

MOON LAW GROUP, PC

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
WWW.MOONLAWGROUP.COM

725 S. FIGUEROA STREET, SUITE 3100
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017
TELEPHONE: (213) 232-3128
FACSIMILE: (213) 232-3125

Kane Moon, Esq.
kmoon@moonlawgroup.com

January 20, 2026

VIA ONLINE SUBMISSION

Labor & Workforce Development Agency
Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Western Dental Services, Inc.
530 S. Main Street, Suite 600
Orange, CA 92868

Amended Notice of Labor Code Violations and PAGA Penalties

Re: ***Ashley Villegas, Tiara Rhiannon Nicole Price, and Destiny Moesha Ramona Garcia v. Western Dental Services, Inc.***

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that my office has been retained by Ashley Villegas, Tiara Rhiannon Nicole Price, and Destiny Moesha Ramona Garcia (collectively referred to herein as “Plaintiffs”) to pursue a California Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) representative action pursuant to California Labor Code (“Labor Code”) sections 2698, *et seq.*, against their former employer, Western Dental Services, Inc. (“Defendant”). The purpose of this letter is to comply with PAGA and set forth the facts and theories of Labor Code violations that we allege Defendant engaged in with respect to Plaintiffs and all of Defendant’s aggrieved employees.

Plaintiffs wish to pursue a PAGA representative action on behalf of themselves, as aggrieved employees, on behalf of the State of California, and on behalf of all other current and former aggrieved employees who worked for Defendant in California at any time within the applicable statutory period (hereafter, the “Aggrieved Employees”). Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees suffered the Labor Code violations described below.

Factual Background Regarding Plaintiffs’ Employment with Defendant

Defendant owns and operates an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California, including Sacramento and Santa Barbara Counties. As such, Defendant is subject to the Labor Code and Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Orders.

Plaintiff Villegas and Rice worked for Defendant as Dental Assistants, and Plaintiff Rodriguez worked for Defendant as a Patient Care Coordinator, during the statutory periods, primarily in San Diego and Santa Clara Counties. Defendant classified Plaintiffs as non-exempt from overtime. During the time period that Plaintiffs were employed by Defendant, Plaintiffs typically at least five days per week and in excess of eight hours each workday.

Throughout Plaintiffs' employment, Defendant committed numerous Labor Code violations under state law. As discussed below, Plaintiffs' experience working for Defendant was typical and illustrative.

Failure to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Overtime

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 an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

In addition, Labor Code section 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday or forty hours in a workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond 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 eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, Labor Code section 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including all overtime wages. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were required to work "off the clock" and uncompensated. For example, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees were sometimes required to wait in line in order to clock into work and when returning from meal breaks, off the clock and uncompensated. Also, Defendants failed to pay all PTO time to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees at the time of termination. Also during externships, Defendants failed to pay at least minimum wage to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees. Also during certain times of their employment, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were occasionally required to travel to other business locations. Also throughout the statutory period, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were required to use their personal cellular telephone outside of business hours, off the clock and uncompensated. Also during the statutory period, Defendants paid Plaintiff non-discretionary bonuses of various types, commissions, and other remuneration. However, Defendants failed to incorporate all remuneration when calculating the regular rate of pay for

purposes of paying the correct overtime rate, sick pay rate, and break premium rate, leading to underpayment to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees. In maintaining a practice of not paying all wages owed, Defendants failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210, 558, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2) for failing to pay for all hours worked, including overtime.

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

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 periods 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 one hour of additional wages for each workday they were not provided with all required meal period(s).

Despite these legal requirements, Defendant wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Defendant did not adequately inform Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a meal period by the end of the fifth hour of work, or, for shifts greater than 10 hours, by the end of the tenth hour of work. Moreover, Defendant did not have adequate written policies or practices providing meal periods for Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees, nor did Defendant have adequate policies or practices regarding the timing of meal periods. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees were also unable at times to leave the premises during their breaks. Defendant also did not have adequate policies or practices to verify whether Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees were taking their required meal periods. Accordingly, Defendant's policy and practice was to not provide meal periods to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

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

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210, 558, and 2699(f)(2) for failing to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages.

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

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

Defendant, however, wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to take timely and duty-free rest periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendant authorizing and permitting them to take a 10 minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Defendant did not adequately inform Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a rest period. Moreover, Defendant did not have adequate policies or practices permitting or authorizing rest periods for Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees, nor did Defendant have adequate policies or practices regarding the timing of rest periods. Defendant also did not have adequate policies or practices to verify whether Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees were taking their required rest periods. Further, Defendant did not maintain accurate records of employee work periods, and therefore Defendant cannot demonstrate that Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees took rest periods during the middle of each work period. Accordingly, Defendant's policy and practice was for Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to work through rest periods and to not authorize or permit them to take any rest periods.

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

As a result, Defendant are liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210, 558, and 2699(f)(2) for failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods

Plaintiffs seek penalties under Labor Code section 1174(d). Pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.5, any person, including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by Labor Code section 1174 is subject to a penalty under section 1174.5. Pursuant to 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 periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded.

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

Defendant's failure to provide and maintain records required by the Labor Code IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiffs 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 Defendant's records. Therefore, Plaintiffs 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 Defendant. As a direct result, Plaintiffs 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 Defendant to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendant's knowing failure to comply with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiffs 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.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 1174.5 for failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods.

Failure to Reimburse and Indemnify Expenses

California Labor Code section 2802 requires employers to reimburse employees for their necessary expenditures and losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their obedience to directions of the employer.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant wrongfully required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendant without reimbursement. For example, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were required to use their own personal cellular telephones for work purposes, and the occasional use of personal vehicles for work purposes, and maintenance of uniforms, without reimbursement. Further,

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were required to travel between work locations without mileage or automobile reimbursements. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees incurred these substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendant, and Defendant has failed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for these employment-related expenses.

Failure to Pay All Accrued Vacation Wages at Termination

Labor Code section 227.3 requires employers to pay employees for all unused vested vacation time at their final rate of pay upon termination of their employment.

During the statutory period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of failing to pay Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees the correct amount of vacation pay owed at the termination of employment. For instance, when Plaintiffs' employment with Defendant terminated, he was owed vacation wages at his true final wage rate on his final paycheck from Defendant even though he had accrued unused vacation time. On information and belief, Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiffs the correct amount of vacation pay was not a single, isolated incident, but was instead part of Defendant's policy and practice that applied to the Aggrieved Employees.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 2699(f)(2) for failing to pay all accrued vacation wages at termination.

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 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.

Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiffs and many other Aggrieved Employees ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendant failed, and continues to fail to pay Plaintiffs 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 Defendant's employ. These unpaid wages include wages for unpaid work time (including minimum and straight time wages), missed meal periods, and missed rest periods.

Defendant's 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 thirty (30) days.

Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant 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, Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 2699(f)(2) for failing to timely pay all wages at termination.

Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

Labor Code section 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. (Lab. Code section 226(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." (Lab. Code section 226(e)(1).)

Defendant intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to correctly identify hourly rates, the failure to correctly list gross wages earned, and the failure to list the true net wages earned, including wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law, and correct wages earned for all hours worked.

As a result of Defendant violating Labor Code section 226, Plaintiffs and similarly Aggrieved Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

Accordingly, Plaintiffs and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendant's failure to comply with Labor Code section 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding \$4,000 dollars per employee.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 226.3 for failing to furnish accurate itemized wage statements.

Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

Based on its failure to pay Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as discussed above, Defendant also violated Labor Code section 204.

Labor Code section 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendant 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 Defendant, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendant, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result, Defendant owes employees the legally required wages for unpaid wages, and Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 210 for failing to pay all earned wages twice per month.

Action for Civil Penalties Under PAGA

In light of the above, Plaintiffs allege that Defendant violated the following provisions of the Labor Code with respect to the Aggrieved Employees:

1. Labor Code section 204, 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198 by failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages and overtime wages;
2. Labor Code section 226.7, 512 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to provide meal periods;
3. Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to authorize and permit rest periods;

4. Labor Code section 1174.5 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods taken or missed;
5. Labor Code section 2802 by failing to reimburse and indemnify employees for expenses and losses in the direct consequence and discharge of their duties;
6. Labor Code section 227.3 by failing to pay all vacation wages at termination;
7. Labor Code sections 201 to 203 by willfully failing to pay all wages owed at termination;
8. Labor Code section 226 by failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and
9. Labor Code section 204 by failing to pay all earned wages two times per month.

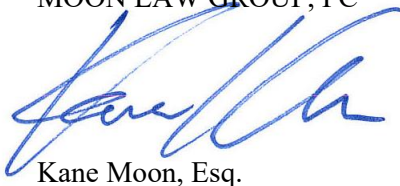
Therefore, on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiffs seek applicable penalties related to the violations alleged above pursuant to the PAGA. These include, but are not limited to, penalties under Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, 2802, and 2699(f)(2).

Plaintiffs have placed Defendant on notice by mailing a certified copy of this correspondence to its corporate address, 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,

MOON LAW GROUP, PC

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kane Moon', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Kane Moon, Esq.
Attorney at Law