

Thiago M. Coelho, SBN 324715
thiago.coelho@wilshirelawfirm.com
Chumahan B. Bowen, SBN 268136
chumahan.bowen@wilshirelawfirm.com
Jennifer M. Leinbach, SBN 281404
jennifer.leinbach@wilshirelawfirm.com

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

660 S. Figueroa St., Sky Lobby
Los Angeles, California 90017
Telephone: (213) 381-9988
Facsimile: (213) 381-9989

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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

BENJAMIN ARELLANO, individually, and on
behalf of all others similarly situated, and on
behalf of the State of California and other
aggrieved persons,

Plaintiff,

v.

JTS MOTORCARS INC. DBA SPREEN
MAZDA, a California Corporation; and DOES 1
through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO DISTRICT
12/29/2025 6:04 PM
By: Matthew Stutte, DEPUTY

Case No.: CIVSB2523405

**CLASS & PAGA REPRESENTATIVE
ACTION**

1. Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197);
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198);
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512);
4. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7);
5. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203);
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements (Cal. Lab. Code § 226);
7. Failure to Indemnify Employees for Expenditures (Cal. Lab. Code § 2802);
8. Unfair Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*); and
9. PAGA Violations (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698).

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Judge: Hon. Judge R. Erickson
Dept.: S14-SBJC

Complaint Filed: August 14, 2025
Trial Date: Not Yet Set

1 Plaintiff BENJAMIN ARELLANO (“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 Defendant JTS MOTORCARS INC. DBA
6 SPREEN MAZDA and DOES 1 through 10 (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Defendants”)
7 for California Labor Code violations and unfair business practices stemming from Defendants’
8 failure to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failure to provide
9 meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages, failure
10 to furnish accurate wage statements, and failure to indemnify employees for expenditures.

11 2. Plaintiff brings the First through Ninth Causes of Action individually on their own
12 behalf and as a class and representative action on behalf of certain current and former employees
13 of Defendants (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Class” or “Class Members,” and defined
14 more fully below). The Class consists of Plaintiff and all other persons who have been employed
15 by any Defendant in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee within the applicable
16 statute of limitations period.

17 3. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and
18 establishment within the State of California, including San Bernardino County. As such and based
19 upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants’ business in California, Defendants are
20 subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission
21 (“IWC”), and the California Business & Professions Code.

22 4. Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained
23 a systematic, company-wide policy and practice of:

- 24 (a) Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum,
25 straight time, and overtime wages in compliance with the California Labor
26 Code and IWC Wage Orders;
27 (b) Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in
28 compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing

1 to maintain accurate records of all meal periods taken or missed, and failing
2 to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a meal period violation
3 occurred;

4 (c) Failing to authorize and permit employees to take timely and duty-free rest
5 periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage
6 Orders, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a rest
7 period violation occurred;

9 (d) Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum, straight time, overtime,
10 meal period premium, and rest period premium wages due within the time
11 period specified by California law upon termination of employment;

12 (e) Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements
13 containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and
14 IWC Wage Orders; and

15 (f) Failing to indemnify employees for expenditures incurred in direct discharge
16 of duties of employment.

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

21 6. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all the
22 unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts, and omissions as described in each and all of the
23 foregoing paragraphs as the employers of Plaintiff and the Class. Further, Defendants are
24 responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of
25 "respondeat superior."

26 **THE PARTIES**

27 **A. Plaintiff**

28 7. Plaintiff BENJAMIN ARELLANO is a resident of San Bernardino County,
California who worked for Defendants in Loma Linda, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt

employee from approximately June 2, 2025 to approximately July 7, 2025.

8. Plaintiff reserves the right to seek leave to amend this complaint to add new Plaintiffs, if necessary, to establish suitable representative(s) pursuant to *La Sala v. American Savings and Loan Association* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 864, 872, and other applicable law.

B. Defendants

9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that Defendant JTS MOTORCARS INC. DBA SPREEN MAZDA is, and at all times herein mentioned, was:

(a) A business entity conducting business in the State of California, including in San Bernardino County; and,

(b) The former employer of Plaintiff and the current and/or former employer of the putative Class because Defendant JTS MOTORCARS INC. DBA SPREEN MAZDA suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the Class 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 Class 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 Class in the State of California.

12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and the other employees described in the class definitions below, and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff 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.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10.

14. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because the Plaintiff and Class Members' claims arise from Defendants' business activities conducted in California.

15. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants, inclusive and each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the jurisdiction of, and/or injured Plaintiff and the Class in the State of California.

16. Venue is appropriate in San Bernardino County, California, because many acts and omissions that give rise to the claims for relief alleged in this action occurred in San Bernardino County.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

17. Plaintiff worked for Defendants in Loma Linda, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately June 2, 2025 to approximately July 7, 2025. During Plaintiff's employment for Defendants, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified them 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/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek.

18. 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

1 compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely
2 pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated their employment, failed to furnish
3 accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and failed to indemnify Plaintiff for expenditures. As
4 discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendants was typical and illustrative.

5 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not
6 paying Plaintiff and the Class for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime
7 wages. Defendants required Plaintiff and the Class to work "off-the-clock," uncompensated, by,
8 for example, requiring Plaintiff and the Class to perform work prior to clocking in for the workday,
9 during unpaid meal periods, and after clocking out for the workday. Some of this unpaid work
10 should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also
11 failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Class worked.

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

22 21. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize
23 and permit Plaintiff and the Class to take legally compliant rest periods. Defendants regularly
24 required Plaintiff and the Class to work more than four consecutive hours a day without Defendants
25 authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every
26 four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the
27 Class for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, Defendants continued to assert
28 control over Plaintiff and the Class by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work

1 tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, or
2 by denying Plaintiff and the Class permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendants'
3 policy and practice was to disallow Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods required under
4 California law.

5 22. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely
6 pay Plaintiff and the Class all final wages due at their termination of employment. In addition,
7 Plaintiff's final paychecks did not include payment for all expenditures, minimum wages, straight
8 time wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages owed
9 by Defendants at the conclusion of their employment. On information and belief, Defendants'
10 failure to timely pay Plaintiff's final wages when their employment terminated was not a single,
11 isolated incident, but was instead consistent with Defendants' policy and practice that applied to
12 Plaintiff and the Class.

13 23. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Class
14 with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, all overtime hourly
15 rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal
16 periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest
17 periods that were not allowed in accordance with California law). As a result of these violations of
18 California Labor Code § 226(a), the Plaintiff and the Class suffered injury because, among other
19 things:
20

- 21 (a) the violations led them to incorrectly believe that they were not entitled to
22 be paid minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest
23 period premium wages;
- 24 (b) the violations led them to incorrectly believe that they had been paid the
25 minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period
26 premium wages;
- 27 (c) the violations led them to incorrectly believe they were not entitled to be
28 paid minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest
period premium wages at the correct California rate;

- 1 (d) the violations led them to incorrectly believe they had been paid minimum,
2 straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium
3 wages at the correct California rate;
- 4 (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum,
5 straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium
6 wages owed to them;
- 7 (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in
8 connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have
9 to perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages
10 owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage
11 statements contained the required accurate information;
- 12 (g) by understating the wages truly due to them, the violations caused them to
13 lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security,
14 disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits;
- 15 (h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wage
16 rates to which Plaintiff and the Class were entitled, and Plaintiff and the
17 Class were paid less than the wages and wage rates to which they were
18 entitled.
19

20 Thus, Plaintiff and the Class are owed the amounts provided for in California Labor Code
21 § 226(e) and injunctive relief under California Labor Code § 226(h).

22 24. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully required Plaintiff and
23 the Class to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendants.
24 Plaintiff and the Class regularly paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses,
25 including, without limitation, work attire.

26 25. Plaintiff and the Class incurred substantial expenses as a direct result of performing
27 their job duties for Defendants, but Defendants failed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Class for these
28 employment-related expenses.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

26. Plaintiff brings certain claims individually, as well as on behalf of each and all other persons similarly situated, and thus, seeks class certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382.

27. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiff seeks relief authorized by California law.

28. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

All persons who worked for any Defendant in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee at any time during the period beginning four years before the filing of the initial complaint in this action and ending when notice to the Class is sent.

29. At all material times, Plaintiff was a member of the Class.

30. Plaintiff undertook this concerted activity to improve the wages and working conditions of all Class Members.

31. There is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the Class is readily ascertainable:

(a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is presently unknown to Plaintiff; however, the Class is estimated to be greater than forty (40) individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' records.

(b) Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.

(c) Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated

herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each class member.

(d) Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

- 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the Class;
- 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum; and,
- 4) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

(e) Public Policy Considerations: The public policy of the State of California is to resolve the California Labor Code claims of many employees through a class action. Indeed, current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are also fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former employers might damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or other means. Class actions provide the class members who are not named in the complaint with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights while their privacy is protected.

1 32. There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class (and each subclass, if
2 any) that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including without
3 limitation, whether, as alleged herein, Defendants have:

- 4 (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum,
5 straight time, and overtime wages;
6 (b) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class
7 Members;
8 (c) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium
9 wages to Class Members;
10 (d) Failed to provide Class Members with timely final wages;
11 (e) Failed to provide Class Members with accurate wage statements;
12 (f) Failed to indemnify Class Members for expenditures; and,
13 (g) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a
14 result of their illegal conduct as described above.
15

16 33. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to
17 California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

- 18 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any
19 question affecting only individual members;
20 (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and
21 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
22 (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all
23 members of the class before the Court;
24 (d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain
25 effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a
26 class action;
27 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable
28 relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation
 for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are responsible in an

amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the Class for the injuries sustained;

(f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of:

1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants; and/or,

2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,

(g) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

34. Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of the Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. The Defendants' own business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiff contemplates the use of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as published notice, e-mail notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other methods suitable to the Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages for All Hours Worked)

35. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 34 in this Complaint.

1 36. “Hours worked” is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of
2 an employer and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or
3 not required to do so.

4 37. At all relevant times herein mentioned, Defendants knowingly failed to pay to
5 Plaintiff and the Class compensation for all hours they worked. By their failure to pay
6 compensation for each hour worked as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions
7 of California Labor Code § 1194, and any additional applicable Wage Orders, which require such
9 compensation to non-exempt employees.

10 38. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum and straight
11 time wages for all non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

12 39. By and through the conduct described above, Plaintiff and the Class have been
13 deprived of their rights to be paid wages earned by virtue of their employment with Defendants.

14 40. By virtue of the Defendants’ unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to
15 Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class
16 suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to Plaintiff
17 and the Class, and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

18 41. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code
19 § 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage
20 compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

21 42. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194.2, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to
22 recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants’ failure to pay minimum wages.

23 43. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all
24 wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the applicable statute of limitations period,
25 Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates required by law, including
26 minimum and straight time wages. However, during all such times, Defendants systematically
27 failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due and failed to pay those wages
28 twice a month.

1 44. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid minimum and
2 straight time wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor
3 Code §§ 218.5, 218.6, and 1194(a).

4 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)**

6 45. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs
7 1 through 44 in this Complaint.

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

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

17 48. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the Class have worked more than eight
18 hours in a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, as employees of Defendants.

19 49. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class
20 overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours
21 permissible by law as required by California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198.

22 50. By virtue of Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional premium rate
23 compensation to the Plaintiff and the Class for their overtime hours worked, Plaintiff and the Class
24 have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to
25 them, but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court, and which will be ascertained
26 according to proof at trial.

27 51. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d),
28 Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime compensation due to
Plaintiff and the Class.

53. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages due and payable twice a month. The Wage Orders also provide that every employer shall pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for all overtime hours worked in the payroll period. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code § 204.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Meal Periods)

54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 53 in this Complaint.

55. Under California law, Defendants have an affirmative obligation to relieve the Plaintiff and the Class of all duty to allow first daily meal periods no later than the start of Plaintiff's and each of the Class Member's sixth hour of work in a workday, and to take second meal periods no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. California Labor Code § 512, and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Orders require that an employer provide unpaid meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five-hour period worked. It is a violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 for an employer to require any employee to work during any meal period mandated under any Wage Order.

56. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants regularly failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with both meal periods as required by California law. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take all meal periods as alleged above (or because Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted meal periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable Wage Orders.

1 57. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of
2 additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal periods, plus
3 interest.

4 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods)**

6 58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs
7 1 through 57 in this Complaint.

9 59. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten
10 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than
11 two hours). According to California Labor Code § 512, the applicable Wage Orders require that
12 the employer permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of ten minutes each for
13 each 4-hour period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten
14 minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so
15 required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of California Labor
16 Code § 226.7 for an employer to require any employee to work during any rest period mandated
17 under any Wage Order.

18 60. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to authorize Plaintiff and the
19 Class to take rest breaks, regardless of whether employees worked more than four hours in a
20 workday. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods as
21 alleged above (or because Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these
22 uninterrupted rest periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code
23 § 226.7 and the applicable Wage Orders.

24 61. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of
25 premium wages rate for each workday he or she was not provided with all required rest breaks,
26 plus interest.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Wages of Discharged Employees – Waiting Time Penalties)

62. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 61 in this Complaint.

63. California 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.

64. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of many other members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants failed, and continue to fail to pay terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

65. Defendants' failure to pay those Class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

66. California Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with §§ 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.

67. The Class is also entitled to recover from Defendants their accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to thirty (30) days maximum pursuant to California Labor Code § 203.

68. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6 and 1194, the Class is also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees, interest, expenses, and costs incurred in this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain Accurate and Compliant Wage Records)

69. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 68 in this Complaint.

70. At all material times set forth herein, California 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.

71. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to correctly identify the gross wages earned by Plaintiff and the Class, the failure to list the true “total hours worked by the employee,” and the failure to list the true net wages earned.

72. As a result of Defendants’ violation of California Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

73. Specifically, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured by Defendants’ intentional violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) because they were denied both

1 their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate, itemized wage
2 statements under California Labor Code § 226(a).

3 74. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiff and the Class is difficult and
4 time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiff and the Class were also injured by
5 having to bring this action to attempt to obtain correct wage information following Defendants'
6 refusal to comply with many of the mandates of California's Labor Code and related laws and
7 regulations.

9 75. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their
10 actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a), or
11 an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee.

12 76. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief, as well as an award of
13 attorneys' fees and costs to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code
14 § 226(h).

15 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Indemnify Employees for Expenditures)**

17 77. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs
18 1 through 76 in this Complaint.

19 78. As set forth above, Plaintiff and the Class were required to incur substantial
20 necessary expenditures and losses in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their
21 obedience to directions of Defendants.

22 79. Defendants violated California Labor Code § 2802, by failing to pay and indemnify
23 Plaintiff and the Class for necessary expenditures and losses incurred in direct consequence of the
24 discharge of their duties or of their obedience to directions of Defendants.

25 80. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class were damaged at least in the amounts of the
26 expenses they paid, or which were deducted by Defendants from their wages.

27 81. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to reasonable attorney's fees, expenses, and costs
28 of suit pursuant to California Labor Code § 2802(c) and interest pursuant to California Labor Code
§ 2802(b).

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.)

82. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 81 in this Complaint.

83. Defendants, and each of them, are “persons” as defined under California Business & Professions Code § 17201.

84. Defendants’ conduct has been, and continues to be, unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, other Class members, and to the general public. Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

85. Defendants’ activities are violations of California law and constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

86. A violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the California Labor Code, are unlawful and in violation of public policy, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and unscrupulous, and thereby constitute unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages

87. Defendants’ failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Overtime Wages

88. Defendants’ failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

89. Defendants' failure to provide meal periods in accordance with California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

90. Defendants' failure to authorize and permit rest periods in accordance with California Labor Code § 226.7 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Indemnify Business Expenses

91. Defendants' failure to reimburse expenses incurred in accordance with California Labor Code § 2802, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

92. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described herein, the Defendants have obtained valuable property, money and services from Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, and has deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

93. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of Defendants' wrongful conduct.

94. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, is entitled to, and does, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property which the Defendants have wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiff and the Class have been deprived, by means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff and the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful practices of Defendants to recover restitution.

95. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, is further entitled to, and does, seek a declaration that the above-described business practices are unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,

1 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices
2 in the future.

3 96. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, has no plain,
4 speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class Members suffered
5 as a consequence of the Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a
6 result of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, Plaintiff,
7 individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, has suffered and will continue to
8 suffer irreparable harm unless the Defendants, and each of them, are restrained from continuing to
9 engage in said unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.
10

11 97. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth
12 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other
13 withholdings.

14 98. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and
15 putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by
16 Defendants during a period that commences four years and 178 days prior to the filing of this
17 complaint; a permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to
18 Plaintiff and Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil
19 Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

20 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **(Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004,**

22 **Cal. Lab. Code, §§ 2698, *et seq.*)**

23 99. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs
24 1 through 98 in this Complaint.

25 100. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the California Labor
26 Code and the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

27 101. California Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (a) specifically provides for a
28 private right of action to recover penalties for violations of the California Labor Code:
"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil

1 penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of
2 its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this
3 code, may as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee
4 on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees against whom a violation of the
5 same provision was committed pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3.”

6 102. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor
7 Code section 2699.3. On or about October 22, 2025, Plaintiff gave written notice by online filing
8 to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of the
9 specific provisions of the California Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff
10 and current and former Aggrieved Employees, including the facts and theories to support the
11 violations. Plaintiff also paid the filing fee on or about October 22, 2025. Plaintiff’s PAGA case
12 number is LWDA-CM-1133475-25. A true and correct copy of the PAGA notice is attached as
13 **Exhibit 1.**
14

15 103. More than 65 days has elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the Labor and
16 Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants’ Labor
17 Code violations discussed in the notices. Accordingly, Plaintiff may commence a civil action to
18 recover penalties under California Labor Code section 2699 pursuant to section 2699.3 for the
19 violations of the Labor Code described in this Complaint. Thus, pursuant to California Labor Code
20 section 2699, subdivision (a), Plaintiff for himself and all current and former Aggrieved
21 Employees, seeks recovery of any and all applicable civil penalties for Defendants’ violation of
22 California Labor Code sections 226, 226.3, 226.7, 558, 1197.1, 2699, 2800, and 2802.

23 104. In addition, Plaintiff seeks penalties for Defendants’ violation of California Labor
24 Code section 1174, subdivision (d). Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174.5, any person,
25 including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records
26 required by California Labor Code section 1174 is subject to a penalty under section 1174.5.
27 Pursuant to the applicable IWC Order section 7, subdivision (A)(3), every employer shall keep
28 time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods, and
total hours worked daily shall also be recorded. Additionally, pursuant to the applicable IWC Order

1 section 7, subdivision (A)(5), every employer shall keep total hours worked in the payroll period
2 and applicable rates of pay.

3 105. During the time period of employment for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees,
4 Defendants failed to maintain records pursuant to the California Labor Code and IWC Orders by
5 failing to maintain accurate records showing meal periods, and accurate records showing when
6 employees begin and end each work period. Defendants' failure to provide and maintain records
7 required by the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
8 Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal
9 periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendants' records. Therefore, Plaintiff
10 and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which
11 resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendants. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the
12 Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use
13 and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in
14 seeking to compel Defendants to fully perform their obligation under state law, all to their
15 respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. Because of Defendants' knowing failure
16 to comply with the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the
17 Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing,
18 understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

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

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

27 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

28 Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated only with respect to the
class claims, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

Class Certification

1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Causes of Action;
2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and,
3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

As to the First Cause of Action

4. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all minimum and straight time wages due;
5. For unpaid wages as may be appropriate;
6. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
7. For liquidated damages;
8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,
9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Second Cause of Action

10. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime wages due;
11. For unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;
12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,
14. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Third Cause of Action

15. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

16. For unpaid meal period premium wages as may be appropriate;

17. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

18. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

19. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

20. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

21. For unpaid rest period premium wages as may be appropriate;

22. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

23. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

24. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment;

26. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203 for former employees who have left Defendants' employ;

27. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due;

28. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

29. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

30. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated the record keeping provisions of California Labor Code § 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

31. For all actual damages, according to proof;

32. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

33. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(h);

34. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

35. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

36. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code § 2802 by willfully failing to indemnify employees for expenditures;

37. For unpaid wages or unreimbursed business expenses as may be appropriate;

38. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

39. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

40. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

41. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* 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, and failing to indemnify employees for expenditures;

42. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all Class Members and prejudgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

43. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by Defendants as a result of violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*;

44. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;

45. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and,

46. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Ninth Cause of Action

47. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and failing to indemnify employees for expenditures;

48. For all civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699, *et seq.*, and all other applicable Labor Code provisions;

49. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; and

50. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to All Causes of Action

51. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 29, 2025

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC

By: _____


Thiago M. Coelho
Chumahan B. Bowen
Jennifer M. Leinbach

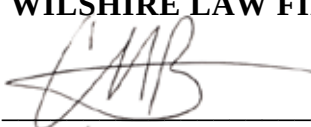
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury as to all causes of action triable by jury.

Dated: December 29, 2025

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC

By: 

Thiago M. Coelho

Chumahan B. Bowen

Jennifer M. Leinbach

Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT 1

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC

660 S. Figueroa St., Sky Lobby
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Tel: (213) 381-9988
Fax: (213) 381-9989
wilshirelawfirm.com



Sean Paisan, Esq.
John Yslas, Esq.
Tyler Woods, Esq.
Nicol Hajjar, Esq.
Thiago Coelho, Esq.
Benjamin Haber, Esq.

October 22, 2025

LWDA

Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612
(Via Online Submission)

JTS MOTORCARS INC. DBA SPREEN MAZDA
25140 REDLANDS BLVD
LOMA LINDA, CA 92354
(Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested)
9489-0090-0027-6638-7666-28

Jeffrey Spreen
Agent for Service of Process for:
JTS MOTORCARS INC. DBA SPREEN MAZDA
25140 REDLANDS BLVD
LOMA LINDA, CA 92354
(Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested)
9489-0090-0027-6638-7666-04

Re: **Benjamin Arellano v. JTS Motorcars Inc. dba Spreen Mazda**
Notice of Labor Code Violations and PAGA Penalties

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that my office has been retained by Benjamin Arellano (“Mr. Arellano”) to pursue a representative action under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA), California Labor Code¹ section 2699, *et seq.* against Mr. Arellano’s former employer, JTS Motorcars Inc. dba Spreen Mazda. (“JTS Motorcars” or “Employer”). The purpose of this letter is to comply with PAGA and set forth the facts and theories of Labor Code violations which Mr. Arellano alleges JTS Motorcars engaged in with respect to Mr. Arellano and potentially all JTS Motorcars’ current and former employees.

Mr. Arellano wishes to pursue this action on behalf of JTS Motorcars’ current and former employees, on behalf of the State of California, as well as on behalf of all other persons who

¹ Unless otherwise stated, all references to “Labor Code” are meant to reference the California Labor Code.

worked for JTS Motorcars in California as non-exempt or hourly-paid employees at any time within the applicable statutory period collectively referred to as, “Aggrieved Employees”).

Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, suffered the Labor Code violations described below.

Mr. Arellano’s Employment with JTS Motorcars

JTS Motorcars is a Car Dealership. JTS Motorcars owns and operates an industry business, and establishment within the State of California. Therefore, and based on all the facts and circumstances incident to JTS Motorcars’ business in California, JTS Motorcars is subject to the Labor Code, the Industrial Wage Commission’s (IWC) Wage Orders, and the California Business and Professions Code.

Mr. Arellano is a resident of Fontana, California who worked for JTS Motorcars in San Bernardino, California, as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately June 2, 2025 to July 7, 2025. Mr. Arellano worked as a Lot Porter. Mr. Arellano’s primary job function was maintain, wash, and fuel vehicles.

During Mr. Arellano’s employment with JTS Motorcars, JTS Motorcars paid Mr. Arellano an hourly wage and classified Mr. Arellano as non-exempt from overtime. JTS Motorcars typically scheduled Mr. Arellano to work at least number days in a workweek and at least number hours per day but Mr. Arellano also worked more than 8 hours in a workday and more than 40 hours in a workweek.

In performing Mr. Arellano's duties, Mr. Arellano was regularly required to perform work “off the clock” and without compensation, including but not limited to answering calls during unpaid time to answer work-related questions, and controlled standby time. Due to understaffing and high workloads, Mr. Arellano was also frequently deprived of an opportunity to take legally compliant meal and rest breaks because the few meal and rest breaks Mr. Arellano took were often cut short or interrupted.

JTS Motorcars did not provide Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees with the meal and rest break premiums as required by the Labor Code, and Mr. Arellano does not recall ever receiving any meal and rest break premiums. Additionally, Mr. Arellano necessarily incurred business-related expenses, including but not limited to personal cell phone expenses for work-related use multiple times per day and week, but JTS Motorcars did not reimburse such business expenses. These are just non-exhaustive examples of the facts and theories Mr. Arellano asserts, which are later described in more detail.

Throughout Mr. Arellano's employment, JTS Motorcars did not (1) pay for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages); (2) provide Mr. Arellano with legally compliant meal periods; (3) authorize and permit Mr. Arellano to take rest periods; (4) timely pay all final wages to Mr. Arellano when JTS Motorcars terminated Mr. Arellano's employment; (5) furnish accurate wage statements to Mr. Arellano; and (6) indemnify Mr. Arellano for business expenditures. As will be further discussed, Mr. Arellano's experience working for JTS Motorcars was typical and illustrative.

Failure to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum, Straight, and Overtime Wages

Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of the employer and including the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether required to do so.

In addition, Labor Code section 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed for more than 8 hours on any workday or 40 hours in a workweek unless they receive additional compensation plus their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

Labor Code sections 1194 and 1198 also provide that employees in California shall not be employed more than 8 hours in any workday or 40 hours in a workweek unless they receive the additional compensation as required by law. Further, Section 1198 declares unlawful the employment of an employee for hours longer than those fixed by the IWC.

Throughout the statutory period, JTS Motorcars did not pay Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages. At times, JTS Motorcars required Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, to work "off-the-clock," uncompensated by, for example, requiring Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees to perform work during uncompensated meal and rest breaks, and requiring Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees to perform work before clocking in or after clocking out. As one example, JTS Motorcars required Mr. Arellano to interruptions by supervisors and coworkers to respond to work-related questions, or ask for updates on assignments in lieu of taking a meal break. As another example, if Mr. Arellano did not respond to these work off-the-clock work requests he would be reprimanded. Some of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. California Labor Code section 510 requires that employers compensate employees 1.5 times their regular rate of pay when employees work over 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, or when employees work up to 8 hours on any seventh day of a workweek. JTS Motorcars failed to properly calculate Mr. Arellano's regular rate of pay when paying overtime, by failing to include all compensation in Mr. Arellano's overtime calculations, including hours worked off-the-clock. In failing to pay for all hours worked, JTS

Motorcars also did not maintain accurate records of the hours Mr. Arellano and the Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, worked.

As a result, JTS Motorcars are liable to Mr. Arellano and the Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210, 1197.1, and 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages.

Failure to Provide Meal Breaks

Under California law, employers have an affirmative obligation to relieve employees of all duty in order to take their first 30-minute, duty-free meal break no later than the start of sixth hour of work in a workday, and to allow employees to take their second 30-minute, duty-free meal period no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. Further, employees are entitled to be paid 1 hour of additional wages for each workday they were not provided with all required meal breaks. Despite these legal requirements, JTS Motorcars at times wrongfully failed to provide Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, with their legally mandated 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal break in a manner required by law (and also including but not limited to failing at times to provide Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, the opportunity to leave the work premises to take meal breaks). For example, Mr. Arellano was frequently deprived of an opportunity to take legally compliant meal breaks, including because the very few meal breaks Mr. Arellano could take were often cut short or interrupted. JTS Motorcars required Mr. Arellano and others to respond to work-related questions, or ask for updates on assignments in lieu of taking a meal period, including but not limited to respond to supervisor requests or be reprimanded.

JTS Motorcars also continued to assert control over Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, by, among other things, requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal breaks, or by denying Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, permission to take a meal break under the conditions required by law, and without properly compensating Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for meal breaks that were not provided as required by law. JTS Motorcars also did not inform Mr. Arellano of Mr. Arellano's right to, nor permitted Mr. Arellano to take, all of Mr. Arellano's second meal breaks when Mr. Arellano worked at least 10 hours of work in a workday and otherwise unlawfully pressured Mr. Arellano to waive such breaks. Accordingly, JTS Motorcars at times failed to provide meal breaks to Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, in compliance with California law.

Mr. Arellano and the Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, are thus entitled to be paid 1 hour of additional wages for each workday they were not provided with all required meal breaks. JTS

Motorcars, however, at times failed to pay Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, the additional wages to which they were entitled for meal breaks that were not provided. Mr. Arellano does not recall ever receiving any meal and rest break premiums.

Thus, JTS Motorcars is/are liable to Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210 and 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to provide meal breaks and pay meal period premium wages.

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Breaks

Per California law, employers are required to authorize and permit breaks of 10 uninterrupted minutes for each 4 hours of work or major fraction of 4 hours (*i.e.*, more than 2 hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is 6 hours and 10 minutes, the employee is entitled to 2 rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

Throughout the statutory period, JTS Motorcars at times have wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, to take legally compliant rest breaks in a manner required by law (and also including but not limited to failing, at times, to authorize and permit Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, the opportunity to leave the work premises to take rest breaks). JTS Motorcars at times required Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, to work in excess of 4 consecutive hours a day without JTS Motorcars' authorizing and permitting Mr. Arellano to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every 4 hours of work (or major fraction of 4 hours), or without compensating Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for rest breaks that were not authorized or permitted.

Instead, JTS Motorcars at times continued to assert control over Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest breaks, or at times by denying Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, permission to take a rest break. For example, at times, it was impossible for Mr. Arellano and others to take rest breaks due to management advising rest breaks were not allowed. JTS Motorcars required Mr. Arellano and others to respond to work-related questions, or ask for updates on assignments during rest breaks.

Accordingly, JTS Motorcars at times failed to authorize and permit Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, to take rest breaks in compliance with California law. Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, are thus entitled to be paid 1 hour of additional wages for each workday they were not authorized and permitted to take all required rest breaks.

JTS Motorcars, however, at times failed to pay Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest breaks that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

As a result, JTS Motorcars are liable to Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210 and 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages.

Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

Based on JTS Motorcars' failure at times to pay Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for all wages as discussed above, JTS Motorcars also violated Labor Code section 204.

Section 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages twice per month. Throughout the applicable statute of limitations period, employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal and rest break premium wages owed and wages owed for overtime hours worked. However, at times, JTS Motorcars failed and refused to pay Mr. Arellano all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that Mr. Arellano was not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by JTS Motorcars, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by JTS Motorcars, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result, JTS Motorcars owes Mr. Arellano the legally required wages for unpaid wages, and Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, suffered damages in those amounts.

Moreover, JTS Motorcars are liable to Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 210 for failing to pay all earned wages twice per month.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Breaks

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

JTS Motorcars, however, at times failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and all meal breaks taken or missed by Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them.

JTS Motorcars' failure to provide and maintain records required by the Labor Code and the applicable IWC Wage Orders deprived Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them,

the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal breaks, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in JTS Motorcars' records. Therefore, Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to JTS Motorcars. As a direct result, Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, 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 attorneys' fees in seeking to compel JTS Motorcars to fully perform their obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of JTS Motorcars' knowing failure, at times, to comply with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination

Labor Code sections 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 their employment, their wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours' previous notice of their intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to their wages at the time of quitting. Direct deposits of wages to an employee's bank, saving and loan, or credit union account that were previously authorized by the employee are immediately terminated when an employee quits or is discharged, and the payment of wages upon termination of employment in the manner described above shall apply unless the employee has voluntarily authorized that deposit and provided that the employer complies with the provisions of Labor Code section 213, subdivision (d) relating to the payment of wages upon termination or quitting of employment.

Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Mr. Arellano 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, JTS Motorcars at times failed, and continue at times to fail, to pay Mr. Arellano and terminated Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within 72 hours of their leaving JTS Motorcars' employment. These include wages for unpaid work time (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), missed meal break premium wages, and missed rest break premium wages. JTS Motorcars also violated, and continue to violate, Labor Code section 213, subdivision (d) by paying final wages (if any are paid at all) via direct deposit without the employee's voluntary authorization. Mr. Arellano recalls that Mr. Arellano did not receive final wages at the time of discharge, nor within 72 hours of leaving JTS Motorcars' employment.

JTS Motorcars' conduct violates Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Labor Code section 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 30 days.

Accordingly, Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, are entitled to recover from JTS Motorcars their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to 30 days maximum pursuant to Labor Code section 203.

Moreover, JTS Motorcars are liable to Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to timely pay all wages at termination, and for unlawfully making any such payment (if any) via direct deposit without the employee's voluntary authorization.

Failure to Furnish Accurate Wage Statements

Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) provides that every employer shall, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, furnish each of its employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing 9 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 their 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. (Cal. Lab. Code, § 226, subd. (e)(2)(B)(iii).)

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." (Cal. Lab. Code, § 226, subd. (e)(1).)

Throughout the statutory period, JTS Motorcars at times failed, and continues at times to fail, to timely furnish Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, 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 breaks that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest breaks that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law).

Because JTS Motorcars at times violated Labor Code section 226, Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, Mr. Arellano and similarly Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, are entitled to recover from JTS Motorcars the greater of their actual damages caused by JTS Motorcars' failure to comply with Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding \$4,000 per employee. Moreover, JTS Motorcars are liable to Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 226.3 for failing to timely furnish accurate itemized wage statements.

Recordkeeping Requirement Violations

Labor Code section 1174 requires employers to keep "accurate and complete" payroll records showing, among other things, the hours worked daily by employees. For all applicable IWC Wage Orders, section 7 similarly requires employers to keep accurate time records reflecting the times during which all owed meal breaks were provided each day.

Based on information and belief, JTS Motorcars at times failed, and continue at times to fail, to keep accurate and complete payroll records as required by law, including but not limited to the following records: total daily hours worked, applicable rates of pay, time records showing when Mr. Arellano and other Aggrieved Employees began and ended each work period, time records of meal breaks, and accurate itemized wage statements.

Based on information and belief, JTS Motorcars at times failed and continues at times to fail to keep accurate and complete records showing total hours worked by Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, by virtue of JTS Motorcars' time rounding and/or auto deduction policies and practices and/or other off-the-clock work policies and practices. JTS Motorcars failed at times and continue at times to fail to keep accurate and complete records showing total hours worked by virtue of JTS Motorcars' failure to relieve Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, of all duties and JTS Motorcars' control for unpaid meal periods, resulting in unpaid hours worked.

Based on information and belief, JTS Motorcars further failed at times, and continue at times to fail, to record the true start and end times of Mr. Arellano's and Aggrieved Employees' meal periods, or some of them.

Based on further information and belief, JTS Motorcars further failed at times and continue at times to fail, to record the true start and end times of Mr. Arellano's and Aggrieved Employees' work shifts, or some of them.

Additionally, JTS Motorcars at times failed, and continue at times to fail, to keep accurate records and issue accurate wage statements by not documenting accrued sick time for Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them. JTS Motorcars' failure to keep "accurate and complete" payroll records for Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, violates Labor Code sections 1174, 1198, 1199, and all applicable IWC Wage Orders, section 7. These violations subject JTS Motorcars to civil penalties under Labor Code sections 558.1, 226.6, 1174.5 and 2699. Each violation of each Labor Code section and Wage Order provision, for each Aggrieved Employee (or some of them), results in a separate civil penalty.²

Failure to Indemnify Necessary Expenditures

Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (a) provides that employers shall indemnify their employees for all necessary business expenditures or losses that have been incurred by the employees in direct discharge of their duties. Throughout the applicable statute of limitations period, JTS Motorcars at times wrongfully required Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, to pay expenses they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for JTS Motorcars including but not limited to personal cell phone expenses for work-related use multiple times per day and week. Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, at times paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses. Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, incurred substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for JTS Motorcars but JTS Motorcars failed to indemnify Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for these employment-related expenses.

As a result, JTS Motorcars are liable to Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 2802 and 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to indemnify Mr. Arellano and Aggrieved Employees, or some of them, for necessary business expenditures.

Action for PAGA Civil Penalties

In light of the above, Mr. Arellano alleges that JTS Motorcars violated the following provisions of the Labor Code with respect to the Aggrieved Employees, or some of them:

² See Labor Code § 2699, subdivision (f)(2) (establishing that the civil penalty is "for each aggrieved employee per pay period").

1. Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198 by failing at times to pay for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages;
2. Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing at times to provide meal breaks;
3. Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing at times to authorize and permit rest breaks;
4. Labor Code section 204 by failing at times to pay all earned wages twice per month;
5. Labor Code section 1174.5 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing at times to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal breaks taken or missed;
6. Labor Code sections 201 to 203 by willfully failing at times to pay all wages owed at termination;
7. Labor Code section 226 by failing at times to provide accurate itemized wage statements;
8. Labor Code section 1174 by failing at times to keep accurate and complete payroll records; and
9. Labor Code section 2802 by failing at times to indemnify for necessary expenditures;

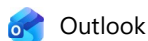
Therefore, on behalf of potentially Aggrieved Employees, Mr. Arellano seeks applicable penalties related to the violations alleged above per PAGA. These include, but are not limited to, penalties under Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699.

Mr. Arellano has placed JTS Motorcars on notice by mailing a certified copy of this correspondence, as indicated on the first page. Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'CMB', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Chumahan Bowen, Esq.
WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC
Chumahan.Bowen@wilshirelawfirm.com



Thank you for submission of your PAGA Case.

From noreply@salesforce.com <noreply@salesforce.com>
on behalf of
LWDA DO NOT REPLY <lwdadonotreply@dir.ca.gov>
Date Wed 10/22/2025 11:27 AM
To Chumahan Bowen's Team <chumahanbowensteam@wilshirelawfirm.com>

10/22/2025

LWDA Case No. LWDA-CM-1133475-25
Law Firm : Wilshire Law Firm, PLC
Plaintiff Name : Benjamin Arellano
Employer: JTS MOTORCARS INC. DBA SPREEN MAZDA
Filing Fee : \$75.00
IFP Claimed : No

Item submitted: Initial PAGA Notice

Thank you for your submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency. Please make a note of the LWDA Case No. above as you may need this number for future reference when filing any subsequent documents for this Case.

Please note that a PAGA Notice is not a complaint within the meaning of Division 5 (Labor Code §§6300 et seq.). To file a complaint about workplace safety and health hazards with Cal/OSHA, please visit: <https://nam12.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dir.ca.gov%2Fdosh%2Fcomplaint.htm&data=05%7C02%7Cvirginia.tomlinson%40wilshirelawfirm.com%7C64136839e9734ed562b208de1198b110%7C9ada260a4f194da187b814d372333753%7C1%7C0%7C638967544676720185%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIlwLjAuMDAwMCIslIAiOiJXaW4zMilslkFOljoiTWFpbCIsIlldUljoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=0yHALROPfBIK%2B%2FCAoPwJlPEdIY6c8W3EFi091HaK3XM%3D&reserved=0>

If you have questions or concerns regarding this submission or your case, please send an email to pagainfo@dir.ca.gov.

DIR PAGA Unit on behalf of
Labor and Workforce Development Agency

Website: https://nam12.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Flabor.ca.gov%2FPrivate_Attorneys_General_Act.htm&data=05%7C02%7Cvirginia.tomlinson%40wilshirelawfirm.com%7C64136839e9734ed562b208de1198b110%7C9ada260a4f194da187b814d372333753%7C1%7C0%7C638967544676754977%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIlwLjAuMDAwMCIslIAiOiJXaW4zMilslkFOljoiTWFpbCIsIlldUljoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=kfnSoNFzCB9JHyWQKikotM6jlq16cjA3LLiuCGNXOhl%3D&reserved=0

PROOF OF SERVICE

ARELLANO v. JTS MOTORCARS INC., et al.
San Bernardino County Superior Court Case No.: CIVSB2523405

I, Virginia Tomlinson, am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this action. My business address is 660 S. Figueroa St., Sky Lobby, Los Angeles, California 90017. My electronic service address is virginia.tomlinson@wilshirelawfirm.com.

On **December 29, 2025**, I served the foregoing document(s) described as:

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

on interested parties in this action as follows:

Jamie L. Gross (SBN 314964)
Lauren Bushman (SBN 314865)
Morgan A. Chase (SBN 333573)

FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP

4747 Executive Drive Suite 1000
San Diego, California 92121

jgross@fisherphillips.com;
lbushman@fisherphillips.com;
mchase@fisherphillips.com;
afunkhouser@fisherphillips.com;
jbaez@fisherphillips.com;
jgross@fisherphillips.com;
sjackson@fisherphillips.com;

Attorneys for Defendant, JTS MOTORCARS INC. DBA SPREEN MAZDA

☒ **BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE** Based on an agreement of the parties to accept service by electronic transmission per Section 1010.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, I caused the documents to be sent to the persons at the electronic notification addresses listed on the service list above, by emailing a copy. Pursuant to CCP 1013 (b)(1), my electronic service address is virginia.tomlinson@wilshirelawfirm.com.

☒ (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on **December 29, 2025**, at Los Angeles, California.



Virginia Tomlinson