

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**

CENTURY RESTAURANT LLC, a California limited liability company; and DOES 1-50, Inclusive,

**Electronically FILED by
Superior Court of California,
County of Los Angeles
5/20/2024 5:18 PM
David W. Slayton,
Executive Officer/Clerk of Court,
By M. Aguirre, Deputy Clerk**

**YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:
(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):**

DYLAN SIERRA, an individual, on behalf of himself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated,

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Los Angeles Superior Court

Stanley Mosk Courthouse - 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso):

24STCV12748

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Jean-Claude Lapuyade, Esq. T: (619)599-8292 JCL Law Firm, APC - 5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600, San Diego, CA 92121

DATE: 05/20/2024

David W. Slayton, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court

Clerk, by

(Secretario)

M. Aguirre

, Deputy

(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)

(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[SEAL]



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. as an individual defendant.
2. as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
3. on behalf of (specify):
under: CCP 416.10 (corporation) CCP 416.60 (minor)
 CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
 CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
 other (specify):
4. by personal delivery on (date):

JCL LAW FIRM, APC

Jean-Claude Lapuyade (State Bar #248676)
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Attorneys for PLAINTIFF

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DYLAN SIERRA, an individual, on behalf of himself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated,

PLAINTIFFs,

v.

CENTURY RESTAURANT LLC, a California limited liability company; and DOES 1-50, Inclusive,

DEFENDANTs.

Case No: **24STCV12748**

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1) UNFAIR COMPETITION IN VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §17200 *et seq*;
- 2) FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1;
- 3) FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 510, *et seq*;
- 4) FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED MEAL PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;
- 5) FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED REST PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;

- 6) FAILURE TO REIMBURSE EMPLOYEES FOR REQUIRED EXPENSES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 2802;
- 7) FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED STATEMENTS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 226;
- 8) FAILURE TO PROVIDE WAGES WHEN DUE IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 201, 202 AND 203.

DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

PLAINTIFF DYLAN SIERRA (“PLAINTIFF”), an individual, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated current and former employees, allege on information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following:

PRELIMINARY ALLEGATIONS

1. DEFENDANT CENTURY RESTAURANT LLC (“DEFENDANT”) is a California limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

2. DEFENDANT owns and operates restaurants in the state of California, including the county of Los Angeles, where PLAINTIFF worked.

3. PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANT in California from May 2023 to February 2024 as a non-exempt employee, paid an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked.

4. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and a California class, defined as all persons who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in California and classified as non-exempt employees (the “CALIFORNIA CLASS”) at any time during the period beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court (the “CLASS PERIOD”). The amount in controversy for the aggregate claim of the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members is under five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

5. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and a CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their losses incurred during the CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANT’s uniform policy and practice which failed to

1 lawfully compensate these employees. DEFENDANT's uniform policy and practice alleged
2 herein was an unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practice whereby DEFENDANT retained
3 and continues to retain wages due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
4 CLASS. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction
5 enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANT in the future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and the
6 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who have been economically injured by
7 DEFENDANT's past and current unlawful conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable
8 relief.

9 6. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,
10 partnership, associate or otherwise of DEFENDANTS DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are
11 presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these DEFENDANTS by such fictitious
12 names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this
13 Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when they are
14 ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief
15 alleges, that the DEFENDANTS named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through 50,
16 inclusive, are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that
17 proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

18 7. The agents, servants and/or employees of the DEFENDANTS and each of them
19 acting on behalf of the DEFENDANTS acted within the course and scope of his, her or its
20 authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the DEFENDANTS, and personally participated
21 in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the DEFENDANTS with respect to the conduct alleged
22 herein. Consequently, the acts of each DEFENDANT are legally attributable to the other
23 DEFENDANTS and all DEFENDANTS are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and the
24 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the
25 conduct of the DEFENDANTS' agents, servants and/or employees.

26 8. DEFENDANTS were PLAINTIFF'S employers or persons acting on behalf of the
27 PLAINTIFF'S employer, within the meaning of California Labor Code § 558, who violated or
28 caused to be violated, a section of Part 2, Chapter 1 of the California Labor Code or any provision

1 regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission and, as
2 such, are subject to civil penalties for each underpaid employee, as set forth in Labor Code § 558,
3 at all relevant times.

4 9. DEFENDANTS were PLAINTIFF’S employers or persons acting on behalf of
5 PLAINTIFF’S employer either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person,
6 within the meaning of California Labor Code § 1197.1, who paid or caused to be paid to any
7 employee a wage less than the minimum fixed by California state law, and as such, are subject to
8 civil penalties for each underpaid employee.

9 10. DEFENDANT’S uniform policies and practices alleged herein were unlawful,
10 unfair, and deceptive business practices whereby DEFENDANT retained and continue to retain
11 wages due to PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

12 11. PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction
13 enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANT in the future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and
14 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who has been economically injured by
15 DEFENDANT’S past and current unlawful conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable
16 relief.

17 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 12. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil
19 Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section 17203. This
20 action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly situated employees of
21 DEFENDANT pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382.

22 13. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure,
23 Sections 395 and 395.5, because DEFENDANT operates in locations across California, employs
24 the CALIFORNIA CLASS across California, including in this County, and committed the
25 wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

26 **THE CONDUCT**

27 14. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the
28 requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order, DEFENDANT as a

1 matter of company policy, practice, and procedure, intentionally, knowingly, and systematically
2 failed to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failed to accurately compensate
3 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for missed meal and rest
4 periods, failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all
5 time worked, failed compensate PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
6 for off-the-clock work, failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
7 CLASS overtime at the correct regular rate of pay, failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and other
8 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS meal rest premiums at the regular rate, failed to reimburse
9 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for business expenses, and failed to issue
10 to PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with accurate itemized wage
11 statements showing, among other things, all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay
12 periods and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate. DEFENDANT's
13 uniform policies and practices are intended to purposefully avoid the accurate and full payment
14 for all time worked as required by California law which allows DEFENDANT to illegally profit
15 and gain an unfair advantage over competitors who comply with the law. To the extent equitable
16 tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANT, the CLASS
17 PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

18 **A. Meal Period Violations**

19 15. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT was
20 required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all their time worked,
21 meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including
22 all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. From time to time during the CLASS
23 PERIOD, DEFENDANT required PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to work
24 without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANT's control. Specifically,
25 DEFENDANT required PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what was supposed to be
26 PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. Indeed, there were many days where PLAINTIFF did not
27 even receive a partial lunch. As a result, the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
28 Members forfeited minimum wage and overtime compensation by regularly working without their

1 time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and
2 overtime rates. DEFENDANT’s uniform policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other
3 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time worked is evidenced by DEFENDANT’s business
4 records.

5 16. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, as a result of their rigorous work
6 schedules and DEFENDANT’s inadequate staffing practices, PLAINTIFF and other
7 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off duty
8 meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and other
9 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are required to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANT for
10 more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving a meal break. Further,
11 DEFENDANT fails to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with a second
12 off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees are required by DEFENDANT
13 to work ten (10) hours of work. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and other
14 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members does not qualify for the limited and narrowly construed “on-
15 duty” meal period exception. When they were provided with meal periods, PLAINTIFF and other
16 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were, from time to time, required to remain on duty and on call.
17 DEFENDANT’s failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with
18 legally required meal breaks is evidenced by DEFENDANT’s business records. PLAINTIFF and
19 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeit meal breaks without additional
20 compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT’s strict corporate policy and practice.

21 **B. Rest Period Violations**

22 17. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other
23 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were also required to work in excess of four (4) hours without
24 being provided ten (10) minute rest periods as a result of their rigorous work requirements and
25 DEFENDANT’s inadequate staffing. Further, for the same reasons, these employees were denied
26 their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four
27 (4) hours from time to time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some
28 shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to time, and a first, second and

1 third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from
2 time to time. When they were provided with rest breaks, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
3 CLASS Members were, from time to time, required to remain on premises, on duty and/or on call.
4 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were also not provided with one-hour
5 wages *in lieu* thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules and DEFENDANT's inadequate
6 staffing, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were from time to time denied
7 their proper rest periods by DEFENDANT and DEFENDANT's managers.

8 **C. Unreimbursed Business Expenses**

9 18. DEFENDANT as a matter of corporate policy, practice, and procedure,
10 intentionally, knowingly, and systematically failed to reimburse and indemnify the PLAINTIFF
11 and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for required business expenses incurred by the
12 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members in direct consequence of discharging
13 their duties on behalf of DEFENDANT. Under California Labor Code Section 2802, employers
14 are required to indemnify employees for all expenses incurred in the course and scope of their
15 employment. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 expressly states that "an employer shall indemnify his or her
16 employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence
17 of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer,
18 even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them
19 to be unlawful."

20 19. In the course of their employment, DEFENDANT required PLAINTIFF and other
21 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to incur personal expenses for the use of their personal cell
22 phones as a result of and in furtherance of their job duties. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other
23 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were required to use their personal cell phones in order to
24 perform work related tasks. However, DEFENDANT unlawfully failed to reimburse PLAINTIFF
25 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for the use of their personal cell phones. As a result,
26 in the course of their employment with DEFENDANT, the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
27 CLASS Members incurred unreimbursed business expenses that included, but were not limited
28

1 to, costs related to the use of their personal cell phones all on behalf of and for the benefit of
2 DEFENDANT.

3 **D. Wage Statement Violations**

4 20. California Labor Code Section 226 required an employer to furnish its employees
5 and accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours
6 worked, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece-rate, (4) all deductions,
7 (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the
8 name of the employee and only the last four digits of the employee's social security number or an
9 employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of
10 the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay
11 period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

12 21. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, when PLAINTIFF and other
13 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members missed meal and rest breaks, or were paid inaccurately for
14 missed meal and rest period premiums, or were not paid for all hours worked, DEFENDANTS
15 also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with complete and
16 accurate wage statements which failed to show the complete requirements under California Labor
17 Code sections 226(a)(1)-(9), including but not limited to, all deductions, the total hours worked
18 and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of
19 time worked at each hourly rate, correct rates of pay for penalty payments or missed meal and rest
20 periods.

21 22. In addition to the foregoing, DEFENDANTS, from time to time, failed to provide
22 PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with wage statements that comply with
23 Cal. Lab. Code § 226(a)(1)-(9).

24 23. As a result, DEFENDANT issued PLAINTIFF and other members of the
25 CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements that violate Cal. Lab. Code § 226. Further,
26 DEFENDANT's violations are knowing and intentional, were not isolated due to an unintentional
27 payroll error due to clerical or inadvertent mistake.

28 ///

1 **E. Reporting Time Violations**

2 24. Further, DEFENDANTS from time to time required PLAINTIFF and other
3 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to report to work, but were furnished less than half their scheduled
4 shift’s worth of work and were not paid reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8
5 § 11040, subdivision(A). Specifically, Subdivision 5(A) states, “(A) Each workday an employee
6 is required to report for work and does report, but is not put to work or is furnished less than half
7 said employee's usual or scheduled day's work, the employee shall be paid for half the usual or
8 scheduled day's work, but in no event for less than two (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at
9 the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the minimum wage.” In addition,
10 when DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to engage
11 in additional work, this sometimes resulted in a second reporting for work in a single workday.
12 In such a circumstance of a second reporting for work in a single workday, DEFENDANT failed
13 to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040.
14 Subdivision 5(B) states: “If an employee is required to report for work a second time in any one
15 workday and is furnished less than two (2) hours of work on the second reporting, said employee
16 shall be paid for two (2) hours at the employee’s regular rate of pay, which shall be not less than
17 the minimum wage.” Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(B).

18 **F. Off-the-Clock Work Resulting in Minimum Wage and Overtime Violations**

19 25. During the CLASS PERIOD, from time-to-time DEFENDANT failed and
20 continues to fail to accurately pay PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
21 for all hours worked.

22 26. During the CLASS PERIOD, from time-to-time DEFENDANT required
23 PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to perform pre-shift or post-shift
24 work. This resulted in PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS having to
25 work while off-the-clock.

26 27. DEFENDANT directed and directly benefited from the undercompensated off-the-
27 clock work performed by PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.

28 ///

1 28. DEFENDANT controlled the work schedules, duties, and protocols, applications,
2 assignments, and employment conditions of PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
3 CALIFORNIA CLASS.

4 29. DEFENDANT was able to track the amount of time PLAINTIFF and the other
5 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS spent working; however, DEFENDANT failed to
6 document, track, or pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS all
7 wages earned and owed for all the work they performed.

8 30. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were non-
9 exempt employees, subject to the requirements of the California Labor Code.

10 31. DEFENDANT's policies and practices deprived PLAINTIFF and the other
11 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members of all minimum regular, overtime, and double time wages owed
12 for the off-the-clock work activities. Because PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
13 CALIFORNIA CLASS typically worked over forty (40) hours in a workweek, and more than
14 eight (8) hours per day, DEFENDANT's policies and practices also deprived them of overtime
15 pay.

16 32. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
17 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS off-the-clock work was compensable under the law.

18 33. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
19 forfeited wages due to them for all hours worked at DEFENDANT's direction, control, and
20 benefit for the time spent working while off-the-clock. DEFENDANT's uniform policy and
21 practice to not pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS wages for all
22 hours worked in accordance with applicable law is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business
23 records.

24 **G. Regular Rate Violation – Overtime, Double Time, Meal and Rest Period Premiums,**
25 **and Redeemed Sick Pay**

26 34. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT failed and
27 continues to fail to accurately calculate and pay PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS
28 Members for their overtime and double time hours worked, meal and rest period premiums, and

1 redeemed sick pay. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
2 forfeited wages due to them for working overtime without compensation at the correct overtime
3 and double time rates, meal and rest period premiums, and redeemed sick pay rates.
4 DEFENDANT's uniform policy and practice not to pay the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members at
5 the correct rate for all overtime and double time worked, meal and rest period premiums, and
6 redeemed sick pay in accordance with applicable law is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business
7 records.

8 35. State law provides that employees must be paid overtime at one-and-one-half times
9 their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were
10 compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive pay that was tied to specific elements of an
11 employee's performance.

12 36. The second component of PLAINTIFF's and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
13 Members' compensation was DEFENDANTS' non-discretionary incentive program that paid
14 PLAINTIFF and other CLASS MEMBERS incentive wages based on their performance for
15 DEFENDANTS. The non-discretionary bonus program provided all employees paid on an hourly
16 basis with bonus compensation when the employees met the various performance goals set by
17 DEFENDANTS.

18 37. However, from-time-to-time, when calculating the regular rate of pay, in those pay
19 periods where PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members worked overtime, double
20 time, paid meal and rest period premium payments, and/or redeemed sick pay, and earned non-
21 discretionary bonus, DEFENDANTS failed to accurately include the non-discretionary bonus
22 compensation as part of the employees' "regular rate of pay" and/or calculated all hours worked
23 rather than just all non-overtime hours worked. Management and supervisors described the
24 incentive/bonus program to potential and new employees as part of the compensation package.
25 As a matter of law, the incentive compensation received by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
26 CLASS members must be included in the "regular rate of pay." The failure to do so has resulted
27 in a systematic underpayment of overtime and double time compensation, meal and rest period
28 premiums, and redeemed sick pay to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members by

1 DEFENDANTS. Specifically, California Labor Code Section 246 mandates that paid sick time
2 for non-employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the
3 workweek in which the non-exempt employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee
4 actually works overtime in that workweek. DEFENDANTS' conduct, as articulated herein, by
5 failing to include the incentive compensation as part of the "regular rate of pay" for purposes of
6 sick pay compensation was in violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 246 the underpayment of which is
7 recoverable under Cal. Labor Code Sections 201, 202, 203 and/or 204.

8 38. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the
9 requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANT as a
10 matter of company policy, practice, and procedure, intentionally and knowingly failed to
11 compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS at the correct rate
12 of pay for all overtime and double time worked, meal and rest period premiums, and sick pay.
13 This uniform policy and practice of DEFENDANT is intended to purposefully avoid the payment
14 of the correct overtime and double time compensation, meal and rest period premiums, and sick
15 pay as required by California law which allowed DEFENDANT to illegally profit and gain an
16 unfair advantage over competitors who complied with the law. To the extent equitable tolling
17 operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS members against DEFENDANT, the
18 CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

19 **H. Violations for Untimely Payment of Wages**

20 39. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 204, PLAINTIFF and the
21 CALIFORNIA CLASS members were entitled to timely payment of wages during their
22 employment. PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members, from time to time, did not
23 receive payment of all wages, including, but not limited to, overtime wages, minimum wages,
24 meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages within permissible time period.

25 40. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 201, "If an employer discharges an employee, the
26 wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately." Pursuant
27 to Cal. Lab. Code § 202, if an employee quits his or her employment, "his or her wages shall
28 become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72

1 hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his
2 or her wages at the time of quitting.” PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
3 were, from time to time, not timely provided the wages earned and unpaid at the time of their
4 discharge and/or at the time of quitting, in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201 and 202.

5 41. As such, PLAINTIFF demands up to thirty days of pay as penalty for not timely
6 paying all wages due at time of termination for all CALIFORNIA CLASS Members whose
7 employment ended during the CLASS PERIOD.

8 **I. Unlawful Deductions**

9 42. DEFENDANTS, from time-to-time unlawfully deducted wages from PLAINTIFF
10 and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members’ pay without explanations and without authorization to do
11 so or notice to PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members. As a result,
12 DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code § 221.

13 **J. Timekeeping Manipulation**

14 43. During the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT, from time-to-time, did not have an
15 immutable timekeeping system to accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other members of
16 the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the actual time PLAINTIFF and other members of the
17 CALIFORNIA CLASS worked each day, including regular time, overtime hours, sick pay, meal
18 and rest breaks. As a result, DEFENDANT was able to and did in fact, unlawfully, and
19 unilaterally alter the time recorded in DEFENDANT’S timekeeping system for PLAINTIFF and
20 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to avoid paying these employees for all
21 hours worked, applicable overtime compensation, applicable sick pay, missed meal breaks and
22 missed rest breaks.

23 44. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, from
24 time-to-time, forfeited time worked by working without their time being accurately recorded and
25 without compensation at the applicable pay rates.

26 45. The mutability of the timekeeping system also allowed DEFENDANT to alter
27 employee time records by recording fictitious thirty (30) minute meal breaks in DEFENDANT’S
28 timekeeping system so as to create the appearance that PLAINTIFF and other members of the

1 CALIFORNIA CLASS clocked out for thirty (30) minute meal break when in fact the employees
2 were not at all times provided an off-duty meal break. This practice is a direct result of
3 DEFENDANT's uniform policy and practice of denying employees uninterrupted thirty (30)
4 minute off-duty meal breaks each day or otherwise compensating them for missed meal breaks.

5 46. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
6 forfeited wages due to them for all hours worked at DEFENDANT'S direction, control and
7 benefit for the time the timekeeping system was inoperable. DEFENDANT'S uniform policy
8 and practice to not pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS wages for
9 all hours worked in accordance with applicable law is evidenced by DEFENDANT'S business
10 records.

11 **K. Unlawful Rounding Practices**

12 47. During the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS did not have in place an immutable
13 timekeeping system to accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
14 Members for the actual time these employees worked each day, including overtime hours.
15 Specifically, DEFENDANTS had in place an unlawful rounding policy and practice that resulted
16 in PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members being undercompensated for all of their
17 time worked. As a result, DEFENDANTS were able to and did in fact unlawfully, and
18 unilaterally round the time recorded in DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system for PLAINTIFF
19 and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to avoid paying these employees for all
20 their time worked, including the applicable overtime compensation for overtime worked. As a
21 result, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, from time to time, forfeited
22 compensation for their time worked by working without their time being accurately recorded and
23 without compensation at the applicable overtime rates.

24 48. Further, the mutability of DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system and unlawful
25 rounding policy and practice resulted in PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members' time
26 being inaccurately recorded. As a result, from time to time, DEFENDANTS' unlawful rounding
27 policy and practice caused PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to perform work
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1 as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5) hours during a shift without receiving an
2 off-duty meal break.

3 **L. Sick Pay Violations**

4 49. Cal. Labor Code Section 246 (a)(1) mandates that “An employee who, on or after
5 July 1, 2015, works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the
6 commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days as specified in this section.” Further,
7 Cal. Labor Code Sections 246(b)-(d) provide for the sick day accrual requirements. From time to
8 time, DEFENDANT failed to have a policy or practice in place that provided PLAINTIFF and other
9 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with sick days and/or paid sick leave.

10 50. California Labor Code Section 246(i) requires an employer to furnish its employees
11 with written wage statements setting forth the amount of paid sick leave available. From time to
12 time, DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab. Code § 246 by failing to furnish PLAINTIFF and other
13 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements setting forth the amount of paid sick
14 leave available.

15 **M. Tips and Tip Pooling**

16 51. During the CLASS PERIOD, pursuant to DEFENDANTS’ company policies and
17 practices, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were forced to forfeit gratuities
18 left for them by customers to DEFENDANTS’ agents who provided no service to the customers
19 that resulted in the gratuity. DEFENDANTS routinely added gratuity tips and service charges to its
20 food and beverage bills. These gratuities and service charges reasonably appear to be gratuities for
21 the service staff. It is typical and customary in the hospitality industry that establishments impose
22 gratuity charges on the food and beverage bill. Thus, when customers paid these charges, it is
23 reasonable for them to have believed they were gratuities to be paid to the service staff. Indeed,
24 because many of these charges are depicted to customers, and the custom in the food and beverage
25 industry that gratuities are paid for food and beverage service, customers paid these charges
26 reasonably believing they were remitted to the service staff. However, DEFENDANTS have not
27 remitted the total proceeds of these gratuities to the non-managerial employees who serve the food
28 and beverages. Instead, DEFENDANTS have a policy and practice of using a portion of these

1 gratuities to pay managers or other non-service employees. As a result, PLAINTIFF and
2 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members have not received the total proceeds of the gratuities, to which
3 they are entitled under California law.

4 52. DEFENDANTS are generally in the business of owning and operating a restaurant.
5 During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
6 Members were in the “chain of service” and earned gratuities based on their service for their
7 customers. However, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were forced to forfeit
8 portions of their gratuities, which said gratuities were kept by DEFENDANTS’ employees who
9 were not in the chain of service from which the gratuity resulted. PLAINTIFF and other
10 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members contend that any gratuities kept by DEFENDANTS’ non-service
11 employees were illegal and in violation of California law because PLAINTIFF and other
12 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members provided the service for to whom the gratuity should have been
13 paid.

14 53. California Labor Code § 351 establishes the requirements for an employer
15 regarding the payment of gratuities. Specifically, gratuities are the sole property of the employees.
16 California Labor Code § 351 expressly prohibits employers and their agents from collecting,
17 taking, or receiving any portion of a gratuity. California Labor Code § 350(e) defines the term
18 “gratuity” as including any money that has been paid or given or left for an employee by a patron
19 of a business over and above the actual amount due the business for services rendered or for
20 goods, food, drink or articles sold or served to such patron. Labor Code § 353 requires employers
21 to keep accurate records of all gratuities they receive, directly or indirectly.

22 54. Although tip pooling is not expressly prohibited by the Labor Code, employees who
23 mandate tip pooling must only distribute pooled tips to employees in the “chain of service.” By
24 distributing tips to employees who were not in the “chain of service,” DEFENDANTS have violated
25 and continue to violate the legal requirements for handling pooled tips.

26 55. Specifically, as to PLAINTIFF, PLAINTIFF was from time to time unable to take
27 off duty meal and rest breaks and was not fully relieved of duty for his rest and meal periods.
28 PLAINTIFF was required to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5)

1 hours during a shift without receiving an off-duty meal break. Further, DEFENDANTS failed to
2 provide PLAINTIFF with a second off-duty meal period each workday in which he was required
3 by DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work. When DEFENDANTS provided PLAINTIFF
4 with a rest break, they required PLAINTIFF to remain on-duty and on-call for the rest break.
5 DEFENDANTS policy caused PLAINTIFF to remain on-call and on-duty during what was
6 supposed to be his off-duty meal periods. PLAINTIFF therefore forfeited meal and rest breaks
7 without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy
8 and practice. Moreover, DEFENDANTS also provided PLAINTIFF with paystubs that failed to
9 comply with Cal. Lab. Code § 226. Further, DEFENDANTS also failed to reimburse PLAINTIFF
10 for required business expenses related to the personal expenses incurred for the use of their personal
11 cell phones, on behalf of and in furtherance of his employment with DEFENDANTS. To date,
12 DEFENDANTS have not fully paid PLAINTIFF the minimum, overtime and double time
13 compensation still owed to him or any penalty wages owed to him under Cal. Lab. Code § 203. The
14 amount in controversy for PLAINTIFF individually does not exceed the sum or value of \$75,000.

15 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

16 56. PLAINTIFF bring this Class Action on behalf of himself, and a California class
17 defined as all persons who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in California and
18 classified as non-exempt employees (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time during the period
19 beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined
20 by the Court (the "CLASS PERIOD").

21 57. PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members have uniformly been
22 deprived of wages and penalties from unpaid wages earned and due, including but not limited to
23 unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime compensation, unpaid meal and rest period premiums,
24 illegal meal and rest period policies, failed to reimburse for business expenses, failed compensate
25 for off-the-clock work, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to maintain
26 required records, and interest, statutory and civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.

27 58. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is
28 impractical.

1 59. Common questions of law and fact regarding DEFENDANT’s conduct, including
2 but not limited to, off-the-clock work, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, failure to accurately
3 calculate the regular rate of pay for overtime compensation, failure to accurately calculate the
4 regular rate of compensation for missed meal and rest period premiums, failing to provide legally
5 compliant meal and rest periods, failed to reimburse for business expenses, failure to provide
6 accurate itemized wage statements accurate, and failure to ensure they are paid at least minimum
7 wage and overtime, exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions
8 affecting solely any individual members of the class. Among the questions of law and fact
9 common to the class are:

- 10 a. Whether DEFENDANT maintained legally compliant meal period policies and
11 practices;
- 12 b. Whether DEFENDANT maintained legally compliant rest period policies and
13 practices;
- 14 c. Whether DEFENDANT failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS
15 Members accurate premium payments for missed meal and rest periods;
- 16 d. Whether DEFENDANT failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS
17 Members accurate overtime wages;
- 18 e. Whether DEFENDANT failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS
19 Members at least minimum wage for all hours worked;
- 20 f. Whether DEFENDANT failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
21 CLASS Members for required business expenses;
- 22 g. Whether DEFENDANT failed to pay reporting time pay;
- 23 h. Whether DEFENDANT engaged in unlawful tip pooling;
- 24 i. Whether DEFENDANT issued legally compliant wage statements;
- 25 j. Whether DEFENDANT committed an act of unfair competition by systematically
26 failing to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
27 CLASS for all time worked;

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1 k. Whether DEFENDANT committed an act of unfair competition by systematically
2 failing to record all meal and rest breaks missed by PLAINTIFF and other
3 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, even though DEFENDANT enjoyed the benefit
4 of this work, required employees to perform this work and permits or suffers to
5 permit this work;

6 1. Whether DEFENDANT committed an act of unfair competition in violation of the
7 UCL, by failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and rest periods.

9 60. PLAINTIFF are members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS and suffered damages as
10 a result of DEFENDANT's conduct and actions alleged herein.

11 61. PLAINTIFF'S claims are typical of the claims of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, and
12 PLAINTIFF have the same interests as the other members of the class.

13 62. PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
14 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.

15 63. PLAINTIFF retained able class counsel with extensive experience in class action
16 litigation.

17 64. Further, PLAINTIFF'S interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the
18 interest of the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.

19 65. There is a strong community of interest among PLAINTIFF and the members of
20 the CALIFORNIA CLASS to, inter alia, ensure that the combined assets of DEFENDANT are
21 sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries
22 sustained.

23 66. The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
24 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual
25 issues relating to liability and damages.

26 67. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
27 adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members is impractical. Moreover,
28 since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the

1 expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of the
2 class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. Without class certification and
3 determination of declaratory, injunctive, statutory, and other legal questions within the class
4 format, prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS will
5 create the risk of:

- 6 a. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the
7 CALIFORNIA CLASS which would establish incompatible standards of conduct
8 for the parties opposing the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and/or,
- 9 b. Adjudication with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
10 which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other
11 members not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impeded their
12 ability to protect their interests.

13 68. Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to bring an
14 efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and hour related claims arising out of
15 the conduct of DEFENDANT.

16 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **Unlawful Business Practices**

18 **(Cal. Bus. And Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)**

19 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against all DEFENDANTs)**

20 69. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
21 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
22 Complaint.

23 70. DEFENDANT is a “person” as that term is defined under Cal. Bus. And Prof.
24 Code § 17021.

25 71. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the “UCL”) defines
26 unfair competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. Section 17203
27 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to unfair competition
28 as follows:

1 Any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition may
2 be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court may make such orders or
3 judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to prevent the
4 use or employment by any person of any practice which constitutes unfair competition, as
5 defined in this chapter, or as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any
6 money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of such
7 unfair competition. (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203).

8 72. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT has engaged and continues to
9 engage in a business practice which violates California law, including but not limited to, the
10 applicable Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California Labor Code
11 including Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1,
12 1198, and 2802, for which this Court should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant
13 to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct held
14 to constitute unfair competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

15 73. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were unlawful and unfair
16 in that these practices violated public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive unscrupulous
17 or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or utility for which
18 this Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section 17203 of the California
19 Business & Professions Code, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

20 74. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were deceptive and
21 fraudulent in that DEFENDANT's uniform policy and practice failed to provide the legally
22 mandated meal and rest periods and the required amount of compensation for missed meal and
23 rest periods, failed to pay minimum and overtime wages owed, and failed to reimburse all
24 necessary business expenses incurred, due to a systematic business practice that cannot be
25 justified, pursuant to the applicable Cal. Lab. Code, and Industrial Welfare Commission
26 requirements in violation of Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and for which this Court should
27 issue injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, including
28 restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

75. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were also unlawful,
unfair, and deceptive in that DEFENDANT's employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and the

1 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment with
2 DEFENDANT.

3 76. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were also unfair and
4 deceptive in that DEFENDANT's uniform policies, practices and procedures failed to provide
5 mandatory meal and/or rest breaks to PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members as
6 required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512.

7 77. Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of himself and on behalf of each
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off-duty meal
9 period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of pay for
10 each workday in which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each ten (10)
11 hours of work.

12 78. PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of himself and on behalf of each
13 CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which a rest period was
14 not timely provided as required by law.

15 79. By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein,
16 DEFENDANT has obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and the
17 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for all time worked, and
18 has deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and contract, all to the
19 detriment of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANT so as to allow DEFENDANT
20 to unfairly compete against competitors who comply with the law.

21 80. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the Industrial
22 Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the California Labor
23 Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive, and
24 unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business
25 practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

26 81. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are entitled to,
27 and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to restore to them the money and property which
28 DEFENDANT has acquired, or of which PLAINTIFF and the other members of the

1 CALIFORNIA CLASS have been deprived, by means of the above described unlawful and unfair
2 business practices, including earned but unpaid wages for all time worked.

3 82. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are further
4 entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the described business practices are unlawful, unfair,
5 and deceptive, and that injunctive relief should be issued restraining DEFENDANT from
6 engaging in any unlawful and unfair business practices in the future.

7 83. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have no plain,
8 speedy and/or adequate remedy at law that will end the unlawful and unfair business practices of
9 DEFENDANT. Further, the practices herein alleged presently continue to occur unabated. As a
10 result of the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein, PLAINTIFF and the other
11 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable legal
12 and economic harm unless DEFENDANT is restrained from continuing to engage in these
13 unlawful and unfair business practices.

14 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Failure To Pay Minimum Wages**

16 **(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1)**

17 **Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against ALL DEFENDANT(s)**

18 84. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
19 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
20 Complaint.

21 85. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for
22 DEFENDANT's willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial
23 Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANT's failure to accurately calculate and pay
24 minimum wages to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.

25 86. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public
26 policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.

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1 87. Cal. Lab. Code § 1197 provides the minimum wage for employees fixed by the
2 commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than
3 the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

4 88. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages,
5 including minimum wage compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit.

6 89. DEFENDANT maintained a uniform wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the
7 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS without regard to the correct amount of time they
8 work. As set forth herein, DEFENDANT's uniform policy and practice was to unlawfully and
9 intentionally deny timely payment of wages due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
10 CALIFORNIA CLASS.

11 90. DEFENDANT's uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested,
12 without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of
13 implementing a uniform policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF
14 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in regard to minimum wage pay.

15 91. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANT
16 inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time
17 worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. DEFENDANT acted
18 in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of
19 the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable
20 laws and regulations.

21 92. As a direct result of DEFENDANT's unlawful wage practices as alleged herein,
22 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive the correct
23 minimum wage compensation for their time worked for DEFENDANT.

24 93. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
25 CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for time worked than they were entitled to, constituting a
26 failure to pay all earned wages.

27 94. By virtue of DEFENDANT's unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned
28 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true

1 time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have
2 suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown
3 to them, and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

4 95. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
5 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under-compensated for their time worked.
6 DEFENDANT systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross
7 nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice
8 and procedure, and DEFENDANT perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay
9 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS the correct minimum wages
10 for their time worked.

11 96. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor
12 laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked
13 and provide them with the requisite compensation, DEFENDANT acted and continues to act
14 intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
15 CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the
16 consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal
17 rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of
18 these employees.

19 97. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request
20 recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the
21 assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANT, in a sum as provided by the
22 California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent minimum wage
23 compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members who have
24 terminated their employment, DEFENDANT's conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or
25 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab.
26 Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS
27 Members. DEFENDANT's conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good
28

1 faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are entitled to seek and
2 recover statutory costs.

3 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Failure To Pay Overtime Compensation**

5 **(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 510, 1194 and 1198)**

6 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against ALL DEFENDANTS)**

7 98. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
8 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
9 Complaint.

10 99. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for
11 DEFENDANT's willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial
12 Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANT's failure to pay these employees for all
13 overtime worked, including, work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or
14 twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.

15 100. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public
16 policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.

17 101. Cal. Lab. Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed
18 more than eight (8) hours per workday and/or more than forty (40) hours per workweek unless
19 they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

20 102. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages,
21 including minimum and overtime compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of
22 suit. Cal. Lab. Code § 1198 further states that the employment of an employee for longer hours
23 than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.

24 103. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
25 were required by DEFENDANT to work for DEFENDANT and were not paid for all the time
26 they worked, including overtime work.

27 104. DEFENDANT's uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested,
28 without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of

1 implementing a uniform policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by
2 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members and denied accurate compensation to
3 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked,
4 including, the overtime work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve
5 (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.

6 105. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANT
7 inaccurately recorded overtime worked and consequently underpaid the overtime worked by
8 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members. DEFENDANT acted in an illegal
9 attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California
10 Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and
11 regulations.

12 106. As a direct result of DEFENDANT's unlawful wage practices as alleged herein,
13 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive the correct
14 overtime compensation for their time worked for DEFENDANT.

15 107. Cal. Lab. Code § 515 sets out various categories of employees who are exempt
16 from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to
17 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. Further, PLAINTIFF and the
18 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are not subject to a valid collective bargaining
19 agreement that would preclude the causes of action contained herein this Complaint. Rather,
20 PLAINTIFF bring this Action on behalf of himself, and the CALIFORNIA CLASS, based on
21 DEFENDANT's violations of non-negotiable, non-waivable rights provided by the State of
22 California.

23 108. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
24 CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for overtime worked than they were entitled to, constituting
25 a failure to pay all earned wages.

26 109. DEFENDANT failed to accurately pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
27 CALIFORNIA CLASS overtime wages for the time they worked which was in excess of the
28 maximum hours permissible by law as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194, & 1198, even

1 though PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were regularly required
2 to work, and did in fact work overtime, and did in fact work overtime as to which DEFENDANT
3 failed to accurately record and pay as evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records and
4 witnessed by employees.

5 110. By virtue of DEFENDANT's unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned
6 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true
7 amount of overtime they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
8 CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are
9 presently unknown to them, and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

10 111. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
11 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were undercompensated for their time worked.
12 DEFENDANT systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross
13 nonfeasance, to not pay them for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and
14 procedure, and DEFENDANT perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF
15 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS the correct overtime wages for their
16 overtime worked.

17 112. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor
18 laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked
19 and provide them with the requisite compensation, DEFENDANT acted and continues to act
20 intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
21 CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the
22 consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal
23 rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of
24 these employees.

25 113. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
26 request recovery of overtime wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the
27 assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANT, in a sum as provided by the
28 California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent overtime compensation is

1 determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members who have terminated their
2 employment, DEFENDANT’S conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore
3 these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which
4 penalties are sought herein. DEFENDANT’s conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional,
5 and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are
6 entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

7 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **Failure To Provide Required Meal Periods**

9 **(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512)**

10 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against all DEFENDANTS)**

11 114. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
12 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
13 Complaint.

14 115. During the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT failed to provide all the legally
15 required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members as
16 required by the applicable Wage Order and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by
17 PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members did not prevent these employees from being
18 relieved of all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their
19 rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were often not
20 fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANT for their meal periods. Additionally, DEFENDANT’s
21 failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with legally required
22 meal breaks prior to their fifth (5th) hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANT’s business
23 records. Further, DEFENDANT failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS
24 Members with a second off-duty meal period in some workdays in which DEFENDANT required
25 these employees to work ten (10) hours of work. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other members of
26 the CALIFORNIA CLASS forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in
27 accordance with DEFENDANT’s strict corporate policy and practice.

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1 PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with all the legally required paid rest
2 periods is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records.

3 120. DEFENDANT further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable
4 IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
5 who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one
6 additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that rest
7 period was not provided.

8 121. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and
9 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial,
10 and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

11 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **Failure To Reimburse Employees for Required Expenses**

13 **(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2802)**

14 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against all DEFENDANTS)**

15 122. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
16 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
17 Complaint.

18 123. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 provides, in relevant part, that:

19 An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or
20 losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her
21 duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though
22 unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them
23 to be unlawful.

22 124. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab.
23 Code § 2802, by failing to indemnify and reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS
24 members for required expenses incurred in the discharge of their job duties for DEFENDANT's
25 benefit. DEFENDANT failed to reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members
26 for expenses which included, but were not limited to, personal expenses incurred for the use of
27 their personal cell phones, all on behalf of and for the benefit of DEFENDANT. Specifically,
28 DEFENDANT required PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to use their

1 personal cell phones to execute their essential job duties on behalf of DEFENDANT.
2 DEFENDANT's uniform policy, practice and procedure was to not reimburse PLAINTIFF and
3 the CALIFORNIA CLASS members for expenses resulting from the use of their personal cell
4 phones for DEFENDANT within the course and scope of their employment for DEFENDANT.
5 These expenses were necessary to complete their principal job duties. DEFENDANT is estopped
6 by DEFENDANT's conduct to assert any waiver of this expectation. Although these expenses
7 were necessary expenses incurred by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members,
8 DEFENDANT failed to indemnify and reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS
9 members for these expenses as an employer is required to do under the laws and regulations of
10 California.

11 125. PLAINTIFF therefore demand reimbursement for expenditures or losses incurred
12 by him and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members in the discharge of their job duties for
13 DEFENDANT, or their obedience to the directions of DEFENDANT, with interest at the statutory
14 rate and costs under Cal. Lab. Code § 2802.

15 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **Failure To Provide Accurate Itemized Statements**

17 **(Cal. Lab. Code § 226)**

18 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against all DEFENDANTs)**

19 126. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
20 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
21 Complaint.

22 127. Cal. Labor Code § 226 provides that an employer must furnish employees with an
23 "accurate itemized" statement in writing showing:

- 24 a. Gross wages earned,
- 25 b. (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose
26 compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of
27 overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the
28 Industrial Welfare Commission,

- c. the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis,
- d. all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item,
- e. net wages earned,
- f. the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid,
- g. the name of the employee and his or her social security number, except that by January 1, 2008, only the last four digits of his or her social security number of an employee identification number other than social security number may be shown on the itemized statement,
- h. the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and
- i. all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

128. When DEFENDANT did not accurately record PLAINTIFF'S and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members' missed meal and rest breaks, or were paid inaccurately for missed meal and rest period premiums, or were not paid for all hours worked, DEFENDANTS also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to show the complete requirements under California Labor Code sections 226(a)(1)-(9), including but not limited to, all deductions, the total hours worked and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate, correct rates of pay for penalty payments or missed meal and rest periods.

129. In addition to the foregoing, DEFENDANTS failed to provide itemized wage statements to PLAINTIFF and members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS that complied with the requirements of California Labor Code Section 226(a)(1)-(9).

130. DEFENDANT knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Cal. Lab. Code § 226, causing injury and damages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. These damages include, but are not limited to, costs expended calculating the correct

1 wages for all missed meal and rest breaks and the amount of employment taxes which were not
2 properly paid to state and federal tax authorities. These damages are difficult to estimate.
3 Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS may elect to recover
4 liquidated damages of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation
5 occurred, and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period
6 pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 226, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no
7 event more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective member
8 of the CALIFORNIA CLASS herein).

9 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **Failure To Pay Wages When Due**

11 **(Cal. Lab. Code § 203)**

12 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against all DEFENDANTS)**

13 131. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
14 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
15 Complaint.

16 132. Cal. Lab. Code § 200 provides that:

17 As used in this article:

- 18 (d) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of every
19 description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time,
20 task, piece, Commission basis, or other method of calculation.
21 (e) "Labor" includes labor, work, or service whether rendered or performed under
22 contract, subcontract, partnership, station plan, or other agreement if the to be
23 paid for is performed personally by the person demanding payment.

24 133. Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides, in relevant part, that "If an employer discharges
25 an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable
26 immediately."

27 134. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 provides, in relevant part, that:

28 If an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits his or her
employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours
thereafter, unless the employee has given 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.
Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an employee who quits without providing a
72-hour notice shall be entitled to receive payment by mail if he or she so requests and

1 designates a mailing address. The date of the mailing shall constitute the date of payment
2 for purposes of the requirement to provide payment within 72 hours of the notice of
3 quitting.

4 135. There was no definite term in PLAINTIFF'S or any CALIFORNIA CLASS
5 Members' employment contract.

6 136. Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides:

7 If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with
8 Sections 201, 201.5, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who
9 quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at
10 the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not
11 continue for more than 30 days.

12 137. The employment of PLAINTIFF and many CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
13 terminated, and DEFENDANT has not tendered payment of wages to these employees who
14 missed meal and rest breaks, as required by law.

15 138. Therefore, as provided by Cal Lab. Code § 203, on behalf of himself and the
16 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose employment has, PLAINTIFF demand up to thirty
17 (30) days of pay as penalty for not paying all wages due at time of termination for all employees
18 who terminated employment during the CLASS PERIOD and demand an accounting and payment
19 of all wages due, plus interest and statutory costs as allowed by law.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF pray for a judgment against each DEFENDANT, jointly and
22 severally, as follows:

23 1. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

- 24 a. That the Court certify the First Cause of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA
25 CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
- 26 b. An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and restraining
27 DEFENDANT from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set forth herein;
- 28 c. An order requiring DEFENDANT to pay all overtime wages and all sums
unlawfully withheld from compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members
of the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and
- d. Restitutionary disgorgement of DEFENDANT's ill-gotten gains into a fluid fund

1 for restitution of the sums incidental to DEFENDANT's violations due to
2 PLAINTIFF and to the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

3 2. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

- 4 a. That the Court certify the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth
5 Causes of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a class action pursuant
6 to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
- 7 b. Compensatory damages, according to proof at trial, including compensatory
8 damages for overtime compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of
9 the CALIFORNIA CLASS, during the applicable CLASS PERIOD plus interest
10 thereon at the statutory rate;
- 11 c. Meal and rest period compensation pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512 and
12 the applicable IWC Wage Order;
- 13 d. The greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in
14 which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per each member of the
15 CALIFORNIA CLASS for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding
16 an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and an award of costs for
17 violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226;
- 18 e. The wages of all terminated employees from the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a
19 penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action
20 therefore is commenced, in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 203.
- 21 f. The amount of the expenses PLAINTIFF and each member of the CALIFORNIA
22 CLASS incurred in the course of their job duties, plus interest, and costs of suit.

23 3. On all claims:

- 24 a. An award of interest, including prejudgment interest at the legal rate;
- 25 b. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable; and
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c. An award of penalties, attorneys' fees, and costs of suit, as allowable under the law, including, but not limited to, pursuant to Labor Code § 218.5, § 226, and/or § 1194.

DATED: May 20, 2024

JCL LAW FIRM, APC

By: 

Jean-Claude Lapuyade
Attorney for PLAINTIFF


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DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

PLAINTIFF demands a jury trial on issues triable to a jury.

DATED: May 20, 2024

JCL LAW FIRM, APC

By: 

Jean-Claude Lapuyade
Attorney for PLAINTIFF