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ELECTRONICALLY FILED
 Superior Court of California,
 County of San Diego
06/04/2021 at 12:35:50 AM
 Clerk of the Superior Court
 By Andrea Naranjo, Deputy Clerk

Attorneys for Plaintiff Yadira Gomez Galeana,
 individually and on behalf of all other
 similarly situated current and former
 employees of Defendants

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

YADIRA GOMEZ GALEANA, individually,
 and on behalf of all other similarly situated
 current and former employees of Defendants,

Plaintiff,

vs.

K-TECH MACHINE, INC., and DOES 1
 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants

CASE NO. 37-2021-00024447-CU-OE-CTL

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

1. Failure to provide meal periods;
2. Failure to provide rest breaks;
3. Failure to pay minimum and straight time wages;
4. Failure to pay overtime wages;
5. Failure to timely pay wages upon termination of employment;
6. Failure to provide accurate statements and maintain required records;
7. Unfair Business Practices [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.]; and
8. Representative Action for Civil Penalties pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698-2699.5]

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff Yadira Gomez Galeana (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated current and former employees of K-TECH MACHINE, INC., complains and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION & GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

1. Plaintiff brings this action against K-TECH MACHINE, INC. and DOES 1 through 50 (hereinafter also collectively referred to as “DEFENDANTS”) for California Labor Code violations stemming from DEFENDANTS’ failure to provide meal periods, failure to provide all net, 10-minute rest periods, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to pay for all hours worked, including minimum wage, and straight time, failure to timely pay all wages to terminated employees, and failure to furnish accurate itemized wage statements and maintain required records, in accordance with California Labor Code in accordance with California Labor Code §§ 201-204, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1174.5, 1194, 1194.1, 1197, and Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Order Nos. 1 and 13.

2. Plaintiff brings the First through Seventh Causes of Action individually and as a class action on behalf of herself and certain current and former employees of DEFENDANTS (hereinafter collectively referred to as “PLAINTIFFS” or “the Class,” and defined more fully below).

3. Plaintiff brings the Eighth Cause of Action as a representative action under the California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties that are owed to the State of California and past and present employees of DEFENDANTS.

4. PLAINTIFFS or the Class are current and former non-exempt employees of DEFENDANTS that worked for DEFENDANTS in the State of California, for a period of time within the four (4) years preceding the filing of this action.

5. Plaintiff Yadira Gomez Galeana is a resident of California. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff was employed by DEFENDANTS in the State of California, as a non-exempt, hourly employee.

6. Throughout the time period involved in this case, DEFENDANTS have wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with timely, adequate, and duty-free meal

periods. DEFENDANTS regularly required Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Class for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. DEFENDANTS did not inform Plaintiff and the Class of their right to take a meal period by the end of the fifth hour of work. DEFENDANTS did not inform Plaintiff and the Class of their right to take a second meal break for shifts longer than 10 hours. DEFENDANTS did not inform Plaintiff and the Class of their right, for shifts of more than 10 hours, to take a second meal break by the end of the 10th hour. Moreover, DEFENDANTS did not have legally compliant policies or practices providing adequate and duty-free meal periods for Plaintiff and the Class, nor did DEFENDANTS have legally compliant policies or practices regarding the timing of meal periods. DEFENDANTS also did not have any policies or practices to record whether the Plaintiff and the Class were taking their required meal periods as required by IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001 (7). Indeed, DEFENDANTS instituted a policy of auto-deducting a 30-minute lunch break without providing or recording that a lunch had actually been taken.

7. Throughout the time period involved in this case, DEFENDANTS have wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Class to take timely and duty-free rest periods. DEFENDANTS regularly required Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without DEFENDANTS authorizing and permitting them to take a 10 minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Class for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. DEFENDANTS did not properly inform Plaintiff and the Class of their right to take a rest period every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours). Moreover, DEFENDANTS did not have legally compliant policies or practices permitting or authorizing timely rest periods for Plaintiff and the Class. DEFENDANTS also did not have any policies or practices to verify whether Plaintiff and the Class were receiving their required rest periods.

8. Throughout the time period involved in this case, DEFENDANTS maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and the Class to perform work “off-the-clock” that was

not compensated. This “off-the-clock” work regularly occurred, among other things, as a result of DEFENDANTS unlawful rounding policies and practices. DEFENDANTS did not pay Plaintiff and the Class for this work time, and some of this time should have been paid at the overtime and double time rate.

9. DEFENDANTS willfully failed and refused to timely pay Plaintiff and the Class at the conclusion of their employment for the conduct mentioned above with respect to meal periods, rest periods, and “off-the-clock” work. As a result, DEFENDANTS violated California Labor Code §§ 201-203.

10. DEFENDANTS, as a matter of practice and policy, did not furnish Plaintiff and the Class with accurate itemized wage statement that accurately show total hours worked by Plaintiff and the Class, gross wages earned, net wages earned, and other information required by Labor Code § 226(a), as well as failing to record meal periods as required by IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001 (7). DEFENDANTS knowingly and intentionally failed to do so because, among other things, the wages statements did not accurately state the total hours worked, the overtime rates, the gross wages earned, and the net wages earned. As a result of these violations of Section 226(a), the Plaintiff and the Class suffered injury because, among other things: (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid daily minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages, even though they were entitled; (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages to which they were entitled, even though they had not been; (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they were; (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they had not been; (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages owed to them; (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have to perform mathematical

computations to determine the amounts of wages owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage statements contained the required accurate information; (g) by understating the wages truly due them, the violations caused them to lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security, disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits; (h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wages rates to which Plaintiff and the Class were entitled, and Plaintiff and the Class were paid less than the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled. Thus, Plaintiff and the Class are owed the amounts provided for in Labor Code § 226(e).

THE PARTIES TO EACH CAUSE OF ACTION

A. Plaintiffs

11. Plaintiff Yadira Gomez Galeana resides in the State of California. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant K-TECH MACHINE, INC. as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee in California from approximately October 2009 to on or about June 26, 2020.

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

B. Defendants

13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based upon that information and belief and allege, that Defendant K-TECH MACHINE, INC. is a corporation authorized to conduct business, and actually conducting business, in the State of California, and registered in the County of San Diego. Defendant K-TECH MACHINE, INC. was the employer of Plaintiff and the current and/or former employer of the Class, including both permanent and temporary employees.

14. Plaintiffs do not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued herein as DOES 1-50, inclusive, and therefore sues said DEFENDANTS by such fictitious names. Each of the DOE Defendants was in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by Plaintiff and the Class as alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to set

forth the true names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained, together with appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

15. At all times mentioned herein, the Defendants named as DOES 1-50, inclusive, and each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the jurisdiction of, and/or injured a significant number of the Plaintiff and Class in the State of California.

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

17. Defendants K-TECH MACHINE, INC. and DOES 1-50 are collectively referred to herein as “DEFENDANTS.”

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

18. Plaintiff brings this action individually, as well as on behalf of each and all other persons similarly situated, and thus, seek class certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382.

19. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which PLAINTIFFS seek relief authorized by California law.

20. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

All persons employed by Defendants to work in any hourly paid job position in California at any time during the period beginning four years before the filing of the initial complaint in this action and ending when notice to the Class is sent. For purposes of this definition, "Defendants" means K-TECH MACHINE, INC. and any of the fictitiously named defendants (Does 1 through 50), which may include subsidiaries of, companies owned by, or temporary employment agencies affiliated with K-TECH MACHINE, INC.

21. Plaintiffs reserve the right to establish other sub-classes as appropriate.

22. At all material times, Plaintiffs were a member of the Class.

23. Plaintiffs undertake this action for the benefit of all Class members.

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

- (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 200 individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' records.
- (b) Typicality: Plaintiffs are qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of all Class members' claims as demonstrated herein.
- (c) Adequacy: Plaintiffs are qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs have no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class member. Plaintiffs' attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiffs have incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that

have been, are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each class member.

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

- 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the Class;
- 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum; and
- 4) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

(e) Public Policy Considerations: Employers in the State of California violate employment and labor laws every day. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former employers might damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or other means. Class actions provide the class members who are not named in the complaint with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights at the same time as their privacy is protected.

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

- (a) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class members;
- (b) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium

wages to Class members;

(c) Failed to pay Class members for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages;

(d) Failed to properly implement an alternative work-week schedule resulting in unpaid overtime wages;

(e) Failed to promptly pay all wages due to Class members upon their discharge or resignation;

(f) Failed to provide Class members with accurate wages statements;

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

(a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any question affecting only individual members;

(b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;

(c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all members of the class before the Court;

(d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a class action;

(e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the damages and injuries for which DEFENDANTS are responsible in an amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the Class for the injuries sustained;

(f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of:

1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards

of conduct for DEFENDANTS; and/or

2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but 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.

27. Plaintiffs contemplate 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 Provide Meal Periods)
[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512 and IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001]**

28. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations set out in this Complaint.

29. Under California law, DEFENDANTS have an affirmative obligation to relieve the Plaintiff and the Class of all duty in order to take their first daily meal periods no later than fifth hour of work in a workday, and to take their second meal periods no later than the tenth hour of work in the workday.

30. Despite these legal requirements, DEFENDANTS regularly failed to provide Plaintiffs and the Class with both meal periods as required by California law.

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

32. DEFENDANTS regularly failed to pay Plaintiffs and the Class the additional wages to which they were entitled for meal periods and that were not provided. As a result, DEFENDANTS are liable to Plaintiffs and the Class for one hour of additional wages for each work day for a meal period that was not provided.

33. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d), DEFENDANTS have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of meal period premium wage compensation due to Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

34. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, Plaintiffs and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates required by law, including meal period premium wages for each meal period that was not provided. However, during all such times, DEFENDANTS systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiffs and the Class all such wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month.

35. DEFENDANTS are also liable to Plaintiffs and the Class for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 558 because of the violations alleged in this cause of action.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Rest Periods)
[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001]

36. Plaintiffs incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations set out in this Complaint.

37. DEFENDANTS are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of an uninterrupted, net 10-minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). That is, the required number of rest breaks is equal to the number of work hours divided by four, and if the work time is not evenly divided by four, if the remaining fractional part is two hours or less it is rounded down, and if it is more than two hours, it is rounded up. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is 6 hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. If the work time is nine hours, the employee is still

entitled to only two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

38. Despite these legal requirements, DEFENDANTS failed to authorize Plaintiffs and the Class to take all timely, net, 10-minute rest breaks owed to them, regardless of whether employees worked more than 4 hours in a workday.

39. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of premium wages rate for each instance he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s).

40. DEFENDANTS regularly failed to pay Plaintiffs and the Class the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest breaks DEFENDANTS failed authorize and permit. As a result, DEFENDANTS are liable to Plaintiff and the Class for one hour of additional wages for each work day when they did not receive a rest break.

41. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates required by law, including rest break premium wages for each rest break that was not authorized and permitted. However, during all such times, DEFENDANTS systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month.

42. DEFENDANTS are also liable to Plaintiff and the Class for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 558 because of the violations alleged in this cause of action.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages)
[Cal. Lab. Code §§204 and 1194, and IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001]

43. Plaintiffs incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations set out in this Complaint.

"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.

44. At all relevant times herein mentioned, DEFENDANTS knowingly failed to pay to

Plaintiff and the other members of the Class compensation for all hours they worked.

45. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class are entitled to recover straight time wages for all non-overtime hours worked for DEFENDANTS.

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

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

48. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d), DEFENDANTS have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of compensation due Plaintiff and the Class Members.

49. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to recover liquidated damages (double damages) for DEFENDANTS' failure to pay minimum wages.

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

51. Plaintiffs and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §§ 218.5 and 218.6.

52. DEFENDANTS are also liable to the Class for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 558, because of the violations alleged in this cause of action.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)
[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194 and 1198, and IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001]**

53. Plaintiffs incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations set out in this Complaint.

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

55. California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 provide that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, California Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.

56. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiffs, and the members of the Class, have worked more than eight, and at times more than twelve, hours in a workday, as employees of DEFENDANTS. Further, at all times relevant hereto, Plaintiffs, and the members of the Class, have been paid on an hourly basis.

57. At all times relevant hereto, DEFENDANTS failed to pay the Plaintiffs, and the other members of the Class, overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by California Labor Code § 510 and 1198, by among other things, failing to properly implement an effective alternative work-week schedule. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class are regularly required to work overtime hours. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to pay additional, premium rate compensation to the Plaintiffs, and the other members of the Class, for their overtime hours worked, the Plaintiffs, and the other members of the Class, have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to them but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

58. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d),

DEFENDANTS have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime compensation due Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

59. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, Plaintiffs and the Class members were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates required by law, including overtime wages. However, during all such times, DEFENDANTS systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiffs and the Class members all such wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month.

60. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class also request recovery of overtime compensation according to proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5 and 1194(a), as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other statutes. Further, Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class are entitled to seek and recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5 and 1194.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against all Defendants for Failure to Timely Pay All Wages Due to Discharged or Terminated Employees)

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201 – 204, and IWC Wage Order No.1-2001]

61. Plaintiffs incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations set out in this Complaint.

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

63. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many other members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, DEFENDANTS failed,

and continue to fail to pay Plaintiff and terminated Class members, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving DEFENDANTS' employ.

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

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

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

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Against all Defendants for Failure to Provide Accurate Statements
and Maintain Required Records)
[Cal. Lab. Code § 226, and IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001]

66. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations set out in this Complaint.

67. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal

entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

68. 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 Plaintiffs and the members of the Class, the failure to list the true “total hours worked by the employee,” the failure to list the true net wages earned, and the failure to list the name and address of the legal entity(s) that employ Plaintiffs and the Class.

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

70. 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).

71. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiff and the Class is difficult and time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiff was 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.

72. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recover from DEFENDANTS the greater of their actual damages caused by DEFENDANTS’ failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars per employee.

73. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(g).

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Against all Defendants for Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.)

74. Plaintiffs incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations and Causes of Action set out in this Complaint.

75. DEFENDANTS, and each of them, are “persons” as defined under Business & Professions Code § 17201.

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

77. DEFENDANTS’ activities, as alleged herein, are violations of California law, and constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

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

Failing to Provide Meal Periods

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

Failing to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

80. DEFENDANTS’ failure to authorize and permit rest periods in accordance with 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.

Failing to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages

81. DEFENDANTS’ failure to pay minimum and straight time wages constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.

Failing to Pay Overtime

82. DEFENDANTS' failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 510, 1197, 1198, Penal Code §§ 484 and 532 (obtaining labor through false pretenses), constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

Failing to Provide Accurate Statements and Maintain Required Records

83. DEFENDANTS' failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements in accordance with Labor Code § 226, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and 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 Plaintiffs, 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 other Class members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of DEFENDANTS' wrongful conduct.

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

87. The Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, is further entitled to and does seek a declaration that the above-described business practices are unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the DEFENDANTS, and each of them, from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in the future.

88. The Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, has no plain, speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class members

suffered as a consequence of the DEFENDANTS' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a result of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, the Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless the DEFENDANTS, and each of them, are restrained from continuing to engage in said unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

89. The Plaintiffs also alleges that if DEFENDANTS are not enjoined from the conduct set forth herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other withholdings.

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

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Representative Action Against all Defendants pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698, et seq.)

94. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations and Causes of Action set out in this Complaint. Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current and former employees."

95. This action is appropriately suited for a Representative Action because:

A. The individuals that Plaintiff seeks to represent are a significant number.

Joinder of all current and former employees individually would be impractical.

B. This action involves common questions of law and fact to the potential representative group because the action focuses on the DEFENDANTS' systematic course of illegal payroll practices and policies, which was applied to all hourly employees in violation of the California Labor Code, and the California Business and Professions Code which prohibits unfair business practices arising from such violations.

C. The claims of the Plaintiffs are typical of the representative group because DEFENDANTS subjected all of their hourly employees to the identical violations of the California Labor Code and California Business and Professions Code.

D. The Plaintiff is able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of all members of the representative group because it is in the Plaintiff's best interest to prosecute the claims alleged herein to collect civil penalties due to Plaintiff arising from DEFENDANTS' illegal wage and hour violations.

96. Plaintiff has complied with the requirements set forth in California Labor Code §2699.3.

97. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 2698-2699.5, the CLASS is entitled to collect civil penalties from DEFENDANTS in a representative action for the California Labor Code violations set forth above.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, pray for relief and judgment against DEFENDANTS, jointly and severally, as follows:

Class Certification

1. That this action be certified as a class action;
- That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and
- That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

As to the First Cause of Action

- That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

- For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;
- For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
- For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
- For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Second Cause of Action

- That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code § 226.7 and the IWC Wage Orders;
- For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;
- For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
- For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
- For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate

As to the Third Cause of Action

- That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code § 204 and 1194;
- For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;
- For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
- For liquidated damages;
- For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
- For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

- That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that DEFENDANTS violated California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime wages due to Plaintiffs and Class members;
- For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;
- For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
- For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,
- For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

- That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that DEFENDANTS violated California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment of Plaintiff and other terminated class members;
- For all actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;
- For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203 for Plaintiffs and all other class members who have left DEFENDANTS' employ;
- For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due;
- For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
- For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

- 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 as to Plaintiffs and class members, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;
- For all actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;
- For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

- For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(g);
- For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
- For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

- That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that DEFENDANTS violated California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. by failing to provide Plaintiffs and class members with meal periods, failing to authorize and permit required rest periods, failing to provide all compensation due to them, failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failing to pay Plaintiff's and class members' wages timely as required by California Labor Code §§ 201, 202 and 203;
- For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all class members and prejudgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;
- 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.;
- For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;
- For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.; and,
- For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to all Causes of Action

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

Dated: June 3, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC

By: 
 Farzad Rastegar
 Rose Sorial
 Attorneys for Plaintiff Yadira Gomez
 Galeana, individually, and all other similarly
 situated employees of Defendants

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demands a trial by jury.

Dated: June 3, 2021

RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC

By: 
 Farzad Rastegar
 Rose Sorial
 Attorneys for Plaintiff Yadira Gomez
 Galeana, individually, and all other similarly
 situated employees of Defendants