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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

MANUEL TRIGUEROS DUBON, individually,
and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BRENTWOOD COUNTRY CLUB LOS
ANGELES, a California corporation; and DOES
1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants

Case No.: 20STCV00957

[Assigned for all purposes to Hon. Carolyn B.
Kuhl. Department 12]

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

1. Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197];
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198];
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512];
4. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Breaks [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7];
5. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203];
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements [Cal. Lab. Code § 226];
7. Unfair Business Practices [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.]; and
8. Civil Penalties Under PAGA [Cal. Lab. Code § 2699, et seq.].

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiff Manuel Trigueros Dubon (“Plaintiff”), based upon facts that either have
2 evidentiary support or are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for
3 further investigation and discovery, alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants Brentwood Country Club Los
6 Angeles, and Does 1 through 10 (Brentwood Country Club Los Angeles, and Does 1 through 10
7 are collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for California Labor Code violations and unfair
8 business practices stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay minimum and straight time wages,
9 failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit
10 rest periods, failure to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failure to
11 timely pay all wages to terminated employees, and failure to furnish accurate wage statements.

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

18 3. Plaintiff brings the Eighth Cause of Action as a representative action under the
19 California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties that are owed to
20 Plaintiff, the State of California, and past and present non-exempt, hourly-paid employees of
21 Defendants who worked in California during the applicable statute of limitations period
22 (hereinafter referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).

23 4. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and
24 establishment within the State of California, including Los Angeles County. As such, and based
25 upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants’ business in California, Defendants
26 are subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare
27 Commission (“IWC”), and the California Business & Professions Code.

1 5. Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period Defendants
2 maintained a systematic, company-wide policy and practice of:

- 3 (a) Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum
4 wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages in compliance with the
5 California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;
- 6 (b) Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in
7 compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing
8 to maintain accurate records of all meal periods taken or missed, and
9 failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a meal period
10 violation occurred;
- 11 (c) Failing to authorize and permit employees to take timely and duty-free rest
12 periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage
13 Orders, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a rest
14 period violation occurred;
- 15 (d) Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum wages, straight time
16 wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period
17 premium wages due within the time period specified by California law
18 when employment terminates; and
- 19 (e) Failing to maintain accurate records of the hours that employees worked.
- 20 (f) Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements
21 containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and
22 IWC Wage Orders.

23 6. On information and belief, Defendants, and each of them were on actual and
24 constructive notice of the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify their
25 unlawful policies. Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were
26 willful and deliberate.

27 7. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the
28 unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the

1 foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees.
2 Further, Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of
3 herein under the doctrine of “respondeat superior”.

4 **THE PARTIES**

5 **A. Plaintiff**

6 8. Plaintiff Manuel Trigueros Dubon is a California resident that worked for
7 Defendants in the State of California as a kitchen steward from approximately May 2005 to
8 November 2019

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

12 **B. Defendants**

13 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief
14 alleges, that Defendant Brentwood Country Club Los Angeles is:

- 15 (a) A California corporation with its principal place of business in Los
16 Angeles, California.
- 17 (b) A business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the
18 State of California, including in Los Angeles County; and
- 19 (c) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer
20 of the putative Class. Brentwood Country Club Los Angeles suffered and
21 permitted Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work,
22 and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

23 11. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued
24 herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious names. Each
25 of the Doe Defendants was in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by
26 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees as alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this
27 complaint to set forth the true names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been
28 ascertained, together with appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

1 12. At all times mentioned herein, the Defendants named as Does 1-10, inclusive, and
2 each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the jurisdiction of,
3 and/or injured a significant number of the Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees in
4 the State of California.

5 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times
6 each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and
7 the other employees described in the class definitions below, and exercised control over their
8 wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges
9 that, at all relevant times, each Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer,
10 director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest
11 and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some
12 or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to
13 some or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters
14 alleged below. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted
15 pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or
16 should have known about, and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and
17 abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

18 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

19 14. Plaintiff Manuel Trigueros Dubon worked for Defendants in the State of
20 California as a kitchen steward from May 2005 to November 2019. During this time, Defendants
21 classified Plaintiff as non-exempt and typically scheduled Plaintiff to work 5 days per workweek,
22 and in excess of 8 hours each workday.

23 15. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for all hours
24 worked (including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages), failed to provide
25 Plaintiff with uninterrupted meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take
26 uninterrupted rest periods, failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants
27 terminated Plaintiff's employment, and failed to furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiff.
28 As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendants was typical and illustrative.

1 16. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of
2 not paying Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including all
3 overtime wages. Defendants regularly use a system of time rounding in a manner that resulted,
4 over a period of time, in failing to compensate Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees
5 properly for all the time they have actually worked, even though the realities of Defendants'
6 operations are such that it is possible, practical, and feasible to count and pay for work time to
7 the minute. As a result of this time rounding, Defendants frequently paid Plaintiff, the Class, and
8 the Aggrieved Employees less than all their work time, some of which should have been paid at
9 the overtime rate. As a further result of maintaining a practice of time rounding, Defendants
10 failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
11 Employees worked.

12 17. Also throughout the statutory period, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
13 Employees earned non-discretionary bonuses. Defendants, however, did not include these
14 bonuses when calculating Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees's regular rate of pay
15 when paying them for overtime wages, instead paying Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
16 Employees an overtime rate that was only based on their base hourly wage. On information and
17 belief, Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff overtime correctly was a result of its policy and
18 practice failing to include all applicable remuneration in calculating the regular rate of pay when
19 paying overtime to Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees.

20 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to provide
21 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods.
22 Defendants regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees
23 to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, continuous and
24 uninterrupted, duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating
25 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the
26 end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Defendants did not adequately inform
27 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a meal period by the end
28 of the fifth hour of work, or, for shifts greater than 10 hours, by the end of the tenth hour of

1 work. Moreover, Defendants did not have adequate written policies or practices providing meal
2 periods for Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees, nor did Defendants have adequate
3 policies or practices regarding the timing of meal periods. Defendants also did not have adequate
4 policies or practices to document and verify whether Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
5 Employees were taking their required meal periods. Finally, Defendants maintained a policy in
6 which Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were unable to leave the premises for
7 any reason, including their meal periods. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to
8 not provide meal periods to Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance
9 with California law.

10 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize
11 and permit Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to take timely and duty-free rest
12 periods. Defendants regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
13 Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and
14 permitting them to take a 10-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four
15 hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class, and
16 the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Defendants did
17 not adequately inform Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a
18 rest period. Moreover, Defendants did not have adequate policies or practices permitting or
19 authorizing rest periods for Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees, nor did
20 Defendants have adequate policies or practices regarding the timing of rest periods. Defendants
21 also did not have adequate policies or practices to verify whether Plaintiff, the Class, and the
22 Aggrieved Employees were taking their required rest periods. Further, Defendants did not
23 maintain accurate records of employee work periods, and therefore Defendants cannot
24 demonstrate that Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees took rest periods during the
25 middle of each work period. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize
26 and permit Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance
27 with California law.
28

1 20. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely
2 pay Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees at the conclusion of their employment all
3 wages for all minimum wages, straight time wages, overtime wages, meal period premium
4 wages, and rest period premium wages.

5 21. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff, the Class,
6 and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable
7 hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages
8 earned for hours worked, correct overtime hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that
9 were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were
10 not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law). As a result of these
11 violations of California Labor Code § 226(a), the Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
12 Employees suffered injury because, among other things:

- 13 (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid
14 minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest
15 period premium wages to which they were entitled, even though they were
16 entitled;
- 17 (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum,
18 overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages, even
19 though they had not been;
- 20 (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid
21 minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages
22 at the correct California rate even though they were;
- 23 (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, overtime,
24 meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct
25 California rate even though they had not been;
- 26 (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum,
27 overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium owed to them;

- 1 (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in
2 connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have
3 to perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages
4 owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage
5 statements contained the required accurate information;
- 6 (g) by understating the wages truly due them, the violations caused them to
7 lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security,
8 disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits;
- 9 (h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wages
10 rates to which Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were
11 entitled, and Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were paid
12 less than the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled.

13 Thus, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees are owed the amounts provided for in
14 California Labor Code § 226(e), including actual damages.

15 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

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

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

21 24. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

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

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

26 26. Plaintiff undertakes this concerted activity to improve the wages and working
27 conditions of all Class Members.
28

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

3 (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so
4 numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical.
5 The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time,
6 however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 100 individuals and the
7 identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of
8 Defendants' records.

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

13 (c) Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect
14 the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-
15 defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated
16 herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class
17 Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in
18 the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement.
19 Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will
20 continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be
21 necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial
22 benefit of each class member.

23 (d) Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the
24 fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration
25 of:

- 26 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually
27 controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
28 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy

1 already commenced by or against members of the Class;

2 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of
3 the claims in the particular forum; and

4 4) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a
5 class action.

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

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

19 (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum
20 wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages;

21 (b) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to
22 Class Members;

23 (c) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium
24 wages to Class Members;

25 (d) Failed to promptly pay all wages due to Class Members upon their
26 discharge or resignation;

27 (e) Failed to maintain accurate records of all hours Class Members worked,
28 and all meal periods Class Members took or missed; and

- 1 (f) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a
2 result of their illegal conduct as described above.

3 29. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to
4 California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

- 5 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any
6 question affecting only individual members;
- 7 (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and
8 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
- 9 (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all
10 members of the class before the Court;
- 11 (d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain
12 effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a
13 class action;
- 14 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
15 equitable relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate
16 compensation for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are
17 responsible in an amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members
18 of the Class for the injuries sustained;
- 19 (f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by
20 individual members of the class would create a risk of:
- 21 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
22 members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards
23 of conduct for Defendants; and/or
- 24 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would,
25 as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other
26 members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially
27 impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but
28 not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from

those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,

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

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

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

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

31. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

32. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

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

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

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

1 36. By virtue of the Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to
2 Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class
3 suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to
4 Plaintiff and the Class, but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court, and which
5 will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

6 37. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code §
7 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage
8 compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

9 38. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff and the Class are
10 entitled to recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants' failure to pay minimum
11 wages.

12 39. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with
13 all wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable
14 to this cause of action, Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates
15 required by law, including minimum and straight time wages. However, during all such times,
16 Defendants systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due,
17 and failed to pay those wages twice a month.

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

21 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)**

23 41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
24 paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

25 42. California Labor Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be
26 employed more than eight (8) hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless
27 they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

28 43. California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 provide that employees in California

1 shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional
2 compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, California
3 Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed
4 by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.

5 44. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the Class have worked more than eight
6 hours in a workday, as employees of Defendants.

7 45. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class
8 overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours
9 permissible by law as required by California Labor Code § 510 and 1198. Plaintiff and the Class
10 are regularly required to work overtime hours.

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

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

19 48. Plaintiff and the Class also request recovery of overtime compensation according
20 to proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a), as well
21 as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the
22 California Labor Code and/or other statutes.

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

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Meal Periods)

53. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s), plus interest thereon.

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

55. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of 10 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). Section 512 of the California Labor Code, the applicable Wage Orders require that

1 the employer permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of 10 minutes each for
2 each 4-hour period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is 6 hours and ten
3 minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so
4 required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of Section 226.7 of
5 the California Labor Code for an employer to require any employee to work during any rest
6 period mandated under any Wage Order.

7 56. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to authorize Plaintiff and the
8 Class to take rest breaks, regardless of whether employees worked more than 4 hours in a
9 workday. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods as
10 alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take
11 these uninterrupted rest periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of Section 226.7 of
12 the California Labor Code and the applicable Wage Orders.

13 57. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of
14 premium wages rate for each workday he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s),
15 plus interest thereon.

16 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Wages of Discharged Employees – Waiting Time** 18 **Penalties)**

19 58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
20 paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

21 59. At all times herein set forth, California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if
22 an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are
23 due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment,
24 his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter,
25 unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to
26 quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

27 60. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many
28 other members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the

1 employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants failed, and
2 continue to fail to pay terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be
3 paid by California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within
4 seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

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

9 62. California Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay
10 wages owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall
11 continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and at the same rate until paid or until an action is
12 commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

13 63. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants their additionally
14 accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to 30 days
15 maximum pursuant to California Labor Code § 203.

16 64. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6 and 1194, Plaintiff and the
17 Class are also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, interest, expenses, and costs
18 incurred in this action.

19 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain Accurate and** 21 **Compliant Wage Records)**

22 65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
23 paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

24 66. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code § 226(a) provides that
25 every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement
26 in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours
27 worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate
28 if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made

on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

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

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

69. Specifically, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured by Defendants’ intentional violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) because they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate, itemized wage statements under California Labor Code § 226(a).

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

71. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants their actual damages caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a).

72. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief, as well as an award of attorney’s fees and costs to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(h).

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1 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **(Against all Defendants for Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200,**
3 **et seq.)**

4 73. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
5 paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

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

8 75. Defendants’ conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair,
9 unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, other Class members, and to the general public. Plaintiff
10 seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil
11 Procedure § 1021.5.

12 76. Defendants’ activities, as alleged herein, are violations of California law, and
13 constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions
14 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

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

21 **Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages**

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

25 **Failure to Pay Overtime Wages**

26 79. Defendants’ failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation
27 of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198, California Penal Code §§ 484 and 532
28 (obtaining labor through false pretenses), constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited

by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of All Hours Worked

80. Defendants' failure to maintain accurate records of all hours worked in accordance with California Labor Code § 1174.5 and the IWC Wage Orders constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

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

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

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

Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

83. Defendants' failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements in accordance with California Labor Code § 226, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

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

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

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

1 Defendants in order to recover restitution.

2 87. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, are further
3 entitled to and do seek a declaration that the above described business practices are unfair,
4 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,
5 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business
6 practices in the future.

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

14 89. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth
15 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other
16 withholdings.

17 90. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff
18 and putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by
19 Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this complaint; a
20 permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiff and
21 Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §
22 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

23 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **(Against all Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act of**
25 **2004, Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 et seq.)**

26 91. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
27 paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

28 92. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the

1 State of California and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Orders.

2 93. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action
3 to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: “Notwithstanding any other provision of
4 law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by
5 the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions,
6 commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative,
7 be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or
8 herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section
9 2699.3.”

10 94. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor
11 Code § 2699.3. On April 1, 2020, he gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and
12 Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions
13 of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and certain current and former
14 aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also
15 paid the filing fee. Plaintiff’s PAGA case number is LWDA-CM- 781248-20.

16 95. More than 65 days has elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the Labor and
17 Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants’
18 Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may commence a civil
19 action to recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of
20 the Labor Code described in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to,
21 penalties under California Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 558, and 2699(f)(2).

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

1 recorded. Additionally, pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(5), every employer shall
2 keep total hours worked in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay.

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

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

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

25 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

1 Class Certification

2 1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second,
3 Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action;

4 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and

5 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

6 As to the First Cause of Action

7 4. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
8 Labor Code §§ 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all
9 minimum and straight time wages due;

10 5. For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be
11 appropriate;

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

14 7. For liquidated damages;

15 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
16 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

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

18 As to the Second Cause of Action

19 10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
20 Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all
21 overtime wages due;

22 11. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special
23 damages as may be appropriate;

24 12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from
25 the date such amounts were due;

26 13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
27 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

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

32. For all actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

33. For actual damages pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

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

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

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

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

37. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, and failing to maintain accurate records of all hours worked, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

43. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay all wages owed, including overtime, failure to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay final wages at termination, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

44. For all actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

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

46. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699; and,

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

As to all Causes of Action

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

Dated: August 7, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

MOON & YANG, APC

By: _____

Kane Moon
Allen Feghali
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

Dated: August 7, 2020

MOON & YANG, APC

By: _____

Kane Moon
Allen Feghali
Attorneys for Plaintiff

1 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
3) ss
4 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

5 I am employed in the county of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18
6 and not a party to the within action; my business address is 1055 West Seventh Street, Suite 1880,
7 Los Angeles, California 90017. On August 7, 2020, I served the foregoing document described as:

8 **FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT**

9 X by placing ___ the original X a true copy thereof enclosed in sealed envelope(s)
10 addressed as follows:

11 Kenneth D. Sulzer
12 ksulzer@constangy.com
13 Matthew Scholl
14 mscholl@constangy.com
15 **CONSTANGY, BROOKS, SMITH & PROPHETE, LLP**
16 2029 Century Park East, Suite 1100
17 Los Angeles, California 90067
18 Telephone: (310) 909-7775

19 *Attorneys for Defendant*
20 *Brentwood Country Club Los Angeles*

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

29 X (State) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of
30 California that the above is true and correct.

31 Executed on August 7, 2020, at Los Angeles, California.

32 Jackeline Hernandez
33 Name

34 /s/ Jackeline Hernandez
35 Signature