

Assigned for all purposes to: Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Judicial Officer: Lia Martin

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Attorney for Plaintiff
JESSICA SCIMECA

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

JESSICA SCIMECA, an individual,
Plaintiff,

v.

MOHAJER LAW FIRM, APC., and
DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,
Defendants.

Case No.: 22STCV15393

COMPLAINT FOR:

1. Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*;
2. Retaliation in Violation of Labor Code Section 1102.5;
3. Termination in Violation of Public Policy

1 Plaintiff JESSICA SCIMECA alleges as follows against defendants, MOHAJER LAW
2 FIRM, APC. and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive (“DEFENDANTS”):

3 **THE PARTIES**

4 1. Plaintiff JESSICA SCIMECA (“PLAINTIFF”) is an individual residing in and is a
5 citizen of, Los Angeles County, California.

6 2. Defendant MOHAJER LAW FIRM, APC. (“MOHAJER”) is a professional
7 corporation owned and controlled by attorney Sina Mohajer-Jasbi. MOHAJER maintains its
8 principal place of business in Los Angeles County, California.

9 3. PLAINTIFF is unaware of the true names and capacities, whether corporate or
10 individual, or otherwise, of defendants named as DOES 1 through 10, inclusive. Pursuant to
11 California Code of Civil Procedure section 474, PLAINTIFF will seek leave of court to amend this
12 Complaint to state said defendants’ true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained.
13 PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based on such information and belief, alleges that said
14 fictitiously-named defendants are responsible in some manner for the injuries and damages to
15 PLAINTIFF as further alleged herein.

16 4. PLAINTIFF is unaware of the true names and capacities, whether corporate or
17 individual, or otherwise, of defendants named as DOES 1 through 5, inclusive. Pursuant to
18 California Code of Civil Procedure section 474, PLAINTIFF will seek leave of court to amend this
19 complaint to state said defendants’ true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained.
20 PLAINTIFF is informed and believes and based on such information and belief, alleges that said
21 fictitiously named defendants are responsible in some manner for the injuries and damages to
22 PLAINTIFF as further alleged herein.

23 5. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that each defendant
24 is the alter ego and joint employer, and is working in joint enterprise with, each and every other
25 defendant. PLAINTIFF is further informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all times
26 relevant to this Complaint, each defendant was the agent or employee of each other defendant, and
27 in the doing the acts alleged herein, was acting within the course and scope of such agency or
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1 employment, with the consent, provision, and authorization of each of the remaining defendants.
2 All actions of each defendant were ratified and approved by every other defendant.

3 6. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS, and each of them, ratified each and every act
4 or omission complained of herein. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS, and each of them, aided
5 and abetted the acts and omissions of each and all the other Defendants in proximately causing the
6 damages herein alleged.

7 7. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of said
8 DEFENDANTS is in some manner intentionally, negligently, or otherwise responsible for the acts,
9 omissions, occurrences, and transactions alleged herein.

10 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

11 8. Venue is proper under California Code of Civil Procedures Section 395, because
12 DEFENDANTS are located in Los Angeles County, California. The amount in controversy exceeds
13 this Court's jurisdictional minimum.

14 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

15 9. Sina Mohajer-Jasbi is an attorney licensed to practice in California and has organized
16 his practice as a professional corporation styled Mohajer Law Firm, APC.

17 10. DEFENDANTS employed PLAINTIFF from on or about October 5, 2021 to January
18 3, 2022 to perform the duties of legal secretary / paralegal and, like all others in their employ,
19 classified PLAINTIFF as an "independent contractor" and paid PLAINTIFF on a 1099 basis.
20 Whether under AB-5 or the *Borello* test, these individuals were was clearly and obviously
21 employees under California law.

22 11. As an attorney, Mr. Mohajer-Jasbi was fully aware that PLAINTIFF and the other
23 workers employed in his practice were employees and not independent contractors. DEFENDANTS
24 willfully misclassified PLAINTIFF and the other employees out of personal greed to evade taxes,
25 the provision worker's compensation insurance, the payment of unemployment insurance benefits,
26 and to deprive the employees of numerous benefits under the Labor Code.

1 12. DEFENDANTS' misclassification scheme was broad and impacted numerous
2 employees over a period of years. It therefore constitutes a pattern and practice of willful and
3 knowing misclassification.

4 13. PLAINTIFF was aware that DEFENDANTS had misclassified her and the other
5 employees in Mr. Mohajer-Jasbi's office as independent contractors. Nevertheless, PLAINTIFF
6 agreed to work for DEFENDANTS because she needed the income.

7 14. On multiple occasions, PLAINTIFF informed Mr. Mohajer-Jasbi that she believed
8 that she was misclassified and should be treated as an employee. On January 3, 2022, Mr. Mohajer-
9 Jasbi returned from a luxury ski vacation with his family to Mammoth. On that day, PLAINTIFF
10 again raised her classification as an independent contractor with Mr. Mohajer-Jasbi. Immediately
11 thereafter, DEFENDANTS terminated PLAINTIFF'S employment.

12 15. On information and belief, DEFENDANTS terminated PLAINTIFF because
13 PLAINTIFF disclosed information to Mr. Mohajer-Jasbi of a violation of law, namely
14 misclassification of employees as independent contractors.

15 16. As further evidence of DEFENDANT'S knowing misclassification of their
16 employees as independent contractors, upon terminating PLAINTIFF, Mr. Mohajer-Jasbi presented
17 PLAINTIFF with a "Severance Agreement and General Release of Claims" that referred to
18 PLAINTIFF as "Employee" and contained recitals stating that "Employee was employed by
19 [Mohajer Law Firm, APC] and separated from employment as an at-will employee effective January
20 3, 2022." The agreement also contained a release under which PLAINTIFF was to waive numerous
21 employee rights, including those existing under the California Labor Code, the Fair Employment
22 and Housing Act, Title VII, the Family Medical Leave Act, California Family Rights Act, Age
23 Discrimination in Employment Act and many others.

24 17. On January 6, 2022, PLAINTIFF gave written notice through her counsel of
25 DEFENDANTS' violations of various provisions of the Labor Code, including as alleged herein, to
26 the Labor Code and Workforce Development Agency. Such notice was also sent to MOHAJER to
27 its principal place of business and to its registered agent service of process on file with the California
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Secretary of State. The Labor Code and Workforce Development Agency did not respond within 65 calendar days of the postmark date of the letter nor of the receipt of the letter by the Labor Code and Workforce Development Agency. A copy of that notice, together with the registered mail receipts issued by the United States Post Office are attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**(CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, LABOR
CODE §§ 2698 ET SEQ.)**

(By PLAINTIFF Against DEFENDANTS and Does 1 through 10, inclusive)

18. PLAINTIFF hereby re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

19. PLAINTIFF other employees of DEFENDANTS who are the victims of similar violations of the Labor Code are “Aggrieved Employees” as that term is used by the Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”), as they were employed by DEFENDANTS during the applicable statutory period and suffered one or more Labor Code violations set forth in this Complaint. Accordingly, PLAINTIFF seeks to recover on behalf herself and all other current and former Aggrieved Employees of DEFENDANTS, civil penalties as provided by the PAGA, plus reasonable attorney’s fees and costs. Class certification is not required.

20. Any period during which DEFENDANTS may have had a right to cure the violations alleged herein has passed, nor was any cure made or attempted.

21. DEFENDANTS are liable for civil penalties pursuant to the PAGA as a result of the violations of the California Labor Code and other law described herein, including without limitation:

- (a) *Willful Misclassification of Employees as Independent Contractors*: PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees were and are clearly employees under California law and DEFENDANTS’ misclassification was willful and part of a pattern and practice. Because DEFENDANTS have engaged in a pattern or practice of willful misclassification, Employer is liable for civil penalties under California Labor Code section 226.8 of between \$10,000 and \$25,000 for each such violation.

- (b) *Failure To Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements Consistent With The Requirements Of Labor Code Section 226(a)*: DEFENDANTS failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees with wage statements that accurately stated the information required by Labor Code Section 226(a), including, but not limited to: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) net wages earned, and (4) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. DEFENDANTS have violated California Labor Code sections 226 and are liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 226.3 and 2698 *et seq.*;
- (c) *Failure to Pay Minimum Wage*: DEFENDANTS failed to maintain a policy that compensated PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees an amount equal to or greater than the minimum wage for all hours worked, as required by California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and all applicable wage orders. All hours must be paid at the statutory or agreed rate and no part of this rate may be used as a credit against a minimum wage obligation. As a result of violations of California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and applicable wage orders for failure to pay minimum wage, DEFENDANTS are liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558, 1191.1, and 2698 *et seq.*;
- (d) *Failure to Pay Overtime Wages*: DEFENDANTS failed to maintain a policy that compensates PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees for hours worked, including overtime in violation of California Labor Code sections 510, 1194 and applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders. As a result, DEFENDANTS are liable for civil penalties and unpaid wages pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 2698 *et seq.*;
- (e) *Failure to Provide Uninterrupted Off-Duty Meal Periods*: DEFENDANTS have failed to: (1) maintain a policy that provided PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees with off-duty meal periods as required by California law; (2) provide

PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees with a reasonable opportunity to take their meal periods at the appropriate times; and (3) failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees an additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each missed or late meal period. As a result of DEFENDANTS' violations of California Labor Code sections 226.7, 226.7(b), and 512, DEFENDANTS are liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 2698 *et seq.*

(f) *Unlawful Failure to Provide Uninterrupted Rest Periods*: DEFENDANTS have failed to: (1) maintain a policy that provided PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees with rest periods as required by California law; (2) provide PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees with a reasonable opportunity to take rest periods at the appropriate times; and (3) failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees an additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each missed or late rest period. As a result of DEFENDANTS' violations of California Labor Code sections 226.7, 226.7(b), and 512, DEFENDANTS are liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 2698 *et seq.*;

(g) *Unlawful Violation of California Labor Code § 1199*: Under California Labor Code sections 1199(a) and (c) and 2699.5, *et seq.*, an employer who "requires or causes an employee to work for longer hours than those fixed" or "violates or refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of" the Labor Code regarding employees' wages, hours, and working conditions is subject to civil penalties. DEFENDANTS have violated Section 1199 in the ways set forth herein and are therefore liable for civil penalties;

(h) *Unlawful Failure to Pay Wages Due Upon Termination*: DEFENDANTS have violated California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 by willfully failing to pay all compensation due and owing to PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees at the time employment was terminated. As such, DEFENDANTS are liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2698 *et seq.*; and

(i) *Failure to Maintain Proper Records*: The California Labor Code mandates that employers keep proper records reflecting the regular hours and overtime hours worked, among other records. DEFENDANTS failed to keep proper records that reflected, among other things, the regular and overtime hours PLAINTIFFS and the Aggrieved Employees worked. As a result, DEFENDANTS are liable for civil penalties for violation of Labor Code sections 223, 226, 1174 and 1175.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE SECTION 1102.5)

(By PLAINTIFF Against DEFENDANTS and Does 1 through 10, inclusive)

22. PLAINTIFF hereby re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

23. At all relevant times PLAINTIFF was the employee of DEFENDANTS.

24. PLAINTIFF reasonably believed that she was unlawfully misclassified as an independent contractor and that DEFENDANTS were involved in a scheme to violate California Labor laws including those prohibiting such misclassification.

25. PLAINTIFF disclosed the fact of those violations to Mr. Mohajer-Jasbi, the only person with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation of law she reported.

26. By terminating PLAINTIFF'S employment under circumstances as alleged herein, DEFENDANTS retaliated against PLAINTIFF in violation of California Labor Code Section 1102.5(b).

27. The above-described acts of DEFENDANTS were oppressive and malicious, and thus warrant the imposition of exemplary damages in an amount sufficient to punish DEFENDANTS and to deter others from engaging in similar despicable conduct.

28. In addition, to the foregoing remedies, PLAINTIFF seeks to impose a civil penalty of \$10,000 against DEFENDANTS as provided by Labor Code Section 1102.5(f).

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(TERMINATION IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY)

(By PLAINTIFF Against DEFENDANTS and Does 1 through 10, inclusive)

29. PLAINTIFF hereby re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

30. The public policy of the State of California, as set forth in Labor Code Section 1102.5 provides that “An employer, or any person acting on behalf of the employer, shall not retaliate against an employee for disclosing information, or because the employer believes that the employee disclosed or may disclose information, to a government or law enforcement agency, to a person with authority over the employee or another employee who has the authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or for providing information to, or testifying before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee’s job duties.”

31. PLAINTIFF believes and thereon alleges that information that she disclosed regarding DEFENDANTS’ unlawful employment practices, including, but not limited to misclassification of employees as independent contractors was a substantial motivating reason in DEFENDANTS’ decision to terminate PLAINTIFF’S employment.

32. As a proximate result of DEFENDANTS’ retaliatory termination of PLAINTIFF’S employment, she has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses in earnings and other employment benefits.

33. As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS’ unlawful conduct, PLAINTIFF has sustained physical injuries, pain and suffering, extreme and severe mental anguish, and emotional distress. PLAINTIFF is thereby entitled to general and compensatory damages in amounts to be proven at trial.

1 34. The above-described acts of DEFENDANTS were oppressive and malicious, and
2 thus warrant the imposition of exemplary damages in an amount sufficient to punish
3 DEFENDANTS and to deter others from engaging in similar despicable conduct.

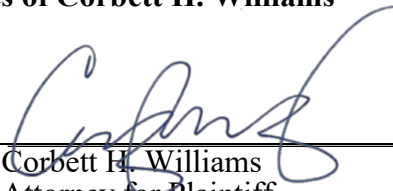
4 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF, on behalf of herself and the other Aggrieved Employees,
6 prays for relief and judgment as follows:

- 7 1. For civil penalties pursuant to the PAGA;
- 8 2. For civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code Section 226.8 and 226.3;
- 9 3. A civil penalty of \$10,000 pursuant to Labor Code Section 1102.5(f);
- 10 4. For monetary damages, including for lost wages and mental and emotional
11 damage;
- 12 5. For reasonable attorney's fees as provided by Labor Code Sections
13 2699(g)(1) and 1102.5(j);
- 14 6. All such other remedies, legal or equitable as the Court may deem proper or
15 necessary.

16 Dated: May 9, 2022

Law Offices of Corbett H. Williams

17
18 By: 

19 Corbett H. Williams
20 Attorney for Plaintiff
21 JESSICA SCIMECA
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EXHIBIT A

January 6, 2022

Via Electronic Submission

California Labor & Workforce
Development Agency
PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

Re: PAGA Notice Pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699: Mohajer Law
Firm, APC

Dear Sir or Madam:

Please be advised that Jessica Scimeca (“Plaintiff”) has retained the Law Offices of Corbett H. Williams to represent her and other aggrieved employees for wage and hour claims against her former employer, Mohajer Law Firm, APC (“Employer”). This notice is being provided via electronic submission to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and Employer at its place of business, 33 E. Huntington Drive, Suite A, Arcadia, California 91006 and through its agent for service of process, Sina Mohajer-Jasbi at 1653 Perkins Drive, Arcadia, California 91006.

Plaintiff requests that the LWDA regard this Notice as written notice of her intent to seek civil penalties against Employer. The specific provisions of the California Labor Code that Employer has violated requiring this notice include, but are not limited to, California Labor Code Sections 226.8, 1194, 2802, 1199, 226.7, 226.7(b), 512, 558, 201, 202, 203, 223, 226, 1174 and 1175.

Employer

Employer and its managing agents operate a family law practice. Employer systematically, knowingly and willfully misclassifies employees as independent contractors to avoid and evade California employment laws, taxes and insurance obligations.

Employer has violated or caused to be violated several Labor Code provisions and is therefore liable for civil penalties under California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* We respectfully request that your agency investigate the claims alleged against them herein. This

letter will serve as notice of these allegations pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”), California Labor Code § 2699.3.

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees

Plaintiff is a legal assistant and was employed by Employer. Employer uses an array of similarly situated employees in the operation of its legal practice (collectively, “Aggrieved Employees”).

At all relevant times, Plaintiff was an aggrieved employee as defined in Labor Code section 2699(c) as: “any person who was employed by the alleged violator and against whom one or more violations was committed.” Plaintiff seeks recovery for the Labor Code violations set forth herein on behalf of themselves and other current and former employees, including, but not limited to: all employees who worked for Employer in the State of California within one year and who were subject to the same or similar Labor Code and/or Wage Order violations as Plaintiff. Plaintiff believes and thereon alleges that Employer employs scores of similarly situated employees in California at any given time.

Labor Code Violations

Willful Misclassification of Employees as Independent Contractors

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were and are clearly employees under California law and Employer’s misclassification was willful and part of a pattern and practice. Because Employer has engaged in a pattern or practice of willful misclassification, Employer is liable for civil penalties under California Labor Code section 226.8 of between \$10,000 and \$25,000 for each such violation.

Unlawful Failure to Furnish Accurate Wage Statements

Employer failed to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with wage statements that complied with Labor Code Section 226 because, among other things, they failed to furnish wage statements containing the information required by Labor Code Section 226(a). In so doing, Employer has violated California Labor Code section 226 and is liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 226.3 and 2698 *et seq.*

Unlawful Violation of California Labor Code § 1199

Under California Labor Code sections 1199(a) and (c) and 2699.5 *et seq.*, an employer who “requires or causes an employee to work for longer hours than those fixed” or “violates or refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of” the Labor Code regarding employees’ wages, hours, and working conditions is subject to PAGA penalties. Employer has violated the Labor Code in various ways set forth herein.

Unlawful Failure to Provide Uninterrupted Off-Duty Meal Periods

Employer has, among other things, failed to: (1) maintain a policy that provides Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with off-duty meal periods as required by California law; (2) provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with a reasonable opportunity to take their meal periods at the appropriate times; and (3) failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees an additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each missed or late meal period. Among other things, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were regularly not provided required meal periods or required to take untimely, interrupted, or non-duty free meal periods without receiving an additional hour of pay at their regular rate of for each such meal period. As a result of Employer's violations of California Labor Code sections 226.7, 226.7(b), and 512, Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 2698 *et seq.*

Unlawful Failure to Provide Uninterrupted Off-Duty Rest Periods

Employer has, among other things, failed to: (1) maintain a policy that provides Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with off-duty rest periods as required by California law; (2) provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with a reasonable opportunity to take their rest periods at the appropriate times; and (3) failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees an additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each missed or late rest period. Among other things, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were regularly not provided required meal periods or required to take untimely, interrupted, or non-duty free rest periods without receiving an additional hour of pay at their regular rate of for each such rest period. As a result of Employer's violations of California Labor Code sections 226.7, 226.7(b), and 512, Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 2698 *et seq.*

Unlawful Failure to Pay Wages Due Upon Termination

Employer has violated California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 by willfully failing to pay all compensation due and owing to Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees at the time employment was terminated. Employer willfully failed to pay Aggrieved Employees no longer employed by them all compensation due upon termination of employment as required under California Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Pursuant to sections 203 and 256 of the Labor Code, affected Aggrieved Employees are now entitled to recover up to thirty (30) days of wages due to Employer's willful failure to comply with the statutory requirements of sections 201 and 202 of the Labor Code. In addition, because Employer violated California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203, Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2698 *et seq.*

Failure to Maintain Proper Records

The California Labor Code mandates that Employer keep proper records reflecting the regular hours and overtime hours worked, among other records. Employer failed to keep proper records that reflected the regular and overtime hours worked, together with

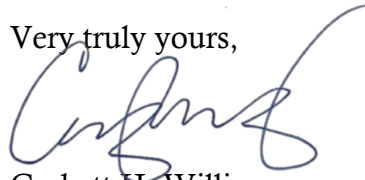
applicable piece rate amounts. These actions violated Labor Code sections 223, 226, 1174 and 1175.

Conclusion

Employer has violated or caused to be violated a number of California wage and hour laws. Plaintiff requests that the agency investigate the above allegations and provide notice of the allegations pursuant to PAGA's notice provision.

Alternatively, Plaintiff requests the agency inform him if it does not intend to investigate these violations so that he may include claims in her lawsuit for the violations discussed in this letter.

Very truly yours,



Corbett H. Williams

Law Offices of Corbett H. Williams

cc via U.S. Certified Mail:

Mohajer Law Firm, APC
c/o Sina Mohajer-Jasbi
1653 Perkins Drive
Arcadia, California 91006

Mohajer Law Firm, APC
33 E. Huntington Drive, Suite A
Arcadia, California 91006

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

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Arcadia, CA 91006

OFFICIAL USE

Certified Mail Fee

\$3.75

\$

\$0.00

Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)

☐ Return Receipt (hardcopy)

\$

\$0.00

☐ Return Receipt (electronic)

\$

\$0.00

☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery

\$

\$0.00

☐ Adult Signature Required

\$

\$0.00

☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery

\$

\$0.00

Postage

\$0.58

\$

Total Postage and Fees

\$4.33

\$

Sent To

Mohajer Law Firm, APC

Street and Apt. No.

33 E. Huntington Drive, Suite A

City, State, ZIP+4

Arcadia, California 91006

0400

14

Postmark
Here

JAN - 6 2022

1/06/2022

U.S. Postal Service™
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For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

Arcadia, CA 91006

OFFICIAL USE

Certified Mail Fee

\$3.75

\$

Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)

☐ Return Receipt (hardcopy)

\$

☐ Return Receipt (electronic)

\$

☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery

\$

☐ Adult Signature Required

\$

☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery

\$

Postage

\$0.58

\$

Total Postage and Fees

\$4.33

\$

Sent To

Mohajer Law Firm, APC

Street and Apt.

c/o Sina Mohajer-Jasbi

City, State, ZIP+

1653 Perkins Drive

Arcadia, California 91006



7021 1970 0000 1043 9189

Corbett Williams

From: noreply@salesforce.com on behalf of LWDA DO NOT REPLY <lwdadonotreply@dir.ca.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 6, 2022 12:16 PM
To: Corbett Williams
Subject: State of California - Department of Industrial Relations Customer Receipt / Purchase Confirmation

Thank you for your payment.

Order Information

Merchant: State of California - Department of Industrial Relations

Case Number: LWDA-CM-861364-22

Order Number: ORD-000147959

Total:\$75.00

Card Type: Visa

Date: 1/6/2022

Billing Information

Name: Corbett Williams

Email: cwilliams@chwilliamslaw.com

Billing Address:

24422 Avenida de la Carlota, Suite 370

Laguna Hills, California

92653