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Superior Court of California  
County of Fresno  
By: Daniel Pursell, Deputy

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

DENNIS ANDRE COOPER, JR., individually,  
and on behalf of the State of California and other  
aggrieved persons,

Plaintiff,

v.

PRICE AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR INC., a  
California corporation; PRICE AUTOMOTIVE  
SERVICES INC., a California corporation and  
DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: [25CECG04218](#)

**PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ACTION  
COMPLAINT:**

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

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

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants PRICE AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR  
6 INC., a California corporation and PRICE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES INC., a California  
7 corporation and DOES 1 through 10 (“Defendants”) for civil penalties under the Private Attorneys  
8 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 Fresno 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 DENNIS ANDRE COOPER, JR., is a California resident who worked for Defendants in Fresno County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately July 2024 to approximately November 2024.

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1           **B.     Defendants**

2           9.     Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief  
3 alleges, that Defendant PRICE AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR INC. and PRICE AUTOMOTIVE  
4 SERVICES INC. are and at all times herein mentioned, were:

- 5                   (a)     A business entity qualified to do business and actually conducting business  
6                             in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in San  
7                             Bernardino County; and,  
8                   (b)     The former employer of Plaintiff and the current and/or former employer of  
9                             the Aggrieved Employees because Defendants PRICE AUTOMOTIVE  
10                            REPAIR         INC.         and         PRICE         AUTOMOTIVE  
11                            SERVICES INC. suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the Aggrieved  
12                            Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working  
13                            conditions.

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

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

24           12.    Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times each  
25 Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and the  
26 other employees and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff  
27 is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all relevant times, each Defendant was the  
28 principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary,

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

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

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

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

21 15. Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendants failed to pay for all hours worked  
22 (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with legally  
23 compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely  
24 pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated his employment, failed to furnish  
25 accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and failed to indemnify Plaintiff for expenditures. As  
26 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          ///

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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           27. Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times  
28 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 for unpaid wages, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

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

28. 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

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

30. Defendants' failure to provide and maintain records required by the California Labor Code and 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, Plaintiff and the

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

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

31. Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (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.

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

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

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

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

35. Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her 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).)

36. 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).)

37. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, 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).

38. Because Defendants violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their 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.

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

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

12                                   **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

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

26           43.     Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor  
27 Code § 2699.3. On July 7, 2025, he gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and Workforce  
28 Development Agency (“LWDA”) and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of

1 the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and current and former Aggrieved  
2 Employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also paid the filing  
3 fee. Plaintiff's PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-1110082-25.

4 44. The statute of limitations is tolled while a plaintiff exhausts his or her administrative  
5 remedies with California's LWDA prior to suit, which is required by the statute. (*See* Labor Code  
6 § 2699.3(d).)

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

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

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

#### 20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

23 1. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California  
24 Labor Code by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages),  
25 failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay all earned  
26 wages twice per month, failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods,  
27 failing to timely pay final wages at termination, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and  
28 failing to indemnify for necessary business expenditures.

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

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

4           4.     Attorneys' fees and costs reasonably incurred;

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

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

7                               Respectfully submitted,

8  
9     Dated: September 10, 2025

**WILSHIRE LAW FIRM**

10                               By:   
11                               Benjamin H. Haber  
12                               Talar DerOhannessian  
13                               Kareen Shatikian

14                               Attorneys for Plaintiff  
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