deadline has expired.
- 1.44. "Settlement" means the disposition of the Action effected by this Agreement and the Judgment.
- 1.45. "Workweek" means every five shifts worked by Class Members for Roadex during the Class Period.

2. RECITALS.

- 2.1 On May 20, 2024, Plaintiff Cortinas commenced this Action by filing a Complaint alleging causes of action against Roadex for failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to indemnify employees for expenditures, and unfair business practices. Plaintiff Cortinas filed an amended complaint adding a cause of action for civil penalties under the PAGA on August 7, 2025. Roadex denies the allegations in the Complaint, denies any failure to

comply with the laws identified in the Complaint and denies any and all liability for the causes of action alleged.

- 2.2 Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subd. (a), Plaintiff gave timely written notice to Roadex and the LWDA by sending the PAGA Notice.
- 2.3 In August 2025, the Parties participated in an all-day mediation presided over by Jason Marsili, Esq., which led to this Agreement to settle the Action.
- 2.4 Prior to mediation and during the settlement negotiations, Plaintiff obtained, through informal discovery, Class documents and information, including but not limited to a sample of Roadex's time and wage records, relevant policies, procedures, practices, and data demonstrating estimated class size, hours worked, workweeks, pay periods, hourly-rates, and total compensation of non-exempt employees in the Class. Plaintiff's investigation was sufficient to satisfy the criteria for court approval set forth in *Dunk v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (1996) 48 Cal.App.4th 1794, 1801 and *Kullar v. Foot Locker Retail, Inc.* (2008) 168 Cal.App.4th 116, 129-130 ("*Dunk/Kullar*").
- 2.5 The Court has not granted class certification.
- 2.6 The Parties, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel represent that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or affected by the Settlement.

3. MONETARY TERMS.

- 3.1. Gross Settlement Amount. Except as otherwise provided by Paragraph 8 below, Roadex promises to pay \$212,500.00 in three installments as described below and no more as the Gross Settlement Amount, and to separately pay any and all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portions of the Individual Class Payments. Roadex has no obligation to pay the Gross Settlement Amount (or any payroll taxes) prior to the deadline stated in Paragraph 4.2 of this Agreement. The Administrator will disburse the entire Gross Settlement Amount without asking or requiring Participating Class Members or Aggrieved Employees to submit any claim as a condition of payment. None of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Roadex.
- 3.2. Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. The Administrator will make and deduct the following payments from the Gross Settlement Amount, in the amounts specified by the Court in the Final Approval:
 - 3.2.1. To Plaintiff: Class Representative Service Payment to the Class Representative of not more than \$5,000.00 (in addition to any Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment the Class Representative is entitled to receive as a Participating Class Member). Roadex will not oppose Plaintiff's request for Class Representative Service Payment that do not exceed this amount. As part of the Motion for Final Approval, Plaintiff will seek Court approval for any Class Representative Service Payment no later than 16 court days prior to

the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Representative Service Payment less than the amount requested, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Payment using IRS Form 1099s. Plaintiff assumes full responsibility and liability for employee taxes owed on the Class Representative Service Payment.

3.2.2. To Class Counsel: A Class Counsel Fees Payment of not more than 1/3 of the Gross Settlement Amount, which is currently estimated to be \$70,833.33 and a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment of not more than \$30,000.00, subject to court approval. Roadex will not oppose requests for these payments provided that do not exceed these amounts. Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will file a Motion for Final Approval no later than 16 court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing. If the Court approves a Class Counsel Fees Payment and/or a Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment less than the amounts requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. Released Parties shall have no liability to Class Counsel or any other Plaintiff's Counsel arising from any claim to any portion any Class Counsel Fee Payment and/or Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment. The Administrator will pay the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Expenses Payment using one or more IRS 1099 Forms. Class Counsel assumes full responsibility and liability for taxes owed on the Class Counsel Fees Payment and the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and holds Roadex harmless, and indemnifies Roadex, from any dispute or controversy regarding any division or sharing of any of these Payments.

3.2.3. To the Administrator: An Administrator Expenses Payment not to exceed \$6,990.00 except for a showing of good cause and as approved by the Court. To the extent the Administration Expenses are less or the Court approves payment less than \$6,990.00, the Administrator will retain the remainder in the Net Settlement Amount.

3.2.4. To Each Participating Class Member: An Individual Class Payment calculated by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Participating Class Member's Workweeks.

3.2.4.1. Tax Allocation of Individual Class Payments. 20% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of wage claims (the "Wage Portion"). The Wage Portions are subject to tax withholding and will be reported on an IRS W-2 Form. 80% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of claims for interest and penalties (the "Non-Wage Portion"). The Non-Wage Portions are not subject to wage withholdings and will be reported on IRS 1099 Forms. Participating Class Members assume full responsibility and liability for any employee taxes owed on their Individual Class Payment.

3.2.4.2. Effect of Non-Participating Class Members on Calculation of Individual Class Payments. Non-Participating Class Members will not receive any Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will retain amounts equal to their Individual Class Payments in the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members on a pro rata basis.

3.2.5. To the LWDA and Aggrieved Employees: PAGA Penalties in the amount of \$10,000.00 to be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount, with 65% (\$6,500.00) allocated to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 35% (\$3,500.00) allocated to the Individual PAGA Payments.

3.2.5.1. The Administrator will calculate each Individual PAGA Payment by (a) dividing the amount of the Aggrieved Employees' 35% share of PAGA Penalties by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period and (b) multiplying the result by each Aggrieved Employee's PAGA Pay Periods. Aggrieved Employees assume full responsibility and liability for any taxes owed on their Individual PAGA Payment.

3.2.5.2. If the Court approves PAGA Penalties of less than the amount requested, the Administrator will allocate the remainder to the Net Settlement Amount. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

4. SETTLEMENT FUNDING AND PAYMENTS.

4.1. Class Data. Not later than 30 days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, Roadex will deliver the Class Data to the Administrator, in the form of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To protect Class Members' privacy rights, the Administrator must maintain the Class Data in confidence, use the Class Data only for purposes of this Settlement and for no other purpose, and restrict access to the Class Data to Administrator employees who need access to the Class Data to effect and perform under this Agreement. Roadex has a continuing duty to immediately notify the Administrator if it discovers that the Class Data omitted class member identifying information and to provide corrected or updated Class Data as soon as reasonably feasible. Without any extension of the deadline by which Roadex must send the Class Data to the Administrator, the Parties and their counsel will expeditiously use best efforts, in good faith, to reconstruct or otherwise resolve any issues related to missing or omitted Class Data.

4.2. Funding of Gross Settlement Amount. Roadex shall fully fund the Gross Settlement Amount, and also fund the amounts necessary to fully pay Roadex's share of payroll taxes by transmitting the funds to the Administrator in accordance with the following payment plan:

4.2.1. First installment in the amount of no less than \$85,000, to be made 30 days after entry of the Court's Order granting Final Approval ("First Installment");

- 4.2.2. Second installment in the amount of no less than \$85,000, to be made 30 days after payment of the First Installment (“Second Installment”); and
- 4.2.3. Third installment of any remaining balance, to be made 30 days after payment of the Second Installment (“Third Installment”).

Roadex retains the option to pay the Second and Third Installment earlier. If the date of funding falls on a court holiday or weekend, Roadex shall pay the installment on the following non-holiday weekday.

- 4.3. Payments from the Gross Settlement Amount. Within 14 days after Roadex fully funds the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will mail checks for all Individual Class Payments, all Individual PAGA Payments, the LWDA PAGA Payment, the Administration Expenses Payment, the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and the Class Representative Service Payment. Disbursement of the Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and the Class Representative Service Payment shall not precede disbursement of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments.

- 4.3.1. The Administrator will issue checks for the Individual Class Payments and/or Individual PAGA Payments and send them to the Class Members via First Class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid. The face of each check shall prominently state the date (not less than 180 days after the date of mailing) when the check will be voided. The Administrator will cancel all checks not cashed by the void date. The Administrator will send checks for Individual Settlement Payments to all Participating Class Members (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator will send checks for Individual PAGA Payments to all Aggrieved Employees including Non-Participating Class Members who qualify as Aggrieved Employees (including those for whom Class Notice was returned undelivered). The Administrator may send Participating Class Members a single check combining the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment. Before mailing any checks, the Settlement Administrator must update the recipients’ mailing addresses using the National Change of Address Database.

- 4.3.2. The Administrator must conduct a Class Member Address Search for all other Class Members whose checks are returned undelivered without USPS forwarding address. Within 7 days of receiving a returned check the Administrator must re-mail checks to the USPS forwarding address provided or to an address ascertained through the Class Member Address Search. The Administrator need not take further steps to deliver checks to Class Members whose re-mailed checks are returned as undelivered. The Administrator shall promptly send a replacement check to any Class Member whose original check was lost or misplaced, requested by the Class Member prior to the void date.

- 4.3.3. For any Class Member whose Individual Class Payment check is uncashed and cancelled after the void date, the Administrator shall transmit the funds represented by such checks to the California Unclaimed Property Fund in the name of the Class Member thereby leaving no “unpaid residue” subject to the requirements of the California Code of Civil Procedure Section 384.

4.3.4. The payment of Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments shall not obligate Roadex to confer any additional benefits or make any additional payments to Class Members (such as 401(k) contributions or bonuses) beyond those specified in this Agreement.

5. RELEASES OF CLAIMS. Effective on the date when Roadex fully funds the entire Gross Settlement Amount and funds all employer payroll taxes owed on the Wage Portion of the Individual Class Payments, Plaintiff, Class Members, and Class Counsel will release claims against all Released Parties as follows:

5.1 Plaintiff's Release. Plaintiff and his respective former and present spouses, representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns generally, release and discharge Released Parties from all claims, obligations, demands, actions, right, causes of action, liabilities, transactions, or occurrences of whatever kind and nature, character, and description, whether in law or equity, whether sounding in tort, contract, federal, state and/or local law, statute, ordinance, regulation, common law or other source of law or contract, whether known or unknown, and whether anticipated or unanticipated, including all unknown claims covered by California Civil Code section 1542 that could be or are asserted based upon any theory or facts whatsoever, arising at any time up to and including the date of the execution of this Settlement Agreement, claims for that occurred during his employment with Roadex, for any type of relief, including, claims for minimum, straight time, or overtime wages, premium pay, business expenses, other damages, penalties (including, but not limited to, waiting time penalties), liquidated damages, punitive damages, interest, attorneys' fees, litigation and other costs, expenses, restitution, and equitable and declaratory relief. Plaintiff's released claims include, but are not limited to: (a) all claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged, based on the facts contained, in the Operative Complaint or ascertain during the Action and released under 5.2 and 5.3 below; (b) all PAGA claims that were, or reasonably could have been, alleged based on facts contained in the Operative Complaint, Plaintiff's PAGA Notices, or ascertained during the Action and released under 5.2 and 5.3, below; and (c) any other claims under any provision of federal, state, or local law, including the FLSA, the California Labor Code, and California Wage Orders ("Plaintiff's Release"). Plaintiff's Release does not extend to any claims or actions to enforce this Agreement, or to any claims for vested benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, social security benefits, workers' compensation benefits that arose at any time. Plaintiff acknowledges that Plaintiff may discover facts or law different from, or in addition to, the facts or law that Plaintiff now know or believe to be true but agrees, nonetheless, that Plaintiff's Release shall be and remain effective in all respects, notwithstanding such different or additional facts or Plaintiff's discovery of them.

5.1.1 Plaintiff's Waiver of Rights Under California Civil Code Section 1542. For purposes of Plaintiff's Release, Plaintiff expressly waives and relinquishes the provisions, rights, and benefits, if any, of section 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, and that if known by him or her would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or Released Party.

5.2 Release by Participating Class Members Who Are Not Aggrieved Employees:

All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the Class Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and ascertained in the course of the Action including the failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to indemnify employees for expenditures, and unfair business practices, and any other claims, including claims for statutory and/or civil penalties. Except as set forth in Section 5.3 of this Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

5.3 Release by Aggrieved Employees: All Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff, and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all claims for civil penalties, costs, expenses, attorneys' fees, or interest for any Labor Code or Wage Order violation that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the PAGA Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and/or the PAGA Notice, and ascertained in the course of the Action including the failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failure to indemnify employees for expenditures including for mileage and cell phone use, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to properly maintain required records, unfair and unlawful business practices, and any other claims, including claims for statutory and/or civil penalties. Aggrieved Employees may not opt-out of the Release by Aggrieved Employees.

6. **MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL.** Plaintiff shall file a motion for preliminary approval ("Motion for Preliminary Approval") that complies with the Court's current checklist for Preliminary Approvals, requesting that the Court certify the Settlement Class pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code Proc. § 382 for the sole purpose of settlement; preliminarily approve the Settlement Agreement and its terms; approve the proposed form of the Class Notice and find that the proposed method of disseminating the Class Notice meets the requirements of due process and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances; set a date for Plaintiff's motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, and approval of the requested Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, the Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment, and

Administration Expenses Payment; and set a date for the Final Approval Hearing. Defendant will not oppose the Motion for Preliminary Approval if it is consistent with the terms of this Agreement.

6.1 Plaintiff's Responsibilities. Plaintiff will prepare and deliver to Defense Counsel all documents necessary for obtaining Preliminary Approval, including: (i) a draft of the notice, and memorandum in support, of the Motion for Preliminary Approval that includes an analysis of the Settlement under *Dunk/Kullar* and a request for approval of the PAGA Settlement under Labor Code Section 2699, subd. (f)(2); (ii) a draft proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval; (iii) a signed declaration from Plaintiff confirming willingness and competency to serve and disclosing all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflicts of interest with Class Members and the Administrator; (iv) a signed declaration from each Class Counsel firm attesting to its competency to represent the Class Members; its timely transmission to the LWDA of all necessary PAGA documents (initial notice of violations (Labor Code section 2699.3, subd. (a)), Operative Complaint (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(1)), this Agreement (Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l)(2)); and (v) all facts relevant to any actual or potential conflict of interest with Class Members and the Administrator. In their Declarations, Plaintiff and Class Counsel shall aver that they are not aware of any other pending matter or action asserting claims that will be extinguished or adversely affected by the Settlement.

6.2 Responsibilities of Counsel. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel are jointly responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval; obtaining a mutually available hearing date for the Motion for Preliminary Approval; and for appearing in Court to advocate in favor of the Motion for Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel is responsible for delivering the Court's Preliminary Approval to the Administrator. Class Counsel shall provide Defense counsel with a draft of the proposed order for Preliminary Approval and Final approval at least five (5) court days prior to submission to the Court.

6.3 Duty to Cooperate. If the Parties disagree on any aspect of the proposed Motion for Preliminary Approval and/or the supporting declarations and documents, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to resolve the disagreement. If the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval or conditions Preliminary Approval on any material change to this Agreement, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously work together on behalf of the Parties by meeting in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to modify the Agreement and otherwise satisfy the Court's concerns.

7. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

7.1 Selection of Administrator. The Parties have jointly selected Apex Class Action Administration to serve as the Administrator and verified that, as a condition of appointment, \$6,990.00 agrees to be bound by this Agreement and to perform, as a fiduciary, all duties specified in this Agreement in exchange for payment of Administration Expenses. The Parties and their Counsel represent that they have

no interest or relationship, financial or otherwise, with the Administrator other than a professional relationship arising out of prior experiences administering settlements.

7.2 Employer Identification Number. The Administrator shall have and use its own Employer Identification Number for purposes of calculating payroll tax withholdings and providing reports state and federal tax authorities.

7.3 Qualified Settlement Fund. The Administrator shall establish a settlement fund that meets the requirements of a Qualified Settlement Fund (“QSF”) under US Treasury Regulation section 468B-1.

7.4 Notice to Class Members.

7.4.1 No later than three (3) business days after receipt of the Class Data, the Administrator shall notify Class Counsel that the list has been received and state the number of Class Members, PAGA Members, Workweeks, and Pay Periods in the Class Data.

7.4.2 Using best efforts to perform as soon as possible, and in no event later than 14 days after receiving the Class Data, the Administrator will send to all Class Members identified in the Class Data, via first-class United States Postal Service (“USPS”) mail, the Class Notice, with Spanish translation, substantially in the form attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The first page of the Class Notice shall prominently estimate the dollar amounts of any Individual Class Payment and/or Individual PAGA Payment payable to the Class Member, and the number of Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if applicable) used to calculate these amounts. Before mailing Class Notices, the Administrator shall update Class Member addresses using the National Change of Address database.

7.4.3 Not later than 3 business days after the Administrator’s receipt of any Class Notice returned by the USPS as undelivered, the Administrator shall re-mail the Class Notice using any forwarding address provided by the USPS. If the USPS does not provide a forwarding address, the Administrator shall conduct a Class Member Address Search, and re-mail the Class Notice to the most current address obtained. The Administrator has no obligation to make further attempts to locate or send Class Notice to Class Members whose Class Notice is returned by the USPS a second time.

7.4.4 The deadlines for Class Members’ written objections, Challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods, and Requests for Exclusion will be extended an additional 14 days beyond the 60 days otherwise provided in the Class Notice for all Class Members whose notice is re-mailed. The Administrator will inform the Class Member of the extended deadline with the re-mailed Class Notice.

7.4.5 If the Administrator, Roadex or Class Counsel is contacted by or

otherwise discovers any persons who believe they should have been included in the Class Data and should have received Class Notice, the Parties will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, in an effort to agree on whether to include them as Class Members. If the Parties agree, such persons will be Class Members entitled to the same rights as other Class Members, and the Administrator will send, via email or overnight delivery, a Class Notice requiring them to exercise options under this Agreement not later than 14 days after receipt of Class Notice, or the deadline dates in the Class Notice, whichever are later.

7.5 Requests for Exclusion (Opt-Outs).

- 7.5.1 Class Members who wish to exclude themselves (opt-out of) the Class Settlement must send the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail, a signed written Request for Exclusion not later than 45 days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed). A Request for Exclusion is a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative that reasonably communicates the Class Member's election to be excluded from the Settlement and includes the Class Member's name, address and email address or telephone number. To be valid, a Request for Exclusion must be timely faxed, emailed, or postmarked by the Response Deadline.
- 7.5.2 The Administrator may not reject a Request for Exclusion as invalid because it fails to contain all the information specified in the Class Notice. The Administrator shall accept any Request for Exclusion as valid if the Administrator can reasonably ascertain the identity of the person as a Class Member and the Class Member's desire to be excluded. If the Administrator has reason to question the authenticity of a Request for Exclusion, the Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member's identity. The Administrator's determination of authenticity shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.
- 7.5.3 Every Class Member who does not submit a timely and valid Request for Exclusion is deemed to be a Participating Class Member under this Agreement, entitled to all benefits and bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, including the Participating Class Members' Releases under Paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3 of this Agreement, regardless whether the Participating Class Member actually receives the Class Notice or objects to the Settlement.
- 7.5.4 Every Class Member who submits a valid and timely Request for Exclusion is a Non-Participating Class Member and shall not receive an Individual Class Payment or have the right to object to the class action components of the Settlement. Because future PAGA claims are subject to claim preclusion upon entry of the Judgment, Non-Participating Class Members who are Aggrieved Employees are deemed to release the claims identified in Paragraph 5.3 of this Agreement and are eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment.

7.6 Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks. Each Class Member shall have 45 days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice is re-mailed) to challenge the number of Class Workweeks and PAGA Pay Periods (if any) allocated to the Class Member in the Class Notice. The Class Member may challenge the allocation by communicating with the Administrator via fax, email or mail. The Administrator must encourage the challenging Class Member to submit supporting documentation. In the absence of any contrary documentation, the Administrator is entitled to presume that the Workweeks contained in the Class Notice are correct so long as they are consistent with the Class Data. The Administrator's determination of each Class Member's allocation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge. The Administrator shall promptly provide copies of all challenges to calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods to Defense Counsel and Class Counsel and the Administrator's determination the challenges.

7.7 Objections to Settlement.

7.7.1 Only Participating Class Members may object to the class action components of the Settlement and/or this Agreement, including contesting the fairness of the Settlement, and/or amounts requested for the Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Class Representative Service Payment.

7.7.2 Participating Class Members may send written objections to the Administrator, by fax, email, or mail. In the alternative, Participating Class Members may appear in Court (or hire an attorney to appear in Court) to present verbal objections at the Final Approval Hearing. A Participating Class Member who elects to send a written objection to the Administrator must do so not later than 60 days after the Administrator's mailing of the Class Notice (plus an additional 14 days for Class Members whose Class Notice was re-mailed).

7.7.3 Non-Participating Class Members have no right to object to any of the class action components of the Settlement.

7.8 Administrator Duties. The Administrator has a duty to perform or observe all tasks to be performed or observed by the Administrator contained in this Agreement or otherwise.

7.8.1 Website, Email Address and Toll-Free Number. The Administrator will establish and maintain and use an internet website to post information of interest to Class Members including the date, time and location for the Final Approval Hearing and copies of the Settlement Agreement, Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Preliminary Approval Order, the Class Notice, the Motion for Final Approval, and the Final Approval Order and the Judgment. The Administrator will also maintain and monitor an email address and a toll-free telephone number to receive Class Member calls, faxes and emails.

- 7.8.2 Requests for Exclusion (Opt-outs) and Exclusion List. The Administrator will promptly review on a rolling basis Requests for Exclusion to ascertain their validity. Not later than 5 days after the expiration of the deadline for submitting Requests for Exclusion, the Administrator shall email a list to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel containing (a) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have timely submitted valid Requests for Exclusion (“Exclusion List”); (b) the names and other identifying information of Class Members who have submitted invalid Requests for Exclusion; (c) copies of all Requests for Exclusion from Settlement submitted (whether valid or invalid).
- 7.8.3 Weekly Reports. The Administrator must, on a weekly basis, provide written reports to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel that, among other things, tally the number of: Class Notices mailed or re-mailed, Class Notices returned undelivered, Requests for Exclusion (whether valid or invalid) received, objections received, challenges to Workweeks and/or Pay Periods received and/or resolved, and checks mailed for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments (“Weekly Report”). The Weekly Reports must include provide the Administrator’s assessment of the validity of Requests for Exclusion and attach copies of all Requests for Exclusion and objections received.
- 7.8.4 Workweek and/or Pay Period Challenges. The Administrator has the authority to address and make final decisions consistent with the terms of this Agreement on all Class Member challenges over the calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods. The Administrator’s decision shall be final and not appealable or otherwise susceptible to challenge.
- 7.8.5 Administrator’s Declaration. Not later than 14 days before the date by which Plaintiff is required to file the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, the Administrator will provide to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its due diligence and compliance with all of its obligations under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, its mailing of Class Notice, the Class Notices returned as undelivered, the re-mailing of Class Notices, attempts to locate Class Members, the total number of Requests for Exclusion from Settlement it received (both valid or invalid), the number of written objections and attach the Exclusion List. The Administrator will supplement its declaration as needed or requested by the Parties and/or the Court. Class Counsel is responsible for filing the Administrator’s declaration(s) in Court.
- 7.8.6 Final Report by Settlement Administrator. Within 10 days after the Administrator disburses all funds in the Gross Settlement Amount, the Administrator will provide Class Counsel and Defense Counsel with a final report detailing its disbursements by employee identification number only of all payments made under this Agreement. At least 15 days before any deadline set by the Court, the Administrator will prepare, and submit to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel, a signed declaration suitable for filing in Court attesting to its disbursement of all payments required under this Agreement. Class Counsel is

responsible for filing the Administrator's declaration in Court.

8. **ESCALATOR CLAUSE.** Based on a review of the records at the time of the mediation, Defendant estimates that there are approximately 8,461 Workweeks. Should the total number of Workweeks worked by Participating Class Members during the Class Period increases by more than 10% (i.e., by more than 846 Workweeks), Roadex shall increase the Gross Settlement Amount on a pro rata basis equal to the percentage increase in the number of Workweeks worked by Participating Class Members above 10% increase, or the Class Period will end on the date the number of Workweeks equals up to 9,307.
9. **ROADEX'S RIGHT TO WITHDRAW.** If the number of valid Requests for Exclusion identified in the Exclusion List exceeds 10% of the total of all Class Members, Roadex may, but is not obligated, elect to withdraw from the Settlement. The Parties agree that, if Roadex withdraws, the Settlement shall be void ab initio, have no force or effect whatsoever, and that neither Party will have any further obligation to perform under this Agreement; provided, however, Roadex will remain responsible for paying all Settlement Administration Expenses incurred to that point. Roadex must notify Class Counsel and the Court of its election to withdraw not later than seven (7) days after the Administrator sends the final Exclusion List to Defense Counsel; late elections will have no effect.
10. **MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL.** Not later than 16 court days before the calendared Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff will file in Court, a Motion for final approval of the Settlement that includes a request for approval of the PAGA settlement under Labor Code section 2699, subd. (l), a Proposed Final Approval Order and a proposed Judgment (collectively "Motion for Final Approval"). Plaintiff shall provide drafts of these documents to Defense Counsel not later than seven days prior to filing the Motion for Final Approval. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel will expeditiously meet and confer in person or by telephone, and in good faith, to resolve any disagreements concerning the Motion for Final Approval.
 - 10.1 Response to Objections. Each Party retains the right to respond to any objection raised by a Participating Class Member, including the right to file responsive documents in Court no later than five (5) court days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, or as otherwise ordered or accepted by the Court.
 - 10.2 Duty to Cooperate. If the Court does not grant Final Approval or conditions Final Approval on any material change to the Settlement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), the Parties will expeditiously work together in good faith to address the Court's concerns by revising the Agreement as necessary to obtain Final Approval. The Court's decision to award less than the amounts requested for the Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel Fees Payment, Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment and/or Administrator Expenses Payment shall not constitute a material modification to the Agreement within the meaning of this paragraph.
 - 10.3 Continuing Jurisdiction of the Court. The Parties agree that, after entry of Judgment, the Court will retain jurisdiction over the Parties, Action, and the Settlement

solely for purposes of (i) enforcing this Agreement and/or Judgment, (ii) addressing settlement administration matters, and (iii) addressing such post-Judgment matters as are permitted by law.

10.4 Waiver of Right to Appeal. Provided the Judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, specifically including the Class Counsel Fees Payment and Class Counsel Litigation Expenses Payment reflected set forth in this Settlement, the Parties, their respective counsel, and all Participating Class Members who did not object to the Settlement as provided in this Agreement, waive all rights to appeal from the Judgment, including all rights to post-judgment and appellate proceedings, the right to file motions to vacate judgment, motions for new trial, extraordinary writs, and appeals. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose such motions, writs or appeals. If an objector appeals the Judgment, the Parties' obligations to perform under this Agreement will be suspended until such time as the appeal is finally resolved and the Judgment becomes final, except as to matters that do not affect the amount of the Net Settlement Amount.

10.5 Appellate Court Orders to Vacate, Reverse, or Materially Modify Judgment. If the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the Judgment in a manner that requires a material modification of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the scope of release to be granted by Class Members), this Agreement shall be null and void. The Parties shall nevertheless expeditiously work together in good faith to address the appellate court's concerns and to obtain Final Approval and entry of Judgment, sharing, on a 50-50 basis, any additional Administration Expenses reasonably incurred after remittitur. An appellate decision to vacate, reverse, or modify the Court's award of the Class Representative Service Payment or any payments to Class Counsel shall not constitute a material modification of the Judgment within the meaning of this paragraph, as long as the Gross Settlement Amount remains unchanged.

11. AMENDED JUDGMENT. If any amended judgment is required under Code of Civil Procedure section 384, the Parties will work together in good faith to jointly submit and a proposed amended judgment.

12. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

12.1 No Admission of Liability, Class Certification or Representative Manageability for Other Purposes. This Agreement represents a compromise and settlement of highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or should be construed as an admission by Roadex that any of the allegations in the Operative Complaint have merit or that Roadex has any liability for any claims asserted; nor should it be intended or construed as an admission by Plaintiff that Roadex's defenses in the Action have merit. The Parties agree that class certification and representative treatment is for purposes of this Settlement only. If, for any reason the Court does grant Preliminary Approval, Final Approval or enter Judgment, Roadex reserves the right to contest certification of any class for any reasons, and Roadex reserves all available defenses to the claims in the Action, and Plaintiff reserves the right to move for class certification on any grounds available and to contest Roadex's defenses. The Settlement, this Agreement and Parties'

willingness to settle the Action will have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation (except for proceedings to enforce or effectuate the Settlement and this Agreement).

12.2 Confidentiality Prior to Preliminary Approval. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Roadex and Defense Counsel separately agree that, until the Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement is filed, they and each of them will not disclose, disseminate and/or publicize, or cause or permit another person to disclose, disseminate or publicize, any of the terms of the Agreement directly or indirectly, specifically or generally, to any person, corporation, association, government agency, or other entity except: (1) to the Parties' attorneys, accountants, or spouses, all of whom will be instructed to keep this Agreement confidential; (2) counsel in a related matter; (3) to the extent necessary to report income to appropriate taxing authorities; (4) in response to a court order or subpoena; or (5) in response to an inquiry or subpoena issued by a state or federal government agency. Each Party agrees to immediately notify each other Party of any judicial or agency order, inquiry, or subpoena seeking such information. Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Roadex and Defense Counsel separately agree not to, directly or indirectly, initiate any conversation or other communication, before the filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, any with third party regarding this Agreement or the matters giving rise to this Agreement except to respond only that "the matter was resolved," or words to that effect. This paragraph does not restrict Class Counsel's communications with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.

12.3 No Solicitation. The Parties separately agree that they and their respective counsel and employees will not solicit any Class Member to opt out of or object to the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict Class Counsel's ability to communicate with Class Members in accordance with Class Counsel's ethical obligations owed to Class Members.

12.4 Integrated Agreement. Upon execution by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement together with its attached exhibits shall constitute the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the Settlement. All prior or contemporaneous negotiations, memoranda, agreements, and understandings, and representations, whether written or oral, are expressly superseded hereby and are of no further force and effect. Each of the Parties acknowledges that they have not relied on any promise, representation or warranty, express or implied, not contained in this Agreement. No rights hereunder may be waived except in writing.

12.5 Attorney Authorization. Class Counsel and Defense Counsel separately warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and Roadex, respectively, to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties pursuant to this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents reasonably required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement including any amendments to this Agreement.

12.6 Cooperation. The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts, in good faith, to implement the Settlement by, among other things,

modifying the Settlement Agreement, submitting supplemental evidence and supplementing points and authorities as requested by the Court. In the event the Parties are unable to agree upon the form or content of any document necessary to implement the Settlement, or on any modification of the Agreement that may become necessary to implement the Settlement, the Parties will seek the assistance of a mediator and/or the Court for resolution.

12.7 No Prior Assignments. The Parties separately represent and warrant that they have not directly or indirectly assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity and portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action, or right released and discharged by the Party in this Settlement.

12.8 No Tax Advice. Neither Plaintiff, Class Counsel, Roadex nor Defense Counsel are providing any advice regarding taxes or taxability, nor shall anything in this Settlement be relied upon as such within the meaning of United States Treasury Department Circular 230 (31 CFR Part 10, as amended) or otherwise.

12.9 Modification of Agreement. This Agreement, and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by all Parties or their representatives, and approved by the Court.

12.10 Agreement Binding on Successors. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors of Plaintiff, Defendant, Participating Class Members, the Aggrieved Employees and their heirs, beneficiaries, executors, administrators, successors, transferees, assigns, or any corporation or any entity with which any party may merge, consolidate, or reorganize .

12.11 Applicable Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the internal laws of the state of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.

12.12 Cooperation in Drafting. The Parties have cooperated in the drafting and preparation of this Agreement. This Agreement will not be construed against any Party on the basis that the Party was the drafter or participated in the drafting.

12.13 Confidentiality. To the extent permitted by law, all agreements made, and orders entered during Action and in this Agreement relating to the confidentiality of information shall survive the execution of this Agreement.

12.14 Use and Return of Class Data. Information provided to Class Counsel pursuant to Cal. Evid. Code §1152, and all copies and summaries of the Class Data provided to Class Counsel by Roadex in connection with the mediation, other settlement negotiations, or in connection with the Settlement, may be used only with respect to this Settlement, and no other purpose, and may not be used in any way that violates any existing contractual agreement, statute, or rule of court. Not later than 90 days after the date when the Court discharges the Administrator's obligation to provide a Declaration confirming the final pay out of all Settlement funds, Plaintiff shall destroy, all paper and electronic versions of Class Data received from Roadex unless, prior to the Court's

discharge of the Administrator's obligation, Roadex makes a written request to Class Counsel for the return, rather than the destructions, of Class Data.

12.15 Headings. The descriptive heading of any section or paragraph of this Agreement is inserted for convenience of reference only and does not constitute a part of this Agreement.

12.16 Calendar Days. Unless otherwise noted, all reference to "days" in this Agreement shall be to calendar days. In the event any date or deadline set forth in this Agreement falls on a weekend or federal legal holiday, such date or deadline shall be on the first business day thereafter.

12.17 Notice. All notices, demands or other communications between the Parties in connection with this Agreement will be in writing and deemed to have been duly given as of the third business day after mailing by United States mail, or the day sent by email or messenger, addressed as follows:

To Plaintiff:

John G. Yslas, Esq.
Arrash T. Fattahi, Esq.
Arman A. Salehi, Esq.
WILSHIRE LAW FIRM
660 S. Figueroa St., Sky Lobby
Los Angeles, California 90017
Telephone: (213) 784-3830
Facsimile: (213) 381-9989
john.yslas@wilshirelawfirm.com
arrash.fattahi@wilshirelawfirm.com
arman.salehi@wilshirelawfirm.com

To Roadex:

GORDON REES SCULLY MANSUKHANI, LLP
Linh T. Hua, Esq.
633 West Fifth Street, 52nd floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071
lhua@grsm.com

12.18 Execution in Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts by facsimile, electronically (i.e. DocuSign), or email which for purposes of this Agreement shall be accepted as an original. All executed counterparts and each of them will be deemed to be one and the same instrument if counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves signed counterparts. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.

12.19 Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The

Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement that pursuant to CCP section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under CCP section 583.310 for the entire period of this settlement process.

- 12.20 No Signature Required by Class Members. Only the Plaintiff will be required to execute this Settlement Agreement. The Class Notice will advise all Class Members and Aggrieved Employees of the binding nature of the release, and such shall have the same force and effect as if this Settlement Agreement were executed by each Participating Class Member or Aggrieved Employee.

DocuSigned by:

AD891BFB402D416...

Plaintiff Marcelo Cortinas

Roadex CY, Inc.
By: Isaac Alcala

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Counsel for Plaintiff
By: Wilshire Law Firm

Counsel for Roadex
By: Gordon Rees Scully Mansukhani LLP

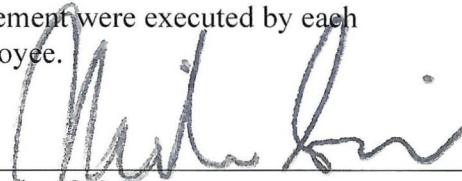
arrash.fattahi@wilshirelawfirm.com
arman.salehi@wilshirelawfirm.com

To Roadex:

GORDON REES SCULLY MANSUKHANI, LLP
Linh T. Hua, Esq.
633 West Fifth Street, 52nd floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071
lhua@grsm.com

- 12.18 Execution in Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts by facsimile, electronically (i.e. DocuSign), or email which for purposes of this Agreement shall be accepted as an original. All executed counterparts and each of them will be deemed to be one and the same instrument if counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves signed counterparts. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.
- 12.19 Stay of Litigation. The Parties agree that upon the execution of this Agreement the litigation shall be stayed, except to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties further agree that upon the signing of this Agreement that pursuant to CCP section 583.330 to extend the date to bring a case to trial under CCP section 583.310 for the entire period of this settlement process.
- 12.20 No Signature Required by Class Members. Only the Plaintiff will be required to execute this Settlement Agreement. The Class Notice will advise all Class Members and Aggrieved Employees of the binding nature of the release, and such shall have the same force and effect as if this Settlement Agreement were executed by each Participating Class Member or Aggrieved Employee.

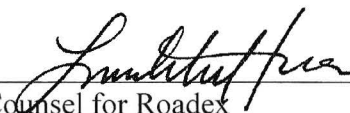
Plaintiff Marcelo Cortinas



Roadex CY, Inc.
By: Nicholas Sim

AS TO FORM ONLY

Counsel for Plaintiff
By: Wilshire Law Firm



Counsel for Roadex
By: Gordon Rees Scully Mansukhani LLP

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

COURT APPROVED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND HEARING DATE FOR FINAL COURT APPROVAL

Marcelo Cortinas v Roadex CY, Inc.,
(Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 24STCV12792)

The Superior Court for the State of California authorized this Notice. Read it carefully! It's not junk mail, spam, an advertisement or solicitation by a lawyer. You are not being sued.

You may be eligible to receive money from an employee class action lawsuit (“Action”) against Roadex CY, Inc. (“Defendant”) for alleged wage and hour violations. The Action was filed by a former employee of Defendant, Marcelo Cortinas (“Plaintiff”), and seeks payment for (1) unpaid minimum and straight time wages, (2) unpaid overtime, (3) unpaid meal period premiums, (4) unpaid rest break premiums, (5) untimely final wages, (6) inaccurate wage statements, (7) unreimbursed business expenses, and (8) unfair business practices for a class of hourly-paid or non-exempt employees (“Class Members”) who worked for Defendant in California during the Class Period from May 20, 2020 through August 29, 2025; and (9) penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) for all hourly-paid or non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant in California during the PAGA Period from June 21, 2023 through August 29, 2025 (“Aggrieved Employees”).

The proposed Settlement has two main parts: (1) a Class Settlement requiring Defendant to fund Individual Class Payments to Class Members, and (2) a PAGA Settlement requiring Defendant to fund the PAGA penalties to pay penalties to Aggrieved Employees and the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”).

Based on Defendant’s records, and the Parties’ current assumptions, **your Individual Class Payment is estimated to be \$ _____ (less withholding) and your Individual PAGA Payment is estimated to be \$ _____.** The actual amount you may receive likely will be different and will depend on a number of factors. (If no amount is stated for your Individual PAGA Payment, then according to Defendant’s records you are not eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment under the Settlement because you did not work during the PAGA Period.)

The above estimates are based on Defendant’s records showing that **you worked _____ workweeks** in California during the Class Period and **you worked _____ workweeks** in California during the PAGA Period. If you believe that you worked more workweeks and/or pay periods in California during either period, you can submit a challenge by the deadline date. See Section 4 of this Notice.

The Court has preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement and approved this Notice. The Court has not yet decided whether to grant final approval. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or not act. Read this Notice carefully. You will be deemed to have carefully read and understood it. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will decide whether to finally approve the Settlement and how much of the Settlement will be paid to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s attorneys (“Class Counsel”). The Court will also decide whether to enter a judgment that requires Defendant to make payments under the Settlement and in exchange requires Class Members and Aggrieved Employees to give up their rights to assert certain claims against Defendant. The Court has not made any determination on the merits of the claims being alleged, all of which are strenuously denied by Defendant.

If you worked for Defendant during the Class Period and/or the PAGA Period, you have two basic options under the Settlement:

- (1) **Do Nothing.** You don't have to do anything to participate in the proposed Settlement and be eligible for an Individual Class Payment and/or an Individual PAGA Payment. As a Participating Class Member, though, you will give up your right to assert Class Period wage claims and PAGA Period penalty claims against Defendant.
- (2) **Opt-Out of the Class Settlement.** You can exclude yourself from the Class Settlement (opt-out) by submitting a written Request for Exclusion or otherwise notifying the Administrator in writing. If you opt-out of the Settlement, you will not receive an Individual Class Payment. You will, however, preserve your right to personally pursue Class Period claims for California labor law violations against Defendant, and, if you are an Aggrieved Employee, remain eligible for an Individual PAGA Payment. You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement.

Defendant will not retaliate against you for any actions you take with respect to the proposed Settlement.

SUMMARY OF YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT

You Don't Have to Do Anything to Participate in the Settlement	If you do nothing, you will be a Participating Class Member, eligible for an Individual Class Payment and an Individual PAGA Payment (if any). In exchange, you will give up your right to assert the wage claims against Defendant that are covered by this Settlement (Released Claims).
You Can Opt-out of the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement The Opt-out Deadline is _____	If you don't want to fully participate in the proposed Settlement, you can opt-out of the Class Settlement by sending the Administrator a written Request for Exclusion. Once excluded, you will be a Non-Participating Class Member and no longer eligible for an Individual Class Payment. Non-Participating Class Members cannot object to any portion of the proposed Settlement. See Section 6 of this Notice. You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the proposed Settlement. If you are an Aggrieved Employee and exclude yourself, you will still be paid your Individual PAGA Payment stated above and will remain subject to the release of the Released PAGA Claims (defined below) regardless of whether you submit a request for exclusion.
Participating Class Members Can Object to the Class Settlement but not the PAGA Settlement Written Objections Must be Submitted by _____	All Class Members who do not opt-out ("Participating Class Members") can object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement. The Court's decision whether to finally approve the Settlement will include a determination of how much will be paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff who pursued the Action on behalf of the Class. You are not personally responsible for any payments to Class Counsel or Plaintiff, but every dollar paid to Class Counsel and Plaintiff reduces the overall amount paid to Participating Class Members. You can object to the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff if you think they are unreasonable. See Section 7 of this Notice.

You Can Participate in the _____ Final Approval Hearing	The Court’s Final Approval Hearing is scheduled to take place on _____. You don’t have to attend but you do have the right to appear (or hire an attorney to appear on your behalf at your own cost), in person, by telephone or by using the Court’s virtual appearance platform. Participating Class Members can verbally object to the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing. See Section 8 of this Notice.
You Can Challenge the Calculation of Your Workweeks/Pay Periods Written Challenges Must be Submitted by _____	The amount of your Individual Class Payment and PAGA Payment (if any) depend on how many workweeks you worked at least one day during the Class Period in California and how many Pay Periods you worked at least one day during the PAGA Period in California, respectively. The number of California-based Class Period Workweeks and number of PAGA Period Pay Periods you worked according to Defendant’s records is stated on the first page of this Notice. If you disagree with either of these numbers, you must challenge it by _____. See Section 4 of this Notice.

1. WHAT IS THE ACTION ABOUT?

Plaintiff is a former employee of Defendant. Plaintiff filed the Action against Defendant. The Action alleges that Defendant violated California law by (1) failing to pay all minimum and straight time wages, (2) failing to pay all overtime wages, (3) failing to provide meal periods (4) failing to authorize and permit rest periods, (5) failing to timely pay final wages at termination, (6) failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements, (7) failing to indemnify employees for expenditures, and (8) unfair business practices. Based on the same claims, Plaintiff has also asserted a claim for civil penalties under the California Private Attorneys General Act (Lab. Code, § 2698, et seq.) (“PAGA”). Plaintiff is represented by attorneys in the Action: Arrash T. Fattahi and Arman A. Salehi of Wilshire Law Firm (“Class Counsel”).

Defendant strongly denies that it has done anything wrong and disputes all the claims in the Action. Specifically, Defendant contends that Plaintiff and the Class Members were, at all times, properly compensated for wages under California law; that Plaintiff and the Class Members were provided with meal and rest periods in compliance with California law; that Defendant did not fail to pay to Class Members any wages allegedly due at the time of their termination; that Defendant complied with California wage statement requirements; that Defendant indemnified employees for any expenditures; that Defendant did not violate California Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.; that Defendant is not liable for any of the penalties sought or that could be sought in the Action; and that this Action cannot be maintained as a class or representative action. The Court has not made any determination of the merits of the claims of Plaintiff or the defenses of Defendant. This means there has been no determination that Defendant did not comply with California law and Defendant maintains that it complied with the law at all times.

2. WHAT DOES IT MEAN THAT THE ACTION HAS SETTLED?

The Court has made no determination whether Defendant or Plaintiff is correct on the merits. In the meantime, Plaintiff and Defendant hired an experienced, neutral mediator Jason Marsili, Esq., in an effort to resolve the Action by negotiating and to end the case by agreement (settle the case) rather than continuing the expensive and time-consuming process of litigation. The negotiations were successful. By signing a lengthy written settlement agreement (“Agreement”) and agreeing to jointly ask the Court to enter a judgment ending the Action and enforcing the Agreement, Plaintiff and Defendant have negotiated a proposed Settlement that is subject to the Court’s Final Approval. Both sides agree the proposed Settlement is a compromise of disputed claims. By agreeing to settle, Defendant does not admit any violations or concede the merit of any claims.

Accordingly, the Settlement constitutes a compromise of disputed claims and should not be construed as an admission of liability on the part of Defendant, who expressly denies all liability.

Plaintiff and Class Counsel think the Settlement is in the best interest of class members because they believe that: (1) Defendant has agreed to pay a fair, reasonable and adequate amount considering the strength of the claims and the risks and uncertainties of continued litigation; and (2) Settlement is in the best interests of the Class Members and Aggrieved Employees.

The Court preliminarily approved the proposed Settlement on **DATE** as fair, reasonable and adequate, authorized this Notice, and scheduled a hearing on **DATE** to determine Final Approval.

3. WHAT ARE THE IMPORTANT TERMS OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT?

1. Defendant Will Pay \$212,500.00 as the Gross Settlement Amount (Gross Settlement).

Defendant has agreed to deposit the Gross Settlement into an account controlled by the Administrator of the Settlement. The Administrator will use the Gross Settlement to pay the Individual Class Payments, Individual PAGA Payments, Class Representative Service Payment, Class Counsel’s attorneys’ fees and expenses, the Administrator’s expenses, and penalties to be paid to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”). Assuming the Court grants Final Approval, Defendant will fund the Gross Settlement according to the following schedule:

- First installment in the amount of no less than \$85,000, to be made 30 days after entry of the Court’s Order granting Final Approval (“First Installment”);
- Second installment in the amount of no less than \$85,000, to be made 30 days after payment of the First Installment (“Second Installment”);
- Third installment of any remaining balance, to be made 30 days after payment of the Second Installment (“Third Installment”); and
- Roadex retains the option to pay the Second and Third Installment earlier. If the date of funding falls on a court holiday or weekend, Roadex shall pay the installment on the following non-holiday weekday. The Judgment will be final on the date the Court enters Judgment, or a later date if Participating Class Members object to the proposed

Settlement or the Judgment is appealed.

2. Court Approved Deductions from Gross Settlement. At the Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff and/or Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve the following deductions from the Gross Settlement, the amounts of which will be decided by the Court at the Final Approval Hearing:
 - A. Up to 1/3 of the Gross Settlement Amount (currently estimated at \$70,833.33) to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and up to \$30,000.00 for their litigation expenses. To date, Class Counsel have worked and incurred expenses on the Action without payment.
 - B. Up to \$5,000.00 as a Class Representative Award for filing the Action, working with Class Counsel and representing the Class. A Class Representative Award will be the only monies Plaintiff will receive other than Plaintiff's Individual Class Payment and any Individual PAGA Payment.
 - C. Up to \$6,990.00 to the Administrator for services administering the Settlement.
 - D. Up to \$10,000.00 for PAGA Penalties, allocated 65% (\$6,500) to the LWDA PAGA Payment and 35% (\$3,500) in Individual PAGA Payments to the Aggrieved Employees based on their PAGA Period Pay Periods.

Participating Class Members have the right to object to any of these deductions. The Court will consider all objections.

3. Net Settlement Distributed to Class Members. After making the above deductions in amounts approved by the Court, the Administrator will distribute the rest of the Gross Settlement (the "Net Settlement") by making Individual Class Payments to Participating Class Members based on their Class Period Workweeks.
4. Taxes Owed on Payments to Class Members. Plaintiff and Defendant are asking the Court to approve an allocation of 20% of each Individual Class Payment to taxable wages ("Wage Portion") and 80% to interest and penalties ("Non-Wage Portion"). The Wage Portion is subject to withholdings and will be reported on IRS W-2 Forms. Defendant will separately pay employer payroll taxes it owes on the Wage Portion. The Individual PAGA Payments are counted as penalties rather than wages for tax purposes. The Administrator will report the Individual PAGA Payments and the Non-Wage Portions of the Individual Class Payments on IRS 1099 Forms.

Although Plaintiff and Defendant have agreed to these allocations, neither Plaintiff, Defendant, Class Counsel, nor Defense Counsel is giving you any advice on whether your Payments are taxable or how much you might owe in taxes. You are responsible for paying all taxes (including penalties and interest on back taxes) on any Payments received from the proposed Settlement. You should consult a tax advisor if you have any questions about the tax consequences of the proposed Settlement.

5. Need to Promptly Cash Payment Checks. The front of every check issued for Individual Class Payments and Individual PAGA Payments will show the date when the check expires (the void date). If you don't cash it by the void date, your check will be transmitted to the California State Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund under your name.
6. Requests for Exclusion from the Class Settlement (Opt-Outs). You will be treated as a Participating Class Member, participating fully in the Class Settlement, unless you notify the Administrator in writing, not later than <<RESPONSE DEADLINE>>, that you wish to opt-out. The easiest way to notify the Administrator is to email, fax, or mail a written and signed Request for Exclusion by the <<RESPONSE DEADLINE>> Response Deadline. The Request for Exclusion should be a letter from a Class Member or his/her representative setting forth a Class Member's name, present address, telephone number, and a simple statement electing to be excluded from the Settlement. Excluded Class Members (i.e., Non-Participating Class Members) will not receive Individual Class Payments, but will preserve their rights to personally pursue claims against Defendant for violations of California's labor laws.

You cannot opt-out of the PAGA portion of the Settlement. Class Members who exclude themselves from the Class Settlement (Non-Participating Class Members) remain eligible for Individual PAGA Payments and are required to give up their right to assert PAGA claims against Defendant based on the PAGA Period facts alleged in the Action.

7. The Proposed Settlement Will be Void if the Court Denies Final Approval. It is possible the Court will decline to grant Final Approval of the Settlement or decline enter a Judgment. It is also possible the Court will enter a Judgment that is reversed on appeal. Plaintiff and Defendant have agreed that, in either case, the Settlement will be void: Defendant will not pay any money and Class Members will not release any claims against Defendant.
8. Administrator. The Court has appointed a neutral company, Apex Class Action Administration (the "Administrator") to send this Notice, calculate and make payments, and process Class Members' Requests for Exclusion. The Administrator will also decide Class Member Challenges over Workweeks, mail and re-mail settlement checks and tax forms, and perform other tasks necessary to administer the Settlement. The Administrator's contact information is contained in Section 9 of this Notice.
9. Participating Class Members' Release. After the Judgment is final and Defendant has fully funded the Gross Settlement and separately paid all employer payroll taxes, Participating Class Members will be legally barred from asserting any of the claims released under the Settlement. This means that unless you opted out by validly excluding yourself from the Class Settlement, you cannot sue, continue to sue or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant or related entities for wages based on the Class Period facts and PAGA penalties based on PAGA Period facts, as alleged in the Action and resolved by this Settlement.

The Participating Class Members will be bound by the following release:

All Participating Class Members, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, release Released Parties from all claims that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the Class Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and ascertained in the course of the Action including the failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to indemnify employees for expenditures, and unfair business practices, and any other claims, including claims for statutory and/or civil penalties. Except as set forth in Section 5.3 of this Agreement, Participating Class Members do not release any other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, or claims based on facts occurring outside the Class Period.

10. Aggrieved Employees' PAGA Release. After the Court's judgment is final, and Defendant has fully funded the Gross Settlement and separately paid the employer-side payroll taxes, all Aggrieved Employees will be barred from asserting PAGA claims against Defendant, whether or not they exclude themselves from the Settlement. This means that all Aggrieved Employees, including those who are Participating Class Members and those who opt-out of the Class Settlement, cannot sue, continue to sue or participate in any other PAGA claim against Defendant or its related entities based on the PAGA Period facts alleged in the Action and resolved by this Settlement.

The Aggrieved Employees' Releases for Participating and Non-Participating Class Members are as follows:

All Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff, and the LWDA are deemed to release, on behalf of themselves and their respective former and present representatives, agents, attorneys, heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, the Released Parties from all claims for civil penalties, costs, expenses, attorneys' fees, or interest for any Labor Code or Wage Order violation that were alleged, or reasonably could have been alleged, based on the PAGA Period facts stated in the Operative Complaint and/or the PAGA Notice, and ascertained in the course of the Action including the failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failure to indemnify employees for expenditures including for mileage and cell phone use, failure to timely pay final wages at termination, failure to properly maintain required records, unfair and unlawful business practices, and any other claims, including claims for statutory and/or civil penalties. Aggrieved Employees may not opt-out of the Release by Aggrieved Employees.

4. HOW WILL THE ADMINISTRATOR CALCULATE MY PAYMENT?

1. Individual Class Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual Class Payments by (a) dividing the Net Settlement Amount by the total number of Workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members, and (b) multiplying the result by the number of Workweeks worked by each individual Participating Class Member.
2. Individual PAGA Payments. The Administrator will calculate Individual PAGA Payments by (a) dividing \$ _____ by the total number of PAGA Pay Periods worked by all Aggrieved Employees and (b) multiplying the result by the number of PAGA Period Pay Periods worked by each individual Aggrieved Employee.
3. Workweek/Pay Period Challenges. The number of Class Workweeks you worked during the Class Period and the number of PAGA Pay Periods you worked during the PAGA Period, as recorded in Defendant's records, are stated in the first page of this Notice. You have until _____ to challenge the number of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods credited to you. You can submit your challenge by signing and sending a letter to the Administrator via mail, email or fax. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

You need to support your challenge by sending copies of pay stubs or other records. The Administrator will accept Defendant's calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods based on Defendant's records as accurate unless you send copies of records containing contrary information. You should send copies rather than originals because the documents will not be returned to you. The Administrator will resolve Workweek and/or Pay Period challenges based on your submission and on input from Class Counsel (who will advocate on behalf of Participating Class Members) and Defendant's Counsel. The Administrator's decision is final. You can't appeal or otherwise challenge its final decision.

5. HOW WILL I GET PAID?

1. Participating Class Members. The Administrator will send, by U.S. mail, a single check to every Participating Class Member (i.e., every Class Member who doesn't opt-out) including those who also qualify as Aggrieved Employees. The single check will combine the Individual Class Payment and the Individual PAGA Payment.
2. Non-Participating Class Members. The Administrator will send, by U.S. mail, a single Individual PAGA Payment check to every Aggrieved Employee who opts out of the Class Settlement (i.e., every Non-Participating Class Member).

Your check will be sent to the same address as this Notice. If you change your address, be sure to notify the Administrator as soon as possible. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

6. HOW DO I OPT-OUT OF THE CLASS SETTLEMENT?

Email, fax, or mail a written and signed letter with your name, present address, telephone number, and a simple statement that you do not want to participate in the Settlement. The Administrator will exclude you based on any writing communicating your request be excluded. Be sure to personally sign your request, identify the Action as *Cortinas v. Roadex CY, Inc.*, Case No. 24STCV12792, and include your identifying information (full name, address, telephone number, approximate dates of employment, and social security number for verification purposes). You must make the request yourself. If someone else makes the request for you, it will not be valid. **You must send the Administrator your request to be excluded by _____, or it will be invalid.** Section 9 of the Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

7. HOW DO I OBJECT TO THE SETTLEMENT?

Only Participating Class Members have the right to object to the Settlement. Before deciding whether to object, you may wish to see what Plaintiff and Defendant are asking the Court to approve. At least 16 days before **the _____ Final** Approval Hearing, Class Counsel and/or Plaintiff will file in Court (1) a Motion for Final Approval that includes, among other things, the reasons why the proposed Settlement is fair, and (2) a Motion for Fees, Litigation Expenses and Service Award stating (i) the amount Class Counsel is requesting for attorneys' fees and litigation expenses; and (ii) the amount Plaintiff is requesting as a Class Representative Service Award. Upon reasonable request, Class Counsel (whose contact information is in Section 9 of this Notice) will send you copies of these documents at no cost to you. You can also view them on the Administrator's Website (url) _____ or the Court's website (url) _____.

A Participating Class Member who disagrees with any aspect of the Agreement, the Motion for Final Approval and/or Motion for Fees, Litigation Expenses and Service Award may wish to object, for example, that the proposed Settlement is unfair, or that the amounts requested by Class Counsel or Plaintiff are too high or too low. **The deadline for sending written objections to the Administrator is _____.** Be sure to tell the Administrator what you object to, why you object and any facts that support your objection. Make sure you identify the Action as *Cortinas v. Roadex CY, Inc.*, Case No. 24STCV12792, and include your name, current address, telephone number and approximate dates of employment for Defendant and sign the objection. Section 9 of this Notice has the Administrator's contact information.

Alternatively, a Participating Class Member can object (or personally retain a lawyer to object at your own cost) by attending the Final Approval Hearing. You (or your attorney) should be ready to tell the Court what you object to, why you object, and any facts that support your objection. See Section 8 of this Notice (immediately below) for specifics regarding the Final Approval Hearing.

8. CAN I ATTEND THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING?

You can, but don't have to, attend the Final Approval Hearing on _____ at _____ (time) _____ in _____

Department 9 of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Spring Street Courthouse, located at 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, 90012. At the Hearing, the judge will decide whether to grant Final Approval of the Settlement and how much of the Gross Settlement will be paid to Class Counsel, Plaintiff and the Administrator. The Court will invite comment from objectors, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel before making a decision. You can attend (or hire a lawyer to attend) either personally or virtually. Check the Court's website for the most current information (<https://www.sdcourt.ca.gov/>).

It's possible the Court will reschedule the Final Approval Hearing. You should check the Administrator's website _____ beforehand or contact Class Counsel to verify the date and time of the Final Approval Hearing.

9. HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

The Agreement sets forth everything Defendant and Plaintiff have promised to do under the proposed Settlement. The easiest way to read the Agreement, the Judgment or any other Settlement documents is to go to (specify entity) website at (url) _____. You can also telephone or send an email to Class Counsel or the Administrator using the contact information listed below, or consult the Superior Court website by visiting the Court's online Register of Actions (<https://www.lacourt.ca.gov/pages/lp/access-a-case/tp/find-case-information/>) and entering the Los Angeles County Superior Court Case Number for the Action, Case No. 24STCV12792. You can also make an appointment to personally review court documents in the Clerk's Office at the Courthouse by calling (213) 310-7009.

DO NOT TELEPHONE THE SUPERIOR COURT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT.

Class Counsel:

Arrash T. Fattahi

arrash.fattahi@wilshirelawfirm.com

Arman A. Salehi

arman.salehi@wilshirelawfirm.com

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

660 S. Figueroa Street, Sky Lobby

Los Angeles, California 90017

Telephone: (213) 784-3830

Facsimile: (213) 381-9989

Settlement Administrator:

Name of Company: Apex Class Action Administration

Email Address:

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Fax Number:

10. WHAT IF I LOSE MY SETTLEMENT CHECK?

If you lose or misplace your settlement check before cashing it, the Administrator will replace it as long as you request a replacement before the void date on the face of the original check. If you do not cash your check by the deadline stated on the check itself, the money will be sent to the California State Controller's Unclaimed Property Division. Should you not cash your check in a timely fashion, you may find out more about how to recover your money by visiting https://www.sco.ca.gov/search_upd.html.

11. WHAT IF I CHANGE MY ADDRESS?

To receive your check, you should immediately notify the Administrator if you move or otherwise change your mailing address.

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

Theresa Chan

From: no-reply@formassembly.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 7, 2026 4:30 PM
To: Theresa Chan
Subject: Thank you for your Proposed Settlement Submission

01/07/2026 04:29:20 PM

Thank you for your submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

Item submitted: Proposed Settlement

On 01/07/2026 04:29:20 PM your Proposed Settlement was successfully processed for case number LWDA-CM-1035723-24

If you have questions or concerns regarding this submission or your case, please send an email to pagainfo@dir.ca.gov.

DIR PAGA Unit on behalf of
Labor and Workforce Development Agency

Website:

https://nam12.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Flabor.ca.gov%2FPrivate_Attorneys_General_Act.htm&data=05%7C02%7Ctheresa.chan%40wilshirelawfirm.com%7Cbab4419c9118422ba04c08de4e4d00ec%7C9ada260a4f194da187b814d372333753%7C1%7C0%7C639034289803483316%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiwlLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMilslkFOljoitWFrpbGlzIdUljoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=Vd%2FFbY3MKyMCWZaXraSfeKqGN7pepw7BAftkieET8qQ%3D&reserved=0

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4



Quotation Request:
Arman A. Salehi
Wilshire Law Firm, PLC
arman.salehi@wilshirelawfirm.com
800.926.9799

Case Name: Cortinas v. Roadex
Date: Monday, October 27, 2025
RFP Number: 15180015

Prepared By:
Sean Hartranft
Apex Class Action LLC
Sean@apexclassaction.com
949.878.3676

Settlement Specifications	
Estimated Class Size:	150
Certified Language Translation:	Yes
Static Settlement Website	Yes
Percentage of Undeliverable Mail	20%

Professional Services	Fee Calculation	Rate(s)	Quantity	Estimated Cost
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Data Analytics and Standardization				
Import and Standardize Data*	Per Hour	\$125.00	1	\$125.00
Data Analyst	Per Hour	\$150.00	2	\$300.00
*Data provided must be in a workable format. Apex can standardize provided data at an additional cost of \$150/hr.				
			Sub Total:	\$425.00

Mailing of Class Notice				
Form Set Up	Per Hour	\$120.00	1	\$120.00
Print & Mail Class Notice	Per Piece	\$1.50	150	\$225.00
USPS First Class Postage	Per Piece	\$0.78	150	\$117.00
Remail Undeliverable Mail (Skip-Trace)	Per Piece	\$2.50	30	\$75.00
Receive and Process Undeliverable Mail	Per Hour	\$75.00	1	\$75.00
Process Class Member Correspondence via mail, e-mail & fax	Per Piece	\$75.00	1	\$75.00
NCOA Address Update (USPS)	Static Rate	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
Certified Language Translation: Spanish	Static Rate	\$1,200.00	1	\$1,200.00
			Sub Total:	\$1,937.00

Project Management				
Project Management	Per Hour	\$150.00	2	\$300.00
Project Coordinator	Per Hour	\$90.00	2	\$180.00
Data Analyst and Reporting	Per Hour	\$140.00	1	\$140.00
			Sub Total:	\$620.00



Professional Services	Fee Calculation	Rate(s)	Quantity	Estimated Cost
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Toll-Free Contact Center, Website & Reporting				
Bilingual Toll-Free Contact Center	Static Rate	\$58.50	1	\$58.50
Settlement Website: Static Apex URL	Static Rate	\$500.00	1	\$500.00
Settlement Status Reports	Static Rate	\$750.00	1	Waived
Sub Total:				\$558.50

Distribution & Settlement Fund Management				
Settlement Calculations (Preliminary and Final)	Per Hour	\$120.00	2	\$240.00
Account Management and Reconciliation	Per Hour	\$140.00	2	\$280.00
Print & Mail Distribution Settlement Check (W-2/1099)	Per Piece	\$1.50	150	\$225.00
USPS First Class Postage	Per Piece	\$0.78	150	\$117.00
Remail Distribution to Updated Address (Skip Trace)	Per Piece	\$2.50	15	\$37.50
Individual Income Tax Preparation & Reporting	Per Hour	\$100.00	5	\$500.00
QSF Income Tax Reporting (per calendar year)	Per Year	\$1,225.00	1	\$1,225.00
Unclaimed Funds: State Controller's Unclaimed Property Fund	Static Rate	\$350.00	1	\$350.00
Sub Total:				\$2,974.50

Post Distribution Reconciliation				
Bank Account Reconciliation	Per Hour	\$135.00	1	\$135.00
Project Management Reconciliation	Per Hour	\$100.00	1	\$100.00
Declarations	Per Hour	\$120.00	2	\$240.00
Sub Total:				\$475.00

			WILL NOT EXCEED:	\$6,990.00
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Thank you for your business!



Terms & Conditions

The following Terms and Conditions govern the provision of all services to be provided by Apex Class Action and its affiliates ("Apex") to the Client. These terms and conditions are binding and shall apply to all services provided by Apex in relation to any related services or products.

1. **Services:** Apex commits to providing the Client with the administrative services detailed in the attached Proposal (the "Services").

2. **Payment Terms:** As compensation for the legal services to be provided, the Client agrees to pay Apex all fees detailed in the Proposal. The fees quoted in the Proposal (and any subsequent proposals for additional services) are estimates based on the information provided to Apex by the Client. Apex makes no representation that the estimated fees in the Proposal or any subsequent proposals for additional services shall equal the actual fees charged by Apex to the Client, which fees (including individual line items) may be greater or less than estimated. If additional services are requested on an hourly basis and are not specifically detailed in the Proposal, Apex will prepare estimates for such services subject to approval by the Client. In the performance of such additional services, Apex will charge standard hourly fees which shall apply.

3. **Incurred Expenses:** In relation to the provision of services outlined in this agreement, the Client agrees to reimburse Apex for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. Such expenses may include, but are not limited to, costs associated with postage, media production or publication, banking fees, brokerage fees, messenger and delivery service expenses, travel expenses, filing fees, office supplies, meals, staff overtime expenses, and other related costs and expenses. If not otherwise specified in writing, fees for print notice and certain expenses, such as media publication and postage, must be paid immediately upon invoicing and, in certain cases, at least ten (10) days prior to the date on which such expenses will be incurred.

4. **Invoicing:** Apex shall present invoices for its fees and expenses on a monthly basis, except as provided in Section 3. The Client agrees to pay each invoice within 30 days of receipt. In case of non-payment within 90 days of the billing date, an additional service charge of 1.5% per month may apply. Apex reserves the right to increase its prices, charges, and rates annually, subject to reasonable adjustments. If any price increases exceed 10%, Apex shall give thirty (30) days' notice to the Client. In the event of any unpaid invoices beyond 120 days of the due date, Apex reserves the right to withhold services and reports until payment is received, subject to notice to the Client. It is important to note that Apex's failure to provide services and reports in such instances shall not constitute a default under this agreement.

5. **Case Duration:** The duration of these Terms and Conditions, except for the data storage obligations, shall be in effect until 30 days following the completion of the Services as described in the Proposal. The parties may extend these Terms and Conditions in writing for a mutually agreed-upon period beyond this initial 30-day period.

6. **Termination of Services:** Either party may terminate the Services by providing thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. Alternatively, termination may occur immediately upon written notice for Cause, as defined below. Cause means (i) Apex's gross negligence or willful misconduct that causes serious and material harm to the Client; (ii) the Client's failure to pay Apex invoices for more than one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of the invoice; or (iii) the accrual of invoices or unpaid services where Apex reasonably believes it will not be paid. Termination of the Services shall not relieve the Client of its obligation to pay Apex for services rendered prior to the termination.

7. **Independent Contractor:** As an independent contractor, Apex will provide services under the terms of this agreement. It is agreed that neither Apex nor any of its employees will be considered an employee of the Client. Consequently, Apex and its employees will not be eligible for any benefits provided by the Client to its employees. The Client will not make any tax deductions from the payments due to Apex for state or federal tax purposes. Apex will be solely responsible for paying all taxes and other payments due on payments received from the Client under this agreement.

8. **Apex warrants that the Services outlined in the Proposal will be performed in accordance with the standards generally adhered to by professionals providing similar services. It is acknowledged that the Services may entail the likelihood of some human and machine errors, omissions, delays, and losses that may result in damage. However, Apex shall not be held liable for such errors, omissions, delays, or losses unless they are caused by its gross negligence or willful misconduct. In the event of any breach of this warranty by Apex, the Client's sole remedy will be limited to Apex's rerunning, at its expense, any inaccurate output provided that such inaccuracies occurred solely as a result of Apex's gross negligence or willful misconduct under this agreement.**

9. **Limitation of Liability:** The Client acknowledges that Apex shall not be held liable for any consequential, special, or incidental damages incurred by the Client in relation to the performance of Services, whether the claim is based on breach of warranty, contract, tort (including negligence), strict liability, or any other grounds. Under no circumstances shall Apex's liability to the Client, for any Losses (including court costs and reasonable attorney's fees), arising out of or in connection with these Terms and Conditions, exceed the total amount charged or chargeable to the Client for the specific service(s) that caused the Losses.

10. **Indemnification:** The Client agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Apex from any losses, suits, actions, judgments, fines, costs, liabilities, or claims arising from any action or proceeding relating to the Services provided by Apex, regardless of whether or not it results in liability (collectively referred to as "Indemnified Claims"). However, this indemnification provision shall not apply to the extent that such Indemnified Claims are caused by Apex's willful misconduct, gross negligence, or breach of these Terms and Conditions. This provision shall survive termination of the Services.

11. **Confidentiality:** Apex will uphold strict confidentiality between Apex and the Client and applies to all non-public records, documents, systems, procedures, processes, software, and other information received by either party in connection with the performance of services under these terms. Both Apex and the Client agree to keep confidential all such non-public information, including any material marked or identified as confidential or proprietary. Any such confidential information shall not be disclosed, provided, disseminated, or otherwise made available to any third party, except as required to fulfill the parties' obligations under these terms. The parties acknowledge that in the event of any request to disclose any confidential information in connection with a legal or administrative proceeding, or otherwise to comply with a legal requirement, prompt notice of such request must be given to the other party to enable that party to seek an appropriate protective order or other remedy or to waive compliance with the relevant provisions of these terms. If the Client seeks a protective order or another remedy, Apex, at the Client's expense, will cooperate with and assist the Client in such efforts. If the Client fails to obtain a protective order or waives compliance with the relevant provisions of these terms, Apex will disclose only that portion of the confidential information that it determines it is required to disclose. This confidentiality provision shall survive termination of the services provided. Both parties acknowledge and agree that any breach of this these terms may cause irreparable harm to the non-breaching party and that injunctive relief may be necessary to prevent any actual or threatened breach. The terms set forth between the parties supersede all prior negotiations, understandings, and agreements between the parties concerning confidentiality. These terms may only be amended in writing and signed by both parties.

12. **Ownership of the programs, system data, and materials provided by Apex to the Client during the course of providing services herein shall solely belong to Apex. It is acknowledged that fees and expenses paid by the Client do not confer any rights in such property. It is also understood that the said property is made available to the Client solely for the purpose of using it during and in connection with the services provided by Apex.**

13. **Apex may derive financial benefits from financial institutions in connection with the deposit and investment of funds with such institutions, including without limitation, discounts on eligible banking services and fees, and loans at favorable rates.**

14. **COMPLETE AGREEMENT.** These Terms and Conditions, along with the attached Proposal, represent the complete agreement and understanding between the parties and override any prior agreements (whether written or oral) between Apex and the Client regarding the subject matter. Any modification to these Terms and Conditions may only be made in writing and must be signed by both Apex and the Client. The headings in this document are included for convenience only and do not alter or restrict any provisions in these Terms and Conditions. They may not be used in the interpretation of these Terms and Conditions.

15. **This provision outlines the requirements for providing notice or other communication under this agreement. All such communications must be in writing and can be delivered either by personal delivery or through U.S. Mail with prepaid postage or overnight courier. Once delivered personally or sent through the mail, the notice will be considered given after five (5) days from the deposit date in the U.S. Mail. Alternatively, if sent through an overnight courier, the notice will be considered given one business day after delivery to the such courier. It's important to note that the notice must be provided to a responsible officer or principal of the Client or Apex, depending on the case.**

16. **Force Majeure:** In the event of any failure or delay in performance due to circumstances beyond Apex's control, including but not limited to strikes, lockouts, fires, floods, acts of God or public enemy, riots, civil disorders, insurrections, war or war conditions, or interference by civil or military authorities, Apex shall not be held liable for any resulting loss or damage. The time for performance under this agreement shall be extended for a period equal to the duration of the disabling cause and a reasonable time thereafter. This provision shall constitute a force majeure clause and shall be construed accordingly.

17. **The applicable state and federal laws shall govern the interpretation and enforcement of these Terms and Conditions. No choice of law or conflict of laws provisions shall affect this governing law provision.**

18. **Severability:** This applies to all clauses and covenants contained within these Terms and Conditions. In the event that any clause or covenant is deemed invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permissible by law. The validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall in no way be affected or impaired by the invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability of any provision deemed so.

19. **Nonwaiver:** This applies to these Terms and Conditions. This means that any failure by one party to enforce a provision of these terms on one or more occasions shall not be construed as a waiver of that provision. In other words, any failure to enforce a provision does not give up the right to enforce it in the future. All provisions of these Terms and Conditions remain in full force and effect, regardless of any prior failure to enforce them.

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5



ELM Solutions

2022 Real Rate Report[®]

The industry's leading
analysis of law firm rates,
trends, and practices

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Report Use Considerations

2022 Real Rate Report

- Examines law firm rates over time
- Identifies rates by location, experience, firm size, areas of expertise, industry, and timekeeper role (i.e., partner, associate, and paralegal)
- Itemizes variables that drive rates up or down

All the analyses included in the report derive from the actual rates charged by law firm professionals as recorded on invoices submitted and approved for payment.

Examining real, approved rate information, along with the ranges of those rates and their changes over time, highlights the role these variables play in driving aggregate legal cost and income. The analyses can energize questions for both corporate clients and law firm principals.

Clients might ask whether they are paying the right amount for different types of legal services, while law firm principals might ask whether they are charging the right amount for legal services and whether to modify their pricing approach.

Some key factors¹ that drive rates²:

Attorney location - Lawyers in urban and major metropolitan areas tend to charge more when compared with lawyers in rural areas or small towns.

Litigation complexity - The cost of representation will be higher if the case is particularly complex or time-consuming; for example, if there are a large number of documents to review, many witnesses to depose, and numerous procedural steps, the case is likely to cost more (regardless of other factors like the lawyer's level of experience).

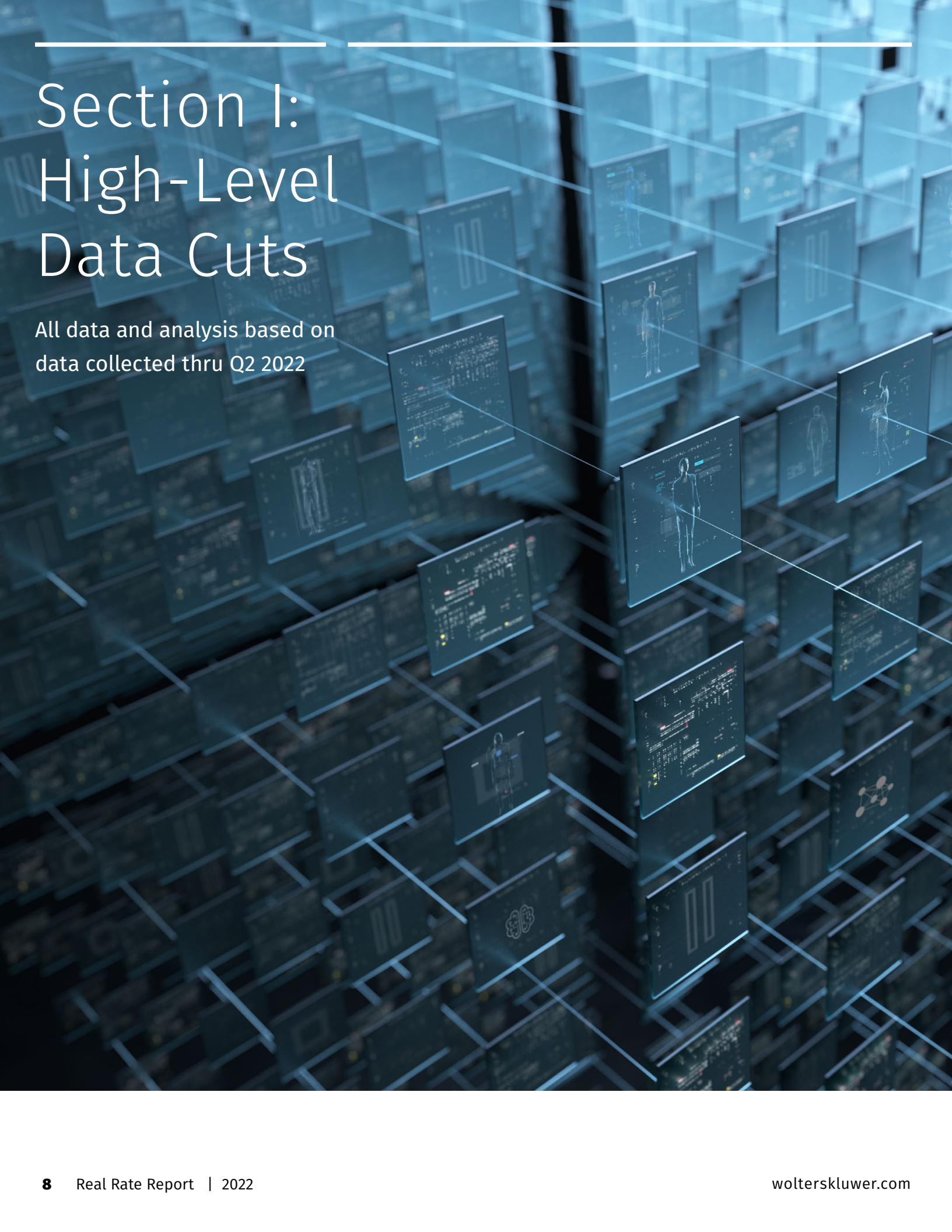
Years of experience and reputation - A more experienced, higher-profile lawyer is often going to charge more, but absorbing this higher cost at the outset may make more sense than hiring a less expensive lawyer who will likely take time and billable hours to come up to speed on unfamiliar legal and procedural issues.

Overhead - The costs associated with the firm's support network (paralegals, clerks, and assistants), document preparation, consultants, research, and other expenses.

Firm size - The rates can increase if the firm is large and has various timekeeper roles at the firm. For example, the cost to work with an associate or partner at a larger firm will be higher compared to a firm that has one to two associates and a paralegal.

¹ David Goguen, J.D., University of San Francisco School of Law (2020) Guide to Legal Services Billing Retrieved from: <https://www.lawyers.com/legal-info/research/guide-to-legal-services-billing-rates.html>

² Source: 2018 RRR. Factor order validated in multiple analyses since 2010



Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

All data and analysis based on
data collected thru Q2 2022

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Jackson MS	Litigation	Associate	56	\$55	\$225	\$250	\$178	\$203	\$175
	Non-Litigation	Partner	24	\$315	\$420	\$485	\$418	\$394	\$375
		Associate	25	\$55	\$126	\$255	\$155	\$125	\$259
Kansas City MO	Litigation	Partner	74	\$413	\$450	\$556	\$472	\$450	\$450
		Associate	50	\$252	\$329	\$385	\$319	\$316	\$305
	Non-Litigation	Partner	101	\$411	\$487	\$615	\$519	\$487	\$464
		Associate	73	\$250	\$320	\$385	\$322	\$312	\$285
Las Vegas NV	Non-Litigation	Partner	20	\$350	\$425	\$525	\$440	\$422	\$432
		Associate	11	\$238	\$267	\$368	\$301	\$297	\$282
Little Rock AR	Non-Litigation	Partner	11	\$215	\$215	\$308	\$264	\$256	\$298
Los Angeles CA	Litigation	Partner	322	\$516	\$725	\$1,045	\$799	\$739	\$702
		Associate	408	\$400	\$615	\$855	\$642	\$606	\$564
	Non-Litigation	Partner	521	\$596	\$868	\$1,201	\$903	\$902	\$858
		Associate	667	\$441	\$603	\$845	\$653	\$712	\$648

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Minneapolis MN	Non-Litigation	Associate	83	\$340	\$421	\$528	\$425	\$408	\$384
Nashville TN	Litigation	Partner	24	\$275	\$320	\$456	\$363	\$378	\$403
	Non-Litigation	Partner	78	\$412	\$484	\$576	\$505	\$481	\$470
		Associate	59	\$270	\$330	\$384	\$340	\$315	\$285
New Orleans LA	Litigation	Partner	47	\$290	\$332	\$412	\$343	\$330	\$340
		Associate	42	\$231	\$243	\$340	\$278	\$290	\$275
	Non-Litigation	Partner	32	\$295	\$347	\$405	\$419	\$380	\$391
		Associate	21	\$244	\$250	\$278	\$273	\$303	\$258
New York NY	Litigation	Partner	614	\$475	\$675	\$1,088	\$808	\$784	\$746
		Associate	631	\$323	\$460	\$729	\$545	\$527	\$509
	Non-Litigation	Partner	1,376	\$765	\$1,235	\$1,638	\$1,189	\$1,139	\$1,090
		Associate	1,809	\$550	\$776	\$1,050	\$796	\$766	\$716
Oklahoma City OK	Non-Litigation	Partner	14	\$235	\$338	\$393	\$337	\$319	\$311
Omaha NE	Litigation	Partner	12	\$293	\$339	\$353	\$329	\$338	\$341

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Rochester NY	Non-Litigation	Partner	12	\$270	\$360	\$488	\$386	\$341	\$446
		Associate	13	\$220	\$310	\$375	\$314	\$278	\$287
Sacramento CA	Non-Litigation	Partner	11	\$381	\$437	\$682	\$534	\$559	\$516
Salt Lake City UT	Litigation	Partner	14	\$246	\$353	\$468	\$363	\$333	\$379
	Non-Litigation	Partner	42	\$297	\$371	\$447	\$391	\$363	\$353
		Associate	22	\$220	\$240	\$270	\$248	\$247	\$228
San Diego CA	Litigation	Associate	23	\$151	\$225	\$300	\$255	\$258	\$264
	Non-Litigation	Partner	89	\$332	\$540	\$1,066	\$699	\$667	\$649
		Associate	71	\$250	\$325	\$424	\$373	\$378	\$351
San Francisco CA	Litigation	Partner	143	\$423	\$675	\$995	\$742	\$711	\$691
		Associate	98	\$325	\$430	\$731	\$525	\$517	\$470
	Non-Litigation	Partner	221	\$475	\$750	\$950	\$758	\$746	\$741
		Associate	151	\$338	\$486	\$702	\$545	\$563	\$507
San Jose CA	Litigation	Partner	33	\$654	\$921	\$1,133	\$916	\$907	\$864

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Matter Type

2022 - Real Rates for Associate and Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Matter Type	Role	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
San Jose CA	Litigation	Associate	22	\$461	\$580	\$745	\$608	\$593	\$498
	Non-Litigation	Partner	50	\$660	\$864	\$1,303	\$969	\$985	\$887
		Associate	46	\$380	\$460	\$775	\$616	\$639	\$567
Seattle WA	Litigation	Partner	76	\$497	\$655	\$760	\$635	\$567	\$510
		Associate	61	\$394	\$468	\$530	\$447	\$453	\$395
	Non-Litigation	Partner	148	\$410	\$526	\$760	\$571	\$547	\$547
		Associate	113	\$310	\$395	\$502	\$422	\$401	\$377
St. Louis MO	Litigation	Partner	46	\$260	\$350	\$435	\$376	\$373	\$388
		Associate	17	\$197	\$225	\$250	\$228	\$237	\$232
	Non-Litigation	Partner	57	\$352	\$419	\$540	\$451	\$446	\$473
Tampa FL	Litigation	Partner	31	\$369	\$508	\$595	\$490	\$467	\$452
		Associate	15	\$269	\$298	\$368	\$316	\$302	\$306
Trenton NJ	Non-Litigation	Partner	21	\$408	\$600	\$700	\$569	\$620	\$581
		Associate	12	\$480	\$495	\$500	\$448	\$376	\$387

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Years of Experience

2022 - Real Rates for Associate

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Years of Experience	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Kansas City MO	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	15	\$270	\$325	\$360	\$318	\$295	\$283
	7 or More Years	28	\$292	\$334	\$391	\$333	\$312	\$302
Los Angeles CA	Fewer Than 3 Years	63	\$429	\$595	\$654	\$556	\$524	\$488
	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	144	\$486	\$688	\$838	\$662	\$626	\$530
	7 or More Years	171	\$351	\$550	\$840	\$600	\$634	\$586
Miami FL	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	19	\$300	\$360	\$457	\$380	\$331	\$313
	7 or More Years	36	\$295	\$450	\$595	\$460	\$433	\$385
Minneapolis MN	Fewer Than 3 Years	11	\$374	\$405	\$446	\$408		\$230
	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	27	\$340	\$451	\$510	\$421	\$358	\$356
	7 or More Years	27	\$423	\$468	\$585	\$478	\$438	\$392
Nashville TN	7 or More Years	12	\$219	\$245	\$345	\$282	\$266	\$262
New Orleans LA	3 to Fewer Than 7 Years	12	\$232	\$243	\$265	\$261	\$242	\$245
	7 or More Years	18	\$243	\$312	\$343	\$306	\$318	\$294
New York NY	Fewer Than 3 Years	142	\$443	\$622	\$775	\$629	\$600	\$652

Section I: High-Level Data Cuts

Cities

By Years of Experience

2022 - Real Rates for Partner

Trend Analysis - Mean

City	Years of Experience	n	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	2022	2021	2020
Kansas City MO	Fewer Than 21 Years	46	\$400	\$450	\$537	\$473	\$411	\$397
	21 or More Years	68	\$440	\$553	\$658	\$539	\$497	\$491
Las Vegas NV	Fewer Than 21 Years	12	\$284	\$381	\$495	\$389	\$349	\$343
	21 or More Years	13	\$350	\$425	\$515	\$468	\$456	\$472
Los Angeles CA	Fewer Than 21 Years	183	\$533	\$801	\$1,075	\$804	\$797	\$682
	21 or More Years	333	\$550	\$765	\$1,133	\$863	\$842	\$808
Memphis TN	Fewer Than 21 Years	14	\$288	\$331	\$380	\$345	\$317	\$328
	21 or More Years	15	\$355	\$415	\$425	\$394	\$382	\$375
Miami FL	Fewer Than 21 Years	57	\$370	\$450	\$598	\$490	\$498	\$443
	21 or More Years	104	\$388	\$581	\$749	\$584	\$580	\$536
Milwaukee WI	21 or More Years	16	\$302	\$454	\$613	\$589	\$515	\$530
Minneapolis MN	Fewer Than 21 Years	36	\$470	\$530	\$607	\$532	\$486	\$499
	21 or More Years	84	\$507	\$675	\$796	\$656	\$620	\$589
Nashville TN	Fewer Than 21 Years	28	\$375	\$405	\$535	\$449	\$405	\$397

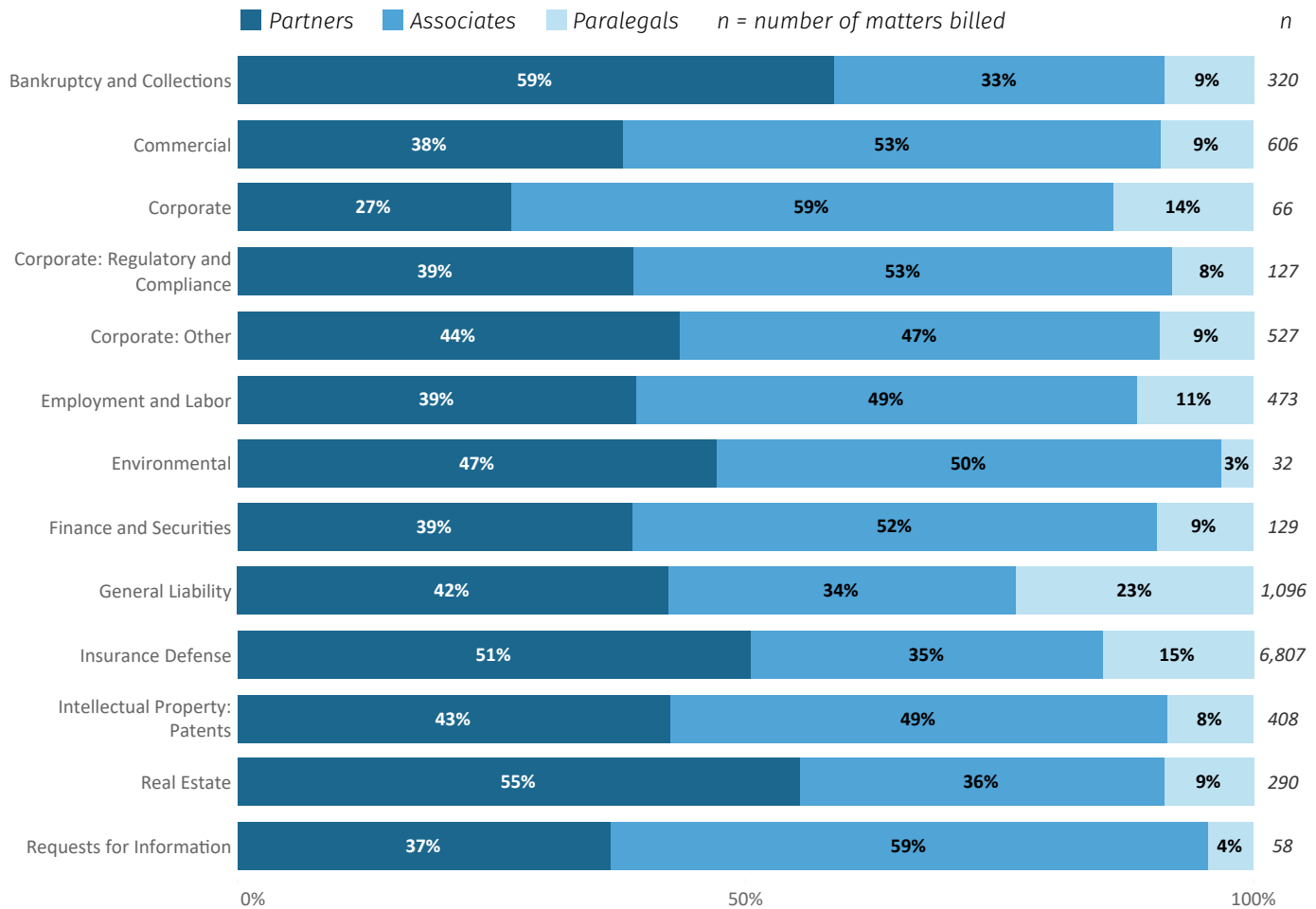
Section VI: Matter Staffing Analysis

All data and analysis based on
data collected thru Q2 2022

Section VI: Matter Staffing Analysis

Long Litigation Matters, More Than 100 Total Hours Billed

2019 to 2022 -- Percentage of Hours Billed per Matter



Section VII: Data Methodology

All data and analysis based on
data collected thru Q2 2022

Appendix: Data Methodology

Invoice Information

Data in Wolters Kluwer ELM Solutions' reference database and the 2022 Real Rate Report were taken from invoice line-item entries contained in invoices received and approved by participating companies.

Invoice data were received in the Legal Electronic Data Exchange Standard (LEDES) format (LEDES.org). The following information was extracted from those invoices and their line items:

- Law firm (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Timekeeper ID (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Matter ID (which exists as a random number in the ELM Solutions reference database)
- Timekeeper's position (role) within the law firm (partner, associate, paralegal, etc.)
- Uniform Task-Based Management System Code Set, Task Codes, and Activity Codes (UTBMS.com)
- Date of service
- Hours billed
- Hourly rate billed
- Fees billed

Non-Invoice Information

To capture practice area details, the matter ID within each invoice was associated with matter profiles containing areas of work in the systems of each company. The areas of work were then systematically categorized into legal practice areas. Normalization of practice areas was done based on company mappings to system-level practice areas available in the ELM Solutions system and by naming convention.

The majority of analyses included in this report have been mapped to one of 11 practice areas, further divided into sub-areas and litigation/non-litigation (for more information on practice areas and sub-areas, please refer to pages 232-234).

To capture location and jurisdiction details, law firms and timekeepers were systematically mapped to the existing profiles within ELM Solutions systems, as well as with publicly available data sources for further validation and normalization. Where city location information is provided, it includes any address within that city's defined Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The CBSAs are urban centers with populations of 10,000 or more and include all adjacent counties that are economically integrated with that urban center.

Where the analyses focus on partners, associates, and paralegals, the underlying data occasionally included some sub-roles, such as "senior partner" or "junior associate." In such instances, those timekeeper sub-roles were placed within the broader partner, associate, and paralegal segments.

Demographics regarding law firm size, location, and lawyer years of experience were augmented by incorporating publicly available information.

Appendix: Data Methodology

A Note on US Cities

Principal City	CBSA Name
Hartford, CT	Hartford-East Hartford-Middletown, CT
Honolulu, HI	Urban Honolulu HI
Houston, TX	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX
Indianapolis, IN	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN
Jackson, MS	Jackson, MS
Jacksonville, FL	Jacksonville, FL
Kansas City, MO	Kansas City, MO-KS
Lafayette, LA	Lafayette, LA
Las Vegas, NV	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV
Lexington, KY	Lexington-Fayette, KY
Little Rock, AR	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR
Los Angeles, CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Louisville, KY	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN
Madison, WI	Madison, WI
Memphis, TN	Memphis-Forrest City, TN-MS-AR
Miami, FL	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL
Milwaukee, WI	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI
Minneapolis, MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI
Nashville, TN	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN
New Haven, CT	New Haven-Milford, CT
New Orleans, LA	New Orleans-Metairie, LA
New York, NY	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA
Oklahoma City, OK	Oklahoma City, OK
Omaha, NE	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA
Orlando, FL	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL
Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD
Phoenix, AZ	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ
Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh, PA
Portland, ME	Portland-South Portland, ME
Portland, OR	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA
Providence, RI	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA
Raleigh, NC	Raleigh-Cary, NC
Reno, NV	Reno-Carson City-Fernley, NV

Appendix: Data Methodology

Bankruptcy and Collections

Chapter 11
Collections

General/Other
Workouts and Restructuring

Commercial (Commercial Transactions and Agreements)

Contract Breach or Dispute
General, Drafting, and Review
General/Other

Corporate¹

Antitrust and Competition
Corporate Development
General/Other
Governance
Information and Technology
Mergers, Acquisitions, and Divestitures

Partnerships and Joint Ventures
Regulatory and Compliance
Tax
Treasury
White Collar/Fraud/Abuse

Employment and Labor

ADA
Agreements
Compensation and Benefits
Discrimination, Retaliation, and Harassment/EEO
Employee Dishonesty/Misconduct
ERISA

General/Other
Immigration
Union Relations and Negotiations/NLRB
Wages, Tips, and Overtime
Wrongful Termination

Environmental

General/Other
Health and Safety

Superfund
Waste/Remediation

Finance and Securities

Commercial Loans and Financing
Debt/Equity Offerings
Fiduciary Services
General/Other

Investments and Other Financial Instruments
Loans and Financing
SEC Filings and Financial Reporting
Securities and Banking Regulations

General Liability

Asbestos/Mesothelioma
Auto and Transportation
Consumer Related Claims
Crime, Dishonesty and Fraud
General/Other

Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Premises
Product and Product Liability
Property Damage
Toxic Tort

¹ All references to “Corporate: General/Other” in the Real Rate Report are the aggregation of all Corporate sub-areas excluding the Mergers, Acquisitions, and Divestitures sub-area and the Regulatory and Compliance sub-area.

EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 6

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Business & Practice

Big Law Rates Topping \$2,000 Leave Value ‘In Eye of Beholder’

By Roy Strom

Column

June 9, 2022, 2:30 AM

Welcome back to the Big Law Business column on the changing legal marketplace written by me, Roy Strom. Today, we look at a new threshold for lawyers' billing rates and why it's so difficult to put a price on high-powered attorneys. Sign up to receive this column in your inbox on Thursday mornings. Programming note: Big Law Business will be off next week.

Some of the nation's top law firms are charging more than \$2,000 an hour, setting a new pinnacle after a two-year burst in demand.

Partners at Hogan Lovells and Latham & Watkins have crossed the threshold, according to court documents in bankruptcy cases filed within the past year.

Other firms came close to the mark, billing more than \$1,900, according to the documents. They include Kirkland & Ellis, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, Boies Schiller Flexner, and Sidley Austin.

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett litigator Bryce Friedman, who helps big-name clients out of jams, especially when they're accused of fraud, charges \$1,965 every 60 minutes, according to a court document.

In need of a former acting US Solicitor General? Hogan Lovells partner Neal Katyal bills time at \$2,465 an hour. Want to hire famous litigator David Boies? That'll cost \$1,950 an hour (at least). Reuters was first to report their fees.

Eye-watering rates are nothing new for Big Law firms, which typically ask clients to pay higher prices at least once a year, regardless of broader market conditions.

"Value is in the eye of the beholder," said John O'Connor, a San Francisco-based expert on legal fees. "The perceived value of a good lawyer can reach into the multi-billions of dollars."

Kirkland & Ellis declined to comment on its billing rates. None of the other firms responded to requests to comment.

Charge It Up

Big Law firms are crossing the \$2,000-an-hour threshold after two years of surging rates driven by an increase in demand for lawyers.

Firm	Highest Billing Rate
Hogan Lovells	\$2,465
Latham & Watkins	\$2,075
Kirkland & Ellis	\$1,995
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett	\$1,965
Boies Schiller Flexner	\$1,950
Sidley Austin	\$1,900

Source: Court documents

Bloomberg Law

Law firms have been more successful raising rates than most other businesses over the past 15 years.

Law firm rates rose by roughly 40 percent from 2007 to 2020, or just short of 3 percent per year, Thomson Reuters Peer Monitor data show. US inflation rose by about 28% during that time.

The 100 largest law firms in the past two years achieved their largest rate increases in more than a decade, Peer Monitor says. The rates surged more than 6% in 2020 and grew another 5.6% through November of last year. Neither level had been breached since 2008.

The price hikes occurred during a once-in-a-decade surge in demand for law services, which propelled profits at firms to new levels. Fourteen law firms reported average profits per equity partner in 2021 over \$5 million, according to data from The American Lawyer. That was up from six the previous year.

The highest-performing firms, where lawyers charge the highest prices, have outperformed their smaller peers. Firms with leading practices in markets such as mergers and acquisitions, capital markets, and real estate were forced to turn away work at some points during the pandemic-fueled surge.

Firms receive relatively tepid pushback from their giant corporate clients, especially when advising on bet-the-company litigation or billion-dollar deals.

The portion of bills law firms collected—a sign of how willingly clients pay full-freight—rose during the previous two years after drifting lower following the Great Financial Crisis. Collection rates last year breached 90% for the first time since 2009, Peer Monitor data show.

Professional rules prohibit lawyers from charging “unconscionable” or “unreasonable” rates. But that doesn’t preclude clients from paying any price they perceive as valuable, said Jacqueline Vinaccia, a San Diego-based lawyer who testifies on lawyer fee disputes.

Lawyers’ fees are usually only contested when they will be paid by a third party.

That happened recently with Hogan Lovells’ Katyal, whose nearly \$2,500 an hour fee was contested in May by a US trustee overseeing a bankruptcy case involving a Johnson & Johnson unit facing claims its talc-based powders caused cancer.

The trustee, who protects the financial interests of bankruptcy estates, argued Katyal’s fee was more than \$1,000 an hour higher than rates charged by lawyers in the same case at Jones Day and Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom.

A hearing on the trustee’s objection is scheduled for next week. Hogan Lovells did not respond to a request for comment on the objection.

Vinaccia said the firm’s options will be to reduce its fee, withdraw from the case, or argue the levy is reasonable, most likely based on Katyal’s extensive experience arguing appeals.

Still, the hourly rate shows just how valuable the most prestigious lawyers’ time can be—even compared to their highly compensated competitors.

“If the argument is that Jones Day and Skadden Arps are less expensive, then you’re already talking about the cream of the crop, the top-of-the-barrel law firms,” Vinaccia said. “I can’t imagine a case in which I might argue those two firms are more reasonable than the rates I’m dealing with.”

Worth Your Time

On Cravath: Cravath Swaine & Moore is heading to Washington, opening its first new office since 1973 by hiring former heads of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Meghan Tribe reports the move comes as Big Law firms are looking to add federal government expertise as clients face more regulatory scrutiny.

On Big Law Promotions: It’s rare that associates get promotions to partner in June, but Camille Vasquez is now a Brown Rudnick partner after she shot to fame representing Johnny Depp in his defamation trial against ex-wife Amber Heard.

On Working From Home: I spoke this week with Quinn Emanuel’s John Quinn about why he thinks law firm life is never going back to the office-first culture that was upset by the pandemic. Listen to the podcast [here](#).



That's it for this week! Thanks for reading and please send me your thoughts, critiques, and tips.

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Documents

[Trustee's Objection](#)

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