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Attorneys for Plaintiff

ELECTRONICALLY
FILED
*Superior Court of California,
County of San Francisco*

01/07/2022
Clerk of the Court
BY: KAREN VALDES
Deputy Clerk

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

CGC-22-597520

BERNARD HICKS, individually, and on
behalf of aggrieved employees pursuant to the
Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA");

Plaintiff,

v.

THE MOSSER COMPANIES, INC., a
California corporation; and DOES 1 through
100, inclusive;

Defendants.

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES
FOR VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE
§ 2698 et seq. (PRIVATE ATTORNEYS
GENERAL ACT OF 2004)**

1 Plaintiff Bernard Hicks ("Plaintiff") hereby submits his Complaint against Defendants
2 The Mosser Companies, Inc. and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive; (collectively, "Defendants"),
3 on behalf of himself and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants for
4 penalties as follows:

5 **INTRODUCTION**

6 1. This representative action is brought pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*
7 (the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA")) for Defendants' violations of Labor Code
8 §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194,
9 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

10 2. This Complaint challenges Defendants' systemic illegal employment
11 practices resulting in violations of the stated provisions of the Labor Code against the identified
12 group of employees.

13 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges Defendants jointly
14 and severally acted intentionally and with deliberate indifference and conscious disregard to the
15 rights of all employees in (1) failing to pay all meal period wages and rest break wages, (2) failing
16 to properly calculate and pay all minimum and overtime wages, (3) failing to provide accurate
17 wage statements, (4) failing to pay all wages due and owing during employment and upon
18 termination of employment, (5) failing to provide paid sick leave, (6) failing to keep payroll
19 records showing hours worked daily and wages paid to employees in a central location, and (7)
20 failing to reimburse all necessary business expenses.

21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 4. This action is brought pursuant to PAGA. The civil penalties sought by
23 Plaintiff exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established
24 according to proof at trial.

25 5. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California
26 Constitution, Article VI, Section 10, which grants the Superior Court original jurisdiction in all
27 causes except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is
28 brought do not specify any other basis for jurisdiction.

1 **12.** At all times herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, were agents,
2 partners, joint venturers, representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-
3 conspirators and assigns, each of the other, and at all times relevant hereto were acting within the
4 course and scope of their authority as such agents, partners, joint venturers, representatives,
5 servants, employees, successors, co-conspirators and assigns, and that all acts or omissions
6 alleged herein were duly committed with ratification, knowledge, permission, encouragement,
7 authorization and consent of each Defendant designated herein.

8 **13.** As such, and based upon all the facts and circumstances incident to
9 Defendants' business in California, Defendants are subject to PAGA and Labor Code §§ 201,
10 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197,
11 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802.

12 **CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **VIOLATION OF PAGA**

14 **(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS BY PLAINTIFF)**

15 **14.** Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 13
16 as though fully set forth herein.

17 **15.** PAGA expressly establishes that any provision of the California Labor
18 Code which provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the LWDA, or any of its
19 departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or employees for a violation of the
20 California Labor Code, may be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved
21 employee on behalf of himself or herself, and other current or former employees.

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1 **16.** On October 13, 2021, Plaintiff provided written notice to the LWDA and
2 Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code he contends were violated, and the
3 theories supporting his contentions. Plaintiff believes that on or about December 20, 2021, the
4 sixty-five (65) days' notice period expired, and the LWDA did not take any action to investigate
5 or prosecute this matter. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** and incorporated by reference is a copy of
6 the written notice to the LWDA. Therefore, Plaintiff exhausted the statutory time period to bring
7 this action.

8 **17.** Plaintiff and the other employees are "aggrieved employees" as defined by
9 California Labor Code § 2699(c) in that they are all current or former hourly-paid, non-exempt,
10 salaried and/or exempt employees of Defendants who worked for Defendants within the State of
11 California, including but not limited to assistant property managers, property managers, laborers,
12 leasing personnel, maintenance personnel, and multi-site managers, at any time during the period
13 from October 13, 2020, to the present, and one or more of the alleged violations was committed
14 against them.

15 **Failure to Pay Minimum and Overtime Wages**

16 **18.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to compensate their
17 non-exempt employees minimum wages for all hours worked and overtime wages for all hours
18 worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a workweek, pursuant to the
19 mandate of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198.

20 **19.** As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and
21 other aggrieved current and former employees for all hours worked, resulting in a failure to pay
22 all minimum wages and overtime wages, where applicable.

23 **Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave**

24 **20.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to provide
25 employees with paid sick leave of not less than one (1) hour per every thirty (30) hours worked,
26 pursuant to California Labor Code § 246.

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1 **21.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay paid sick
2 leave at a non-exempt employee's regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee
3 uses paid sick time or at a rate calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including
4 overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior
5 ninety (90) days of employment, pursuant to California Labor Code § 246(l).

6 **22.** As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and other
7 aggrieved current and former employees with compliant paid sick leave of one (1) hour worked
8 per every thirty (30) hours worked, by, for example, failing to pay paid sick leave at the proper
9 rate of pay.

10 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Rest Breaks**

11 **23.** In accordance with the mandates of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512,
12 Defendants were required to authorize and permit their non-exempt employees to take a 10-
13 minute rest break for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof, and were further
14 required to provide their non-exempt employees with a 30-minute meal period for every five (5)
15 hours worked.

16 **24.** As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and other
17 aggrieved current and former employees with legally-mandated meal periods and rest breaks and
18 failed to pay proper compensation for this failure.

19 **Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment**

20 **25.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their
21 employees within a specified time period pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code § 204.

22 **26.** As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other
23 aggrieved current and former employees all wages due and owing them within the required time
24 period.

25 **Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination**

26 **27.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their
27 employees all wages owed in a timely fashion at the end of employment pursuant to California
28 Labor Code §§ 201 to 204.

1 **28.** As a result of Defendants' Labor Code violations alleged above,
2 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other aggrieved former employees their final wages
3 pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201 to 204 and accordingly owe waiting time penalties pursuant to
4 Labor Code § 203.

5 **Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements**

6 **29.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to keep *accurate*
7 records regarding their California employees pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code §§ 226 and
8 1174.

9 **30.** As a result of Defendants' various Labor Code violations, Defendants
10 failed to keep accurate records regarding Plaintiff and other aggrieved current and former
11 employees. For example, Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to keep accurate
12 records regarding Plaintiff and other aggrieved current and former employees' gross wages
13 earned, total hours worked, all deductions, net wages earned, and all applicable hourly rates and
14 the number of hours worked at each hourly rate.

15 **Failure to Keep Complete and Accurate Payroll Records**

16 **31.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to keep, at a central
17 location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll
18 records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate
19 unit earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants
20 or establishments, pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174(d).

21 **32.** As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to keep accurate and complete
22 payroll records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid to Plaintiff and current and
23 former aggrieved employees.

24 **Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses**

25 **33.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to reimburse its
26 employees for any and all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employees in direct
27 consequences of the discharge or his or her duties pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code §§ 2800
28 and 2802.

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on his own behalf and as representative of other current
3 and former aggrieved employees pursuant to PAGA, prays for judgment as follows:

- 4 1. Upon the Cause of Action, for civil penalties pursuant to statute as set forth in
5 Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*, for Defendants' violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202,
6 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194,
7 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802.
8 2. Upon the Cause of Action, for costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code
9 §§ 210, 218.5, 1194, and 2699, and any other applicable statute; and
10 3. For such other and further relief the court may deem just and proper.
11

12 Dated: January 7, 2022

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

13
14 By: 

15 Douglas Han
16 Shunt Tatavos-Gharajeh
17 Daniel J. O'Neil-Ortiz
18 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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EXHIBIT 1

October 13, 2021

BY U.S. EMAIL/ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

State of California

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55

Sacramento, California 95814

Re: THE MOSSER COMPANIES, INC.

Dear Representative:

We have been retained to represent Bernard Hicks against The Mosser Companies, Inc. (including any and all affiliates, managers, members, subsidiaries, and parents, and their shareholders, officers, directors, and employees), any individual, owner, officer and managing agent, DOES 1-10 as an "Employer" or person acting on behalf of an "Employer" pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, and DOES 11-20¹ for violations of California wage-and-hour laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as "MOSSER").

Mr. Hicks is pursuing his California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.*, the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") claim on a representative basis. Therefore, Mr. Hicks may seek penalties and wages for violations of the Labor Code on behalf of the State of California and aggrieved employees, which are recoverable under PAGA. This letter is sent in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3.

The Mosser Companies, Inc. is a California corporation located at 220 Montgomery Street Suite 2000, San Francisco, California 94104.

MOSSER employed Mr. Hicks as a Property Manager and misclassified him as exempt within one year of the date of this letter (until in or around August of 2021²) in the State of California. MOSSER directly controlled the wages, hours and/or working conditions of Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees' employment, including direction, retention, scheduling, supervision, and termination.

¹ Mr. Hicks does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner or corporate, of DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, and for that reason, said DOES are designated under such fictitious names. Mr. Hicks will amend this notice when the true names and capacities are known. Mr. Hicks is informed and believes that each DOE was responsible in some way for the matters alleged herein and proximately caused Mr. Hicks and other current and former aggrieved employees to be subject to the illegal employment practices, wrongs and injuries complained of herein.

² Per Emergency Rule 9 (Tolling statute of limitations for civil causes of action) of the Judicial Council's Emergency Rules Related to COVID-19, all statute of limitations for civil causes of action that exceed 180 days are tolled from April 6, 2020 until October 1, 2020. Therefore, the one (1) year statute of limitations for Mr. Hicks's PAGA cause of action is tolled.

The “aggrieved employees” that Mr. Hicks may seek penalties on behalf of are all current and former hourly-paid, non-exempt, salaried and/or exempt employees (whether hired directly or through a staffing agency) of MOSSER within the State of California, including but not limited to assistant property managers, property managers, laborers, leasing personnel, maintenance personnel, and multi-site managers.

MOSSER failed to properly pay its hourly-paid or non-exempt employees for all hours worked, failed to properly provide or compensate minimum and overtime wages and for meal and rest breaks, failed to issue compliant wage statements and failed to reimburse for all necessary business-related costs and expenses, thus resulting in other Labor Code violations as stated below.

MOSSER misclassified Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees as “exempt” pursuant to the executive exemption despite them spending more than 50% of their time performing non-managerial non-exempt work (including administrating and computer duties), and not being able to exercise independent judgment or discretion as to matters of consequence in the performance of their job duties. Consequently, MOSSER failed to properly pay Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees them for all hours worked, failed to properly provide or compensate minimum and overtime wages and for meal and rest breaks, failed to issue compliant wage statements and failed to reimburse for all necessary business-related costs and expenses, thus resulting in other Labor Code violations as stated below.

Pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services*, 23 Cal. App. 5th 745, 751 (2018), an employee who brings a representative action and was affected by at least one of the violations alleged in the complaint has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state not only for that violation, but for violations affecting other employees as well. Accordingly, Mr. Hicks has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state for violations affecting all the aggrieved employees at MOSSER, regardless of their classification, job title, location, or whether they were hired directly or through a staffing agency.

MOSSER has violated and/or continues to violate, among other provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable wage law, California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

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California Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1198 require employers to pay at least minimum wage for all hours worked, pay time-and-a-half, or double-time overtime wages, and make it unlawful to work employees for hours longer than eight hours in one day and/or over forty hours in one week without paying the premium overtime rates. During the relevant time period, Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees routinely worked in excess of 8 hours in a day and 40 hours in a week. MOSSER failed to compensate Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees for all hours worked and performing off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift, and during meal breaks. MOSSER also failed to include non-discretionary bonuses and incentives in aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime compensation. Therefore, Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation, but they were not paid for all overtime hours worked.

California Labor Code section 246 requires that employers provide employees with paid sick leave of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked. California Labor Code section 246(l) also requires that paid sick leave be paid at a non-exempt employee's regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time or at a rate calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment. During the relevant time period, MOSSER failed to pay aggrieved employees with paid sick leave that complied with California Labor Code section 246, by, for example, failing to pay paid sick leave at non-exempt employee's regular rate of pay or at a rate calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment.

California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 require employers to pay an employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate for each workday that a meal or rest break is not provided. During the relevant time period, MOSSER routinely required Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees to work through, interrupt, cut short, and/or delay their meal and rest breaks to comply with MOSSER's policies and expectations, and meet production quotas. MOSSER failed to provide coverage to Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees so they may be relieved of all work duties and take legally mandated meal and rest breaks. Lastly, MOSSER also failed to authorize and permit Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees to take the requisite number of meal and rest breaks, including second meal breaks and third rest breaks, when working shifts exceeding 10 hours in length. Despite these facts, MOSSER failed to compensate Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees all the premium wages they were owed, including failing to pay premium wages at Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay.

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California Labor Code section 201 requires that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately. California Labor Code section 202 requires that if an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Labor Code sections 201, 201.3, 201.5, 201.6, 201.8, 201.9, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days. During the relevant time period, MOSSER failed to pay Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees all wages, including for misclassification, uncompensated off-the-clock work, unpaid overtime premiums and premium wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks, due to them within any time period specified by California Labor Code sections 201 and 203 and therefore is liable under California Labor Code section 203.

California Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and the 10th day of the following month. California Labor Code section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period. During the relevant time period, MOSSER failed to pay Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees all wages due to them, including for misclassification, uncompensated off-the-clock work, unpaid overtime premiums and premium wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks within any time period specified by California Labor Code section 204.

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California Labor Code section 226 requires employers to make, keep and provide complete and accurate itemized wage statements to their employees. During the relevant time period, MOSSER did not provide Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees with complete and accurate itemized wage statements. The wage statements they received from MOSSER were in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). The violations include, but are not limited to, the failure to include (1) gross wages earned by Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees, (2) total hours worked by Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate by Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees (4) all deductions for Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees, (5) net wages earned by Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees are paid, (7) the name of the aggrieved employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees.

California Labor Code section 558 allows recovery of penalties. (a) Any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated, a section of this chapter or any provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (3) Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee. Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees have been denied their wages and premium wages and, therefore, are entitled to penalties.

California Labor Code sections 1174(d) requires an employer to keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than two years. During the relevant time period, MOSSER failed to keep accurate and complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid, to Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees.

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California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 provide the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful. During the relevant time period, MOSSER did not provide aggrieved employees with the minimum wages to which they were entitled despite constructive and actual knowledge of off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift, and during meal breaks.

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. During their employment, Mr. Hicks and other aggrieved employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by MOSSER, including for using their personal cellular phones to communicate with management, residents and vendors, and using their personal vehicles to travel to different properties.

We believe that Mr. Hicks and other current and former California-based hourly-paid, non-exempt, salaried and/or exempt employees are entitled to penalties as allowed under California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.* for violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

California Labor Code section 2699.3 requires that a claimant send a certified letter to the employer in questions and the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency setting forth the claims, and the basis for the claims, thereby giving the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency an opportunity to investigate the claims and/or take any action it deems appropriate.

The purpose of this letter is to satisfy the requirement created by California Labor code section 2699 prior to seeking penalties allowed by law for the aforementioned statutory violations. We look forward to determining whether California Labor & Workforce Development Agency intends to take any action in reference to these claims. We kindly request that you respond to this notice according to the time frame contemplated by the California Labor Code.

Mr. Hicks will seek these penalties on his own behalf and on behalf of other similarly situated California-based hourly-paid, non-exempt, salaried and/or exempt employees of MOSSER within one year of the date of this letter, as allowed by law.

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LWDA
October 13, 2021
Page 7 of 7

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your attention to this matter and the noble cause you advance each and every day.

Very truly yours,

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Han', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Douglas Han, Esq.

CC: (By Certified U.S. Mail Only):

Mario N. Dahdah
c/o The Mosser Companies, Inc.
300 Montgomery Street Suite 1050
San Francisco, California 94104
Agent for Service of Process for The Mosser Companies, Inc.

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PROOF OF SERVICE
1013A(3) CCP

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 751 N. Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 101, Pasadena, CA 91103 and my electronic service address is jtorrez@justicelawcorp.com

On January 13, 2022, I served the foregoing document described as

COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE
§ 2698 et seq. (PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF 2004)

for the following case: **Hicks v. The Mosser Companies, Inc.**
LWDA/Court Case No.: **LWDA Case No.: CM- 848465-21**
Court Case No.: CGC-22-597520
San Francisco County Superior Court

on interested parties in this action by electronically submitting as follows:

State of California
Labor & Workforce Development Agency
800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55
Sacramento, California 95814

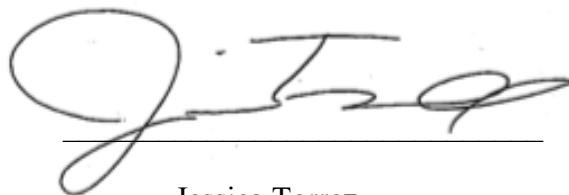
[X] BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

Pursuant to California Senate Bill No. 836, I caused the documents described above to be electronically submitted by and through the procedure stated on the website of the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

[X] STATE

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on January 13, 2022, at Pasadena, California.



Jessica Torrez