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FILED
 Superior Court of California
 County of Los Angeles
04/29/2026

David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court
 By: M. Arellanes Deputy

Attorneys for Plaintiff,
 JAVIER HERNANDEZ,
 and all putative Class Members

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

JAVIER HERNANDEZ, an individual, on
 behalf of himself and all others similarly
 situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

HIGH PACIFIC CORP., a California
 corporation and WISEMAN MANAGEMENT
 LLC, a California limited liability company
 and DOES 1-50, inclusive,

Defendant.

Case No.: 26STCV05882

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND
 REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
 COMPLAINT FOR:**

- 1. Failure to Pay For All Hours Worked,
 Including Overtime Hours Worked**
- 2. Failure to Pay All Wages Owed Twice
 Per Month**
- 3. Failure to Pay Minimum Wage**
- 4. Failure to Pay Wages Upon
 Termination**
- 5. Failure to Provide Compliant Meal
 Breaks**
- 6. Failure to Provide Rest Breaks**
- 7. Failure to Reimburse for Required
 Business Expenses**
- 8. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized
 Wage Statements & Violation of
 Record Keeping Requirements**
- 9. Unlawful Business Practices
 Bus & Prof. Code §17200**
- 10. Private Attorneys General Act
 Penalties (Lab. Code §2699)**

***FILED AS A MATTER OF RIGHT
 PURSUANT TO LABOR CODED
 2699.3(a)(2)(C)***

1 Plaintiff JAVIER HERNANDEZ, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly
2 situated, all aggrieved employees, and as Private Attorney General for the State of California
3 (collectively “Plaintiff”), alleges as follows:

4 NATURE OF THE ACTION

5 1. This is an employment class action on behalf of over 50 hourly, non-exempt employees
6 against their employer for violations of numerous wage and hour laws. Plaintiff brings this
7 employment class action complaint on behalf of himself, and all others similarly situated, all
8 aggrieved employees, and as a Private Attorney General for the State of California against HIGH
9 PACIFIC CORP. and WISEMAN MANAGEMENT LLC, and DOES 1-50, inclusive, (hereafter
10 collectively “Defendant” or “Defendants”).

11 2. Defendant operates a residential building management company, doing business in
12 California. Plaintiff worked for Defendant from August 25, 2014 to December 10, 2025 as a
13 maintenance employee at Defendant’s West Los Angeles location. Plaintiff worked as an hourly,
14 nonexempt employee earning approximately \$24.00 per hour at the time of separation.

15 3. As described further below, Defendant has violated the California Labor Code by (1)
16 failing to pay for all hours worked, including overtime hours worked (§200, 204, 206, 206.5, 207,
17 210, 216, 218, 218.6, 221, 223, 351, 510, 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, IWC Wage Orders); (2)
18 failing to pay all wages owed twice per month (§204, 210); (3) failing to pay minimum wage
19 (§200, 218.5, 226, 558, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.2, 1198, 1199); (4) failing to pay all wages due
20 upon termination (§201, 202, 203, 227.3); (5) failing to permit compliant meal breaks (§226 (a),
21 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, Wage Orders); (6) failing to provide rest breaks (§226, 226.7, 512, 558,
22 1198, Wage Orders); (7) failing to reimburse for required business expenses (§1198, 2802); (8)
23 failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements and violating record keeping requirements
24 (§226, 1174); (9) unlawful and unfair business practices (Bus. & Prof. Code §17200, *et. seq.*); and
25 (10) penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”), Labor Code §2698 *et seq.*

26 4. The class claims in this action are brought pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure (“CCP”)
27 §382, seeking recovery for unpaid wages, including overtime wages, missed meal and rest period
28 penalty pay, statutory and waiting time penalties, injunctive and other equitable relief, interest, and

1 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. Pursuant to the class and representative action procedures
2 provided for under California law, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and proposed Class Members
3 (also referred to as "Class"), also seeks injunctive relief and restitution of all benefits Defendant
4 has received from their unlawful actions as alleged herein. Plaintiff has also provided notice of
5 these claims pursuant to §2698 *et. seq.*, to the Labor and Workforce and Development Agency
6 ("LWDA") and now brings this First Amended Complaint, including claims for civil penalties
7 under the Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA"), Labor Code §2698 *et seq.* Attorney General
8 Act ("PAGA"), Labor Code §2698 *et seq.*

9 5. The "Class Period" is designated as the four-year period prior to the filing of this
10 Complaint through the date of the final disposition of this action.

11 6. The "PAGA Period" is defined herein commences one year prior to the date of filing the
12 PAGA Notice letter with the LWDA.

13 7. Defendant has treated all persons employed in California in such a way as to violate
14 California's laws governing conditions of employment and payment of wages owed. Defendant
15 has violated numerous Labor Code provisions, as set forth herein. Class Members and aggrieved
16 employees are owed their back pay, plus interest and/or premiums and penalties under Business
17 and Professions Code section 17203 to compensate Class Members and aggrieved employees for
18 the delay in receiving wages due.

19 8. Defendant, by and through their actions, has engaged in unfair competition, requiring
20 restitution to persons affected and disgorgement of profits so obtained.

21 **THE PARTIES**

22 9. Plaintiff JAVIER HERNANDEZ is an individual who resides in California and Plaintiff
23 worked for Defendant from August 25, 2014 to December 10, 2025.

24 10. Defendant HIGH PACIFIC CORP. is a California corporation doing business in
25 California with the capacity to sue and to be sued and doing business, in Los Angeles County State
26 of California. Defendant exercised control over the wages, hours, and/or working conditions of
27 Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and aggrieved employees throughout the liability
28 period.

1 11. Defendant WISEMAN MANAGEMENT LLC is a California limited liability
2 company doing business in California with the capacity to sue and to be sued and doing business,
3 in Los Angeles County State of California. Defendant exercised control over the wages, hours,
4 and/or working conditions of Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and aggrieved
5 employees throughout the liability period.

6 12. Defendant Does 1-50, inclusive, are sued herein under fictitious names. Their true
7 names and capacities are unknown to Plaintiff. When their true names and capacities are
8 ascertained, Plaintiff will amend this complaint by inserting their true names and capacities herein.
9 Plaintiff is informed and believe, and thereon alleges, that each of the fictitiously named Defendant
10 is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that the damages sustained
11 by Plaintiff and the Class Members and aggrieved employees herein alleged were proximately
12 caused by such Doe Defendants.

13 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant, directly or
14 indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and other members of the Class,
15 and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff is informed and
16 believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the
17 agent of the other Defendants, carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects
18 pertinent hereto, and the acts of each Defendant is legally attributable to the other Defendants.

19 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20 14. Venue is proper in this judicial district because Defendant conducts business in this
21 County and Defendant has legal obligations to Plaintiff and many of the Class Members and
22 aggrieved employees in this case that arose in this county.

23 15. The monetary damages, restitution, and statutory penalties sought by Plaintiff exceed
24 the minimal jurisdictional limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof
25 at trial. Based on information, investigation, and analysis, Plaintiff alleges that the amount in
26 controversy, including claims for monetary damages, penalties, and attorney's fees, is more than
27 thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) and less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000).
28

1 16. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction in this matter because Plaintiff is a
2 resident of California and Defendant is incorporated in and/or qualified to do business in California
3 and regularly conduct business in California. Further, there is no federal question at issue as the
4 claims herein are based solely on California law.

5 **CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

6 17. During the Class Period and PAGA Period, Defendant committed various violations of
7 the California Labor Code, the UCL and the applicable IWC Wage Order, as alleged below in more
8 detail. Defendant enforces multiple policies that violate state law which are intended to increase its
9 own profits to the detriment of its employees.

10 18. Defendant failed to properly pay for all hours worked, including overtime
11 compensation. Plaintiff and Class Members frequently worked off the clock and were routinely
12 subjected to periods wherein they were under the Defendant's control but not compensated for their
13 time. Defendant regularly contacted Plaintiff outside of scheduled work hours to discuss work
14 matters. This practice occurred consistently over the course of several years. Defendant also
15 required Plaintiff and Class Members and aggrieved employees to work off the clock during unpaid
16 meal periods.

17 19. Defendant from time to time failed to pay all wages owed twice per month.

18 20. Defendant from time to time failed to pay minimum wage.

19 21. Defendant from time to time failed to pay all wages due upon termination.

20 22. Defendant from time to time failed to maintain a policy and practice that provides its
21 employees with compliant meal breaks as required by California law.

22 23. Defendant from time to time failed to maintain a policy and practice that provides its
23 employees with rest periods as required by California law.

24 24. Defendant from time to time failed to reimburse required business expenses.

25 25. Defendant from time to time failed to consistently provide timely, accurate, itemized
26 wage statements to employees, as well as maintain accurate records, in accordance with Labor
27 Code §§ 226 and 1174.
28

1 26. Based upon the above allegations, Defendant from time to time engaged in unfair
2 competition.

3 27. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself, and all other persons similarly situated,
4 all aggrieved employees, and the State of California, to recover from Defendant for failure to
5 comply with California wage and hour laws, and for claims under Business and Professions Code
6 § 17200.

7 28. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action
8 pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because the proposed class is
9 ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest. Plaintiff is among in excess of 50
10 employees who have been similarly injured by Defendant's unlawful employment policies and
11 practices.

12 29. The "PAGA Period" is defined herein commences one year prior to the date of filing
13 the PAGA Notice letter with the LWDA.

14 30. The PAGA Class, also referred to herein as "aggrieved employees": "All current and
15 former hourly, non-exempt employees of Defendants in California, at any time from one year prior
16 to the filing of the PAGA Notice letter with the LWDA until the resolution of this matter." Plaintiff
17 reserves the right to amend or modify the definition of aggrieved employees with respect to the
18 issues or in any other way.

19 31. The "Relevant Class Period" or proposed "Class Period" as defined herein commences
20 four years prior to the date of filing the Complaint in this action.

21 32. Plaintiff brings this action on his behalf and as a class action under Cal. Code of Civil
22 Procedure §382 on behalf of the following defined groups:

23 33. Proposed Class: "All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant
24 in the State of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant statute
25 of limitations."

26 34. Proposed Sub-classes are defined below and/or a representative action under Business
27 & Professions Code §§17200 et seq. and Labor Code §2699:
28

- 1 A. All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the State
2 of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant
3 statute of limitations, who worked one or more shift in excess of five (5) hours.
- 4 B. All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the State
5 of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant
6 statute of limitations, who worked one or more shifts in excess of six (6) hours.
- 7 C. All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the State
8 of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant
9 statute of limitations, who worked one or more shifts in excess of eight (8)
10 hours.
- 11 D. All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the State
12 of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant
13 statute of limitations, who worked one or more shifts in excess of three and one-
14 half hours (3 ½), but less than or equal to six (6) hours.
- 15 E. All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the State
16 of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant
17 statute of limitations, who worked one or more shifts in excess of six (6) hours,
18 but less than or equal to ten (10) hours.
- 19 F. All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the State
20 of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant
21 statute of limitations, who were paid sick pay.
- 22 G. All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the State
23 of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant
24 statute of limitations, who separated their employment from Defendant.
- 25 H. All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the State
26 of California as hourly, non-exempt workers during the period of the relevant
27 statute of limitations, who received pay for one or more pay periods.
28

1 35. This action is brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action under CCP
2 §382 and/or a representative action under Business & Professions Code §§17200 et seq. and Labor
3 Code §2699 because there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation, and the
4 proposed Class and Subclasses (collectively “Class”) are easily ascertainable.

5 36. Numerosity: The Proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is
6 impractical. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that during the relevant
7 time period, Defendant employed over 50 putative Class Members who are geographically
8 dispersed and who satisfy the definition of the proposed Class. As such, a class action is the only
9 available method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Membership in the
10 Proposed Class can be easily ascertained by an examination and analysis of employee and payroll
11 records, among other records within Defendant’s possession and control.

12 37. Typicality: Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class Members. Plaintiff,
13 like others similarly situated, was subjected to Defendant’s common, unlawful policies, practices,
14 and procedures described above. The Plaintiff’s positions at the company was typical of those of
15 other Class Members. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of each Class Member because
16 each have sustained damages arising out of and caused by Defendant’s common course of conduct,
17 as alleged herein. As such, Plaintiff has the same interests in this matter as all members of the
18 Class.

19 38. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of
20 the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class actions and
21 California labor and employment litigation.

22 39. Commonality: Common questions of law and fact exist, including but not limited to
23 the following:

- 24 i. Whether Defendant violated wage and hour laws by failing to pay overtime
25 wages;
26 ii. Whether Defendant violated wage and hour laws by failing to pay all wages
27 owed twice per month;
28

- 1 iii. Whether Defendant violated wage and hour laws by failing to pay minimum
2 wage;
- 3 iv. Whether Defendant violated wage and hour laws by failing to pay all wages
4 due upon termination;
- 5 v. Whether Defendant violated wage and hour laws by failing to provide timely
6 meal breaks;
- 7 vi. Whether Defendant's policy and practice concerning meal breaks was
8 unlawful;
- 9 vii. Whether Defendant violated wage and hour laws by failing to provide rest
10 breaks;
- 11 viii. Whether Defendant's policy and practice concerning rest breaks was
12 unlawful;
- 13 ix. Whether Defendant violated wage and hour laws by failing to reimburse
14 required business expenses;
- 15 x. Whether Defendant unlawfully failed to keep and furnish Class Members
16 with accurate, itemized records of hours worked, in violation of Labor Code
17 §§ 226 and 1174;
- 18 xi. The proper measure of damages sustained and the proper measure of
19 restitution recoverable by Plaintiff, the Class Members, and Subclass
20 Members;
- 21 xii. Whether the Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief to enjoin any
22 further violations of wage and labor laws;
- 23 xiii. Whether Defendant, and each of them, are/were participants in the alleged
24 unlawful and/or tortious conduct;
- 25 xiv. Whether Defendant's conduct was willful and reckless;
- 26 xv. The effect upon and the extent of injuries suffered by Plaintiff and the Plaintiff
27 Class and the appropriate amount of reimbursement, restitution, damages, or
28 other compensation; and

xvi. What is the extent of liability of each Defendant, including DOE defendants, to each Class and Subclass member?

40. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods of the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, particularly in the context of wage and hour litigation where the damage suffered by individual plaintiffs, while not inconsequential, makes individual actions impracticable given the expenses and burdens associated with seeking individual relief. Prosecuting over 50 identical, individual lawsuits does not promote judicial efficiency or equity and consistency in judicial results. Moreover, the Class is a group of hourly, low-wage earning employees who rely on their wages and requiring that each individual take time away from work to prosecute individual actions would be inequitable and result in undue hardship for the individual Class members and their families. Public policy favors efficient resolution of their claims and uniform enforcement of California Labor laws against entities skirting their legal obligations at the expense of a vulnerable working population.

41. Manageability: Plaintiff is informed and believes that all allegations in this Complaint are capable of being determined on the same evidence and based primarily on review of corporate records and key testimony of Defendant's corporate representatives. To the extent statistical analysis and representative evidence is necessary, Plaintiff and proposed class counsel will employ competent experts and consultants in the field to determine and review evidence for both issues of liability and damages in a scientifically reliable manner.

42. Plaintiff requests, pursuant to Rule 1857(a)(1) and Rule 3.766 of the California Rules of Court, that the absent Class and Subclass Members be notified by the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort. The names and address of the Class and Subclass Members are available from Defendant.

1 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **FAILURE TO PAY FOR ALL HOURS WORKED, INCLUDING OVERTIME HOURS**
3 **WORKED**

4 Cal. Labor Code §§ 200, 204, 206, 206.5, 207, 210, 216, 218, 218.6, 221, 223, 351, 510, 558,
5 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, IWC Wage Orders

6 **(Plaintiff Against All Defendants)**

7 43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
8 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

9 44. Defendant's conduct described in this complaint from time to time violates the
10 provisions of Labor Code §§ 200, 204, 206, 206.5, 207, 210, 216, 218, 218.6, 221, 223, 351, 510,
11 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, IWC Wage Orders.

12 45. The Wage Orders define "hours worked" as "the time during which an employee is
13 subject to the control of an employer, and including all the time the employee is suffered or
14 permitted to work, whether or not required to do so." Defendant has been engaged in many
15 unlawful employment practices which resulted in underpayment for hours worked each pay period,
16 including overtime hours worked based on the employees regular rate of pay, as more fully set
17 forth below. Defendant has also failed to pay the required minimum wage for all hours worked,
18 and has failed to pay all wages owed twice per month.

19 46. Plaintiff and Class Members have been employed under conditions prohibited by the
20 wage order, and thus Defendant has also violated §§1198 and 1199.

21 47. Plaintiff and Class Members frequently worked off the clock and were routinely
22 subjected to periods wherein they were under the Defendant's control but not compensated for
23 their time. For example, Defendant regularly contacted Plaintiff outside of scheduled work hours
24 to discuss work matters. This practice occurred consistently over the course of several years.
25 Defendant also required Plaintiff and Class Members to work off the clock during unpaid meal
26 periods.

27 48. Defendant failed to record and pay actual hours worked, including overtime. Plaintiff
28 and Class Members were instructed to keep track of time on written timecards where they were to

1 record their shift start and end times. Although Plaintiff earned \$24/hour at the time of separation,
2 on Saturdays, Plaintiff was paid a daily flat rate of \$150 regardless of the actual time spent
3 working, resulting in unpaid wages, including overtime, as well as inaccurate time and pay records.
4 Any overtime earned was paid only once per month and did not pay for all overtime hours worked.

5 49. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct as alleged herein,
6 Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages in the form of unpaid wages, including unpaid
7 overtime compensation, unpaid minimum wages, and other compensation wrongfully withheld.
8 Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover all unpaid wages and compensation, interest
9 thereon, civil penalties as provided by statute, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit
10 pursuant to Labor Code § 1194 and other applicable provisions.

11 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES OWED TWICE PER MONTH**

13 Cal. Lab. Code §§204, 210

14 (Plaintiff Against All Defendants)

15 50. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
16 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

17 51. Defendant's conduct described in this complaint violates the provisions of Labor Code
18 §§ 204, 210.

19 52. Defendant was required to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all wages earned twice
20 during each calendar month pursuant to Labor Code §204(a).

21 53. Defendant failed to pay all wages earned to employees as a result of the unlawful
22 employment policies and practices discussed herein. As a result of these practices, employees were
23 underpaid for hours worked, including overtime and premium wages, and this underpayment
24 resulted in a failure to pay all wages owed twice per month. Additionally, as mentioned above,
25 overtime wages were paid once per month and not twice per month.
26
27
28

1 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGE**

3 Cal. Lab. Code §§200, 218.5, 226, 558, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.2, 1198, 1199

4 (Plaintiff Against All Defendants)

5 54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
6 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

7 55. Defendant's conduct described in this complaint violates the provisions of Labor Code
8 §§ 200, 218.5, 226, 558, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.2, 1198, 1199.

9 56. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194, 1194.2 and 1197, it is unlawful for an employer
10 to suffer or permit a California employee to work without paying wages at the proper minimum
11 wage for all time worked as required by the applicable IWC Wage Order.

12 57. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members for all hours worked as a result of
13 Defendant's practices described above. Based on Defendant's unlawful conduct described herein,
14 and because Plaintiff and the Class Members were paid at or near minimum wage, employer's
15 failure to pay for all hours worked, including overtime, resulted in a payment of less than the
16 minimum wage for all hours worked, in violation of Labor Code §1197, 1197.1, 1199 and the
17 Wage Orders.

18 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **FAILURE TO PAY WAGES DUE UPON TERMINATION**

20 Cal. Lab. Code §§201, 202, 203, 227.3

21 (Plaintiff Against All Defendants)

22 58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
23 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

24 59. Defendant's conduct described in this complaint violates the provisions of Labor Code
25 §§ 201, 202, 203, 227.3.

26 60. An employee who is discharged must be paid all of his or her wages, including accrued
27 vacation, immediately at the time of termination. (Labor Code Sections 201 and 227.3.) As set
28

1 forth above, Defendant knowingly and willfully failed to pay all compensation due and owing to
2 Plaintiff at the time employment terminated.

3 61. Defendant willfully failed to pay employees who are no longer employed by it all
4 compensation due upon termination of employment as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§201 and 202.
5 Plaintiff and similarly situated individuals are now entitled to recover up to thirty (30) days pay as
6 waiting time under the terms of §203.

7 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **FAILURE TO PERMIT COMPLIANT MEAL BREAKS**

9 Cal. Labor Code §§ 226 (a), 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, Wage Order

10 **(Plaintiff Against All Defendants)**

11 62. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
12 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

13 63. Defendant's conduct described in this complaint from time to time violates the
14 provisions of Labor Code §§ 226 (a), 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, Wage Order.

15 64. Labor Code §512 provides, "[a]n employer may not employ an employee for a work
16 period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not
17 less than 30 minutes..." Labor Code §226.7(a) provides, "[n]o employer shall require an employee
18 to work during any meal... period mandated by an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare
19 Commission." Paragraph 11 of the Wage Order provides, in pertinent part, "[u]nless an employee
20 is relieved of all duty during a 30-minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an 'on
21 duty' meal period and counted as time worked."

22 65. Defendant failed to permit Plaintiff and others to take timely, off-duty, meal breaks of
23 "not less than 30 minutes" for each five consecutive hours of work in violation of Labor Code
24 §§226.7 and 512. When meal periods were noncompliant, Defendant failed to pay all premium
25 pay to Plaintiff and Class Members at their regular rates of pay. As a derivative claim, Plaintiff
26 alleges that pay statements were inaccurate, failing to include required meal period penalties, thus
27 failing the requirements of Labor Code §226(a).
28

1 66. Plaintiff and other Class Members frequently experienced short and/or interrupted meal
2 breaks. For example, Plaintiff's meal breaks were routinely limited to no more than 20 minutes
3 due to the press of work. Because of the workload, Class Members regularly took meal periods
4 lasting only 15-20 minutes instead of receiving full, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal breaks.
5 However, employees were instructed to record full meal periods on their timecards, resulting in
6 unpaid hours worked as well as unpaid meal premium wages. Moreover, Defendant's written
7 timekeeping system resulted in a failure to keep accurate records of when employees took meal
8 periods.

9 67. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct as alleged herein,
10 Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages in the form of unpaid meal period premium
11 wages, unpaid compensation for time worked during shortened or interrupted meal periods, and
12 inaccurate wage statements. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover one additional
13 hour of pay at their regular rate of compensation for each workday on which a compliant meal
14 period was not provided, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7, as well as all other wages unlawfully
15 withheld, civil penalties, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant to
16 applicable provisions of the Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders.

17 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST BREAKS**

19 Cal. Labor Code §§ 226, 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, Wage Orders

20 **(Plaintiff Against All Defendants)**

21 68. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
22 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

23 69. Defendant's conduct described in this complaint from time to time violates the
24 provisions of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, Wage Orders.

25 70. Defendant failed to maintain a compliant rest period policy and practice that provides
26 its employees with off-duty rest periods as required by California law.
27
28

1 71. Plaintiff reports that employees frequently missed rest periods as a result of
2 Defendant's staffing and business practices, and that rest breaks were not scheduled into daily
3 shifts.

4 72. The rest period requirement obligates employers to permit and authorize employees to
5 take off-duty rest periods, meaning employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish
6 control over how employees spend their time. *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, (2016) 5
7 Cal.5th 257, 269. Employers must pay employees an additional hour of wages at the employee's
8 regular rate of pay for each missed or improper rest period (e.g., less than 10 minutes, interrupted
9 rest period, rest period(s) at improper time(s) during shift(s). Lab. Code §226.7; applicable IWC
10 Wage Order, §12(B) ("If an employer fails to provide an employee a rest period in accordance
11 with the applicable provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of
12 pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the rest period is not
13 provided"). Moreover, under California law rest periods must be a "net" ten minutes in a suitable
14 rest area. (*Id.* at 268) (relying on January 3, 1986 and February 22, 2002 DLSE Letters wherein
15 the DLSE ruled that the net ten-minute language for rest periods means ten minutes of time in a
16 rest area and cannot include time it takes to get to and from the rest area). The employer must show
17 that it clearly articulates the right to a net ten minutes, which means it must clearly communicate
18 what "net" ten minutes means (i.e., regardless of what happens along the way to and from a rest
19 area, employees are entitled to a full ten minutes of rest in the rest area). *Id.*; *see also*, *Bufile v.*
20 *Dollar Fin. Grp., Inc.*, (2008) 162 Cal. App. 4th 1193, 1199 (the "onus is on the employer to
21 clearly communicate the authorization and permission [to take rest periods] to their employees.").

22 73. Defendant did not authorize or permit all of its hourly employees to take at least a ten
23 minute rest period in which they were relieved of all duties, for every 4 hours of work, or major
24 fraction thereof, as required by Cal. Lab. Code §226.7, §512 and the Wage Orders. When breaks
25 were missed Defendant failed to pay the 1-hour premium, as required.

1 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE FOR REQUIRED BUSINESS EXPENSES**

3 Cal. Labor Code §§ 1198, 2802

4 (Plaintiff Against All Defendants)

5 74. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
6 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

7 75. Defendant's conduct described in this complaint from time to time violates the
8 provisions of Labor Code §§ 1198, 2802.

9 76. Labor Code §2802 requires employers to indemnify employees for necessary
10 expenditures or losses incurred by employees in direct consequence of the discharge of duties. As
11 a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff and Class
12 Members have suffered damages in the form of unreimbursed business expenses, including but
13 not limited to costs associated with the use of their personal cell phones and vehicles for work-
14 related purposes. The monthly stipend provided by Defendant was insufficient to fully indemnify
15 Plaintiff and Class Members for the necessary expenditures incurred in the discharge of their duties
16 as required by Labor Code § 2802. Plaintiff and Class Members are therefore entitled to recover
17 the full amount of all unreimbursed and under-reimbursed business expenses, together with interest
18 thereon, civil penalties, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant to Labor Code §
19 2802 and other applicable provisions.

20 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **PAYSTUB AND RECORD KEEPING VIOLATIONS**

22 Cal. Labor Code §§ 226, 1174

23 (Plaintiff Against All Defendants)

24 77. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
25 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

26 78. Defendant's conduct described in this complaint from time to time violates the
27 provisions of Labor Code §§ 226, 1174.
28

1 79. Defendant knowingly and intentionally failed to provide timely, accurate, itemized
2 wage statements to Plaintiff and the Class Members in accordance with Labor Code §§ 226 and
3 keep accurate records as required by §1174(d).

4 80. Derivative of the claims above, the statements provided to Plaintiff and Class Members,
5 and the records maintained by Defendant, have not accurately reflected actual gross wages earned,
6 including pay for all hours worked and the accurate rate of pay for all hours worked, and overtime
7 pay, and pay for meal and rest period premium wages.

8 81. §226 (a) requires:

9 A. An employer, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages,
10 shall furnish to his or her employee, either as a detachable part of the check,
11 draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately if wages are paid
12 by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing showing
13 (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except as
14 provided in subdivision (j), (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any
15 applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all
16 deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee
17 may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the
18 inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the
19 employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an
20 employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the
21 name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, if the employer is
22 a farm labor contractor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the name
23 and address of the legal entity that secured the services of the employer, and (9)
24 all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding
25 number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee...

26 82. Such failures caused injury to Plaintiff and others, by, among other things, impeding
27 them from knowing the total hours worked, and the amount of wages to which they are and were
28

1 entitled. Defendant knowingly and intentionally failed to accurately itemize the gross wages
2 earned, net wages earned, and total hours worked.

3 83. Finally, Defendant has violated Labor Code §432.5 for forcing Plaintiff and Class
4 Members to sign employment-related contracts and documents that contained unlawful terms of
5 employment, including invalid meal period waivers resulting from a noncompliant meal period
6 policy and/or practice.

7 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES IN VIOLATION OF**

9 California Business and Professions Code section 17200, et seq.

10 **(Plaintiff Against All Defendants)**

11 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
12 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

13 85. Defendant from time to time knowingly committed, and upon information and belief
14 continue to commit, ongoing unlawful business practices within the meaning of the UCL,
15 including, but not limited to unlawful practices as described in the causes of action articulated
16 above, and hereby incorporated herein.

17 86. Plaintiff lost money and property as a result of Defendant's unlawful business practices
18 described above.

19 87. Pursuant to the UCL, Plaintiff and all Class Members are entitled to restitution of
20 money or property acquired by Defendant by means of such unlawful business practices, in
21 amounts not yet known, but to be ascertained at trial.

22 88. Pursuant to the UCL, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief
23 against Defendant's ongoing unlawful business practices. If an injunction does not issue enjoining
24 Defendant from engaging in the unlawful business practices described above, Plaintiff and the
25 general public will be irreparably injured.

26 89. Plaintiff has no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law. Defendant, if not enjoined
27 by this Court, will continue to engage in the unlawful business practices described above in
28

1 violation of the UCL, in derogation of the rights of Plaintiff and Class Members and of the general
2 public.

3 90. Plaintiff's success in this action will result in the enforcement of important rights
4 affecting the public interest by conferring a significant benefit upon the general public.

5 91. Defendant's numerous violations of local and California law, as well as the other
6 statutory and regulatory violations alleged herein, constitute unlawful business actions and
7 practices in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

8 92. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq., Plaintiff and the Class
9 Members are entitled to restitution of unpaid wages, including overtime, sick pay, and premium
10 wages, among other relief alleged herein, that were withheld and retained by Defendant during a
11 period that commences four years prior to the filing of this action. Plaintiff is further entitled to a
12 permanent injunction requiring Defendant to comply with all provisions of California labor law,
13 including properly paying the lawful rate of pay for all hours worked, properly paying sick pay,
14 providing rest periods to all workers as defined herein, timely paying due wages upon termination,
15 maintaining accurate wages statements and payroll records, in addition to an award of attorneys'
16 fees and costs pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable law, and costs.

17 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **STATUTORY PENALTIES PURSUANT TO PRIVATE ATTORNEYS**

19 **GENERAL ACT, LABOR CODE §2698 *et seq.* AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS**

20 93. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
21 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

22 94. Under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2006, Labor Code §§2698-2699.5, an
23 aggrieved employee, on behalf of herself and other current or former employees, may recover
24 penalties under any provision of the Labor Code that provides for civil penalties. These penalties
25 are in addition to any other relief available under the Labor Code. Plaintiff is an aggrieved
26 employee under PAGA.

27 95. As set forth above, Defendants have committed numerous violations for which the
28 Labor Code provides for penalties, including violations of all applicable Labor Code provisions

1 set forth in the foregoing causes of action. Labor Code §2699.5 identifies the aforementioned
2 Labor Code provisions as statutes to which §2699.3's procedural requirements must be met before
3 a penalty may be assessed under §2699(f). Plaintiff has complied with the procedural requirements
4 specified in §2699.3 by providing written notice to the Defendants and the Labor & Workforce
5 Development Agency ("LWDA"). See Exhibit 1 attached hereto, which is a true and correct copy
6 of the Notice correspondence showing compliance with §2699.3. No notice of intent to investigate
7 the alleged violations was provided within the statutory period. Consequently, Plaintiff has
8 exhausted administrative remedies, and on behalf of themselves and all other aggrieved current
9 and former employees of Defendants. Plaintiff, therefore, now pursues this cause of action as
10 permitted by §2698, et seq.

11 96. Enforcement of statutory provisions enacted to protect workers and to ensure proper
12 and prompt payment of wages due to employees is a fundamental public interest in California.
13 Consequently, Plaintiff's success in this action will result in the enforcement of important rights
14 affecting the public interest and will confer a significant benefit upon the general public. Private
15 enforcement of the rights enumerated herein is necessary, as no public agency has pursued
16 enforcement. Plaintiff is incurring a financial burden in pursuing this action and it would be against
17 the interests of justice to require payment of attorneys' fees and costs from any recover that might
18 be obtained herein, pursuant to, inter alia, Labor Code §§2698, et seq., and Code of Civil Procedure
19 §1021.5

20 97. In addition, if Plaintiff succeeds in enforcing these rights affecting the public interest,
21 then attorneys' fees may be awarded to Plaintiff and against Defendants under Code of Civil
22 Procedure §1021.5 and other applicable law in part, because:

23 **a.** A successful outcome in this action will result in the enforcement of important
24 rights affecting the public interest by requiring Defendants to comply with the wage and hour laws
25 and California's unfair business practice law;

26 **b.** This action will result in a significant benefit to Plaintiff, the Class, and the general
27 public by bringing to a halt unlawful and/or unfair activity;
28

c. Unless this action is prosecuted, members of the Class and general public will not recover those moneys, and many of Defendants' employees would not be aware that the acts and practices they were subjected to by Defendants were wrongful;

d. Unless this action is prosecuted, Defendants will continue to mislead their employees about the true nature of their rights and remedies under the wage and hour laws; and

98. An award of attorneys' fees and costs is necessary for the prosecution of this action and will result in a benefit to Plaintiff, the Class, aggrieved employees, and to consumers in general, by preventing Defendants from continuing to circumvent the wage and hour statutes and frustrate the long-standing recognition by the California legislature and the courts that such statutes, as pled herein, are not merely a matter of private concern between employer and employee to be eviscerated by considerations of waiver, contributory negligence, good or bad faith, and private agreements. Rather, the wage and hour statutes have been described as a matter of public concern, were designed to provide minimum substantive guarantees to individual workers and are essential to public welfare.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Proposed Class, request judgment and the following specific relief against Defendant as follows:

- A. That the Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Code of Civil Procedure § 382;
- B. That the Court determine that this action may be maintained as a PAGA representative action under Cal. Labor Code. §2698 *et seq.*
- C. Provision of class notice to all members of the Class;
- D. That Defendant is found to have violated the above-referenced provisions of the Labor Code, CCR and the IWC Wage Order as to Plaintiff, Class Members relevant subclass Members, and aggrieved employees;
- E. For compensatory damages, in an amount according to proof at trial, with interest thereon;

- 1 F. For compensation for not being paid overtime;
- 2 G. For compensation for not being paid all wages owed twice per month;
- 3 H. For compensation for not being paid minimum wage;
- 4 I. For compensation for not being paid all wages due upon termination;
- 5 J. For compensation for not being provided rest breaks;
- 6 K. For compensation for not being provided compliant meal breaks;
- 7 L. For compensation for not being reimbursed for required business expenses;
- 8 M. For compensation for not being paid premium and penalty wages;
- 9 N. That Defendant's actions are found to be willful and/or in bad faith to the extent
- 10 necessary under §§ 201, 202, 203, and 558 of the California Labor Code for
- 11 willful failure to pay all compensation owed at the time of separation to Plaintiff
- 12 Class Members, and aggrieved employees no longer employed by Defendant;
- 13 O. That Plaintiff Class Members, and aggrieved employees receive penalties for
- 14 Defendant's violation of §226 and 1174 of the California Labor Code for willful
- 15 failure to provide and maintain the required accurate and itemized wage
- 16 statements;
- 17 P. That Plaintiff Class Members, and aggrieved employees receive an award in the
- 18 amount of unpaid wages owed, including interest thereon, and penalties as
- 19 provided in the Labor Code, CCR and Wage Order, including under Labor Code
- 20 §§ 203, 510, 558, and 2698 et seq., subject to proof at trial;
- 21 Q. That Defendant be ordered to pay restitution to Plaintiff and Class Members for
- 22 amounts acquired through Defendant's unlawful activities pursuant to Business
- 23 and Professions Code §§ 17200-05 and enjoined to cease and desist from
- 24 unlawful and unfair activities in violation of California Business and
- 25 Professions Code § 17200 et. seq.;
- 26 R. That Plaintiff and Class Members receive an award of reasonable attorneys'
- 27 fees and costs pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Labor Code §226,
- 28 218.5, and 1194 and/or applicable laws;

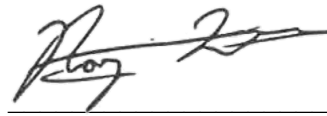
1 S. That the Court award penalties pursuant to Labor Code §2698 et seq.

2
3 T. That the Court issue declaratory relief that Defendant's challenged policies are
4 unlawful; and

5 U. That the Court order further relief, in law and equity, as it deems appropriate
6 and just.
7

8 DATED: April 29, 2026

KOUL LAW FIRM, APC



BY: Nazo Koulloukian, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff JAVIER
HERNANDEZ and putative Class Members

EXHIBIT A



Nazo@Koullaw.com

P (213) 325 - 3032

F (818) 561 - 3938

217 SOUTH KENWOOD ST.

GLENDALE, CA 91205

www.koullaw.com

February 20, 2026

Via E-filing:

California Labor & Workforce
Development Agency
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Via Certified U.S. Mail:

High Pacific Corp
11601 Santa Monica Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Wiseman Management LLC
11601 Santa Monica Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Re: **AMENDED** PAGA Notice Pursuant to California Labor Code §2698 *et seq.*

Claimant(s): Javier Hernandez

Employer(s): High Pacific Corp, Wiseman Management LLC

Dear Sir or Madam:

Javier Hernandez (“Claimant”) has retained Nazo Koulloukian, Esq. of Koul Law Firm, APC to represent Claimant, and all other aggrieved employees, for conditions of employment and wage and hour claims against former employers, High Pacific Corp and Wiseman Management LLC (hereafter “Employer”).

Employer operates a residential building management company. Claimant worked for Employer from August 25, 2014 to December 10, 2025 as a maintenance employee at Employer’s West Los Angeles location. Claimant worked as an hourly, nonexempt employee earning approximately \$24.00 per hour at the time of separation.

Claimant files this Amended PAGA Notice to add Wiseman Management LLC as an additional employer.

Claimant alleges herein the specific provisions of California law that Employer has violated, requiring this Notice, including but not limited to: California Labor Code sections 201-203, 204, 208, 216, 221-223, 226, 226.2, 226.7, 245-248.6, 432, 432.5, 432.6, 432.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1024.5, 1174, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2810.5, and all applicable Wage Orders.

Failure to Pay For All Hours Worked, Including Overtime Hours Worked

(Cal. Labor Code §§200, 204, 206, 206.5, 207, 210, 216, 218, 218.6, 221, 223, 351, 510, 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2698 *et seq.*, IWC Wage Orders)

The Wage Orders define “hours worked” as “the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.” Employer has been engaged in many unlawful employment practices which resulted in underpayment for hours worked each pay period, including overtime hours worked based on the employees regular rate of pay, as more fully set forth below. Employer has also failed to pay the required minimum wage for all hours worked, and has failed to pay all wages owed twice per month.

Claimant and aggrieved employees have been employed under conditions prohibited by the wage order, and thus Employer has also violated §§1198 and 1199. Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§558 and 2698 *et seq.*

Claimant and aggrieved employees frequently worked off the clock and were routinely subjected to periods wherein they were under the Employer’s control but not compensated for their time. For example, Employer regularly contacted Claimant outside of scheduled work hours to discuss work matters. This practice occurred consistently over the course of several years. Employer also required Claimant and aggrieved employees to work off the clock during unpaid meal periods.

Employer failed to record and pay actual hours worked, including overtime. Employees were instructed to keep track of time on written timecards where they were to record their shift start and end times. Although Claimant earned \$24/hour at the time of separation, on Saturdays, Claimant was paid a daily flat rate of \$150 regardless of the actual time spent working, resulting in unpaid wages, including overtime, as well as inaccurate time and pay records. Any overtime earned was paid only once per month and did not pay for all overtime hours worked.

Failure to Pay All Wages Owed Twice Per Month

(Cal. Lab. Code §§204, 210, and 2698 *et seq.*)

Employer was required to pay Claimant and aggrieved employees all wages earned twice during each calendar month pursuant to Labor Code §204(a).

Employer failed to pay all wages earned to employees as a result of the unlawful employment policies and practices discussed herein. As a result of these practices, employees were underpaid for hours worked, including overtime and premium wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages owed twice per month. Additionally, as mentioned above, overtime wages were paid once per month and not twice per month.

Due to these failures, Employer is liable under Labor Code §204, 210 and 2698 *et seq.* for failure to pay wages as required by law.

Failure to Pay Minimum Wage

(Cal. Labor Code §§ 200, 218.5, 226, 558, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.2, 1198, 1199, 2698 et seq.)

Pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194, 1194.2 and 1197, it is unlawful for an employer to suffer or permit a California employee to work without paying wages at the proper minimum wage for all time worked as required by the applicable IWC Wage Order.

Employer failed to pay Claimant and aggrieved employees for all hours worked as a result of Employer's practices described above. Based on Employer's unlawful conduct described herein, and because Claimant and the aggrieved employees were paid at or near minimum wage, employer's failure to pay for all hours worked, including overtime, resulted in a payment of less than the minimum wage for all hours worked, in violation of Labor Code §1197, 1197.1, 1199 and the Wage Orders. Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§558 and 2698 *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Wages Due Upon Termination

(Cal. Lab. Code §§201, 202, 203, 227.3 and 2698 et seq.)

An employee who is discharged must be paid all of his or her wages, including accrued vacation, immediately at the time of termination. (Labor Code Sections 201 and 227.3.) As set forth above, Employer knowingly and willfully failed to pay all compensation due and owing to Claimant at the time employment terminated.

Employer willfully failed to pay employees who are no longer employed by it all compensation due upon termination of employment as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§201 and 202. Claimant and similarly situated individuals are now entitled to recover up to thirty (30) days pay as waiting time under the terms of §203. Moreover, Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 *et. seq.*

Failure to Permit Compliant Meal Periods

(Cal. Labor Code §§226 (a), 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, 2698 et seq., Wage Order)

Labor Code §512 provides, "[a]n employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes..." Labor Code §226.7(a) provides, "[n]o employer shall require an employee to work during any meal... period mandated by an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission." Paragraph 11 of the Wage Order provides, in pertinent part, "[u]nless an employee is relieved of all duty during a 30-minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an 'on duty' meal period and counted as time worked."

Employer failed to permit Claimant and others to take timely, off-duty, meal breaks of "not less than 30 minutes" for each five consecutive hours of work in violation of Labor Code §§226.7 and 512. When meal periods were noncompliant, Employer failed to pay all premium pay to

Claimant and aggrieved employees at their regular rates of pay. As a derivative claim, Claimant alleges that pay statements were inaccurate, failing to include required meal period penalties, thus failing the requirements of Labor Code §226(a).

Full, uninterrupted, off-duty, thirty-minute meal periods were not provided because Employer: (1) did not account for all hours worked that were unaccounted for on their timecard; (2) did not adequately inform and train employees about their rights to meal periods and premium payments for non-compliant meal periods; (3) did not adequately inform and train employees about when, where and how to take timely and uninterrupted thirty-minute meal periods; (4) because Employer did not staff enough people to schedule all timely and uninterrupted thirty-minute meal periods; (5) because management at various levels, affecting all hourly, non-exempt employees, refused to offer, permit, or enforce a lawfully compliant meal period policy; and/or (6) because Employer unlawfully shaved and/or rounded clock in and clock out times for meal periods. Employees were not paid a premium payment, paid as an hour's wage when meal periods were not given to them in compliance with California law.

Claimant and other aggrieved employees frequently experienced short and/or interrupted meal breaks. For example, Claimant's meal breaks were routinely limited to no more than 20 minutes due to the press of work. Because of the workload, aggrieved employees regularly took meal periods lasting only 15-20 minutes instead of receiving full, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal breaks. However, employees were instructed to record full meal periods on their timecards, resulting in unpaid hours worked as well as unpaid meal premium wages.

Failure to Provide Rest Breaks

(Cal. Labor Code §§226, 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, 2698 et seq., Wage Orders)

Employer failed to maintain a compliant rest period policy and practice that provides its employees with off-duty rest periods as required by California law.

Claimant reports that employees frequently missed rest periods as a result of Employer's staffing and business practices, and that rest breaks were not scheduled into daily shifts.

Rest periods were either less than ten minutes, not provided, interrupted or late, "on duty," or not scheduled before and after a meal period for shifts greater than six hours, as prescribed by California law because Employer: (1) did not account for all hours worked that were unaccounted for on their timecard; (2) did not adequately inform and train employees about their rights to rest breaks and premium payments for non-compliant rest breaks; (3) did not adequately inform and train employees about when, where and how to take timely and uninterrupted ten-minute rest breaks; (4) because Employer did not staff enough people to schedule all timely and uninterrupted ten-minute rest breaks; and/or (5) because management at various levels, affecting all hourly, non-exempt employees, refused to offer, permit, or enforce a lawfully compliant rest break policy.

The rest period requirement obligates employers to permit and authorize employees to take off-duty rest periods, meaning employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, (2016) 5 Cal.5th 257, 269. Employers must pay employees an additional hour of wages at the employee's

regular rate of pay for each missed or improper rest period (e.g., less than 10 minutes, interrupted rest period, rest period(s) at improper time(s) during shift(s). Lab. Code §226.7; applicable IWC Wage Order, §12(B) (“If an employer fails to provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each work day that the rest period is not provided”). Moreover, under California law rest periods must be a “net” ten minutes in a suitable rest area. (*Id.* at 268) (relying on January 3, 1986 and February 22, 2002 DLSE Letters wherein the DLSE ruled that the net ten-minute language for rest periods means ten minutes of time in a rest area and cannot include time it takes to get to and from the rest area). The employer must show that it clearly articulates the right to a net ten minutes, which means it must clearly communicate what “net” ten minutes means (i.e., regardless of what happens along the way to and from a rest area, employees are entitled to a full ten minutes of rest in the rest area). *Id.*; *see also*, *Bufile v. Dollar Fin. Grp., Inc.*, (2008) 162 Cal. App. 4th 1193, 1199 (the “onus is on the employer to clearly communicate the authorization and permission [to take rest periods] to their employees.”).

Employer did not authorize or permit all of its hourly employees to take at least a ten minute rest period in which they were relieved of all duties, for every 4 hours of work, or major fraction thereof, as required by Cal. Lab. Code §226.7, §512 and the Wage Orders. When breaks were missed Employer failed to pay the 1-hour premium, as required.

Failure to Reimburse for Required Business Expenses

(Cal. Labor Code §§1198, 2802, 2698 *et seq.*)

Labor Code §2802 requires employers to indemnify employees for necessary expenditures or losses incurred by employees in direct consequence of the discharge of duties. Accordingly, Employers are liable for civil penalties under PAGA §2698 *et seq.*

Claimant and aggrieved employees are required to use their personal cell phones and vehicles for work related purposes. Although many employees received a monthly stipend, it was not enough to adequately reimburse them for these expenses as required by the Labor Code.

Failure to Provide Potable Drinking Water

(Cal. Labor Code §2441)

California Labor Code §2441 requires employers to provide fresh, free, and pure drinking water for employees, at reasonable and convenient times and places. 8 CCR §3395 requires the provision of “potable drinking water meeting the requirements of §§1524, 3363, and 3457, as applicable, including but not limited to the requirements that it be fresh, pure, suitably cool, and provided to employees free of charge.”⁸ CCR § 3457(c) further requires the provision of potable drinking water and single-use cups.

Claimant was required to bring his own water because Employer did not provide sufficient drinking water or water fountains on the property, nor did Employer provide cups or other means for employees to consume water as required.

Pursuant to §2441, “Any violation of this section is punishable for each offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50), nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200), or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both the fine and imprisonment.” Pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §6712, “any employer who fails to provide the facilities required by the field sanitation standard shall be assessed a civil penalty...of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) for each violation.”

Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements
(Cal. Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, 2698 *et seq*)

Employer knowingly and intentionally failed to provide timely, accurate, itemized wage statements to Claimant and the aggrieved employees in accordance with Labor Code §§ 226 and keep accurate records as required by §1174(d).

Derivative of the claims above, the statements provided to Claimant and aggrieved employees, and the records maintained by Employer, have not accurately reflected actual gross wages earned, including pay for all hours worked and the accurate rate of pay for all hours worked, and overtime pay, sick pay at the correct rate, and pay for meal and rest period premium wages.

§226 (a) requires:

An employer, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, shall furnish to his or her employee, either as a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee’s wages, or separately if wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except as provided in subdivision (j), (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 only 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, if the employer is a farm labor contractor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the name and address of the legal entity that secured the services of 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...

Such failures caused injury to Claimant and others, by, among other things, impeding them from knowing the total hours worked, and the amount of wages to which they are and were entitled. Employer knowingly and intentionally failed to accurately itemize the gross wages earned, net wages earned, and total hours worked.

Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

Finally, Employer has violated Labor Code §432.5 for forcing Claimant and aggrieved employees to sign employment-related contracts and documents that contained unlawful terms of employment, including invalid meal period waivers resulting from a noncompliant meal period policy and/or practice.

Conclusion

Employer has violated a number of California wage and hour laws and is therefore liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §2698 *et seq.* Claimant respectfully requests that the agency investigate the above allegations and hereby provides notice of the allegations pursuant to PAGA's provisions. Alternatively, Claimant requests that the agency inform Claimant if it does not intend to investigate these violations so that Claimant may pursue these claims as a representative action in civil court.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nazo Koulloukian', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Nazo Koulloukian, Esq.
Attorney for Claimant



Nazo@Koullaw.com

P (213) 325 - 3032

F (818) 561 - 3938

217 SOUTH KENWOOD ST.

GLENDALE, CA 91205

www.koullaw.com

February 5, 2026

Via E-filing:

California Labor & Workforce
Development Agency
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Via Certified U.S. Mail:

High Pacific Corp
11601 Santa Monica Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Re: PAGA Notice Pursuant to California Labor Code §2698 *et seq.*

Claimant(s): Javier Hernandez

Employer(s): High Pacific Corp

Dear Sir or Madam:

Javier Hernandez (“Claimant”) has retained Nazo Koulloukian, Esq. of Koul Law Firm, APC to represent Claimant, and all other aggrieved employees, for conditions of employment and wage and hour claims against former employer, High Pacific Corp (hereafter “Employer”).

Employer operates a residential building management company. Claimant worked for Employer from August 25, 2014 to December 10, 2025 as a maintenance employee at Employer’s West Los Angeles location. Claimant worked as an hourly, nonexempt employee earning approximately \$24.00 per hour at the time of separation.

Claimant alleges herein the specific provisions of California law that Employer has violated, requiring this Notice, including but not limited to: California Labor Code sections 201-203, 204, 208, 216, 221-223, 226, 226.2, 226.7, 245-248.6, 432, 432.5, 432.6, 432.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1024.5, 1174, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2810.5, and all applicable Wage Orders.

Failure to Pay For All Hours Worked, Including Overtime Hours Worked

(Cal. Labor Code §§200, 204, 206, 206.5, 207, 210, 216, 218, 218.6, 221, 223, 351, 510, 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2698 *et seq.*, IWC Wage Orders)

The Wage Orders define “hours worked” as “the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.” Employer has been engaged in many unlawful employment practices which resulted in underpayment for hours worked each pay period, including overtime hours worked based on the employees regular rate of pay, as more fully set forth below. Employer has also failed to pay the required minimum wage for all hours worked, and has failed to pay all wages owed twice per month.

Claimant and aggrieved employees have been employed under conditions prohibited by the wage order, and thus Employer has also violated §§1198 and 1199. Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§558 and 2698 *et seq.*

Claimant and aggrieved employees frequently worked off the clock and were routinely subjected to periods wherein they were under the Employer’s control but not compensated for their time. For example, Employer regularly contacted Claimant outside of scheduled work hours to discuss work matters. This practice occurred consistently over the course of several years. Employer also required Claimant and aggrieved employees to work off the clock during unpaid meal periods.

Employer failed to record and pay actual hours worked, including overtime. Employees were instructed to keep track of time on written timecards where they were to record their shift start and end times. Although Claimant earned \$24/hour at the time of separation, on Saturdays, Claimant was paid a daily flat rate of \$150 regardless of the actual time spent working, resulting in unpaid wages, including overtime, as well as inaccurate time and pay records. Any overtime earned was paid only once per month and did not pay for all overtime hours worked.

Failure to Pay All Wages Owed Twice Per Month

(Cal. Lab. Code §§204, 210, and 2698 *et seq.*)

Employer was required to pay Claimant and aggrieved employees all wages earned twice during each calendar month pursuant to Labor Code §204(a).

Employer failed to pay all wages earned to employees as a result of the unlawful employment policies and practices discussed herein. As a result of these practices, employees were underpaid for hours worked, including overtime and premium wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages owed twice per month. Additionally, as mentioned above, overtime wages were paid once per month and not twice per month.

Due to these failures, Employer is liable under Labor Code §204, 210 and 2698 *et seq.* for failure to pay wages as required by law.

Failure to Pay Minimum Wage

(Cal. Labor Code §§ 200, 218.5, 226, 558, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.2, 1198, 1199, 2698 et seq.)

Pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194, 1194.2 and 1197, it is unlawful for an employer to suffer or permit a California employee to work without paying wages at the proper minimum wage for all time worked as required by the applicable IWC Wage Order.

Employer failed to pay Claimant and aggrieved employees for all hours worked as a result of Employer's practices described above. Based on Employer's unlawful conduct described herein, and because Claimant and the aggrieved employees were paid at or near minimum wage, employer's failure to pay for all hours worked, including overtime, resulted in a payment of less than the minimum wage for all hours worked, in violation of Labor Code §1197, 1197.1, 1199 and the Wage Orders. Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§558 and 2698 *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Wages Due Upon Termination

(Cal. Lab. Code §§201, 202, 203, 227.3 and 2698 et seq.)

An employee who is discharged must be paid all of his or her wages, including accrued vacation, immediately at the time of termination. (Labor Code Sections 201 and 227.3.) As set forth above, Employer knowingly and willfully failed to pay all compensation due and owing to Claimant at the time employment terminated.

Employer willfully failed to pay employees who are no longer employed by it all compensation due upon termination of employment as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§201 and 202. Claimant and similarly situated individuals are now entitled to recover up to thirty (30) days pay as waiting time under the terms of §203. Moreover, Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 *et. seq.*

Failure to Permit Compliant Meal Periods

(Cal. Labor Code §§226 (a), 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, 2698 et seq., Wage Order)

Labor Code §512 provides, "[a]n employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes..." Labor Code §226.7(a) provides, "[n]o employer shall require an employee to work during any meal... period mandated by an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission." Paragraph 11 of the Wage Order provides, in pertinent part, "[u]nless an employee is relieved of all duty during a 30-minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an 'on duty' meal period and counted as time worked."

Employer failed to permit Claimant and others to take timely, off-duty, meal breaks of "not less than 30 minutes" for each five consecutive hours of work in violation of Labor Code §§226.7 and 512. When meal periods were noncompliant, Employer failed to pay all premium pay to

Claimant and aggrieved employees at their regular rates of pay. As a derivative claim, Claimant alleges that pay statements were inaccurate, failing to include required meal period penalties, thus failing the requirements of Labor Code §226(a).

Full, uninterrupted, off-duty, thirty-minute meal periods were not provided because Employer: (1) did not account for all hours worked that were unaccounted for on their timecard; (2) did not adequately inform and train employees about their rights to meal periods and premium payments for non-compliant meal periods; (3) did not adequately inform and train employees about when, where and how to take timely and uninterrupted thirty-minute meal periods; (4) because Employer did not staff enough people to schedule all timely and uninterrupted thirty-minute meal periods; (5) because management at various levels, affecting all hourly, non-exempt employees, refused to offer, permit, or enforce a lawfully compliant meal period policy; and/or (6) because Employer unlawfully shaved and/or rounded clock in and clock out times for meal periods. Employees were not paid a premium payment, paid as an hour's wage when meal periods were not given to them in compliance with California law.

Claimant and other aggrieved employees frequently experienced short and/or interrupted meal breaks. For example, Claimant's meal breaks were routinely limited to no more than 20 minutes due to the press of work. Because of the workload, aggrieved employees regularly took meal periods lasting only 15-20 minutes instead of receiving full, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal breaks. However, employees were instructed to record full meal periods on their timecards, resulting in unpaid hours worked as well as unpaid meal premium wages.

Failure to Provide Rest Breaks

(Cal. Labor Code §§226, 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, 2698 et seq., Wage Orders)

Employer failed to maintain a compliant rest period policy and practice that provides its employees with off-duty rest periods as required by California law.

Claimant reports that employees frequently missed rest periods as a result of Employer's staffing and business practices, and that rest breaks were not scheduled into daily shifts.

Rest periods were either less than ten minutes, not provided, interrupted or late, "on duty," or not scheduled before and after a meal period for shifts greater than six hours, as prescribed by California law because Employer: (1) did not account for all hours worked that were unaccounted for on their timecard; (2) did not adequately inform and train employees about their rights to rest breaks and premium payments for non-compliant rest breaks; (3) did not adequately inform and train employees about when, where and how to take timely and uninterrupted ten-minute rest breaks; (4) because Employer did not staff enough people to schedule all timely and uninterrupted ten-minute rest breaks; and/or (5) because management at various levels, affecting all hourly, non-exempt employees, refused to offer, permit, or enforce a lawfully compliant rest break policy.

The rest period requirement obligates employers to permit and authorize employees to take off-duty rest periods, meaning employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, (2016) 5 Cal.5th 257, 269. Employers must pay employees an additional hour of wages at the employee's

regular rate of pay for each missed or improper rest period (e.g., less than 10 minutes, interrupted rest period, rest period(s) at improper time(s) during shift(s). Lab. Code §226.7; applicable IWC Wage Order, §12(B) (“If an employer fails to provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each work day that the rest period is not provided”). Moreover, under California law rest periods must be a “net” ten minutes in a suitable rest area. (*Id.* at 268) (relying on January 3, 1986 and February 22, 2002 DLSE Letters wherein the DLSE ruled that the net ten-minute language for rest periods means ten minutes of time in a rest area and cannot include time it takes to get to and from the rest area). The employer must show that it clearly articulates the right to a net ten minutes, which means it must clearly communicate what “net” ten minutes means (i.e., regardless of what happens along the way to and from a rest area, employees are entitled to a full ten minutes of rest in the rest area). *Id.*; *see also*, *Bufile v. Dollar Fin. Grp., Inc.*, (2008) 162 Cal. App. 4th 1193, 1199 (the “onus is on the employer to clearly communicate the authorization and permission [to take rest periods] to their employees.”).

Employer did not authorize or permit all of its hourly employees to take at least a ten minute rest period in which they were relieved of all duties, for every 4 hours of work, or major fraction thereof, as required by Cal. Lab. Code §226.7, §512 and the Wage Orders. When breaks were missed Employer failed to pay the 1-hour premium, as required.

Failure to Reimburse for Required Business Expenses

(Cal. Labor Code §§1198, 2802, 2698 *et seq.*)

Labor Code §2802 requires employers to indemnify employees for necessary expenditures or losses incurred by employees in direct consequence of the discharge of duties. Accordingly, Employers are liable for civil penalties under PAGA §2698 *et seq.*

Claimant and aggrieved employees are required to use their personal cell phones and vehicles for work related purposes. Although many employees received a monthly stipend, it was not enough to adequately reimburse them for these expenses as required by the Labor Code.

Failure to Provide Potable Drinking Water

(Cal. Labor Code §2441)

California Labor Code §2441 requires employers to provide fresh, free, and pure drinking water for employees, at reasonable and convenient times and places. 8 CCR §3395 requires the provision of “potable drinking water meeting the requirements of §§1524, 3363, and 3457, as applicable, including but not limited to the requirements that it be fresh, pure, suitably cool, and provided to employees free of charge.”⁸ CCR § 3457(c) further requires the provision of potable drinking water and single-use cups.

Claimant was required to bring his own water because Employer did not provide sufficient drinking water or water fountains on the property, nor did Employer provide cups or other means for employees to consume water as required.

Pursuant to §2441, “Any violation of this section is punishable for each offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50), nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200), or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both the fine and imprisonment.” Pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §6712, “any employer who fails to provide the facilities required by the field sanitation standard shall be assessed a civil penalty...of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) for each violation.”

Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements
(Cal. Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, 2698 *et seq*)

Employer knowingly and intentionally failed to provide timely, accurate, itemized wage statements to Claimant and the aggrieved employees in accordance with Labor Code §§ 226 and keep accurate records as required by §1174(d).

Derivative of the claims above, the statements provided to Claimant and aggrieved employees, and the records maintained by Employer, have not accurately reflected actual gross wages earned, including pay for all hours worked and the accurate rate of pay for all hours worked, and overtime pay, sick pay at the correct rate, and pay for meal and rest period premium wages.

§226 (a) requires:

An employer, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, shall furnish to his or her employee, either as a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee’s wages, or separately if wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except as provided in subdivision (j), (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 only 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, if the employer is a farm labor contractor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the name and address of the legal entity that secured the services of 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...

Such failures caused injury to Claimant and others, by, among other things, impeding them from knowing the total hours worked, and the amount of wages to which they are and were entitled. Employer knowingly and intentionally failed to accurately itemize the gross wages earned, net wages earned, and total hours worked.

Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

Finally, Employer has violated Labor Code §432.5 for forcing Claimant and aggrieved employees to sign employment-related contracts and documents that contained unlawful terms of employment, including invalid meal period waivers resulting from a noncompliant meal period policy and/or practice.

Conclusion

Employer has violated a number of California wage and hour laws and is therefore liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §2698 *et seq.* Claimant respectfully requests that the agency investigate the above allegations and hereby provides notice of the allegations pursuant to PAGA's provisions. Alternatively, Claimant requests that the agency inform Claimant if it does not intend to investigate these violations so that Claimant may pursue these claims as a representative action in civil court.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nazo Koulloukian', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Nazo Koulloukian, Esq.
Attorney for Claimant

PROOF OF SERVICE

Case No. 26STCV05882
Hernandez v. High Pacific Corp, et al.

I, NADIA CHAVEZ declare that I am a resident of or employed in the County of Los Angeles, California. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the entitled case. The name and address of my residence or business is KOUL LAW FIRM, 217 South Kenwood Street, Glendale, California 91205.

On April 29, 2026, I served the foregoing document described as:

FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION

 X **BY U.S. MAIL:** I deposited such envelope in the mail at Glendale, California. The envelope was mailed with postage thereon fully prepaid. I am “readily familiar” with the firm’s practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with U.S. postal service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Glendale, California in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

on the interested parties in this action by sending [] the original [or] [✓] a true copy thereof [✓] to interested parties as follows [or] [] as stated on the attached service list:

High Pacific Corp.
c/o Michael Cohanzad
11601 Santa Monica Blvd,
Los Angeles, CA 90025

***Agent for Service of Process for
High Pacific Corp***

Wiseman Management LLC
c/o Michael Cohanzad
11601 Santa Monica Blvd,
Los Angeles, CA 90025

***Agent for Service of Process for
Wiseman Management LLC***

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

Executed on this April 29, 2026, in Glendale, California.



NADIA CHAVEZ