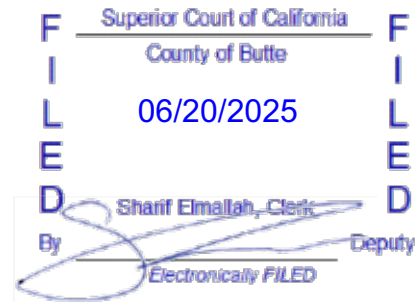


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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
**FOR THE COUNTY OF BUTTE**

ROBERT WHITE, individually, and on behalf of  
the State of California and other aggrieved  
persons,

Plaintiff,

v.

PREZERO US, INC., a Delaware corporation;  
PREZERO US SERVICES, LLC, a Delaware  
limited liability company; PREZERO US  
PROPERTY, LLC, a Delaware limited liability  
company; PREZERO US PACKAGING, LLC, a  
Delaware limited liability company, and DOES 1  
through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **25CV02419**

**PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ACTION  
COMPLAINT:**

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

1 Plaintiff ROBERT WHITE (“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 Defendants PREZERO US, INC., PREZERO US  
6 SERVICES, LLC, PREZERO US PROPERTY, LLC, PREZERO US PACKAGING, LLC, and  
7 DOES 1 through 10 (collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for civil penalties under the Private  
8 Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”) stemming from  
9 Defendants’ failure to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages),  
10 failure to provide legally compliant meal periods and related meal period premiums, failure to  
11 authorize and permit rest periods and related rest period premiums, failure to pay all earned wages  
12 twice per month, failure to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failure to  
13 timely pay final wages at termination, failure to furnish accurate wage statements, and failure to  
14 indemnify for necessary business expenditures.

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

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

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

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

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

7. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the foregoing paragraphs as the employers of Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees. Further, Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of “respondeat superior”.

## THE PARTIES

### A. Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff ROBERT WHITE is a California resident who worked for Defendants in Butte County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately May 2023 to approximately February 2024.

///

1           **B.     Defendants**

2           9.     Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief  
3 alleges, that Defendants PREZERO US, INC., PREZERO US SERVICES, LLC, PREZERO US  
4 PROPERTY, LLC, and PREZERO US PACKAGING, LLC are and at all times herein mentioned,  
5 was:

6                   (a)     A business entity qualified to do business and actually conducting business  
7                           in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in Butte  
8                           County; and,

9                   (b)     The former employer of Plaintiff and the current and/or former employer of  
10                           the Aggrieved Employees because Defendants PREZERO US, INC.,  
11                           PREZERO US SERVICES, LLC, PREZERO US PROPERTY, LLC, and  
12                           PREZERO US PACKAGING, LLC suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the  
13                           Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or  
14                           working conditions.

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

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

25           12.     Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times each  
26 Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and the  
27 other employees and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff  
28 is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all relevant times, each Defendant was the

principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to some or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged below. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or should have known about, and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

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

13. Plaintiff worked for Defendants in California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately May 2023 to approximately February 2024. During Plaintiff's employment for Defendants, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified him as non-exempt from overtime. Defendants typically scheduled Plaintiff to work at least five days in a workweek and at least eight hours per day, but Plaintiff regularly worked more than eight hours in a workday and more than forty (40) hours in a workweek.

14. On or around February 12, 2024, Defendants provided Plaintiff with a last wage statement, which failed to provide Plaintiff with timely final wages, failed to pay for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with all required meal period premiums at Plaintiff's regular rate of pay, failed to provide Plaintiff with all required meal rest premiums at Plaintiff's regular rate of pay, and failed to indemnify Plaintiff for all expenditures.

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

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

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

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

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

14          19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not  
15          paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum, straight  
16          time, and overtime wages. Defendants required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work  
17          “off-the-clock”, uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees  
18          to perform work prior to clocking in for the workday, during legally mandated meal periods, and  
19          after clocking out for the workday. Defendants also regularly used a system of time rounding  
20          and/or synthetic timekeeping that resulted, over a period of time, in failing to compensate Plaintiff  
21          and the Aggrieved Employees properly for all the time they have actually worked, even though the  
22          realities of Defendants’ operations are such that it is possible, practical, and feasible to count and  
23          pay for work time to the minute. Much of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime  
24          rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also failed to maintain accurate records of  
25          the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

26          ///

27          ///

28          ///

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

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

8           21.     Despite these legal requirements, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff  
9 and the Aggrieved Employees with their legally mandated 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free  
10 meal periods. Defendants regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved  
11 Employees to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute,  
12 uninterrupted, and duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating  
13 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the  
14 fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Instead, Defendants continued to assert control over  
15 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform  
16 work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal  
17 periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a meal period.  
18 Defendants also never informed Plaintiff of his right to, nor permitted him to take, a second meal  
19 period when Plaintiff worked at least ten hours of work in a workday. Accordingly, Defendants'  
20 policy and practice was not to provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees in  
21 compliance with California law.

22           22.     Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of  
23 additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s).  
24 Defendants, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional  
25 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           23.     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 itself  
6     a violation of California's rest break laws.

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

19          25.     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 required  
21    rest period(s). Defendants, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees  
22    the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized  
23    and permitted to take.

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

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

27    ///

28    ///

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

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

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

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

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

1 damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendants' knowing failure to  
2 comply with the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the  
3 Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing,  
4 understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25           38. Because Defendants violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved  
26 Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, Plaintiff  
27 and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their  
28 actual damages caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate

penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) dollars per employee.

**H. Failure to Indemnify for Necessary Expenditures**

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

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

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

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43. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699.3. On April 3, 2025, he gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and current and former Aggrieved Employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also paid the filing fee. Plaintiff’s PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-1090198-25.

44. The statute of limitations is tolled while a plaintiff exhausts his or her administrative remedies with California's LWDA prior to suit, which is required by the statute. (*See* Labor Code § 2699.3(d).)

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

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

47. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, "Any employee who prevails in any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

1. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay all earned

1 wages twice per month, failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods,  
2 failing to timely pay final wages at termination, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and  
3 failing to indemnify for necessary business expenditures.

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

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

7 4. Attorneys' fees and costs reasonably incurred;

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

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

10 Respectfully submitted,

11 Dated: June 20, 2025

**WILSHIRE LAW FIRM**

12  
13 By: 

Benjamin H. Haber  
Talar DerOhannessian  
Kareen Shatikian

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15 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
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