SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

RCSH OPERATIONS, INC. a California Corporation; and Does 1 through 50, Inclusive

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

AMANDA M. PATTERSON, an individual, on behalf of herself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated



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.

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 liamada 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.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), 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.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

> CASE NUMBER (Número del Caso):

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es):
Superior Court of Contra Costa
725 Court Street
Martinez, CA 94553

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiffs 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):

Shani O. Zakay, Esq. SBN:277924 Tel: (619) 255-9047 Fax: (858) 404-9203 Zakay Law Group, APLC - 5440 Morehouse Drive, Ste 3600, San Diego, CA 92121

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DATE: (Fecha)	OCT 1 9 2021	Clerk, by(Secretario)	, Deputy (Adjunto
For proof of se	ervice of this summons, use Proof of Se	ervice of Summons (form POS-010).)	-
Para prupha d	la antrona da asta citatión usa al formu	viario Proof of Service of Summons (POS-0101)	

(Para prueba de entrega de e:	sta citatión use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).
[SEAL]	NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served 1 as an individual defendant.
	as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
	3 on behalf 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):

Page 1 of 1

1 2 3 4 5	JCL LAW FIRM, APC Jean-Claude Lapuyade (State Bar #248676) Eduardo Garcia (State Bar #290572) 5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600 San Diego, CA 92121 Telephone: (619) 599-8292 Facsimile: (619) 599-8291 jlapuyade@jcl-lawfirm.com egarcia@jcl-lawfirm.com	OLEGO CONTROLLENCE THE CONTROLLENCE OLEGO CONTROLLENCE THE CONT
6 7 8 9 10 11	ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC Shani O. Zakay (State Bar #277924) Jackland K. Hom (State Bar #327243) 5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600 San Diego, CA 92121 Telephone: (619) 255-9047 Facsimile: (858) 404-9203 shani@zakaylaw.com jackland@zakaylaw.com	PER LOCAL RULE, THIS CASE ASSIGNED TO DEPT FOR ALL DEPT SURPOSES
2	Attorneys for Plaintiff AMANDA M. PATTERS	SON
3		HE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
4	IN AND FOR THE COU	NTY OF CONTRACOSZAL - 020 77
5 6 7 8 9 9 0 0 11 12 2 13 3 14 4 15 5 16 6 7 7	AMANDA M. PATTERSON, an individual, on behalf of herself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated, PLAINTIFF, vs. RCSH OPERATIONS, INC. a California Corporation; and Does 1 through 50, Inclusive, DEFENDANTS.	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR: 1. UNFAIR COMPETITION IN VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200, et seq.; 2. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED MEAL PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER; 3. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED REST PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER; 4. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1197 & 1197.1; 5. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 510, et seq;
8	CLASS ACTIO	1 ON COMPLAINT

- 6. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED STATEMENTS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 226;
- 7. FAILURE TO PROVIDE WAGES WHEN DUE IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 201, 202 AND 203;
- VIOLATION OF THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT [LABOR CODE §§ 2698 ET SEQ.]

[JURY TRIAL DEMANDED]

Plaintiff AMANDA M. PATTERSON ("PLAINTIFF"), an individual, on behalf of all other similarly situated current and former employees alleges on information and belief, except for her own acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Defendant RCSH OPERATIONS, INC., ("DEFENDANT") is a California Corporation that at all relevant times relevant mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in the State of California, including but not limited to, County of Contra Costa, and owns, operates and/or manages Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurants.
- 2. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary, partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief allege, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (hereinafter collectively "DEFENDANTS"), are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.
- 3. The agents, servants and/or employees of the DEFENDANTS and each of them acting on behalf of the DEFENDANT acted within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the DEFENDANT, and personally participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the DEFENDANT with respect to the conduct alleged herein.

Consequently, the acts of each of the DEFENDANTS are legally attributable to the other and all DEFENDANTS are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and those similarly situated, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the conduct of the DEFENDANTS' agents, servants and/or employees.

- 4. Plaintiff worked for DEFENDANTS from approximately February of 2020 to April of 2021, as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis entitled to legally mandated meal and rest periods, minimum wages and overtime compensation.
- 5. PLAINTIFF brings this class action under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 on behalf of herself and a California class, defined as all of DEFENDANTS' current and former non-exempt employees, employed in California (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court ("CLASS PERIOD"). The members of the classes are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impractical. PLAINTIFF reserves the right to amend the following class definitions before the Court determines whether class certification is appropriate, or thereafter upon leave of Court:
- 6. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of herself and on behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their losses incurred during the CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice which (1) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS with legally compliant meal and rest periods or an additional hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation in *lieu* thereof in violation of California Labor Code Sections 226.7(c), 512(a) and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order, (2) failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all hours worked in violation of, *inter alia*, California Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, 1197, and 1197.1, and (3) failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code Sections 226 and 226.3.

7. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices alleged herein were unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices whereby DEFENDANTS retained and continues to retain wages due PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

8. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANTS in the future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who have been economically injured by DEFENDANTS' past and current unlawful conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable relief.

THE CONDUCT

9. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally, knowingly and systematically failed to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failed to accurately compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for missed meal and rest periods, failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked, and failed to issue to PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with accurate itemized wage statements showing, among other things, all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay periods and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices are intended to purposefully avoid the accurate and full payment for all time worked as required by California law which allows DEFENDANTS to illegally profit and gain an unfair advantage over competitors who comply with the law. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS, the CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

A. <u>Meal Period Violations</u>

9. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANTS were required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all their time worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. From time-to-time during the CLASS

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PERIOD, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members to work without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANTS' control. Specifically, as a result of PLAINTIFF's demanding work requirements and DEFENDANTS' under staffing, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what was supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time-to-time interrupted by work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. Indeed, there were many days where PLAINTIFF did not even receive a partial lunch. As a result, the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members forfeited minimum wage and overtime wages by regularly working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and overtime rates. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all time worked is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

10. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, because of their rigorous work schedules, DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing practices, PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time-to-time unable to take thirty (30) minutes duty free meal periods and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required from time-to-time to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving a meal break. DEFENDANTS instructed PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members from time-to-time to take their meal break after the end of the 5th hour and to wait until DEFENDANTS' restaurant became less busy. Further, DEFENDANTS from time-to-time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work from time-to-time. The nature of the work performed by the PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS does not qualify for limited and narrowly construed "on-duty" meal period exception. PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in

accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice. DEFENDANTS failed to maintain adequate staffing levels while increasing the production levels for each employee.

B. Rest Period Violations

11. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also required from time-to-time to work more than four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods because of their rigorous work schedule and DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing Further, for the same reasons these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours from time-to-time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time-to-time, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time-to-time. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules and DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time-to-time denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.

C. Wage Statement Violation

- 12. California Labor Code Section 226 requires an employer to furnish its employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece-rate, (4) all deductions, (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 the employee's social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.
- 13. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, predicated on the conduct described herein, DEFENDANTS issued inaccurate itemized wage statements to PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS that failed to accurately show (1) gross wages earned, (2) total

hours worked, (4) all deductions, (5) net wages earned, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. Aside from the foregoing violations, DEFENDANTS from time to time issued wage statements that failed to comply with all requirements of Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

14. As a result, DEFENDANTS issued PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements that violate Cal. Lab. Code § 226. Further, DEFENDANTS' violations are knowing and intentional, were not isolated or due to an unintentional payroll error due to clerical or inadvertent mistake.

E. Class Action Allegations

- 15. PLAINTIFF brings the First through Seventh Causes of Action as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 on behalf the CALIFORNIA CLASS, defined *supra*, that worked for DEFENDANT in California at any time beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court ("CLASS PERIOD").
- 16. PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members have uniformly been deprived of wages and penalties from unpaid wages earned and due, including but not limited to unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime compensation, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, illegal meal and rest period policies, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to maintain required records, and interest, statutory and civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.
- 17. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impractical.
- 18. Common questions of law and fact regarding DEFENDANTS' conduct, including but not limited to, the off-the-clock work, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, failing to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements accurate, and failure ensure they are paid at least minimum wage and overtime, exist as to all

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members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting solely any individual members of the class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the class are:

- a. Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant meal period policies and practices;
- b. Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant rest period policies and practices;
- c. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
 CLASS members accurate premium payments for missed meal and rest periods;
- d. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
 CLASS members accurate overtime wages;
- e. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members at least minimum wage for all hours worked;
- f. Whether DEFENDANTS issued legally compliant wage statements;
- g. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by systematically failing to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked;
- h. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by systematically failing to record all meal and rest breaks missed by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members, even though DEFENDANTS enjoyed the benefit of this work, required employees to perform this work and permits or suffers to permit this work;
- Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition in violation of the UCL, by failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and rest periods.
- 19. PLAINTIFF is a member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS and suffered damages as a result of DEFENDANTS' conduct and actions alleged herein.
- 20. PLAINTIFF's claims are typical of the claims of the class, and PLAINTIFF has the same interests as the other members of the class.

- 21. PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the CALIFORNIA CLASS members.
- 22. PLAINTIFF retained able class counsel with extensive experience in class action litigation.
- 23. Further, PLAINTIFF's interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interests of the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members.
- 24. There is a strong community of interest among PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to, *inter alia*, ensure that the combined assets of DEFENDANTS are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries sustained;
- 25. The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating to liability and damages.
- 26. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members in impractical. Moreover, since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive, statutory and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS will create the risk of:
 - a. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and/or,
 - b. Adjudication with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impeded their ability to protect their interests.

27. Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to bring an efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANTS.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 28. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section 17203. This action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly situated employees of DEFENDANTS pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382.
- 29. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 395 and 395.5, because DEFENDANT (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times, maintained offices and facilities in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii) committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

For Unlawful Business Practices

[Cal. Bus. And Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.]

(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All Defendants)

- 30. PLAINTIFF, and the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 31. DEFENDANTS are a "person" as that term is defined under Cal. Bus. and Prof. Code § 17021.
- 32. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. (the "UCL") defines unfair competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. Section 17203 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to unfair competition as follows:

Any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court may make such orders or judgments,

prevent the use or employment by any person of any practice which constitutes unfair competition, as defined in this chapter, or as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of such unfair competition. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS have engaged and continues to

including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to

- 33. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS have engaged and continues to engage in a business practice which violates California law, including but not limited to, the applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California Labor Code including Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 515, 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 1198.5 for which this Court should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct held to constitute unfair competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 34. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were unlawful and unfair in that these practices violate public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or utility for which this Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section 17203 of the California Business & Professions Code, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 35. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were deceptive and fraudulent in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice failed to pay PLAINTIFF, and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, all wages due to them for all hours worked, and premiums for their missed meal and rest periods, pursuant to the applicable Cal. Lab. Code, and Industrial Welfare Commission requirements in violation of Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and for which this Court should issue injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 36. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful, unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and the

other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment with DEFENDANTS.

- 37. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful, unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policies, practices and procedures failed to provide legally required uninterrupted duty-free meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512.
- 38. Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of herself and on behalf of each CALIFORNIA CLASS member, all unpaid wages resulting from working off-the-clock, one (1) hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation for each workday in which an off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each ten (10) hours of work.
- 39. PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of herself and on behalf of each CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which a rest period was not timely provided and/or paid as required by law.
- 40. By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein, DEFENDANTS have obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for time worked, including overtime worked, and has deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and contract, all to the detriment of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANTS so as to allow DEFENDANTS to unfairly compete against competitors who comply with the law.
- 41. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the California Labor Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.
- 42. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were further entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the described business practices were unlawful, unfair

and deceptive, and that injunctive relief should be issued restraining DEFENDANT from engaging in any unlawful and unfair business practices in the future.

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

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]

- 44. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 45. During the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS failed to provide all the legally required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members as required by the applicable Wage Order and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members did not prevent these employees from being relieved of all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their rigorous work schedules and understaffing in the case of the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were often not fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANTS during their meal periods. Additionally, DEFENDANTS' failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members with legally required meal breaks prior to their fifth (5th) hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeited meal

breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice.

- 46. DEFENDANTS further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members who were not provided a meal period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that a meal period was not provided.
- 47. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Required Rest Periods

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]

- 48. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 49. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules and understaffing with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were periodically denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.

- 50. DEFENDANTS further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that rest period was not provided.
- 51. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1]

- 52. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 53. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all hours worked and, as a result, not paying minimum wages for all hours worked by PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.
- 54. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.
- 55. Cal. Lab. Code § 1197 provides the minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed in unlawful.
- 56. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages, including minimum wage compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit.

- 57. DEFENDANTS maintained a uniform wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS without regard to the correct amount of time they work. As set forth herein, DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice was to unlawfully and intentionally deny timely payment of wages due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.
- 58. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in regards to minimum wage pay.
- 59. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.
- 60. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive the correct minimum wage compensation for their time worked for DEFENDANTS.
- 61. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for time worked that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.
- 62. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.
- 63. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for their time worked.

DEFENDANTS systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS the correct minimum wages for their time worked.

- 64. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.
- 65. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, et seq.]

- 66. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though full set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 67. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to pay these employees for all overtime worked, including, work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.
- 68. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.
- 69. Cal. Lab. Code § 510 further provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight (8) hours per workday and more than forty (40) hours per workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.
- 70. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages, including minimum wage and overtime compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit.
- 71. Cal. Lab. Code § 1198 further states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.
- 72. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required by DEFENDANTS to work for DEFENDANTS and were not paid for all the time they worked, including overtime work.
- 73. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members and denied accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked,

including, the overtime work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.

- 74. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS inaccurately recorded overtime worked and consequently underpaid the overtime worked by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.
- 75. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein, the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive full compensation for overtime worked.
- 76. Cal. Lab. Code § 515 sets out various categories of employees who are exempt from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. Further, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were not subject to a valid collective bargaining agreement that would preclude the causes of action contained herein this Complaint. Rather, PLAINTIFF brings this action on behalf of herself and the CALIFORNIA CLASS based on DEFENDANTS' violations of non-negotiable, non-waivable rights provided by the State of California.
- 77. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have been paid less for overtime worked that they are entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.
- 78. DEFENDANTS failed to accurately pay the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS overtime wages for the time they worked which was in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198, even though PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were required to work, and did in fact work, overtime as to which DEFENDANTS failed to accurately record and pay as evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records and witnessed by employees.

- 79. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true amount of time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.
- 80. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for all overtime worked. DEFENDANT systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked.
- 81. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all overtime worked and provide them with the requisite overtime compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.
- 82. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request recovery of all overtime wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent minimum and/or overtime compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good

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

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Statements

[Cal. Lab. Code § 226]

- 83. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 84. Cal. Labor Code § 226 provides that an employer must furnish employees with an "accurate itemized" statement in writing showing:
 - 1. gross wages earned,
 - total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission,
 - 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 her or her social security number, except that by January 1, 2008, only the last four digits of her or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number may be shown on the itemized statement,
 - 8. the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and

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- 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.
- 85. When PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were not compensated for all wages due to them for their off-the-clock work, and for their missed meal and rest breaks, and for overtime, DEFENDANTS also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements. Cal. Lab. Code § 226 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate, and the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer. As a result, DEFENDANTS provided PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements which violate Cal. Lab. Code § 226. Aside, from the violations listed above in this paragraph, DEFENDANTS failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage statement that lists all the requirements under California Labor Code 226 et seq.
- 86. DEFENDANTS 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 rates for the overtime hours worked and the amount of employment taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities. These damages are difficult to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS may elect to recover liquidated damages of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred, and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 226, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no event more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Wages When Due

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202, 203]

(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All Defendants)

- 87. PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS reallege and incorporate by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
 - 88. Cal. Lab. Code § 200 provides, in relevant part, that:

As used in this article:

- (a) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece, Commission basis, or other method of calculation.
- (b) "Labor" includes labor, work, or service whether rendered or performed under contract, subcontract, partnership, station plan, or other agreement if the labor to be paid for is performed personally by the person demanding payment.
- 89. Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides, in relevant part, "that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately."
- 90. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 provides, in relevant part, that: "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 designates a mailing address. The date of the mailing shall constitute the date of payment for purposes of the requirement to provide payment within 72 hours of the notice of quitting."
- 91. There was no definite term in PLAINTIFF's or any CALIFORNIA CLASS members' employment contract. Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides, in relevant part, that: "If an

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

- 92. The employment of PLAINTIFF and many CALIFORNIA CLASS members has terminated and DEFENDANT has not tendered payment of all wages owed as required by law.
- 93. Therefore, as provided by Cal Lab. Code § 203, on behalf of herself and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose employment has terminated, PLAINTIFF demands thirty days of pay as penalty for not paying all wages due at time of termination for all employees who terminated employment during the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD and demands an accounting and payment of all wages due, plus interest and statutory costs as allowed by law.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT

(Cal. Lab. Code §§2698 et seq.)

(Alleged by PLAINTIFF against all Defendants)

- 94. PLAINTIFF realleges and incorporates by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 95. PAGA is a mechanism by which the State of California itself can enforce state labor laws through the employee suing under the PAGA who does so as the proxy or agent of the state's labor law enforcement agencies. An action to recover civil penalties under PAGA is fundamentally a law enforcement action designed to protect the public and not to benefit private parties. The purpose of the PAGA is not to recover damages or restitution, but to create a means of "deputizing" citizens as private attorneys general to enforce the Labor Code. In enacting PAGA, the California Legislature specified that "it was ... in the public interest to allow aggrieved employees, acting as private attorneys general to recover civil penalties for Labor Code violations ..." (Stats. 2003, ch. 906, § 1). Accordingly, PAGA claims cannot be subject to arbitration.

- 96. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General Act, bring this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to themselves and all individuals who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT and classified as non-exempt employees in California during the time period of August 9, 2020 until the present (the "AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES").
- 97. On August 9, 2021, PLAINTIFF gave written notice by certified mail to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (the "Agency") and the employer of the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated as required by Labor Code § 2699.3. See Exhibit #1, attached hereto and incorporated by this reference herein. The statutory waiting period for Plaintiff to add these allegations to the Complaint has expired. As a result, pursuant to Section 2699.3, Plaintiff may now commence a representative civil action under PAGA pursuant to Section 2699 as the proxy of the State of California with respect to all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES as herein defined.
- 98. The policies, acts and practices heretofore described were and are an unlawful business act or practice because DEFENDANTS (a) failed to properly record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all of the hours they worked, including overtime hours in violation of the Wage Order, (b) failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements, (c) failed to provide mandatory meal breaks and rest breaks, and (d) failed to timely pay wages, all in violation of the applicable Labor Code sections listed in Labor Code §2699.5, including but not limited to Labor Code §§ 201, 201.3, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 218.6, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558, 1174(d), 1174.5, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1197.14, 1198, 1199, 2802, 2804, and the applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), and thereby gives rise to statutory penalties as a result of such conduct. PLAINTIFF hereby seeks recovery of civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004 as the representative of the State of California for the illegal conduct perpetrated on PLAINTIFF and the other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF pray for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 1. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:
 - A) That the Court certify the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
 - B) An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and restraining DEFENDANT from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set forth herein;
 - C) An order requiring DEFENDANT to pay all 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 for restitution of the sums incidental to DEFENDANT's violations due to PLAINTIFF and to the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.
 - E) Compensatory damages, according to proof at trial, including compensatory damages for minimum and overtime compensation due PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, during the applicable CALIFORNIA -CLASS PERIOD plus interest thereon at the statutory rate;
 - F) Meal and rest period compensation pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;
 - G) The greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per each member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and an award of costs for violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226;

EXHIBIT 1



shani@zakaylaw.com

Client # 40601 August 9, 2021

Via Online Filing to LWDA and Certified Mail to Defendant
Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

RCSH OPERATIONS, INC.

c/o CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N Sacramento, CA 95833 Via Certified Mail with Return Receipt No. 7021 0950 0001 6369 9484

Re: Notice of Violations of California Labor Code Sections 201, 201.3, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 218.6, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558, 1174(d), 1174.5, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1197.14, 1198, 1199, 2802, 2804, Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 2699.3

Dear Sir/Madam:

Our offices represent Plaintiff AMANDA M. PATTERSON ("Plaintiff"), and other aggrieved employees in a proposed lawsuit against RCSH OPERATIONS, INC. ("Defendant"). Plaintiff was employed by Defendant in California between February of 2020 to April of 2021 as a non-exempt employee paid on an hourly basis and entitled to payment of all wages and the legally required meal and rest breaks. Defendant, however, unlawfully failed to provide legally complaint meal and rest breaks, failed to accurately compensate Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for missed meal and rest periods, failed to pay Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for all time worked. Defendant failed to timely pay Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for earned wages.

As a consequence of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff further contends that Defendant failed to provide accurate wage statements to her, and other aggrieved employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing Labor Code §§ 201, 201.3, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 218.6, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558, 1174(d), 1174.5, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1197.14, 1198, 1199, 2802, 2804, violates the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2698 *et seq*.

Plaintiff seeks to represent a group of aggrieved employees defined as all non-exempt and exempt employees who worked for Defendant during the relevant claim period.

A true and correct copy of the proposed Complaint by Plaintiff against Defendant, which (1) identifies the alleged violations, (2) details the facts and theories which support the alleged violations, (3) details the specific work performed by Plaintiff, (4) sets forth the people/entities,

dates, classifications, violations, events, and actions which are at issue to the extent known to Plaintiff, and (5) sets forth the illegal practices used by Defendant, is attached hereto. This information provides notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency of the facts and theories supporting the alleged violations for the agency's reference. Plaintiff therefore incorporates the allegations of the attached Complaint into this letter as if fully set forth herein. If the agency needs any further information, please do not hesitate to ask.

This notice is provided to enable Plaintiff to proceed with the Complaint against Defendant as authorized by California Labor Code section 2695, *et seq*. The lawsuit consists of other aggrieved employees. As counsel, our intention is to vigorously prosecute the claims as alleged in the Complaint, and to procure civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney General Statue of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all aggrieved California employees.

Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and address.

Sincerely,

Shani O. Zakay Attorney for Plaintiff

	JCL LAW FIRM, APC			
1	Jean-Claude Lapuyade (State Bar #248676)			
2	Eduardo Garcia (State Bar #290572) 3990 Old Town Avenue, Suite C204			
3	San Diego, CA 92110			
	Telephone: (619) 599-8292			
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5	egarcia@jcl-lawfirm.com			
6	ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC			
7	Shani O. Zakay (State Bar #277924) Jackland K. Hom (State Bar #327243)			
8	3990 Old Town Ave., Suite C204 San Diego, CA 92110 Telephone: (619)255-9047			
9	Facsimile: (858) 404-9203			
10	shani@zakaylaw.com jackland@zakaylaw.com			
11	Attorneys for Plaintiff AMANDA M. PATTERS	SON		
12	SUPERIOR COURT OF TH	IE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
13	IN AND FOR THE COU	NTY OF CONTRA COSTA		
14	AMANDA M. PATTERSON, an individual, on	Case No.:		
15	behalf of herself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:		
16	PLAINTIFF,	1 UNICATE COMPETITION IN		
17	VS.	1. UNFAIR COMPETITION IN VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF.		
18	RCSH OPERATIONS, INC. a California Corporation; and Does 1 through 50, Inclusive,	CODE § 17200, et seq.; 2. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED		
19	DEFENDANTS.	MEAL PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND		
20		THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;		
21		3. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED REST PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF		
22		CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;		
23		4. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§		
24		1182.12, 1194, 1197 & 1197.1;		
25		5. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§		
26		510, et seq;		
27		6. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED STATEMENTS IN		
28		1		
	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT			

VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 226; AND

7. FAILURE TO PROVIDE WAGES WHEN DUE IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 201, 202 AND 203.

[JURY TRIAL DEMANDED]

Plaintiff AMANDA M. PATTERSON ("PLAINTIFF"), an individual, on behalf of all other similarly situated current and former employees alleges on information and belief, except for her own acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Defendant RCSH OPERATIONS, INC., ("DEFENDANT") is a California Corporation that at all relevant times relevant mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in the State of California, including but not limited to, County of Contra Costa, and owns, operates and/or manages Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurants.
- 2. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary, partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief allege, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (hereinafter collectively "DEFENDANTS"), are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.
- 3. The agents, servants and/or employees of the DEFENDANTS and each of them acting on behalf of the DEFENDANT acted within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the DEFENDANT, and personally participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the DEFENDANT with respect to the conduct alleged herein. Consequently, the acts of each of the DEFENDANTS are legally attributable to the other and all DEFENDANTS are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and those similarly situated, for

the loss sustained as a proximate result of the conduct of the DEFENDANTS' agents, servants and/or employees.

- 4. Plaintiff worked for DEFENDANTS from approximately February of 2020 to April of 2021, as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis entitled to legally mandated meal and rest periods, minimum wages and overtime compensation.
- 5. PLAINTIFF brings this class action under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 on behalf of herself and a California class, defined as all of DEFENDANTS' current and former non-exempt employees, employed in California (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court ("CLASS PERIOD"). The members of the classes are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impractical. PLAINTIFF reserves the right to amend the following class definitions before the Court determines whether class certification is appropriate, or thereafter upon leave of Court:
- 6. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of herself and on behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their losses incurred during the CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice which (1) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS with legally compliant meal and rest periods or an additional hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation in *lieu* thereof in violation of California Labor Code Sections 226.7(c), 512(a) and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order, (2) failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all hours worked in violation of, *inter alia*, California Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, 1197, and 1197.1, and (3) failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code Sections 226 and 226.3.
- 7. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices alleged herein were unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices whereby DEFENDANTS retained and continues to retain wages due PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

8. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANTS in the future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who have been economically injured by DEFENDANTS' past and current unlawful conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable relief.

THE CONDUCT

9. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally, knowingly and systematically failed to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failed to accurately compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for missed meal and rest periods, failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked, and failed to issue to PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with accurate itemized wage statements showing, among other things, all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay periods and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices are intended to purposefully avoid the accurate and full payment for all time worked as required by California law which allows DEFENDANTS to illegally profit and gain an unfair advantage over competitors who comply with the law. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS, the CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

A. Meal Period Violations

9. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANTS were required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all their time worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members to work without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANTS' control. Specifically, as a result of PLAINTIFF's demanding work requirements and DEFENDANTS' under staffing,

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DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what was supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time-to-time interrupted by work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. Indeed, there were many days where PLAINTIFF did not even receive a partial lunch. As a result, the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members forfeited minimum wage and overtime wages by regularly working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and overtime rates. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all time worked is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

10. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, because of their rigorous work schedules, DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing practices, PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time-to-time unable to take thirty (30) minutes duty free meal periods and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required from time-to-time to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving a meal break. DEFENDANTS instructed PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members from time-to-time to take their meal break after the end of the 5th hour and to wait until DEFENDANTS' restaurant became less busy. Further, DEFENDANTS from time-to-time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work from time-to-time. The nature of the work performed by the PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS does not qualify for limited and narrowly construed "on-duty" meal period exception. PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice. DEFENDANTS failed to maintain adequate staffing levels while increasing the production levels for each employee.

B. Rest Period Violations

11. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also required from time-to-time to work more than four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods because of their rigorous work schedule and DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing Further, for the same reasons these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours from time-to-time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time-to-time, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time-to-time. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules and DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time-to-time denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.

C. Wage Statement Violation

- 12. California Labor Code Section 226 requires an employer to furnish its employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece-rate, (4) all deductions, (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 the employee's social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.
- 13. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, predicated on the conduct described herein, DEFENDANTS issued inaccurate itemized wage statements to PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS that failed to accurately show (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked, (4) all deductions, (5) net wages earned, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. Aside from the

foregoing violations, DEFENDANTS from time to time issued wage statements that failed to comply with all requirements of Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

14. As a result, DEFENDANTS issued PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements that violate Cal. Lab. Code § 226. Further, DEFENDANTS' violations are knowing and intentional, were not isolated or due to an unintentional payroll error due to clerical or inadvertent mistake.

E. Class Action Allegations

- 15. PLAINTIFF brings the First through Seventh Causes of Action as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 on behalf the CALIFORNIA CLASS, defined *supra*, that worked for DEFENDANT in California at any time beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court ("CLASS PERIOD").
- 16. PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members have uniformly been deprived of wages and penalties from unpaid wages earned and due, including but not limited to unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime compensation, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, illegal meal and rest period policies, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to maintain required records, and interest, statutory and civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.
- 17. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impractical.
- 18. Common questions of law and fact regarding DEFENDANTS' conduct, including but not limited to, the off-the-clock work, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, failing to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements accurate, and failure ensure they are paid at least minimum wage and overtime, exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting solely any individual members of the class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the class are:
 - a. Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant meal period policies and practices;

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- b. Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant rest period policies and practices;
- c. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
 CLASS members accurate premium payments for missed meal and rest periods;
- d. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
 CLASS members accurate overtime wages;
- e. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members at least minimum wage for all hours worked;
- f. Whether DEFENDANTS issued legally compliant wage statements;
- g. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by systematically failing to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked;
- h. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by systematically failing to record all meal and rest breaks missed by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members, even though DEFENDANTS enjoyed the benefit of this work, required employees to perform this work and permits or suffers to permit this work;
- Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition in violation of the UCL, by failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and rest periods.
- 19. PLAINTIFF is a member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS and suffered damages as a result of DEFENDANTS' conduct and actions alleged herein.
- 20. PLAINTIFF's claims are typical of the claims of the class, and PLAINTIFF has the same interests as the other members of the class.
- PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the CALIFORNIA CLASS members.
- 22. PLAINTIFF retained able class counsel with extensive experience in class action litigation.

- 23. Further, PLAINTIFF's interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interests of the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members.
- 24. There is a strong community of interest among PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to, *inter alia*, ensure that the combined assets of DEFENDANTS are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries sustained;
- 25. The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual assues relating to liability and damages.
- 26. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members in impractical. Moreover, since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive, statutory and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS will create the risk of:
 - a. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and/or,
 - b. Adjudication with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impeded their ability to protect their interests.
- 27. Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to bring an efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANTS.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 28. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section 17203. This action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly situated employees of DEFENDANTS pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382.
- 29. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 395 and 395.5, because DEFENDANT (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times, maintained offices and facilities in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii) committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

For Unlawful Business Practices

[Cal. Bus. And Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.]

(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All Defendants)

- 30. PLAINTIFF, and the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 31. DEFENDANTS are a "person" as that term is defined under Cal. Bus. and Prof. Code § 17021.
- 32. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the "UCL") defines unfair competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. Section 17203 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to unfair competition as follows:

Any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court may make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by any person of any practice which constitutes unfair competition, as defined in this chapter, or as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or

property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of such unfair competition. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

- 33. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS have engaged and continues to engage in a business practice which violates California law, including but not limited to, the applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California Labor Code including Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 515, 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 1198.5 for which this Court should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct held to constitute unfair competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 34. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were unlawful and unfair in that these practices violate public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or utility for which this Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section 17203 of the California Business & Professions Code, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 35. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were deceptive and fraudulent in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice failed to pay PLAINTIFF, and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, all wages due to them for all hours worked, and premiums for their missed meal and rest periods, pursuant to the applicable Cal. Lab. Code, and Industrial Welfare Commission requirements in violation of Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and for which this Court should issue injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 36. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful, unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment with DEFENDANTS.
- 37. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful, unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policies, practices and procedures failed to

provide legally required uninterrupted duty-free meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512.

- 38. Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of herself and on behalf of each CALIFORNIA CLASS member, all unpaid wages resulting from working off-the-clock, one (1) hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation for each workday in which an off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each ten (10) hours of work.
- 39. PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of herself and on behalf of each CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which a rest period was not timely provided and/or paid as required by law.
- 40. By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein, DEFENDANTS have obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for time worked, including overtime worked, and has deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and contract, all to the detriment of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANTS so as to allow DEFENDANTS to unfairly compete against competitors who comply with the law.
- 41. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the California Labor Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.
- 42. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were further entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the described business practices were unlawful, unfair and deceptive, and that injunctive relief should be issued restraining DEFENDANT from engaging in any unlawful and unfair business practices in the future.
- 43. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have no plain, speedy and/or adequate remedy at law that will end the unlawful and unfair business practices of

DEFENDANTS. Further, the practices herein alleged presently continue to occur unabated. As a result of the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable legal and economic harm unless DEFENDANTS are restrained from continuing to engage in these unlawful and unfair business practices.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]

- 44. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 45. During the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS failed to provide all the legally required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members as required by the applicable Wage Order and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members did not prevent these employees from being relieved of all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their rigorous work schedules and understaffing in the case of the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were often not fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANTS during their meal periods. Additionally, DEFENDANTS' failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members with legally required meal breaks prior to their fifth (5th) hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice.
- 46. DEFENDANTS further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members who were not provided a meal period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one

additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that a meal period was not provided.

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

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Required Rest Periods

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]

- 48. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 49. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules and understaffing with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were periodically denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.
- 50. DEFENDANTS further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that rest period was not provided.

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

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1]

- 52. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 53. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all hours worked and, as a result, not paying minimum wages for all hours worked by PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.
- 54. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.
- 55. Cal. Lab. Code § 1197 provides the minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed in unlawful.
- 56. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages, including minimum wage compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit.
- 57. DEFENDANTS maintained a uniform wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS without regard to the correct amount of time they work. As set forth herein, DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice was to unlawfully and intentionally deny timely payment of wages due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

- 58. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in regards to minimum wage pay.
- 59. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.
- 60. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive the correct minimum wage compensation for their time worked for DEFENDANTS.
- 61. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for time worked that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.
- 62. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.
- 63. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for their time worked. DEFENDANTS systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS the correct minimum wages for their time worked.

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- 64. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.
- 65. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, et seq.]

- 66. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though full set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 67. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the

Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to pay these employees for all overtime worked, including, work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.

- 68. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.
- 69. Cal. Lab. Code § 510 further provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight (8) hours per workday and more than forty (40) hours per workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.
- 70. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages, including minimum wage and overtime compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit.
- 71. Cal. Lab. Code § 1198 further states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.
- 72. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required by DEFENDANTS to work for DEFENDANTS and were not paid for all the time they worked, including overtime work.
- 73. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members and denied accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked, including, the overtime work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.
- 74. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS inaccurately recorded overtime worked and consequently underpaid the overtime worked by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California

Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.

- 75. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein, the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive full compensation for overtime worked.
- 76. Cal. Lab. Code § 515 sets out various categories of employees who are exempt from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. Further, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were not subject to a valid collective bargaining agreement that would preclude the causes of action contained herein this Complaint. Rather, PLAINTIFF brings this action on behalf of herself and the CALIFORNIA CLASS based on DEFENDANTS' violations of non-negotiable, non-waivable rights provided by the State of California.
- 77. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have been paid less for overtime worked that they are entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.
- 78. DEFENDANTS failed to accurately pay the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS overtime wages for the time they worked which was in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198, even though PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were required to work, and did in fact work, overtime as to which DEFENDANTS failed to accurately record and pay as evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records and witnessed by employees.
- 79. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true amount of time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

- 80. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for all overtime worked. DEFENDANT systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked.
- 81. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all overtime worked and provide them with the requisite overtime compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.
- 82. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request recovery of all overtime wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent minimum and/or overtime compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Statements

[Cal. Lab. Code § 226]

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- 83. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 84. Cal. Labor Code § 226 provides that an employer must furnish employees with an "accurate itemized" statement in writing showing:
 - 1. gross wages earned,
 - 2. total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission,
 - 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 her or her social security number, except that by January 1, 2008, only the last four digits of her or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number may be shown on the itemized statement.
 - 8. the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and
 - 9. all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.
- 85. When PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were not compensated for all wages due to them for their off-the-clock work, and for their missed meal and rest breaks, and for overtime, DEFENDANTS also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements. Cal.

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Lab. Code § 226 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate, and the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer. As a result, DEFENDANTS provided PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements which violate Cal. Lab. Code § 226. Aside, from the violations listed above in this paragraph, DEFENDANTS failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage statement that lists all the requirements under California Labor Code 226 et seq.

86. DEFENDANTS 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 rates for the overtime hours worked and the amount of employment taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities. These damages are difficult to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS may elect to recover liquidated damages of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred, and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 226, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no event more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Wages When Due

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202, 203]

(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All Defendants)

- 87. PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS reallege and incorporate by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
 - 88. Cal. Lab. Code § 200 provides, in relevant part, that:

As used in this article:

- (a) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece, Commission basis, or other method of calculation.
- (b) "Labor" includes labor, work, or service whether rendered or performed under contract, subcontract, partnership, station plan, or other agreement if the labor to be paid for is performed personally by the person demanding payment.
- 89. Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides, in relevant part, "that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately."
- 90. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 provides, in relevant part, that: "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 designates a mailing address. The date of the mailing shall constitute the date of payment for purposes of the requirement to provide payment within 72 hours of the notice of quitting."
- 91. There was no definite term in PLAINTIFF's or any CALIFORNIA CLASS members' employment contract. Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides, in relevant part, that: "If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Sections 201, 201.5, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days."
- 92. The employment of PLAINTIFF and many CALIFORNIA CLASS members has terminated and DEFENDANT has not tendered payment of all wages owed as required by law.
- 93. Therefore, as provided by Cal Lab. Code § 203, on behalf of herself and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose employment has terminated, PLAINTIFF

demands thirty days of pay as penalty for not paying all wages due at time of termination for all employees who terminated employment during the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD and demands an accounting and payment of all wages due, plus interest and statutory costs as allowed by law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF pray for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:

On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

- A) That the Court certify the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
- B) An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and restraining DEFENDANT from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set forth herein;
- C) An order requiring DEFENDANT to pay all 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 for restitution of the sums incidental to DEFENDANT's violations due to PLAINTIFF and to the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.
- E) Compensatory damages, according to proof at trial, including compensatory damages for minimum and overtime compensation due PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, during the applicable CALIFORNIA -CLASS PERIOD plus interest thereon at the statutory rate;
- F) Meal and rest period compensation pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;
- G) The greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per each member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an

1	aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and an award of costs for violation	
2	of Cal. Lab. Code § 226;	
3	H) The wages of all terminated empl	loyees from the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a penalty
4	from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefore i	
5	commenced, in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 203;	
6	On all claims:	
7	A) An award of interest, including prejudgment interest at the legal rate;	
8	B) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable; and,	
9	C) An award of penalties, attorneys' fees and cost of suit, as allowable under the law	
10	including, but not limited to, pursu	ant to Labor Code §218.5, §226, § 2699 et seq., and/or
11	§1194.	
12	Dated:, 2021	JCL LAW FIRM, APC
13		Jel Liw Than, in e
14	1	40
15	5	Jean-Claude Lapuyade Attorney for PLAINTIFF
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17	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
18	PLAINTIFF demands a jury trial on all issues triable to a jury.	
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20	Dated:, 2021	Respectfully Submitted,
21		JCL LAW FIRM, A.P.C.
22		Ву:
23		Jean-Claude Lapuyade Attorneys for PLAINTIFF
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