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Superior Court of California
County of Santa Barbara
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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

CLAUDIA MONTAR FLORES, individually,
and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

DARENSBERRIES, LLC, a California Limited
Liability Company, and DOES 1 through 10,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 21CV04814

**PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT:**

1. Civil Penalties Under PAGA [Cal. Lab.
Code § 2699, et seq.]

1 Plaintiff Claudia Montar Flores (“Plaintiff”), based upon facts that either have evidentiary
2 support or are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further
3 investigation and discovery, alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant Darensberries, LLC and DOES 1
6 through 10 (Darensberries, LLC and DOES 1 through 10 are collectively referred to as
7 “Defendants”) for civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California
8 Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.* (“PAGA”) stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay for all hours
9 worked (including minimum wages, straight time wages, overtime wages, rest and recovery
10 periods, and other nonproductive time), failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and
11 permit rest periods, failure to pay all earned wages twice per month, failure to maintain accurate
12 records of hours worked and meal periods, failure to timely pay final wages, failure to furnish
13 accurate wage statements, and failure to provide sick leave pay.

14 2. For over 50 years, California’s courts and legislature have recognized that this
15 State’s wage-and-hour laws serve a compelling public interest of fostering a stable job market.
16 Wages are not ordinary debts. Because of the economic position of the average worker and his
17 or her family, it is essential to the public welfare that employers obey the wage-and-hour laws so
18 that employees are promptly paid the minimum/overtime wages that the Legislature has required
19 for employees. So fundamental are California’s wage-and-hour laws that the Legislature has
20 criminalized certain types of violations. In extending extra protection to deter violations of these
21 underlying statutes—since Plaintiff is not seeking general and/or special damages, restitution or
22 other damages other than civil penalties—California has enacted the PAGA to permit an
23 individual to bring an action for PAGA penalties only, which is the precise and sole nature of this
24 action.

25 3. All California employees during the relevant statutes of limitations who are or
26 were harmed by Defendants’ illegal practices are “Aggrieved Employees.” The Aggrieved
27 Employees worked for Defendants as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the
28 applicable statutory period.

1 4. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants seeking only to recover penalties on
2 behalf of all Aggrieved Employees that worked for Defendants, and on behalf of the State of
3 California. Plaintiff does not seek to recover anything other than penalties as permitted by
4 California Labor Code Section 2699 at this time. To the extent that statutory violations are
5 mentioned for wage violations, Plaintiff does not seek underlying general and/or special damages
6 for those violations, but simply penalties as permitted by California Labor Code Section 2699,
7 declaratory relief, and injunctive relief for herself and all Aggrieved Employees as permitted by
8 the PAGA.

9 5. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and
10 establishment within the State of California, including Santa Barbara County. As such, and
11 based upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants' business in California,
12 Defendants are subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial
13 Welfare Commission ("IWC"), and the California Business & Professions Code.

14 6. On information and belief, Defendants, and each of them were on actual and
15 constructive notice of the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify their
16 unlawful policies. Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were
17 willful and deliberate.

18 7. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the
19 unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the
20 foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees. Further,
21 Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under
22 the doctrine of "respondeat superior".

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THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff Claudia Montar Flores is a resident of Santa Barbara County, California who worked for Defendants in Santa Barbara County, California as a non-exempt employee from approximately April 2008 to approximately July 2020.¹

B. Defendants

9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that Defendant Darensberries, LLC is, and at all times herein mentioned, was:

- (a) A business entity qualified to do business and actually conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including Santa Barbara County; and,
- (b) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer of the Aggrieved Employees because Defendant Darensberries, LLC suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

10. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Each of the Doe Defendants was in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees as alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to set forth the true names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained, together with appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

11. At all times mentioned herein, the Defendants named as Does 1-10, inclusive, and each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the jurisdiction of, and/or injured a significant number of the Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees in the State of California.

¹ In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judicial Council of California adopted Emergency Rule 9(a) (California Rules of Court), whereby “statutes of limitations and repose for civil causes of action that exceed 180 days are tolled from April 6, 2020 to October 1, 2020.

1 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times
2 each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and
3 the other employees and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions.
4 Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all relevant times, each Defendant
5 was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder,
6 subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or predecessor in interest of
7 some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all of the other Defendants in
8 a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to some or all of the other
9 Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged below. Plaintiff
10 is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted pursuant to and within the
11 scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or should have known about,
12 and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all other
13 Defendants.

14 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

15 13. Plaintiff Claudia Montar Flores worked for Defendants in Santa Barbara County,
16 California from approximately April 2008 to approximately July 2020. During Plaintiff's
17 employment for Defendants, Defendants paid Plaintiff using both an hourly and piece-rate
18 system. Defendants typically scheduled Plaintiff to work 8 hours per workday and 40 hours per
19 workweek, but Plaintiff typically worked more than 8 hours per workday and more than 40 hours
20 per workweek. Plaintiff sometimes worked more than 12 hours per workday.

21 14. Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendants failed to accurately record
22 Plaintiff's time worked, failed to record or pay for all hours worked (including minimum and
23 overtime wages), failed to record piecework units earned by Plaintiff individually in any
24 workweek, failed to pay for all rest and recovery periods and other nonproductive time separate
25 from any piece-rate compensation, failed to provide Plaintiff with legally compliant meal
26 periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely pay all final
27 wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated her employment, failed to furnish accurate wage
28 statements to Plaintiff, and failed to provide paid sick leave to Plaintiff. As discussed below,

1 Plaintiff's experience working for Defendants was typical and illustrative.

2 **A. Failure to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum, Straight Time,**
3 **and Overtime Wages**

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

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

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

15 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of
16 not accurately recording the time Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees actually worked and not
17 paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum, straight
18 time, overtime, rest and recovery periods, and other nonproductive time wages. Defendants
19 required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work "off-the-clock," uncompensated. Some
20 of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate.

21 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of
22 not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees all overtime wages earned when they worked
23 more than 8 hours in a workday or more than 40 hours in a workweek. Defendants also
24 maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees all
25 overtime wages earned in 2020 when they worked more than 9 hours in a workday or more than
26 50 hours in a workweek. Some of that time should have been paid at overtime rates.

27 20. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of
28 not providing all reporting time pay for shifts where Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees

1 reported to work, but were not furnished wages for at least half of their scheduled day's work, of
2 no less than two hours and no more than four hours. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees
3 occasionally were required to report to work but were sent home and not paid for any work
4 during those scheduled shifts.

5 **B. Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

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

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

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

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1 **C. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods**

2 24. Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten
3 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than
4 two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the
5 employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is
6 itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

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

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

24 **D. Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month**

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

27 28. Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two
28 times per month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action,

employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for overtime hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendants systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendants, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendants, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result, Defendants owe employees the legally required wages not paid, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

E. Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods

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

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

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

1 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented
2 from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

3 **F. Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination**

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

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

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

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

26 **G. Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements**

27 36. Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her
28 employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information,

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

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

38. California Labor Code § 226.2 provides that, when providing payment to a piece-rate employee, an employer must also furnish an accompanying accurate statement with the following information: (A) the total hours of compensable rest and recovery periods, the rate of compensation, and the gross wages paid for those periods during the pay period and (B) the total hours of other nonproductive time, the rate of compensation, and the gross wages paid for that time during the pay period.

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

1 40. Because Defendants violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved
2 Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly,
3 Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater
4 of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an
5 aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) dollars per employee.

6 **H. Failure to Provide Sick Leave Pay**

7 41. Labor Code § 246 provides that employers shall provide employees with paid sick
8 leave of at least 24 hours per calendar year or 12-month period. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
9 Employees occasionally were required to miss work due to illness, but were not provided sick
10 leave of up to 24 hours per 12-month period. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed
11 to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with sick leave pay in compliance Labor Code
12 § 246.

13 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **(Against all Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act of**
15 **2004, Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 et seq.)**

16 42. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges all preceding paragraphs as
17 though fully set forth herein.

18 43. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the
19 State of California and the applicable IWC Orders.

20 44. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action
21 to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: "Notwithstanding any other provision of
22 law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by
23 the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions,
24 commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative,
25 be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of herself or
26 herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section
27 2699.3."

28 45. Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor

1 Code § 2699.3. On October 1, 2021, she gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and
2 Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific
3 provisions of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and current and
4 former Aggrieved Employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff
5 also paid the filing fee on October 1, 2021. Plaintiff’s PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-
6 847054-21 (*Claudia Montar Flores v. Darensberries, LLC*).

7 46. The statute of limitations is tolled while a plaintiff exhausts her administrative
8 remedies with California’s LWDA prior to suit, which is required by the statute. (*See* Labor
9 Code § 2699.3(d).)

10 47. The statute of limitations is also tolled from April 6, 2020 to October 1, 2020
11 pursuant to Rule 9(a) of the Emergency Rules Related to COVID-19.

12 48. More than sixty-five (65) days has elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the
13 LWDA has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants’ Labor Code violations
14 discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may commence a civil action to recover penalties
15 under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of the Labor Code described in
16 this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to, penalties under California Labor
17 Code §§ 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2).

18 49. Based on the conduct described in this Complaint, Plaintiff is entitled to an award
19 of civil penalties on behalf of the State of California and similarly Aggrieved Employees of
20 Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to be shown
21 according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies permitted by law.

22 50. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorney’s fees and costs
23 pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, “Any employee who prevails in any action
24 shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.”

25 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

26 Plaintiff, on behalf of all similarly aggrieved employees, prays for relief and judgment
27 against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

28 1. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California

1 Labor Code by failing to pay for all hours worked (including minimum wages, straight time
2 wages, overtime wages, rest and recovery periods, and other nonproductive time), failing to
3 provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay all earned wages
4 twice per month, failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failing
5 to timely pay final wages, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and failing to provide paid
6 sick leave;

7 2. An award of civil penalties on behalf of herself and all similarly aggrieved
8 employees pursuant to PAGA;

9 3. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed;

10 4. Attorneys' fees and costs reasonably incurred;

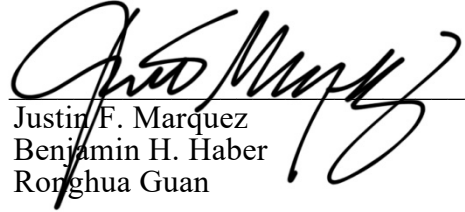
11 5. Injunctive and declaratory relief to the extent allowed by PAGA; and,

12 6. Such other and further relief that the Court deems proper.

13
14 Respectfully submitted,

15 Dated: December 6, 2021

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

16
17 By: 

18 Justin F. Marquez
Benjamin H. Haber
Ronghua Guan

19 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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