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on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated,
and on behalf of the general public

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

TERRY BOYD, on behalf of himself, all
others similarly situated, and on behalf of
the general public,

Plaintiffs,

v.

COGENT INFOTECH
CORPORATION; and DOES 1-100,

Defendants.

Case No. CIVSB2409307

**DECLARATION OF DAVID MARA, ESQ.
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF
CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT,
CONDITIONAL CERTIFICATION,
APPROVAL OF CLASS NOTICE,
SETTING OF FINAL APPROVAL
HEARING DATE**

Date: November 6, 2025

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Judge: Hon. Joseph T. Ortiz

Dept.: S17

1 I, DAVID MARA, declare as follows:

- 2 1. I am President of Mara Law Firm, PC, and counsel of record for the Plaintiff and the putative
3 class in this matter. I am duly admitted to practice before all the courts of the state of
4 California. The following facts are within my personal knowledge and, if called to testify, I
5 could and would competently testify thereto.
- 6 2. I graduated from California Western School of Law and was admitted to practice law in
7 California in May 2004.
- 8 3. I extensively handle employment cases which involve violations of the California Labor Code
9 and Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, such as wage and hour class actions and
10 cases alleging violations of the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"). I have
11 litigated over three hundred and fifty (350) class action and PAGA lawsuits over the course of
12 approximately 20 years.
- 13 4. I was co-class counsel in *Hohnbaum v. Brinker Restaurant Corp.* (San Diego County
14 Superior Court, Case No. GIC834348) which was the underlying case in the California
15 Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012)
16 53 Cal.4th 1004, in which the California Supreme Court delineated the scope of employer
17 obligations to provide, and employee rights to receive, meal and rest periods under California
18 law.
- 19 5. I am frequently called upon to author Amicus Curiae briefs on behalf of Consumer Attorneys
20 of California ("CAOC"). For example, I authored the Amicus Curiae briefs on behalf of
21 CAOC in *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, (The California
22 Supreme Court ruling that, like meal periods, employers must relieve employees of all duty
23 and relinquish all control to satisfactorily discharge its obligation to authorize and permit rest
24 periods.); *Frlekin v. Apple, Inc.* (2020) 8 Cal.5th 1038 (The California Supreme Court ruling
25 that the time spent on the employer's premises waiting for, and undergoing, required exit
26 searches of packages, bags, or personal technology devices voluntarily brought to work is
27 compensable hours worked within the meaning of the Wage Orders.); *Oliver v. Superior*
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1 Court (2021) California Court of Appeal Case No. H049185 (A brief asking the California
2 Court of Appeal for the Sixth Appellate District to determine whether mandatory drive time
3 of personal vehicles should be considered hours worked within the meaning of the Wage
4 Orders' suffered or permitted test.). *Davidson v. O'Reilly Auto Enterprises, LLC* (9th Cir.,
5 2020; Docket No. 18-56188)(a brief seeking Review *En Banc* of an order denying class
6 certification in a wage and hour matter).

7 6. I am also a member of CAOC's Amicus Committee that determines the cases in which the
8 organization will agree to provide amicus support.

9 7. I have also lectured as a panelist for California Employment Lawyers Association regarding
10 a host of wage and hour issues.

11 8. My firm has been named as class counsel in a number of wage and hour class actions in
12 which the Court granted the plaintiff's motion for class certification. For example, my firm
13 has been named class counsel in: *Mario Norona v. B&G Delivery System, Inc.* (Sacramento
14 County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2015-00186826-CU-OE-GDS); *Jerald Schroeder v.*
15 *YRC, Inc.; et al.* (Central District of California, Case No. 12-cv-01374-TJH); *John Martin v.*
16 *Sysco Corporation, et al.* (Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:16-cv-00990-DAD-
17 SAB); *William Smith v. Werner Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a C.L. Werner, Inc.* (District of
18 Nebraska, Case No. 8:15-cv-287); *Thomas Perez v. City of San Diego* (San Diego County
19 Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00016621-CU-OE-CTL); *Eric Mendez v. M&N*
20 *Consulting, Inc. dba A-Line Messenger Service* (San Bernardino County Superior Court,
21 Case No. CIVDS1923624); *Denson Sales v. Professional Auto Transport, Inc. et al.* (San
22 Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS2010153); *Sonny Williams v. Hansen*
23 *and Adkins Auto Transport, Inc.; et al.* (San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No.
24 CIVDS2020832); *Bobby Williams v. Mohsen Transport, Inc.* (San Diego County Superior
25 Court, Case No. 37-2019-00063361-CU-OE-CTL); *Ashton Harden v. Mushiana Transport*
26 *Inc.* (Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-00301950-CU-OE-GDS); *Paul*
27 *Garcia, et al. v. Haralambos Beverage Co.* (Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No.
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BC660723); and *Ribaldo Olvera, et al. v. American Corporate Security, Inc.* (Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 21STCV16417).

9. I have also been named as class counsel in numerous cases during the settlement process. Here is a non-exhaustive list of cases where I have been named as class counsel in cases during the settlement process: *Kenneth Cox v. 3PL Worx, et al.* (Yolo County Superior Court, Case No. CV-18-100); *Brian Davidson v. A&B Trucking Services, Inc.* (Kern County Superior Court Case No. BCV-16-102985); *Alex Vega, et al. v. Advance Beverage Co., Inc.* (Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-16-100848); *Jaime Ruiz v. Altura Centers for Health* (Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-19-101577); *George Zamudio v. AmeriPride Service, Inc.* (Alameda County Superior Court, Case No. RG1809666); *Richard Hendricks v. Antonini Freight Express, Inc.* (San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-UOE-2016-6999); *Alton Davis v. Apria Healthcare Group, Inc.* (San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37-2014-00004724-CU-OE-CTL); *Alan Atchison v. Ashley Furniture Industries, Inc., et al.* (Central District of California, Case No. 17-cv-00528-JAK-SP); *Bernard Payton v. Atech Logistics, Inc.* (Sonoma County Superior Court, Case No. SCV 258595); *Ramon Jenkins v. Compass Group USA, Inc., et al.* (Yolo County Superior Court, Case No. CVCV-18-747); *Timothy Spikes, et al. v. Bear Trucking, Inc., et al.* (San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1715151); *Joshua Turpen v. Benjamin's Transfer Inc.* (Solano County Superior Court, Case No. FCS048845); *Cesar Mendoza v. Bi-Rite Food Service, Inc.* (San Mateo County Superior Court, Case No. 17CIV02044); *Terrance Bailey v. Blue Apron, LLC; et al.* (Northern District of California, Case No. 18-cv-07000-VC); *Jeffrey Weast v. California Aseptic Beverages, LLC* (San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1825256); *Michael Valentich v. Hub Construction Specialties, Inc.* (San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. JCCPDS4893); *Jose De Jesus Ortega Velazquez v. Hunter Landscape, Inc.; et al.* (San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVDS1928062); *Adrian Diaz v. Keystone Automotive Operations, Inc.* (Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. RIC1817450);

1 *Arturo Gonzalez v. NCI Group, Inc. dba NCI Building Systems* (Eastern District of
2 California, Case No. 18-cv-00948-AWI-SKO); *Larry Perez v. The Nielsen Company (US),*
3 *LLC* (Orange County Superior Court, Case No. 30-2021-01194324-CU-OE-CXC); *Erik*
4 *Martinez v. Patrick Industries, Inc.* (San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No.
5 CIVDS2009663); *Randolph Fitch v. Shaw Industries, Inc.; et al.* (San Bernardino County
6 Superior Court, Case No. CIVSB2024674); *Joshua Rael v. Intercontinental Hotels Group*
7 *Resources, Inc.* (Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 19STCV16010); and *Aaron*
8 *Romero v. Vitro Flat Glass, LLC* (Kern County Superior Court, Case No. BCV-21-101357).

9 10. Plaintiff submitted his Notice of Labor Code Violations to the LWDA on March 14, 2024.
10 On March 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed this class action complaint, alleging various wage and
11 hour violations on behalf of similarly situated employees employed by Defendant. On May
12 21, 2024, Plaintiff filed a representative action pursuant to the Private Attorneys' General
13 Act of 2004 ("PAGA") against Defendant in the San Bernardino County Superior Court,
14 Case No. CIVSB2417458, alleging similar claims on behalf similarly situated employees.

15 11. On or around June 12, 2025, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint in this matter to
16 effectively consolidate the class and PAGA cases into one singular complaint. On or around
17 August 20, 2025, Plaintiff submitted an Amended Notice to the LWDA.

18 12. The Parties conducted significant investigation and discovery of the facts and law. Through
19 informal discovery, Defendant produced relevant policy documents that covered employees'
20 employment with Defendant, such as employee handbooks. Included within these documents
21 were Defendant's wage and hour policies, including its meal and rest period policies.
22 Defendant also produced a sampling of time and wage records for Class Members. Plaintiff
23 also requested, and Defendant produced, employee data points, such as the number of Class
24 Members and the number of workweeks worked by Class Members during the relevant time
25 period, to establish a potential exposure model in preparation for mediation with the
26 assistance of Plaintiff's expert. From this discovery and data, Plaintiff and his Counsel were
27 able to analyze Defendant's liability and prepare a realistic damage model.

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1 13. The Parties attended an all-day mediation with respected mediator Kelly Knight on April 22,
2 2025, which ultimately resulted in settlement. The Parties then met and conferred over all
3 the terms of the settlement and finalized their settlement in the Parties' Agreement. The
4 Parties seek preliminary approval of the Agreement in the instant motion.

5 14. Plaintiff contends that employees are not provided with lawful meal and rest periods.
6 Employers have an obligation to provide employees with thirty (30) minute meal periods and
7 ten (10) minute rest periods. An employer "satisfies this obligation [to provide meal periods]
8 if it relieves its employees of all duty, relinquishes control over their activities and permits
9 them a reasonable opportunity to take an uninterrupted 30-minute break, and does not impede
10 or discourage them from doing so." *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53
11 Cal.4th 1004, 1040.

12 15. The California Supreme Court in *Donohue v. AMN Services, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 58 has
13 determined that "[i]f time records show missed, short, or delayed meal periods," a rebuttable
14 presumption arises that the employee was not relieved of duty and no meal period was
15 provided. *Donohue, supra*, 11 Cal.5th at 77; *see also id.* at 74 (citing *Brinker, supra*, 53
16 Cal.4th at 1052–1053 (conc. opn. of Werdegar, J.)). This presumption does not "only [apply]
17 to records showing missed meal periods," as "the presumption applies to records showing
18 short and delayed meal periods as well." *Donohue, supra*, 11 Cal.5th at 76.

19 16. Defendant argues that it is simply a staffing agency and that under *Serrano v. Aerotek, Inc.*
20 (2018) 21 Cal.App.5th 773, 780-781, it only has to promulgate a meal period policy to
21 discharge its duty in a staffing situation. Defendant argues that it does maintain a compliant
22 meal period policy and thus it cannot be held liable for the claimed meal period violations.
23 Defendant also notes that it staffs some Class Members into public-entities such as the
24 County of San Bernardino. Defendant argues that in such an instance it becomes a de-facto
25 public entity and is thus also exempt from having to provide meal periods as required by
26 California for those employees.

27 17. Plaintiff contends that *Serrano* stands for the opposite proposition and indicates that a
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1 staffing agency cannot immunize itself from liability by merely promulgating a meal period
2 policy without regard to how it is implemented by the client entity. Further, Plaintiff argues
3 that Defendant does not transform into a public entity simply because it staffs some
4 employees into public entities and that Defendant has provided no authority to support this
5 position. Notably, the IWC Wage Orders only exempt employees who are “directly
6 employed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including any city, county, or
7 special district.” *See* Wage Order 4-2001 Section 1(B). Given Defendant’s employees are
8 not “directly employed by” public entities, but are instead *indirectly* placed there through
9 Defendant, Plaintiff contends the exemption does not apply and Defendant must provide
10 compliant meal periods.

11 18. Plaintiff contends that Defendant consistently and systematically denied Plaintiff and Class
12 Members lawful meal periods throughout the class period. In Defendant’s time records,
13 98.6% of the shifts showed a late, missed, or short meal period. Following *Donohue v. AMN*
14 *Services, LLC*, Plaintiff contends it is presumed that meal period violations occurred, and
15 that Defendant will be unable to provide sufficient evidence to rebut this presumption.
16 Further, Plaintiff argues that Defendant does not transform into a public entity simply
17 because it staffs some employees into public entities and cannot claim to be exempt from
18 providing meal periods.

19 19. Defendant maintains that it has a compliant written meal period policy and thus Plaintiff
20 cannot point to any uniform policy or practice that supports these meal period claims.
21 Moreover, Defendant argues that it can provide declarations from individuals employees
22 stating that they were able to take timely meal periods without any interference from
23 Defendant. Defendant argues the varying experiences from Class Members and the numerous
24 different entities it staffs into would ultimately create individualized issues that would
25 predominate any trial and render it unmanageable. Defendant also notes that it staffs some
26 Class Members into public-entities such as the County of San Bernardino. Defendant argues
27 that in such an instance it becomes a de-facto public entity and is thus also exempt from
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1 having to provide meal periods as required by California for those employees. Therefore,
2 Defendant argues that Plaintiff's claims could be defeated both at class certification and on
3 the merits.

4 20. Under the IWC Wage Orders, rest periods "shall be based on the total hours worked daily at
5 the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof." *See*
6 Wage Order 4-2001 Section 12(A). The California Supreme Court in *Augustus v. ABM*
7 *Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, has made clear that this net ten-minute language
8 for rest breaks means that none of this 10-minutes of rest time can include the time it takes
9 to get to and from the rest area. *See Id.* at 267-68.

10 21. Additionally, in *Augustus*, the California Supreme Court determined that an employer's
11 obligation for rest periods follow that of the requirements for meal periods laid out by
12 *Brinker*:

13 It would be difficult to cast aside section 226.7's parallel treatment of meal periods
14 and rest periods and conclude that employers had completely distinct obligations
15 when providing meal and rest periods. What makes sense instead is to infer that
16 employers' responsibilities are the same for meal and rest periods—an inference
17 that also reflects the protective purpose of both.

18 *Augustus, supra*, 2 Cal.5th 257, 265. Thus, an employer must permit the employee to leave
19 premises for meal periods and rest periods.

20 22. The "onus is on the employer to clearly communicate the authorization and permission [to
21 take rest breaks] to its employees." *Bufile v. Dollar Fin. Grp., Inc.* (2008) 162 Cal. App. 4th
22 1193, 1199; *see also Godfrey v. Oakland Port Services Corp.* (2014) 230 Cal.App.4th 1267,
23 1286-87 (to meet the "provide" standard, an employer, at a minimum, has to inform its
24 employees in a "meaningful and consistent way" that they could take meal and rest breaks
25 and clearly define what these breaks are).

26 23. Plaintiff contends that Defendant fails to maintain a lawful rest period policy. Notably,
27 Defendant's rest period policy does not expressly provide for a ten, net minutes in a suitable
28 rest area. Further, contrary to *Augustus v. ABM Security Services*, Defendant does not
explain to its employees that they are free to leave the premises for rest periods. Therefore,

1 Plaintiff notes that Defendant is liable for failing to adopt a compliant rest break policy.
2 Moreover, Plaintiff reiterates that Defendant cannot attempt to claim any exemption as a
3 public entity simply because it staffs some employees into public entities.

4 24. Defendant contends that it does have compliant rest period practices. Defendant claims that
5 numerous employees have stated that they were able to take net-ten-minute rest periods and
6 were free to do whatever they wanted during this time, including leaving the premises.
7 Additionally, Defendant again claims that it eligible for the same exemptions to rest periods
8 as the public entities it staffs employees into. Furthermore, Defendant argues that the Court
9 would need to ask every employee whether they were provided duty-free rest periods and
10 were able to leave the premises during rest periods, causing individual issues to predominate
11 and rendering a trial for all Class Members inherently unmanageable. Defendant asserts that
12 these individual issues would be exacerbated by the fact that the circumstances Class
13 Members work vary significantly given Defendant staffs into many different entities. Thus,
14 Defendant contends that Plaintiff's rest period claims cannot be certified and will not succeed
15 on the merits.

16 25. Plaintiff contends that Defendant impermissibly fails to pay its employees who are staffed
17 into public entities all overtime wages owed. Unlike under federal law, in California,
18 employers must pay overtime, not just for hours in excess of forty weekly, but all hours in
19 excess of eight in a day. *See* Cal. Lab. Code. § 510. Plaintiff contends that Defendant cannot
20 claim an exemption from overtime requirements as a public-entity. Plaintiff notes that the
21 IWC Wage Orders only exempt employees from overtime who are "directly employed by
22 the State or any political subdivision thereof, including any city, county, or special district."
23 *See* Wage Order 4-2001 Section 1(B). Given Defendant's employees are not "directly
24 employed by" public entities, but are instead *indirectly* placed there through Defendant, the
25 exemption does not apply and Defendant must pay all daily overtime.

26 26. Defendant rejects Plaintiff's contention and argues that it maintains compliant overtime
27 policies and pays employees all overtime owed. Defendant argues that it would nonetheless
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1 be exempt from this claim considering it is limited to employees staffed into public entities.
2 Defendant again asserts that it shares the same overtime exemptions as the public entities
3 that it staffs. Moreover, Defendant argues that Plaintiff will be unable to show this this claim
4 is suitable for class treatment and would require highly individualized inquiries. Defendant
5 notes that it staffs employees into various different entities and circumstances. Further, it
6 could provide declarations from employees stating that they had been correctly paid
7 overtime. Therefore, Defendant asserts that it could refute Plaintiff's overtime claim at class
8 certification or trial.

9 27. Plaintiff contends that Defendant fails to pay employees within seven days at the close of the
10 pay periods when it staffs employees into public entities. Under California Labor Code §
11 204, employers must pay wages owed not more than seven calendar days following the close
12 of the payroll period. Plaintiff contends that Defendant's records reveal that when Defendant
13 staffs employees into a public entity, Defendant does not pay its employees their wages until
14 seventeen to eighteen days after the close of the pay period. Plaintiff maintains that
15 Defendant does not itself obtain public-entity status by simply staffing employees into a
16 public entity.

17 28. Defendant again argues when it staffs employees into public entities, it obtains the same
18 exemptions as the client. Therefore, Defendant contends that the requirements of Labor Code
19 § 204 do not apply to the employees who are staffed into public entities and that it could not
20 be held liable. Moreover, Defendant argues that it does timely pay its employees and that it
21 has a facially lawful policy in its employee handbook which dictates it will "pay all
22 employees in California weekly on Fridays." Thus, Defendant asserts that Plaintiff will be
23 unable to show any violation on a classwide basis and that it could defeat this claim at class
24 certification or trial.

25 29. Plaintiff alleges employees are not provided with accurate itemized wage statements in
26 violation of California Labor Code § 226. This claim is derivative of Plaintiff's unpaid
27 wages, meal period, and rest period claims. Should Plaintiff's unpaid wages, meal period,
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1 and rest period claims fail, these claims would also fail.

2 30. Defendant disputes this claim. Defendant claims that it properly totaled the hours worked on
3 wage statements. As such, Defendant contends its wage statements were lawful. Further,
4 Defendant also asserts that any violation of California Labor Code § 226 was not “knowing
5 and intentional.” *See* Cal. Lab. Code § 226(e); *Amaral v. Cintas Corp. No. 2* (2008) 163
6 Cal.App.4th 1157, 1195; *Naranjo v. Spectrum Security Services, Inc.* (2024) 15 Cal.5th
7 1056, 1065. Defendant maintains that it reasonably and in good faith believes that it was
8 providing a complete and accurate wage statement in compliance with California law.
9 Defendant further contends that employees cannot show that they have suffered an injury
10 because of any potential violation of California Labor Code § 226. Defendant contends that
11 employees knew to talk to their supervisor if they had any questions or concerns with their
12 wage statements. As such, disputes exist as to whether Defendant’s wage statements violated
13 California Labor Code § 226(a), whether any such violation was knowing and intentional,
14 and whether employees suffered an injury. Defendant also relies on the case *Maldonado v.*
15 *Epsilon Plastics, Inc.* (2018) 22 Cal.App.5th 1308, for the position that employees do not
16 suffer injury under California Labor Code § 226(a) so long as the wage statements correctly
17 reflected the hours worked and the pay received even if the pay is later determined to be
18 inaccurate.

19 31. Plaintiff also contends that Defendant failed to pay employees their final wages within the
20 timeframes outlined by California law pursuant to Labor Code § 203. This claim is derivative
21 of Plaintiff’s unpaid wages and meal period and rest period claims. Should Plaintiff’s unpaid
22 wages, meal period, and rest period claims fail, these claims would also fail.

23 32. In addition, Defendant contends that even if Plaintiff were successful in his unpaid wages,
24 meal period, and rest period claims, he would have to prove Defendant “willfully” failed to
25 pay employees the appropriate wages due upon separation of employment. “A willful failure
26 to pay wages within the meaning of Labor Code § 203 occurs when an employer intentionally
27 fails to pay wages to an employee when those wages are due. However, a good faith dispute
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1 that any wages are due will preclude imposition of waiting time penalties under Section 203.”
2 Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 8 § 13520. “A ‘good faith dispute’ that any wages are due occurs when
3 an employer presents a defense, based in law or fact, which would preclude any recovery on
4 the part of the employee. The fact that a defense is ultimately unsuccessful will not preclude
5 a finding that a good faith dispute did exist.” *Id.* Defendant contends that any failure to pay
6 wages due at the separation of employment was not willful. Defendant argues that it would
7 not be liable for waiting time penalties because a “good faith dispute” exists over the payment
8 of those wages. *See* Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 8 § 13520; *Amaral v. Cintas Corp. No. 2* (2008)
9 163 Cal.App.4th 1157, 1201.

10 33. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant fails to provide employees with lawful meal periods given
11 Defendant’s records evidenced that 98.6% of eligible shifts showed meal periods that were
12 untimely, short, or not provided at all. Under *Donohue*, these are presumed to be meal period
13 violations. If Plaintiff were to prevail on these claims, Plaintiff and the Class Members would
14 be entitled to the following potential damages: \$589,246 (21,007 shifts with presumed meal
15 period violations x \$28.05 average hourly rate = \$589,246).

16 34. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to provide employees with lawful rest periods. Plaintiff
17 contends that employees are not provided with net 10 minute rest periods in which they are
18 permitted to leave the premises. If Plaintiff were to prevail on these claims, Plaintiff and the
19 Class Members would be entitled to the following potential damages: \$670,703 (23,911
20 shifts x \$28.05 average hourly rate = \$670,703).

21 35. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to pay employees for all time worked; specifically, it
22 failed to pay employees overtime. If Plaintiff were to prevail on this claim, Plaintiff and the
23 Class Members would be entitled to the following potential damages: \$25,343 (\$28.05
24 average hourly rate x 0.5 unpaid overtime premium x 1,807 hours = \$25,343).

25 36. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements. The
26 statute of limitations for Plaintiff’s wage statement claim is one year. If Plaintiff were to
27 prevail on this claim, the potential damages would be \$139,950 [(125 initial pay periods x
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1 \$50 = \$6,250) + (1,337 subsequent pay periods x \$100 = \$133,700) = \$139,950]

2 37. If Plaintiff prevailed on his unpaid wages, meal period, and rest period claims, he and the
3 Class Members may be entitled to waiting time penalties. Plaintiff calculates the potential
4 maximum exposure for his waiting time penalties cause of action as \$1,938,816 (8 hours a
5 day x \$28.05 average hourly rate x 30 days x 288 formerly employed employees =
6 \$1,938,816).

7 38. Plaintiff also seeks PAGA penalties. PAGA allows the private enforcement of certain
8 California Labor Code sections relating to wage and hour violations. The statute of
9 limitations for PAGA violations go back one year. The potential damages under PAGA for
10 Plaintiff's core claims is \$2,134,300 (\$100 x 4 PAGA violations x 1,462 pay periods =
11 \$584,800).

12 39. Defendant contends that Plaintiff would not be allowed to "stack" PAGA penalties. If the
13 Court were to agree with this and only award one PAGA penalty per pay period, Defendant's
14 exposure would be \$146,200 (\$100 x 1 PAGA violation x 1,462 pay periods = \$146,200).

15 40. Further, the Court may reduce any PAGA penalties awarded under Section 2699, subdivision
16 (e)(2). The likelihood of the Court reducing the PAGA penalties awarded to the Aggrieved
17 Employees – assuming liability is proven as to each of Plaintiff's claims – is higher in this
18 case where these same individuals may also be receiving money for the same unlawful
19 conduct under the class claims. *See Avila v. Cold Spring Granite Co.* (E.D. Cal. Jan. 12,
20 2018) Case No. 1:16-cv-001533-AWI-SKO, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6142 *17 ("Because the
21 PAGA penalties sought are at least partially duplicative of penalties granted by the
22 underlying Labor Code violations, *see, e.g.,* Cal. Lab. Code §§ 203, 226, 558(a), 1194.2, and
23 because a Court has discretion in whether and in what amount to award PAGA
24 penalties, *see* Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(e)(2), Plaintiff recognizes that the potential PAGA
25 penalties are highly uncertain."). As such, the Court will likely reduce any PAGA penalty
26 amount awarded to the Aggrieved Employees.

27 41. Thus, not taking into account any of its defenses or arguments, Plaintiff estimated that if he
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1 were successful in his core claims, Defendant's total exposure would be approximately
2 \$1,285,292 [\$589,246 (meal periods) + \$670,703 (rest periods) + \$25,343 (unpaid wages) =
3 \$1,285,292]. If the fact finder were to side with Defendant on these claims, Plaintiff and the
4 Class Members would also not be entitled to any damages for derivative wage statement,
5 waiting time, or PAGA penalties. If Plaintiff is successful in his unpaid wages, meal period,
6 or rest period claims, and is able to prove that Defendant's wage statement and waiting time
7 penalties violations were "knowing and intentional" and "willful," he may also be entitled to
8 damages for wage statement penalties and waiting time penalties in the amounts of \$139,950
9 and \$1,938,816, respectively. Plaintiff and the PAGA Class Members may also be entitled
10 to PAGA penalties in the amount of \$584,800, subject to Court reduction.

11 42. Based upon the risks just discussed, Plaintiff had to discount the potential exposure. Plaintiff
12 also had to consider that, should the Court agree with his theories and grant certification as
13 to each of the claims, he may not be awarded the full exposure at trial. Plaintiff also had to
14 consider that the Court could agree with Defendant's arguments. Plaintiff also had to
15 consider that is if his unpaid wages, meal period, and rest period claims fail, the derivative
16 claims for waiting time, wage statement, and PAGA penalties would also fail. All of these
17 factors led Plaintiff to reduce the realistic potential exposure in order to gain a definite
18 monetary recovery for the class.

19 43. In light of the risks Plaintiff's claims faced, Plaintiff and his Counsel believe that the
20 settlement amount of \$320,000 – with an average settlement share amount estimated at
21 \$486.78¹ – is a reasonable and fair settlement amount.

22 44. A true and correct copy of the Settlement Agreement is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. A true
23 and correct copy of the proposed Class Notice is attached to **Exhibit 1** as **Exhibit A**.

24 45. A true and correct copy of the filing receipt from Plaintiff's upload of their preliminary
25 approval motion and supporting documents to the LWDA's website is attached as **Exhibit**
26 **2**.

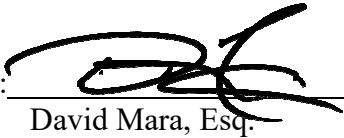
27
28 ¹ 153,334 Net Settlement Amount / 315 estimated class members = \$486.78

1 46. A true and correct copy of the confirmation that the upload of Plaintiff's preliminary approval
2 motion was received by the LWDA is attached as **Exhibit 3**.

3 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that all the
4 foregoing is true and correct.

5 **MARA LAW FIRM, PC**

6 Date: October 15, 2025

7 Signed:  _____

8 David Mara, Esq.

Exhibit 1

JOINT STIPULATION AND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Subject to final approval by the Court, this settlement agreement is made between Plaintiff Terry Boyd (hereinafter “Plaintiff”) on behalf of himself and the Class and Defendant Cogent Infotech Corporation (hereinafter “Defendant”) (collectively Plaintiff and Defendant are referred to in this Agreement as the “Parties”). This agreement is intended to settle the cases entitled *Terry Boyd v. Cogent Infotech Corporation*, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVSB2409307 (the “Class Action”) and *Terry Boyd v. Cogent Infotech Corporation*, San Bernardino County Superior Court, Case No. CIVSB2417458 (the “PAGA Action”) (collectively the “Actions”).

I. DEFINITIONS

In addition to the other terms defined in this agreement, the terms below have the following meaning:

1. **Administration Costs**: The costs incurred by the Settlement Administrator, Apex Class Action LLC, to administer this Settlement, which shall not exceed \$10,000. All Administration Costs shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. If the actual administration costs are less than the amount allocated in this agreement, or if the Court awards less than the amount requested, the difference in the amount allocated in this agreement and the amount awarded by the Court will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
2. **Agreement, Settlement Agreement, Joint Stipulation, or Settlement**: The settlement agreement reflected in this document, titled “Joint Stipulation and Settlement Agreement.”
3. **Attorneys Fee Award**: The amount of attorneys’ fees approved of by the Court and awarded to Class Counsel. This amount shall not exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount. One-third of the Gross Settlement Amount is currently \$106,666. The Attorneys Fee Award shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. If the Court awards less than the amount requested, any amount not awarded will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
4. **Class**: All non-exempt or hourly paid employees who are or previously were employed by Defendant and performed work in California during the Class Period.
5. **Class Counsel**: David Mara and Matthew Crawford of Mara Law Firm, PC.
6. **Class Data**: The electronic database Defendant shall deliver to the Settlement Administrator which will list the following information for each Class Member: (1) first and last name; (2) last known mailing address; (3) social

security number; (4) last known telephone number; and (5) the total number of weeks during which the Class Member performed work during the Class Period. The Class Data shall be based on Defendant's payroll, personnel, and other business records.

7. **Class Member**: Each person eligible to participate in this Settlement who is a member of the Class as defined above.
8. **Class Notice**: The Notice of Class Action Settlement, substantially similar to the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, subject to Court approval.
9. **Class Period**: March 20, 2020 through the date of preliminary approval of the Parties' settlement agreement by the Court.
10. **Class Representative or Plaintiff**: Terry Boyd.
11. **Class Representative Service Award**: The amount the Court awards to Plaintiff, which will not exceed \$10,000. This payment shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. This payment is being offered in consideration for the additional individual wage and hour claims Plaintiff possesses, and for executing a general release of claims against Defendant, a release that is broader than any Participating Class Member will provide in consideration for a settlement share. This payment is also offered in consideration for the Plaintiff's actions in conferring a benefit upon the State of California and the Class, and the time and effort Plaintiff put into pursuing the litigation. If the Court awards less than the amount requested, any amount not awarded will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
12. **Cost Award**: The amount that the Court orders Defendant to pay Class Counsel for payment of actual litigation costs, which shall not exceed \$25,000. The Cost Award will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount and will not be opposed by Defendant. The Cost Award is subject to Court approval. If the actual costs incurred are less than the amount allocated in this Agreement, or if the Court awards less than the amount requested, the difference in the amount allocated in this Agreement and the amount awarded by the Court will become part of the Net Settlement Amount for distribution to Participating Class Members.
13. **Counsel for Defendant**: Todd B. Scherwin and Areen Babajanian of Fisher & Phillips LLP.
14. **Court**: Superior Court of California for the County of San Bernardino.
15. **Defendant**: Cogent Infotech Corporation.

16. **Disbursement of the Settlement:** Within ten (10) business days after the Settlement Administrator's receipt of the entirety of the Gross Settlement Amount, the Settlement Administrator shall disburse: (1) the Net Settlement Amount to be paid to Participating Class Members; (2) the Net PAGA Settlement Amount to PAGA Class Members; (3) the Attorney Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and costs, as approved by the Court; (4) the Class Representative Service Award paid to the Class Representative, as approved by the Court; (5) the Administration Costs, as approved by the Court; and (6) the LWDA Payment to the LWDA.
17. **Effective Final Settlement Date:** The effective date of this Settlement will be when the final approval of the settlement can no longer be appealed, or, if there are no objectors at the time the court grants final approval of the settlement, the date the court enters judgment granting final approval of the settlement.
18. **Employer Taxes:** Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer (including the employer's payment of applicable FICA, FUTA, and SUI contributions, etc.) owed to the appropriate local, state, and federal taxing authorities. Defendant will pay its portion of payroll taxes separate and apart from the Gross Settlement Amount.
19. **Final Judgment or Final Approval:** The final order entered by the Court approving this Agreement.
20. **First Installment Payment:** The First Installment Payment shall be comprised of \$160,000, plus the applicable Employer Taxes. Defendant shall fund and deliver to the Settlement Administrator the First Installment Payment either thirty (30) days after final approval of the settlement or April 30, 2026, whichever is later.
21. **Gross Settlement Amount or GSA:** The total value of the Settlement is a non-reversionary \$320,000. This is the gross amount Defendant can be required to pay under this Settlement Agreement, with the exceptions of its obligation to pay Employer Taxes and the Escalator Provision. The Gross Settlement Amount includes without limitation: (1) the Net Settlement Amount to be paid to Participating Class Members; (2) the Attorneys Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and costs, as approved by the Court; (3) the Class Representative Service Award paid to the Class Representative, as approved by the Court; (4) the Administration Costs, as approved by the Court; and (5) the PAGA Payment to the LWDA and to PAGA Class Members, as approved by the Court. Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer will be paid outside of and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. No portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant for any reason.

22. **Individual Class Settlement Share(s)**: The amount payable to each Participating Class Member under the terms of this Settlement Agreement. Class Members are not required to submit a claim form to receive their Individual Class Settlement Shares pursuant to this Agreement. Rather, Participating Class Members will receive an Individual Class Settlement Share automatically, without the return of a claim form.
23. **Individual PAGA Settlement Share(s)**: The amount payable to each PAGA Class Member under the terms of this Settlement Agreement. PAGA Class Members are not required to submit a claim form to receive their Individual Settlement Shares pursuant to this Agreement. Also, even if an PAGA Class Member requests exclusion from the Class Settlement as described in this Agreement, the PAGA Class Member will receive an Individual PAGA Settlement Share. Therefore, PAGA Class Members will receive an Individual PAGA Settlement Share automatically, without the return of a claim form and regardless of whether they request to be excluded from the Class Settlement.
24. **LWDA**: California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”). The LWDA is empowered to enforce the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act, California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.*, and has delegated such authority to Plaintiff with regard to the claim in this Action through the procedural mechanisms provided for by statute.
25. **LWDA Payment**: Refers to the Seventy-five percent (75%) of the PAGA Payment of \$15,000 that is to be paid to the LWDA as described in this Settlement.
26. **Net PAGA Settlement Amount or NPSA**: The total amount of money for payout to PAGA Class Members, which is the PAGA Payment less the LWDA Payment.
27. **Net Settlement Amount or NSA**: The total amount of money available for payout to Participating Class Members, which is the GSA less the Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, Class Representative Service Award, the PAGA Payment, and Administration Costs. In other words, the NSA is the portion of the GSA that will be distributed to Participating Class Members. The payment of employee-side taxes on the portion of the settlement shares earmarked as wages shall be paid out of the Net Settlement Amount. Thus, the Individual Settlement Shares that are paid out of the Net Settlement Amount shall be reduced by the employee’s tax liability for the share for the portion of the settlement shares allocated as wages.
28. **PAGA**: The California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*).
29. **PAGA Class Members**: All non-exempt or hourly paid employees who are or

previously were employed by Defendant and performed work in California during the PAGA Period.

30. **PAGA Data**: The electronic database Defendant shall deliver to the Settlement Administrator which will list the following information for each PAGA Class Member: (1) first and last name; (2) last known mailing address; (3) social security number; (4) last known telephone number; and (5) the total number of weeks the total number of weeks during which the PAGA Class Member performed work during the PAGA Period as a member of the PAGA Class Members. The PAGA Data shall be based on Defendant's payroll, personnel, and other business records.
31. **PAGA Payment**: Refers to the \$15,000 the Parties have agreed to settle the PAGA claims. 75% of this amount, or \$11,250, shall be paid to the LWDA. The remaining 25% of the \$15,000, or \$3,750, shall become part of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount payable to PAGA Class Members.
32. **PAGA Period**: March 26, 2023 through the date of preliminary approval of the Parties' settlement agreement by the Court.
33. **PAGA Settlement**: Refers to the settlement of claims included in the Released PAGA Claims, for which PAGA Class Members will receive an Individual PAGA Settlement Share payment.
34. **Participating Class Members**: All Class Members who do not submit a valid and timely request to exclude themselves from this Settlement.
35. **Parties**: Plaintiff Terry Boyd, as an individual and as Class Representative, and Defendant Cogent Infotech Corporation.
36. **Preliminary Approval or Preliminary Approval Order**: The Court's order preliminarily approving the Class Settlement.
37. **Released Class Claims**: Upon entry of final judgment and funding of the Gross Settlement Amount, Defendant shall be entitled to a release from the Class Members of all class claims alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged based on the facts alleged, in the operative complaint in the *Terry Boyd v. Cogent Infotech Corporation*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2409307 action with causes of action for 1) Failure to Pay All Straight Time Wages; 2) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages; 3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; 4) Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods; 5) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statement Provisions; 6) Failure to Pay all Wages Due at the Time of Termination of Employment; and 7) Violation of Unfair Competition Law which occurred during the Class Period, and expressly including claims based in the underlying Labor Code Sections 201-204, 210, 218, 218.5, 218.6, 222,

225, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1175, 1182.12, 1185, 1193.6, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2802, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and class claims outside of the Class Period.

38. **Released PAGA Claims:** Upon entry of final judgment and funding of the Gross Settlement Amount, Defendant shall be entitled to a release from the PAGA Class Members of all PAGA claims for civil penalties alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged based on the facts alleged in the operative complaint, in the *Terry Boyd v. Cogent Infotech Corporation*, San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2417458 matter under a single cause of action for PAGA penalties for the alleged 1) Failure to Pay All Straight, Regular Rate Wages for All Work Performed; 2) Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages; 3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; 4) Failure to Provide Rest Periods; 5) Failure to Pay Wages Due at Termination and During Employment; 6) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statements; and 7) Failure to Employees Two Times Per Month, and Plaintiff's underlying PAGA notices to the LWDA, which occurred during the PAGA Period, expressly including claims based in Labor Code Sections 201-204, 210, 218, 218.5, 218.6, 222, 225, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1175, 1182.12, 1185, 1193.6, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2802, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.
39. **Response Deadline:** Sixty (60) calendar days from the initial mailing of the Class Notices.
40. **Second Installment Payment:** The Second Installment Payment shall be comprised of \$160,000, plus the applicable Employer Taxes. Defendant shall fund and deliver to the Settlement Administrator the Second Installment Payment by May 31, 2026.
41. **Settlement Administration:** The Settlement Administrator will use the National Change of Address Database to obtain updated addresses for Class Members. The Settlement Administrator will mail the Class Notices by first class U.S. mail to all Class Members at the address resulting from the search of the National Change of Address Database. The Class Notices will inform Class Members that they have until the Response Deadline to either object to the Settlement or to opt-out of the Settlement. Any Class Member who does not receive notice after the steps outlined above have been taken will still be bound by the Settlement and/or judgment.

42. **Settlement Administrator:** The third party administrator agreed upon by Parties to administer this Settlement is Apex Class Action LLC (“Apex”).

II. **RECITALS**

43. Plaintiff filed a class action complaint on March 20, 2024, in Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino (CIVSB2409307). The Class Action alleges the following causes of action against Defendant: 1) Failure to Pay All Straight Time Wages; 2) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages; 3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; 4) Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods; 5) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statement Provisions; 6) Failure to Pay all Wages Due at the Time of Termination of Employment; and 7) Violation of Unfair Competition Law, on behalf of Plaintiff and those similarly situated.
44. Plaintiff submitted his Notice of Labor Code Violations to the LWDA on March 14, 2024. Thereafter, a PAGA representative action complaint against Defendant was filed by Plaintiff (as an agent of the LWDA) in the Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino on May 21, 2024 (Case No. CIVSB2417458). The PAGA Action sought civil penalties under the PAGA in relation to the following alleged violations suffered by allegedly similar aggrieved employees: 1) Failure to Pay All Straight, Regular Rate Wages for All Work Performed; 2) Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages; 3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; 4) Failure to Provide Rest Periods; 5) Failure to Pay Wages Due at Termination and During Employment; 6) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statements; and 7) Failure to Employees Two Times Per Month.
45. The parties met and conferred regarding the cases on multiple occasions and then agreed to engage in settlement negotiations. Prior to these negotiations, Defendant provided class-wide data, documents, and information permitting Plaintiff and his lawyers to fully evaluate class-wide exposure.
46. On April 22, 2025, the parties participated in a full-day mediation with respected wage and hour mediator, Kelly Knight, which ultimately resulted in the settlement that is reflected in this Agreement.
47. On June 12, 2025, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint in the Class Action to effectively consolidate the Class Action and PAGA Action under Case No. CIVSB2409307. An amended Notice of Labor Code Violations was submitted to the LWDA on August 20, 2025 to incorporate all claims being settled under this agreement.
48. **Benefits of Settlement to Class Members.** Plaintiff and Class Counsel recognize the expense and length of continued proceedings necessary to continue the litigation against Defendant through trial and through any

possible appeals. Plaintiff and Class Counsel also have taken into account the uncertainty and risk of further litigation, the potential outcome, and the difficulties and delays inherent in such litigation. Plaintiff and Class Counsel have conducted extensive settlement negotiations. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff and Class Counsel believe the Settlement set forth in this Agreement is a fair, adequate, and reasonable settlement, and is in the best interests of the Class Members.

- 49. Defendant's Reasons for Settlement.** Defendant recognizes that the defense of this litigation will be protracted and expensive. Substantial amounts of time, energy, and resources of Defendant has been and, unless this Settlement is made, will continue to be devoted to the defense of the claims asserted by Plaintiff. Defendant, therefore, have agreed to settle in the manner and upon the terms set forth in this Agreement to put to rest the Released Claims.
- 50. Defendant's Denial of Wrongdoing.** Defendant generally and specifically deny any and all liability or wrongdoing of any sort with regard to any of the claims alleged, makes no concessions or admissions of liability of any sort, and contends that for any purpose other than settlement, the Action is not appropriate for class or representative treatment. Defendant asserts a number of defenses to the claims, and have denied any wrongdoing or liability arising out of any of the alleged facts or conduct in the Action. Neither this Agreement, nor any document referred to or contemplated herein, nor any action taken to carry out this Agreement, is or may be construed as, or may be used as an admission, concession, or indication by or against Defendant of any fault, wrongdoing, or liability whatsoever. There has been no final determination by any court as to the merits of the claims asserted by Plaintiff against Defendant or as to whether a class or classes should be certified, other than for settlement purposes only.
- 51. Plaintiff's Claims.** Plaintiff asserts that Defendant's defenses are without merit. Neither this Agreement nor any documents referred to or contemplated herein, nor any action taken to carry out this Agreement is, may be construed as, or may be used as an admission, concession or indication by or against Plaintiff, Class Members, or Class Counsel as to the merits of any claims or defenses asserted, or lack thereof, in the Action. However, in the event that this Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the Plaintiffs, Participating Class Members, and Class Counsel will not oppose Defendant's efforts to use this Agreement to prove that Plaintiff and Participating Class Members have resolved and are forever barred from re-litigating the claims released under this Agreement.

III. SETTLEMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 52. Gross Settlement Amount.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the maximum Gross Settlement Amount, that Defendant is

obligated to pay under this Settlement Agreement is \$320,000.00. The Gross Settlement Amount includes, but is not limited to: (1) the Net Settlement Amount to be paid to Participating Class Members; (2) the Attorneys Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and costs, as approved by the Court; (3) the Class Representative Service Award paid to the Class Representative, as approved by the Court; (4) the Administration Costs, as approved by the Court; and (5) the PAGA Payment, as approved by the Court. Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer will be paid outside of and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount. No portion of the Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendant for any reason.

A. Escalator Provision: If by the time the Claims Administrator receives the workweek data the estimated 5,400 workweeks increase by more than 10% (over 5,940 workweeks), Defendant shall have the option of either: (i) increasing the Gross Settlement Amount on a proportional basis equal to the percentage increase in number of workweeks worked by the Class Members above the 10% amount (*i.e.* if there was a 11% increase in the number of workweeks during the Class Period, Defendant would agree to increase the Gross Settlement Amount by 1%); or (ii) close the Class Period and PAGA Period on the date before the number of workweeks reaches or exceeds 5,940.

- 53. Class Certification.** Solely for the purposes of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree to certification of the claims asserted on behalf of Class Members. As such, the Parties stipulate and agree that in order for this Settlement to occur, the Court must certify the Class as defined in this Agreement.
- 54. Conditional Nature of Stipulation for Certification.** The Parties stipulate and agree to the certification of the claims asserted on behalf of Plaintiff and Class Members for purposes of this Settlement only. If the Settlement does not become effective, the fact that the Parties were willing to stipulate to certification as part of the Settlement shall not be admissible or used in any way in connection with, the question of whether the Court should certify any claims in a non-settlement context in this Action or in any other lawsuit. If the Settlement does not become effective, Defendant reserves the right to contest any issues relating to class certification and liability.
- 55. Appointment of Class Representative.** Solely for the purposes of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree Plaintiff Terry Boyd shall be appointed as representative for the Class.
- 56. Appointment of Class Counsel.** Solely for the purpose of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree that the Court appoint Class Counsel to represent the Class.

- 57. Individual Class Settlement Share.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator will pay an Individual Class Settlement Share from the Net Settlement Amount to each Participating Class Member.

A. Calculation.

- i. Individual Class Settlement Share Calculation.** Each Participating Class Member will receive a proportionate share of the Net Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of workweeks he or she worked for Defendant, based on the Class Data provided by Defendant, divided by (ii) the total number of workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period based on the same Class Data, which is then multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount. One day worked in a given week for Defendant will be credited as a workweek for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of workweeks that he or she worked for Defendant in California.

- B. Tax Withholdings.** 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. The 80% of each Participating Class Member's Individual Class Payment will be allocated to settlement of claims for [e.g., 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. The employer share of payroll tax withholdings shall be paid separate from and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount.

- 58. Individual PAGA Settlement Share.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator will pay an Individual PAGA Settlement Share from the Net PAGA Settlement Amount to each PAGA Class Member.

A. Calculation.

- i. Individual PAGA Settlement Share Calculation.** Each PAGA Class Member will receive a proportionate share of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of pay periods he or she worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period based on the PAGA Data provided

by Defendant, divided by (ii) the total number of pay periods worked by all PAGA Class Members during the PAGA Period based on the same PAGA data, which is then multiplied by the Net PAGA Settlement Amount. One day worked for Defendant in a given pay period will be credited as a pay period for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each PAGA Class Member's Individual PAGA Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of pay periods that he or she worked during the PAGA Period for Defendant in California.

B. Tax Withholdings. Each PAGA Class Member's Individual PAGA Settlement Share will be apportioned as 100% penalties. The Individual PAGA Settlement Shares shall therefore be subject to all authorized and required withholdings other than the tax withholdings customarily made from employees' wages and shall be reported by IRS 1099 forms.

59. Constituents of Gross Settlement Amount Disbursement. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator shall disburse the Gross Settlement Amount as directed later on herein to the following:

A. To the Named Plaintiff: In addition to his Individual Settlement Share, and subject to the Court's approval, the named Plaintiff, Terry Boyd, will receive up to \$10,000 in consideration for the additional individual wage and hour claims Plaintiff possesses, and for providing Defendant a General Release, a release that is broader than the claims released by Participating Class Members. Defendant shall not oppose this request. The Settlement Administrator will pay the Class Representative Service Award out of the Gross Settlement Amount. Payroll tax withholdings and deductions will not be taken from the Class Representative Service Award. An IRS Form 1099 will be issued to Plaintiff with respect to his Class Representative Service Award.

B. To Class Counsel. At the Final Approval Hearing, Class Counsel will apply to the Court for an Attorneys Fee Award not to exceed one-third of the GSA (which currently equates to \$106,666.66) and a Cost Award not to exceed \$25,000. Defendant shall not oppose this request. The Settlement Administrator will pay the Court approved amounts for the Attorneys Fee Award and Cost Award out of the Gross Settlement Amount. The Settlement Administrator may, at the request of Class Counsel, purchase an annuity to utilize U.S. treasuries and bonds or other attorneys fee deferral vehicles for Class Counsel. Payroll tax withholding and deductions will not be taken from the Attorneys Fee Award or the Cost Award. IRS Forms 1099 will be issued to Class Counsel with respect to the Attorneys Fee Award. In the event the Court does not approve the

entirety of the application for the Attorneys Fee Award and/or Cost Award, the Settlement Administrator shall pay whatever amount the Court awards, and neither Defendant nor the Settlement Administrator shall be responsible for paying the difference between the amount requested and the amount awarded. If the amount awarded is less than the amount requested by Class Counsel for the Attorneys Fee Award and/or Cost Award, the difference shall become part of the NSA and be available for distribution to Participating Class Members.

C. To the Responsible Tax Authorities. The Settlement Administrator will pay the amount of the Participating Class Members' portion of normal payroll withholding taxes out of each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share. Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the current or former employer (including the employer's payment of applicable FICA, FUTA, and SUI contributions, etc.) will be paid outside of and in addition to the GSA. The Settlement Administrator will calculate the amount of the Participating Class Members' and Defendant's portion of payroll withholding taxes and will forward the amount of the Participating Class Members' portion of normal payroll withholding taxes to the appropriate taxing authorities.

D. To the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator – Apex – will pay to itself Administration Costs (reasonable fees and expenses) approved by the Court not to exceed \$10,000. This will be paid out of the Gross Settlement Amount. If the actual amount of Administration Costs is less than the amount estimated and/or requested, the difference shall become part of the NSA and be available for distribution to Participating Class Members.

E. To the LWDA and PAGA Class Members. The Settlement Administrator will pay \$11,250 of the PAGA Payment to the LWDA. This is 75% of the \$15,000 allocated to satisfy the PAGA penalties claim. The remaining 25% of the PAGA Payment (which equates to \$3,750) shall become part of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount payable to PAGA Class Members.

F. To Participating Class Members. The Settlement Administrator will pay Participating Class Members according to the Individual Settlement Share calculations set forth above. All payments to Participating Class Members and PAGA Class Members shall be made from the Gross Settlement Amount.

60. Appointment of Settlement Administrator. Solely for the purposes of this Settlement, the Parties stipulate and agree that Apex shall be retained to serve as Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator shall be responsible for preparing, printing, and mailing the Class Notice to Class

Members and PAGA Class Members; performing skip traces and remailing notices to Class Members and PAGA Class Members; calling Class Members and PAGA Class Members with undeliverable notices to obtain accurate addresses; keeping track of any objections or requests for exclusion from Class Members; calculating any and all payroll tax deductions as required by law; calculating each Class Member's and PAGA Class Member's Individual Settlement Share; maintaining a website which will include settlement documents; providing weekly status reports to Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel, which is to include updates on any objections or requests for exclusion that have been received; providing a due diligence declaration for submission to the Court prior to the Final Approval hearing; mailing and remailing Individual Settlement Shares to Participating Class Members and PAGA Class Members; calculating and mailing the LWDA Payment to the LWDA; distributing the Attorneys Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel; printing and providing Participating Class Members, PAGA Class Members, and Plaintiff with W-2s and 1099 forms as required under this Agreement and applicable law; providing a due diligence declaration for submission to the Court upon the completion of the Settlement; providing any funds remaining in the QSF as a result of uncashed checks to the State of California unclaimed property fund in the name of the Class Member; and for such other tasks as the Parties mutually agree. The Parties each represent that they do not have any financial interest in Apex or otherwise have a relationship with Apex that could create a conflict of interest.

61. Procedure for Approving Settlement.

A. Cooperation.

- i. All Parties and their counsel shall support the Settlement and take such steps as are reasonably necessary to effectuate the Settlement. Class Counsel is responsible for expeditiously finalizing and filing the Motion for Preliminary Approval no later than thirty (30) days after the full execution of this Agreement; obtaining a prompt 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. All motion practice will be unopposed by Defendant.

B. Motion for Preliminary Approval and Conditional Certification.

- i. Plaintiff will move for an order: (1) conditionally certifying the Class for settlement purposes only; (2) granting Preliminary Approval of the Settlement; (3) setting a date for the Final Approval hearing; and (4) approving the Class Notice.

- ii. At the same time that Plaintiff files his Motion for Preliminary Approval, Plaintiff shall send a copy of the Agreement to the LWDA pursuant to the 2016 amendments to PAGA.
- iii. At the Preliminary Approval hearing, Plaintiff will appear, support the granting of the motion, and submit a proposed order granting conditional certification of the Class and Preliminary Approval of the Settlement; appointing the Class Representative, Class Counsel, and Settlement Administrator; approving the Class Notice; and setting the Final Approval hearing.
- iv. **Effect of Denial of Preliminary Approval.** Should the Court decline to conditionally certify the Class or to Preliminarily Approve all material aspects of the Settlement, the Settlement Agreement will be null and void, and the Parties will have no further obligations under it. Provided, however, that the amounts of the Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, Administration Costs, and Class Representative Service Award shall be determined by the Court, and the Court's determination on these amounts shall be final and binding, and that the Court's approval or denial of any amount requested for these items are not conditions of this Settlement Agreement, and are to be considered separate and apart from the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of the Settlement Agreement. Any order or proceeding relating to an application for the Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, Administration Costs, and Class Representative Service Award shall not operate to terminate or cancel this Settlement Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement shall limit Plaintiff's or Class Counsel's ability to appeal any decision by the Court to award less than the requested Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, Administration Costs, and Class Representative Service Award.

C. Notice to Class Members and PAGA Class Members. After the Court enters its Preliminary Approval Order, every Class Member and PAGA Class Member will be provided with the Class Notice in accordance with the following procedure:

- i. **Delivery of Class and PAGA Data.** Within fifteen (15) business days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, Defendant shall deliver to the Settlement Administrator an electronic database, which will list the Class and PAGA Data. If any or all of this information is unavailable to Defendant, Defendant will so inform Class Counsel and the Parties will make their best efforts to reconstruct or otherwise agree upon how to deal with the unavailable information. The Settlement Administrator will use the National Change of Address Database to obtain updated

addresses for Class Members. The Class Data and PAGA Data shall be based on Defendant's payroll, personnel, and other business records. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain the Class and PAGA Data and all information contained within the Class and PAGA Data as private and confidential.

- ii. Preparation of Class Notices.** Based on the information in the Class and PAGA Data and the formulae set forth in Paragraph 57(A)(i) and 58(A)(i), above, the Settlement Administrator shall promptly calculate the estimated Individual Settlement Share and Individual PAGA Settlement Share for every Class Member and PAGA Class Member, to be included in the individualized Class Notices to be sent to that Class Member and/or PAGA Class Member, and shall prepare and mail a spreadsheet setting forth those calculations to Class Counsel and Defense Counsel no fewer than five (5) days before mailing the Class Notices to Class Members and PAGA Class Members. The Class Notices will inform each Class Member of his/her right to do nothing, dispute the number of work weeks worked, opt out of the Settlement, or object to the Settlement. It will also inform Class Members that if they first request exclusion from the Settlement and then object, the objections would not be considered valid. In addition, if the Class Members object and then request exclusion from the Class Settlement, the Class Members would be deemed to have waived their objection.
- iii. Mailing of Class Notices.** Within ten (10) business days after receipt of the Class and PAGA Data, the Settlement Administrator will mail via first-class regular U.S. Mail the Class Notice to all identified Class Members and PAGA Class Members using the mailing address information provided by Defendant and the results of the search of the National Change of Address Database on all Class Members and PAGA Class Members.
- iv. Returned Notices.** If a Class Notice is returned because of an incorrect address, within five (5) business days from receipt of the returned notice, the Settlement Administrator will conduct a search for a more current address for the Class Member and re-mail the Class Notice to the Class Member. The Settlement Administrator will use the National Change of Address Database and skip traces to attempt to find the current address. The Settlement Administrator will be responsible for taking reasonable steps to trace the mailing address of any Class Member for whom a Class Notice is returned by U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable. These reasonable steps shall include, at

a minimum, the tracking of all undelivered mail, performing address searches for all mail returned without a forwarding address, and promptly re-mailing to Class Members for whom new addresses are found.

v. **Weekly Status Reports.** The Settlement Administrator shall provide a weekly status report to the Parties. As part of its weekly status report, the Settlement Administrator will inform Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel of the number of Notices mailed, the number of Notices returned as undeliverable, the number of Notices re-mailed, and the number of requests for exclusion or objections received.

vi. **Settlement Administrator's Declaration.** No later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the Response Deadline, or on a date mutually agreed upon by the Parties and the Settlement Administrator, the Settlement Administrator will serve on the Parties a declaration of due diligence setting forth its compliance with its obligations under this Agreement. The declaration from the Settlement Administrator shall also be filed with the Court by Class Counsel at the same time as the final approval motion is filed. Before the Final Approval hearing, the Settlement Administrator will supplement its declaration of due diligence if any material changes occur from the date of the filing of its prior declaration.

D. Objections to Settlement. The Class Notice will provide that the Class Members who wish to object to the Settlement must do so in writing, signed, dated, and mailed to the Settlement Administrator postmarked no later than the Response Deadline. The timeframe to submit an objection will not be increased for returned mailings.

a. **Format.** Any Objections shall state: (a) the objecting person's full name, address, and telephone number; (b) the words "Notice of Objection" or "Formal Objection;" (c) describe, in clear and concise terms, the legal and factual arguments supporting the objection; (d) list identifying witness(es) the objector may call to testify at the Final Approval hearing; and (e) provide true and correct copies of any exhibit(s) the objector intends to offer at the Final Approval hearing.

b. **Notice of Intent to Appear.** Objecting Class Members may (though are not required to) appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through the objector's own counsel. Objecting Class Members are permitted to appear regardless of whether they submitted a written objection.

E. Request for Exclusion from the Settlement (“Opt-Out”). The Class Notice will provide that Class Members who wish to exclude themselves from the Settlement must mail to the Settlement Administrator a written request for exclusion. The written request for exclusion must: (a) state the Class Member’s name, address, telephone number, and the last four digits of the Class Member’s social security number or employee identification number; (b) state the Class Member’s intention to exclude themselves from or opt-out of the Settlement; (c) be addressed to the Settlement Administrator; (d) be signed by the Class Member or his or her lawful representative; and (e) be postmarked no later than the Response Deadline.

- i. Effect of “Opt-Out.”** Any Class Member who returns a timely, valid, and executed request for exclusion will not participate in or be bound by the Settlement and subsequent judgment and will not receive an Individual Settlement Share or any benefit of this Settlement. If the Class Member is also an PAGA Class Member as defined in this Agreement, however, he or she will still receive an Individual PAGA Settlement Share payment as approved by the Court. PAGA Class Members have no right to opt-out of the PAGA Settlement.
- ii. Confirmation of Authenticity.** If there is a question about the authenticity of a signed request for exclusion, the Settlement Administrator may demand additional proof of the Class Member’s identity. Any Class Member who returns a timely, valid, and executed request for exclusion will not participate in or be bound by the Settlement and subsequent judgment and will not receive an Individual Settlement Share. A Class Member who does not complete and mail a timely request for exclusion will automatically be included in the Settlement, will receive an Individual Class Settlement Share, and be bound by all terms and conditions of the Settlement, if the Settlement is approved by the Court, and by the subsequent judgment, regardless of whether he or she has objected to the Settlement.
- iii. Report.** No later than five (5) business days after the Response Deadline, the Settlement Administrator will provide the Parties with a complete and accurate accounting of the number of Notices mailed to Class Members, the number of Notices returned as undeliverable, the number of Notices re-mailed to Class Members, the number of re-mailed Notices returned as undeliverable, the number of Class Members who objected to the Settlement and copies of their submitted objections, the number of Class Members who returned valid requests for exclusion, and the number of Class Members who returned invalid requests for exclusion.

F. Challenges to Calculation of Workweeks. Each Class Member shall have sixty (60) days after the Administrator mails the Class Notice to challenge the number of 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 shall promptly provide copies of all challenges to calculation of Workweeks and/or Pay Periods to Defense Counsel and Class Counsel. The Administrator will attempt to resolve Workweek and/or Pay Period challenges based on the submission of the Class Member and on input from Class Counsel (who will advocate on behalf of Class Members who have not submitted a Request for Exclusion) and Defense Counsel. While the Administrator and the parties will attempt to resolve any such disputes, any unresolved dispute over Workweeks will be submitted to the Court for resolution.

G. No Solicitation of Objection or Requests for Exclusion. Neither the Parties nor their respective counsel will solicit or otherwise encourage directly or indirectly any Class Member to object to the Settlement, request exclusion from the Settlement, or appeal from the Judgment.

H. Motion for Final Approval.

- i. Class Counsel will file unopposed motions and memorandums in support thereof for Final Approval of the Settlement and the following payments in accord with the terms of the Settlement: (1) the Attorneys Fee Award; (2) the Cost Award; (3) Administrative Costs; (4) the Class Representative Service Award; and (5) PAGA Payment. Class Counsel will also move the Court for an order of Final Approval (and associated entry of Judgment) releasing and barring any Released Class and PAGA Claims of the Participating Class Members and LWDA.
- ii. **Denial or Appeal of Final Approval.** If the Court does not grant Final Approval of the Settlement, or if the Court's Final Approval of the Settlement is reversed or materially modified on appellate review, then this Settlement will become null and void. If that occurs, the Parties will have no further obligations under the Settlement, including any obligation by Defendant to pay the Gross Settlement Amount or any amounts that otherwise would have been owed under this Agreement. Further, should this occur, the Parties agree they shall be equally responsible for the Settlement Administrator's Administration Costs through that

date. An award by the Court of a lesser amount than sought by Plaintiff and Class Counsel for the Class Representative Service Award, Attorneys Fee Award, Cost Award, and Administration Costs award will not constitute a material modification to the Settlement within the meaning of this paragraph.

iii. Proposed Order and Judgment. Upon Final Approval of the Settlement, the Parties shall present to the Court a proposed Final Approval Order, approving of the Settlement and entering Judgment in accordance therewith. After entry of Judgment, the Court shall have continuing jurisdiction over the action for purposes of: (1) enforcing this Settlement Agreement; (2) addressing settlement administration matters, and (3) addressing such post-judgment matters as may be appropriate under Court rules and applicable law.

- I. Waiver of Right to Appeal.** Provided that the judgment is consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, if Class Members do not timely object to the Settlement, then the Parties and their respective counsel waive any and all rights to appeal from the judgment, including, but not limited to, all rights to any post-judgment proceeding and appellate proceeding, such as a motion to vacate or set aside judgment, and any extraordinary writ, and the judgment will become non-appealable at the time it is entered. The waiver of appeal does not include any waiver of the right to oppose any appeal, appellate proceeding, or post-judgment proceeding.
- J. Vacating, Reversing, or Modifying Judgment on Appeal.** If, after a notice of appeal, the reviewing Court vacates, reverses, or modifies the judgment such that there is a material modification to the Settlement Agreement, and that Court's decision is not completely reversed and the judgment is not fully affirmed on review by a higher Court, then this Settlement will become null and void and the Parties will have no further obligations under it. A material modification would include, but not necessarily be limited to, any alteration of the Gross Settlement Amount, an alteration in the calculation of the Net Settlement Amount, and any change to the calculation of the Individual Settlement Share.
- K. Disbursement of Settlement Shares and Payments.** Subject to the Court finally approving the Settlement, the Settlement Administrator shall distribute funds pursuant to the terms of this Agreement and the Court's Final Approval Order and Judgment. The Settlement Administrator shall keep Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel apprised of all distributions from the Gross Settlement Amount. The Settlement Administrator shall respond to questions from Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel. No person shall have any claim against Defendant, Defendant's Counsel,

Plaintiff, Class Counsel, or the Settlement Administrator based on the distributions and payments made in accordance with this Agreement.

- i. **Funding the Settlement:** Defendant shall fund and deliver to the Settlement Administrator the First Installment Payment either thirty (30) days after final approval of the settlement or April 30, 2026, whichever is later.

Defendant shall fund and deliver to the Settlement Administrator the Second Installment Payment by May 31, 2026.

- ii. **Disbursement:** Within ten (10) business days after Defendant funds the entirety of the GSA to the Settlement Administrator, the Settlement Administrator shall disburse: (1) the Net Settlement Amount to be paid to Participating Class Members; (2) the Net PAGA Settlement Amount to be Paid to PAGA Class Members; (3) the Attorney Fee Award and Cost Award to Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and costs, as approved by the Court; (4) the Class Representative Service Award paid to the Class Representative, as approved by the Court; (5) the Administration Costs, as approved by the Court; (6) the LWDA Payment to the LWDA; and (7) Defendant's portion of payroll taxes as the Class Members' current or former employer.
- iii. **Qualified Settlement Fund or QSF:** The Parties agree that the QSF is intended to be a "Qualified Settlement Fund" under Section 468B of the Code and Treasury Regulations § 1.4168B-1, 26 C.F.R. § 1.468B-1 *et seq.*, and will be administered by the Settlement Administrator as such. The Parties and Settlement Administrator shall treat the QSF as coming into existence as a Qualified Settlement Fund on the earliest date permitted as set forth in 26 C.F.R. § 1.468B-1, and such election statement shall be attached to the appropriate returns as required by law.

L. Settlement Administrator's Final Report. Within ten (10) business days after the disbursement of all funds, the Settlement Administrator will serve on the Parties a declaration providing a final report on the disbursements of all funds. The Parties shall file this declaration with the Court. The Settlement Administrator will provide any supplemental declaration required by the Court or the Parties.

M. Uncashed Checks. Participating Class Members and PAGA Class Members must cash or deposit their Individual Settlement Share checks within one hundred and eighty (180) calendar days after the checks are mailed to them.

- i. **Reminder Postcard.** If any checks are not redeemed or deposited within ninety (90) calendar days after mailing, the Settlement Administrator will send a reminder postcard indicating that unless the check is redeemed or deposited in the next ninety (90) days, it will expire and become non-negotiable, and offer to replace the check if it was lost or misplaced.
- ii. If any checks remain uncashed or not deposited by the expiration of the 90-day period after mailing the reminder notice, the Settlement Administrator will, within two hundred (200) calendar days after the checks are mailed, cancel the checks. All funds associated with the Individual Settlement Share checks returned as undeliverable and funds associated with those checks remaining un-cashed shall escheat to the State of California Controller's Office under the Unclaimed Property Statutes in the name of the Class Member.

N. Defendant's Legal Fees. Defendant is responsible for paying for all of Defendant's own legal fees, costs, and expenses incurred in this Action outside of the Gross Settlement Amount.

62. Release of Class Claims. As of the Effective Final Settlement Date, Class Members who do not submit a timely and valid request for exclusion release Defendant from the Released Class Claims. Participating Class Members agree not to sue or otherwise make a claim against Defendant for any of the Released Class Claims.

63. Release of PAGA Claims. As of the Effective Final Settlement Date, PAGA Class Members will release Defendant from the Released PAGA Claims. PAGA Class Members agree not to sue or otherwise make a claim against Defendant for any of the Released PAGA Claims. PAGA Class Members may not opt out of the PAGA Settlement.

64. Plaintiff's Release of Claims.

- i. **Scope of 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 any and all of the claims, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, contingent or non-contingent, which now exist, or have existed, upon any theory of law or equity now existing, including, but not limited to, conduct that is negligent, intentional, with or without malice, or a breach of any duty, law or rule, without regard to the subsequent discovery or existence of such different or additional facts. Additionally, Plaintiff releases the Released Parties of all

claims, charges, complaints, liens, demands, causes of action, obligations, damages and liabilities, known or suspected, arising from their employment with the Defendant, including but not limited to Labor Code Labor Code Sections 201-204, 210, 218, 218.5, 218.6, 222, 225, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1175, 1182.12, 1193.6, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1199, 2698, 2802. The released claims include, without limitation: claims under (1) the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; (2) 42 U.S.C. § 1981; (3) the California Fair Employment and Housing Act; (4) Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; (5) the Americans with Disabilities Act; (6) the Fair Labor Standards Act (including the Equal Pay Act); (7) the California and the United States Constitution; (8) the California Labor Code, including but not limited to Sections Labor Code Sections 201-204, 210, 218, 218.5, 218.6, 222, 225, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1175, 1182.12, 1193.6, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1199, 2698, 2802; (9) the Family and Medical Leave Act; (10) the California Family Rights Act; (11) the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; (12) the Employee Retirement Income Security Act; (13) the Immigration Reform and Control Act; (14) the California Business and Professions Code, sections 17200, et seq.; (15) the California Government Code; and (16) the California Wage Orders (collectively “Claim” or “Claims”) which Plaintiff now has, owns or holds, or claims to have, own or hold, or which Plaintiff at any time had, owned or held, or claimed to have, own or hold against any of the Released Parties up to and including, as of the final approval of this Settlement Agreement. (Everything released based on the above as well as everything released as part of the Released Class Claims discussed below will be referred to as “Plaintiff’s Release.”) Plaintiff’s Release does not extend 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 knows or believes 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.

- ii. **Plaintiff’s General Release of Claims and Waiver of Rights Under California Civil Code § 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.

This release excludes any release of any claims not permitted to be released by law.

65. Miscellaneous Terms

- A. No Admission of Liability.** Defendant makes no admission of liability or wrongdoing by virtue of entering into this Agreement. Additionally, Defendant reserves the right to contest any issues relating to class certification and liability if the Settlement is not approved. Defendant denies that it has engaged in any unlawful activity, has failed to comply with the law in any respect, has any liability to anyone under the claims asserted in the Action, or that but for the Settlement, a Class should be certified in the Action. This Agreement is entered into solely for the purpose of compromising highly disputed claims. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or will be construed as an admission by Defendant of liability or wrongdoing. This Settlement and Plaintiff's and Defendant's willingness to settle the Action will have no bearing on, and will not be admissible in connection with, any litigation (other than solely in connection with this Settlement).
- B. No Effect on Employee Benefits.** The Class Representative Service Award and/or Individual Settlement Shares paid to Plaintiff and Participating Class Members and/or PAGA Class Members shall not be deemed to be pensionable earnings and shall not have any effect on the eligibility for, or calculation of, any of the employee benefits (e.g., vacation, holiday pay, retirement plans, etc.) of Plaintiff or the Participating Class Members or PAGA Class Members. The Parties agree that any Class Representative Service Award and/or Individual Settlement Share paid to Plaintiff or the Participating Class Members and/or PAGA Class Members under the terms of this Agreement do not represent any modification of Plaintiff's or Participating Class Members' and/or PAGA Class Members' previously credited hours of service or other eligibility criteria under any employee pension benefit plan or employee welfare benefit plan sponsored by Defendant. Further, any Class Representative Service Award shall not be considered "compensation" in any year for purposes of determining eligibility for, or benefit accrual within, an employee pension benefit plan or employee welfare benefit plan sponsored by Defendant.

- C. Integrated Agreement.** After this Agreement is signed and delivered by all Parties and their counsel, this Agreement and its exhibits will constitute the entire Agreement between the Parties relating to the Settlement, and it will then be deemed that no oral representations, warranties, covenants, or inducements have been made to any party concerning this Agreement or its exhibits, other than the representations, warranties, covenants, and inducements expressly stated in this Agreement and its exhibits.
- D. Authorization to Enter Into Settlement Agreement.** Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel warrant and represent that they are authorized by Plaintiff and Defendant, respectively, to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties under this Agreement to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents required to effectuate the terms of this Agreement. The Parties and their counsel will cooperate with each other and use their best efforts to effect the implementation of the Settlement. In the event the Parties are unable to reach agreement on the form or content of any document needed to implement this Agreement, or on any supplemental provisions that may become necessary to effectuate the terms of this Agreement, the Parties will seek the assistance of the Court, and in all cases, all such documents, supplemental provisions, and assistance of the Court will be consistent with this Agreement.
- E. Exhibits and Headings.** The terms of this Agreement include the terms set forth in the attached exhibits, which are incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein. Any exhibits to this Agreement are an integral part of the Settlement and must be approved substantially as written. The descriptive headings of any paragraphs or sections of this Agreement are inserted for convenience of reference only and do not constitute a part of this Agreement.
- F. Interim Stay of Proceedings.** The Parties agree to stay and hold all proceedings in the Action in abeyance, except such proceedings necessary to implement and complete the Settlement, pending the Final Approval hearing to be conducted by the Court.
- G. Amendment or Modification of Agreement.** This Agreement, and any and all parts of it, may be amended, modified, changed, or waived only by an express written instrument signed by counsel for all Parties or their successors-in-interest.
- H. Agreement Binding on Successors and Assigns.** This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors and assigns of the Parties, as previously defined.

- I. No Prior Assignment.** Plaintiff hereby represents, covenants, and warrants that he has not directly or indirectly, assigned, transferred, encumbered, or purported to assign, transfer, or encumber to any person or entity any portion of any liability, claim, demand, action, cause of action or rights herein released and discharged.
- J. Applicable Law.** All terms and conditions of this Agreement and its exhibits will be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to any conflict of law principles or choice of law principles.
- K. Fair, Adequate, and Reasonable Settlement.** The Parties and their respective counsel believe and warrant that this Agreement reflects a fair, reasonable, and adequate settlement of the Action and have arrived at this Agreement through arms-length negotiations, taking into account all relevant factors, current and potential.
- L. No Tax or Legal Advice.** The Parties understand and agree that the Parties are neither providing tax or legal advice, nor making representations regarding tax obligations or consequences, if any, related to this Agreement, and that Class Members and PAGA Class Members will assume any such tax obligations or consequences that may arise from this Agreement, and that Class Members and PAGA Class Members shall not seek any indemnification from the Parties in this regard. The Parties agree that, in the event that any taxing body determines that additional taxes are due from any Class Member or PAGA Class Member, such Class Member assumes all responsibility for the payment of such taxes.
- M. Jurisdiction of the Court.** The Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of the terms of this Agreement and all orders and judgment entered in connection therewith, and the Parties and their counsel hereto submit to the jurisdiction of the Court for purposes of interpreting, implementing, and enforcing the Settlement embodied in this Agreement and all orders and judgments in connection therewith.
- N. Invalidity of Any Provision; Severability.** Before declaring any provision of this Agreement invalid, the Parties request that the Court first attempt to construe the provisions valid to the fullest extent possible consistent with applicable precedents, so as to define all provisions of this Agreement valid and enforceable. In the event any provision of this Agreement shall be found unenforceable, the unenforceable provision shall be deemed deleted, and the validity and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby.
- O. 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.

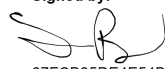
P. Execution in Counterpart. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts. All executed counterparts, and each of them, will be deemed to be one and the same instrument provided that counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves original signed counterparts. Facsimile or PDF signatures will be accepted. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.

IV. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

The Parties and their counsel execute this Agreement.

Dated: 8/22/2025

TERRY BOYD

Signed by:

67FCB35DE4E54B4...

Dated: _____

COGENT INFOTECH CORPORATION

Name:

Title:

Dated: August 22, 2025

MARA LAW FIRM, PC



David Mara, Esq.

Matthew Crawford, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Settlement Class

Dated: _____

FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP

Todd B. Scherwin, Esq.

Areen Babajanian, Esq.

Attorneys for Defendant

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.

P. Execution in Counterpart. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts. All executed counterparts, and each of them, will be deemed to be one and the same instrument provided that counsel for the Parties will exchange between themselves original signed counterparts. Facsimile or PDF signatures will be accepted. Any executed counterpart will be admissible in evidence to prove the existence and contents of this Agreement.

IV. EXECUTION BY PARTIES AND COUNSEL

The Parties and their counsel execute this Agreement.

Dated: _____

TERRY BOYD

Dated: August 28, 2025

COGENT INFOTECH CORPORATION



Name: Nandan Banerjee

Title: CEO

Dated: _____

MARA LAW FIRM, PC

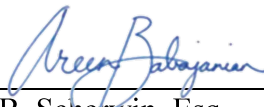
David Mara, Esq.

Matthew Crawford, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Settlement Class

Dated: August 28, 2025

FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP



Todd B. Scherwin, Esq.

Areen Babajanian, Esq.

Attorneys for Defendant

Exhibit A

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
Terry Boyd, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and on behalf of the general public, Plaintiff, vs.
Cogent Infotech Corporation, Defendant
Case Nos. CIVSB2409307 and CIVSB2417458

NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

*A court authorized this notice. This is not a solicitation.
This is not a lawsuit against you and you are not being sued.
However, your legal rights are affected by whether you act or don't act.*

TO: All non-exempt or hourly paid employees who are or previously were employed by Defendant Cogent Infotech Corporation and performed work in California from March 20, 2020 through the date of preliminary approval.

The California Superior Court, County of San Bernardino has granted preliminary approval to a proposed settlement ("Settlement") of the above-captioned actions ("the Lawsuits"). Because your rights may be affected by this Settlement, it is important that you read this Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Notice") carefully.

The Court has certified the following class for settlement purposes ("Class" or "Class Members"):

All non-exempt or hourly paid employees who are or previously were employed by Defendant Cogent Infotech Corporation and performed work in California from March 20, 2020 through the date of preliminary approval.

The purpose of this Notice is to provide a brief description of the claims alleged in the Lawsuits, the key terms of the Settlement, and your rights and options with respect to the Settlement.

YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO MONEY UNDER THE PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT. PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY; IT INFORMS YOU ABOUT YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS.

WHAT INFORMATION IS IN THIS NOTICE

1. Why Have I Received This Notice?.....	Page 2
2. What Is This Case About?	Page 2
3. Am I A Class Member? Am I A PAGA Class Member?	Page 2
4. How Does This Class Action Settlement Work?	Page 3
5. Who Are the Attorneys Representing the Parties?	Page 3
6. What Are My Options?	Page 3
7. How Do I Opt Out or Exclude Myself From This Settlement?	Page 4
8. How Do I Object to the Settlement?	Page 4
9. How Does This Settlement Affect My Rights?	Page 4
10. How Much Can I Expect to Receive From This Settlement?	Page 5
11. How Will the Attorneys for the Class and the Class Representatives Be Paid?	Page 7

PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR COURT'S CLERK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT.

1. *Why Have I Received This Notice?*

Cogent Infotech Corporation's (hereinafter referred to as "Defendant") records indicate that you may be a Class Member. The settlement will resolve all Class Members' Released Claims, as described in Section No. 9 below, from March 20, 2020 through **the date of preliminary approval** (the "Class Period").

A Preliminary Approval Hearing was held on November 6, 2025, in the California Superior Court, County of San Bernardino. The Court conditionally certified the Class for settlement purposes only and directed that you receive this Notice.

The Court will hold a Final Fairness Hearing concerning the proposed settlement on **[final approval date]** at **[time]**, before Honorable Joseph T. Ortiz in Department S17, located at 247 W 3rd Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415.

2. *What Is This Case About?*

A class action complaint against Defendant was filed in the San Bernardino County Superior Court on March 20, 2024 (Case No. CIVSB2409307). The complaint alleged the following causes of action against Defendant: (1) Failure to Pay All Straight Time Wages; (2) Failure to Pay Overtime; (3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; (4) Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods; (5) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statement Provisions; (6) Failure to Pay all Wages Due at the Time of Termination; and (7) Violation of Unfair Competition Law, on behalf of Class Members.

A PAGA (Private Attorneys General Act of 2004) representative action complaint against Defendant was filed in the San Bernardino County Superior Court on May 21, 2024 (Case No. CIVSB2417458). The complaint sought civil penalties under the PAGA in relation to the following alleged violations suffered by allegedly similar aggrieved employees: (1) Failure to Pay All Straight Time Wages; (2) Failure to Pay Overtime; (3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; (4) Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods; (5) Failure to Pay all Wages Due at the Time of Termination; (6) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statement Provisions; and (7) Failure to Pay All Wages Twice Per Month.

On June 12, 2025, a First Amended Complaint in Case No. CIVSB2409307 to effectively consolidate both matters under Case No. CIVSB2409307.

The Court has not made any determination as to whether the claims advanced by the Plaintiff have any merit. In other words, the Court has not determined whether any laws have been violated, nor has it decided in favor of Plaintiff or Defendant; instead, both sides agreed to resolve the lawsuit with no decision or admission of who is right or wrong. By agreeing to resolve the lawsuit, all parties avoid the risks and cost of a trial.

Defendant expressly denies that they did anything wrong or that they violated the law and further deny any liability whatsoever to Plaintiff or to the Class.

3. *Am I A Class Member? Am I A PAGA Class Member?*

You are a Class Member if you worked for Defendant in the State of California as a non-exempt employee at any time from March 20, 2020 through **the date of preliminary approval**.

If you worked for Defendant in the State of California as a Class Member from March 26, 2023 through **the date of preliminary approval**, you are also a PAGA Class Member under the settlement.

4. How Does This Class Action Settlement Work?

Plaintiff Terry Boyd brings these actions behalf of himself and all other similarly situated employees who were employed by Defendant as Class Members in California at any time during the Class Period. Plaintiff and these other current and former employees comprise a “Class.” The settlement of these Lawsuits resolves the Released Class Claims of all Class Members, as defined in the Settlement Agreement and Final Judgment, except for those who exclude themselves from the Class by requesting to be excluded in the manner set forth below.

Plaintiff and Class Counsel believe the settlement is fair and reasonable. The Court must also review the terms of the settlement and determine if it is fair and reasonable to the Class. The Court file has the settlement documents, which explain the settlement in greater detail. If you would like copies of the settlement documents, you can obtain them for a nominal fee at the San Bernardino County Superior Court, located at 247 W 3rd Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415, and/or by visiting the San Bernardino Superior Court website at <https://www.sb-court.org/divisions/civil-general-information/court-case-information-and-document-sales>. Click the “Accept” button at the bottom of the screen, then click “Search” on the bar near the top of the page and select “Case Information.” Use the first search box on the left-hand side of the screen titled “Case Number Search,” then enter the case number CIVSB2409307. You may also contact Plaintiff’s counsel, whose contact information is below, and they will provide you with a copy free of charge.

5. Who Are the Attorneys Representing the Parties?

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class	Attorneys for Defendant
MARA LAW FIRM, PC David Mara Matthew Crawford 2650 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 302 San Diego, California 92108 Telephone: (619) 234-2833 Facsimile: (619) 234-4048	FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP Todd B. Scherwin Areen Babajanian 444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500 Los Angeles, CA 90071 Telephone: (213) 330-4500 Facsimile: (213) 330-4501

The Court has decided that Mara Law Firm, PC is qualified to represent you and all other Class Members simultaneously.

You do not need to hire your own attorney because Class Counsel is working on your behalf. But, if you want your own attorney, you may hire one at your own cost.

6. What Are My Options?

The purpose of this Notice is to inform you of the proposed settlement and of your options. Each option has its consequences, which you should understand before making your decision. Your rights regarding each option, and the steps you must take to select each option, are summarized below and explained in more detail in this Notice.

Important Note: Defendant will not retaliate against you in any way for either participating or not participating in this Settlement.

- **DO NOTHING:** If you do nothing and the Court grants final approval of the Settlement, you will become part of this Class Action and may receive a payment from the Settlement. You will be bound to the release of the Released Class Claims as defined in the Settlement

Agreement and the Final Judgment. You will also give up your right to pursue the Released Class Claims as defined in Section No. 9 below.

- **OPT OUT:** If you do not want to participate as a Class Member, you may “opt out,” which will remove you from the Class and this Class Action. If the Court grants final approval of the Settlement, you will not receive a Settlement payment and you will not give up the right to sue Defendant and the Released Parties for the Released Class Claims. If you are a PAGA Class Member, you will receive a portion of the PAGA Payment, even if you opt-out of the settlement.
- **OBJECT:** You may file a legal objection to the proposed settlement. If you would like to object, you may not opt out of this case.

7. *How Do I Opt Out Or Exclude Myself From This Settlement?*

If you do not want to take part in the Settlement, you must mail a written Request for Exclusion to the Settlement Administrator. The written request for exclusion must: (a) state your name, address, telephone number, and social security number or employee identification number; (b) state your intention to exclude yourself from or opt-out of the Settlement; (c) be addressed to the Settlement Administrator at [address]; (d) be signed by you or your lawful representative; and (e) be postmarked no later than [the Response Deadline].

If the Court approves the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will enter a Judgment. If you do not request exclusion from the Settlement, the Judgment will bind you to the terms of the Settlement. If you are a PAGA Class Member, you will receive a portion of the PAGA Payment, even if you opt-out of the settlement.

8. *How Do I Object To The Settlement?*

If you are a Class Member who does not opt out of the Settlement, you may object to the Settlement, personally or through an attorney, by submitting your objection in writing, signed, dated, and mailed to the Settlement Administrator postmarked no later than [the Response Deadline]. The objection must state: (a) your full name, address, and telephone number; (b) the words “Notice of Objection” or “Formal Objection;” (c) describe, in clear and concise terms, the legal and factual arguments supporting the objection; (d) list identifying witness(es) you may call to testify at the Final Approval hearing; and (e) provide true and correct copies of any exhibit(s) you intend to offer at the Final Approval hearing. The objection will not be valid if it objects only to the appropriateness of the actions or their merits.

Class Members may appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through the objector’s own counsel. If the Court rejects the objection, he/she will receive an Individual Settlement Share payment and will be bound by the terms of the Settlement.

9. *How Does This Settlement Affect My Rights? What are the Released Claims?*

If the proposed settlement is approved by the Court, a Final Judgment will be entered by the Court. All Class Members who do not opt out of the Settlement will be bound by the Court’s Final Judgment and will release Defendant from the Released Class Claims. The Released Class Claims are:

All class claims alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged based on the facts alleged, in the operative complaint in the *Terry Boyd v. Cogent Infotech Corporation*, San Bernardino Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2409307 action with causes of action for 1) Failure to Pay All Straight Time Wages; 2) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages; 3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; 4) Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods; 5) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with

Itemized Employee Wage Statement Provisions; 6) Failure to Pay all Wages Due at the Time of Termination of Employment; and 7) Violation of Unfair Competition Law which occurred during the Class Period, and expressly including claims based in the underlying Labor Code Sections 201-204, 210, 218, 218.5, 218.6, 222, 225, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1175, 1182.12, 1185, 1193.6, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2802, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and class claims outside of the Class Period.

If you are a PAGA Class Member, you will be bound by the Final Judgment and will release the Released Parties from the Released PAGA Claims, even if you opt-out of the settlement. The Released PAGA Claims include are:

All PAGA claims for civil penalties alleged, or that reasonably could have been alleged based on the facts alleged in the operative complaint, in the *Terry Boyd v. Cogent Infotech Corporation*, San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No. CIVSB2417458 matter under a single cause of action for PAGA penalties for the alleged 1) Failure to Pay All Straight, Regular Rate Wages for All Work Performed; 2) Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages; 3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods; 4) Failure to Provide Rest Periods; 5) Failure to Pay Wages Due at Termination and During Employment; 6) Knowing and Intentional Failure to Comply with Itemized Employee Wage Statements; and 7) Failure to Employees Two Times Per Month, and Plaintiff's underlying PAGA notices to the LWDA, which occurred during the PAGA Period, expressly including claims based in Labor Code Sections 201-204, 210, 218, 218.5, 218.6, 222, 225, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1175, 1182.12, 1185, 1193.6, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2802, and expressly excluding all other claims, including claims for vested benefits, wrongful termination, unemployment insurance, disability, social security, workers' compensation, and PAGA claims outside of the PAGA Period.

All Class Members who do not opt out of the Settlement will be enjoined from prosecuting the Released Class Claims and initiating or continuing other proceedings regarding the Release Class Claims, including but not limited to filing any claims for monetary relief of the Released Claims before the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement ("DLSE") or in any forum whatsoever. All PAGA Class Members will be enjoined from prosecuting the Released PAGA Claims and from initiating or continuing other proceedings regarding the Released PAGA Claims, including but not limited to filing any claims for monetary relief of the Released PAGA Claims before the DLSE or in any forum whatsoever.

10. *How Much Can I Expect to Receive From This Settlement?*

The total maximum amount that Defendant could be required to pay under this Agreement shall be up to but no more than \$320,000 ("Gross Settlement Amount" or "GSA").

A. Deductions from the Settlement

The "Net Settlement Amount" or "NSA" means the portion of the Gross Settlement Amount, available for distribution to Class Members after the deduction of (1) the Class Representative Service Award to the named Plaintiff in an amount up to \$10,000, for prosecution of the Lawsuits, risks undertaken for the payment of attorneys' fees and costs, and a general release of all claims; (2) the Settlement Administration Costs to the Settlement Administrator in an amount estimated not to exceed \$10,000; (3) a payment of \$15,000 allocated to the PAGA claims; and (4) payment to Class Counsel in an amount not to exceed \$106,666.66 (one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount) for attorneys' fees and an amount not to exceed \$25,000 for litigation costs. All of

these payments are subject to court approval.

B. How Class Member Settlement Payments are Calculated

After deducting the above-referenced items, the remaining Net Settlement Amount, will be proportionately distributed amongst all Class Members who have not opted out. Each Participating Class Member will receive a proportionate share of the Net Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of workweeks he or she worked for Defendant, based on the Class Data provided by Defendant, divided by (ii) the total number of workweeks worked by all Participating Class Members during the Class Period based on the same Class Data, which is then multiplied by the Net Settlement Amount. One day worked in a given week for Defendant will be credited as a workweek for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each Class Member's Individual Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of workweeks that he or she worked for Defendant in California.

C. How PAGA Class Member's Settlement Payments are Calculated

If you are a PAGA Class Member under the settlement, you will also receive a portion of the PAGA Payment. Pursuant to PAGA, the LWDA will receive a payment of \$11,250 (75% of the \$15,000 total PAGA Payment). The remaining \$3,750 is the "Net PAGA Settlement Amount" or "NPSA" and will be proportionately distributed amongst all PAGA Class Members. Each PAGA Class Member will receive a proportionate share of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount that is equal to (i) the number of pay periods he or she worked for Defendant during the PAGA Period based on the PAGA Data provided by Defendant, divided by (ii) the total number of pay periods worked by all PAGA Class Members during the PAGA Period based on the same PAGA data, which is then multiplied by the Net PAGA Settlement Amount. One day worked for Defendant in a given pay period will be credited as a pay period for purposes of this calculation. Therefore, the value of each PAGA Class Member's Individual PAGA Settlement Share ties directly to the amount of pay periods that he or she worked during the PAGA Period for Defendant in California.

D. Your Estimated Settlement Payment

Although your exact share of the Net Settlement Amount as a Class Member cannot be precisely calculated until after the time during which individuals may object or seek exclusion from the Settlement concludes, based upon the calculation above, your approximate share of the Net Settlement Amount, is as follows: \$ [REDACTED], less taxes. This is based on the Class Data which shows you worked [REDACTED] workweeks during the Class Period. The maximum number of workweeks any Class Member may have is [REDACTED].

If you are also a PAGA Class Member, you will receive a share of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount. Based upon the calculation above, your approximate share of the Net PAGA Settlement Amount, is as follows: \$ [REDACTED]. This is based on the PAGA Data which shows you worked [REDACTED] workweeks during the PAGA Period. The maximum number of workweeks any PAGA Class Member may have is [REDACTED].

E. Tax Treatment of Your Settlement Payments

Each Class Member's Individual Class Settlement Share will be apportioned as follows: 20% wages, 80% for interest and penalties. The amounts paid as wages shall be subject to all tax withholdings customarily made from an employee's wages and all other authorized and required withholdings and shall be reported by W-2 forms. Payment of all amounts will be made subject to backup withholding unless a duly executed W-9 form is received from the payee(s). The amounts paid as penalties and interest shall be subject to all authorized and required withholdings other than the tax withholdings customarily made from employees' wages and shall be reported by IRS 1099 forms. Only the employee share of payroll tax withholdings shall be from each Class Member's

Individual Class Settlement Share. The employer share of payroll tax withholdings shall be paid separate from and in addition to the Gross Settlement Amount.

If you are a PAGA Class Member, your Individual PAGA Settlement Share will be apportioned as 100% penalties. This will not be reduced by payroll tax withholding and deductions. The Settlement Administrator will issue to each PAGA Class Member an IRS Form 1099 with respect to his/her Individual PAGA Settlement Share.

Nothing in this Notice is intended to constitute legal advice relating to the tax liability of any Class Member or PAGA Class Member. To the extent that this Notice is interpreted to contain or constitute advice regarding any federal, state or local tax issue, such advice is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by any person for the purpose of avoiding any tax liability or penalties.

F. What Happens If You Don't Cash Your Check?

It is strongly recommended that upon receipt of your settlement check, you immediately cash it or cash it before the 180-day void date shown on each check. If any checks remain uncashed or not deposited by the expiration of the 180-day period, the Settlement Administrator will pay over the amount represented by the check to the State of California unclaimed property fund in the name of the Class Member.

11. How Will the Attorneys for the Class and the Class Representative Be Paid?

The attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class will be paid from the Gross Settlement Amount. Subject to Court approval, the attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class shall be paid an amount not to exceed one-third of the Gross Settlement Amount (\$106,666.66) for attorney fees and \$25,000 for litigation costs.

Defendant has paid all of its own attorneys' fees and costs.

Plaintiff will also be paid, subject to Court approval, an amount not to exceed \$10,000, as a service award for the initiation of and prosecution of this case, the risks undertaken for the payment of costs in the event this case had been lost, and a general release of all claims.

IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION OR HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, you may contact Class Counsel listed above, or the Settlement Administrator at the telephone number listed below, toll free. You can also obtain documents related to this case and this settlement by visiting [\[administrator website\]](#), a website maintained by the Settlement Administrator. Please refer to the Cogent Infotech Class Action Settlement.

This Notice does not contain all of the terms of the proposed settlement or all of the details of these proceedings. For more detailed information, you may obtain the underlying documents and papers on file with the Court for a nominal fee at the San Bernardino County Superior Court, located at 247 W 3rd Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415, and/or by visiting the San Bernardino Superior Court website at <https://www.sb-court.org/divisions/civil-general-information/court-case-information-and-document-sales>. Click the "Accept" button at the bottom of the screen, then click "Search" on the bar near the top of the page and select "Case Information." Use the first search box on the left-hand side of the screen titled "Case Number Search," then enter the case number CIVSB2409307. You may also contact Plaintiff's counsel, whose contact information is below, and they will provide you with a copy free of charge.

PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR COURT'S CLERK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT.