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Assigned for All Purposes:
Judge Randall J. Sherman
Dept. CX105

Attorneys for Plaintiff JOSE IBARRA,
on behalf of himself and current and former aggrieved employees

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE

JOSE IBARRA, on behalf of himself and current
and former aggrieved employees

Plaintiff,

vs.

PENDRY NEWPORT BEACH, LLC; and DOES
1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 30-2025-01466106-CU-OE-CXC

PAGA ACTION

**PLAINTIFF JOSE IBARRA'S
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- CIVIL PENALTIES PURSUANT
TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS
GENERAL ACT OF 2004
("PAGA"), LABOR CODE
SECTIONS 2698, ET SEQ.**

COMES NOW Plaintiff JOSE IBARRA ("Plaintiff"), who alleges and complains against
Defendants PENDRY NEWPORT BEACH, LLC; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive (collectively
"Defendants") as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*
("PAGA") representative action brought by Plaintiff on behalf of the State of California, himself,
and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants who worked as hourly non-exempt
employees in California during the relevant time period seeking civil penalties associated with
Defendants' violation of the Labor Code based on Defendants' failure to pay wages for all hours

1 worked at minimum wage and all overtime hours worked at the overtime rate of pay; failure to pay
2 overtime wages at the proper overtime rate of pay; failure to authorize or permit all legally required
3 and/or compliant meal periods or pay meal period premium wages; failure to authorize or permit
4 all legally required and/or compliant rest periods or pay rest period premium wages; failure to pay
5 wages for accrued paid sick time at the regular rate of pay; statutory penalties for failure to timely
6 pay earned wages during employment; statutory penalties for failure to provide accurate wage
7 statements. Plaintiff experienced these violations personally, as well as is informed and believes
8 other aggrieved employees did as well. Plaintiff seeks on a representative basis, following notice
9 to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees
10 pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1) and costs brought on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of
11 California, and others aggrieved.

12 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiff and all other current and
14 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees because Plaintiff's lawsuit seeks
15 civil penalties on behalf of herself, all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
16 non-exempt employees, and the State of California in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars
17 (\$25,000); Defendants employed Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-
18 based hourly non-exempt employees; and the injuries to Plaintiff and all other current and former
19 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees occurred in locations throughout
20 California, including but not limited to Orange County, at 690 Newport Center Drive, Newport
21 Beach, CA 92660.

22 **III. PARTIES**

23 3. Plaintiff brings this action as a representative of the Labor and Workforce
24 Development Agency on behalf of himself and other current and former employees subject to
25 violations of the Labor Code. The named Plaintiff and the persons on whose behalf this action is
26 filed include current, former and/or future employees of Defendants who work, worked, or will work
27 for Defendants as direct employees as well as temporary employees employed through temp
28 agencies as hourly non-exempt employees in California. At all times mentioned herein, the currently

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1 named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was employed by
2 Defendants in an hourly position at Defendants' location in Orange County from in or around
3 August 2023 until on or about currently.

4 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant PENDRY
5 NEWPORT BEACH, LLC is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing
6 business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 1-50 are, and at all times relevant
7 hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant PENDRY NEWPORT BEACH, LLC in the
8 establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies.
9 Defendant PENDRY NEWPORT BEACH, LLC operates in Orange County and employed Plaintiff
10 and aggrieved employees in Orange County, including but not limited to, at 690 Newport Center
11 Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660.

12 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 1
13 through 50 are corporations, or are other business entities or organizations of a nature unknown to
14 Plaintiff that employed Plaintiff and aggrieved California non-exempt employees, permitted
15 Plaintiff and aggrieved employees to work, and exercised control over the wages, hours and working
16 conditions of employment of Plaintiff and aggrieved employees.

17 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 51
18 through 100 are individuals unknown to Plaintiff. Each of the individual defendants is sued
19 individually and in his or her capacity as an agent, shareholder, owner, representative, manager,
20 supervisor, independent contractor and/or employee of each defendant who violated or caused to be
21 violated the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Labor Code and/or any provision of the
22 Industrial Welfare Commission's wage orders regulating hours and days of work.

23 7. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names of Defendants DOES 1 through 100. Plaintiff
24 sues said defendants by said fictitious names, and will amend this complaint when the true names
25 and capacities are ascertained or when such facts pertaining to liability are ascertained, or as
26 permitted by law or by the Court. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the fictitiously
27 named defendants is in some manner responsible for the events and allegations set forth in this
28 complaint.

8. Plaintiff makes the allegations in this complaint without any admission that, as to any particular allegation, Plaintiff bears the burden of pleading, proving, or persuading and Plaintiff reserves all of Plaintiff's right to plead in the alternative.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**CIVIL PENALTIES PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF
2004, LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698, ET SEQ.**

**(Against all Defendants by Plaintiff on behalf of Themselves, the State of California, and
Other Current and Former Aggrieved Employees)**

9. Plaintiff incorporates all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

10. During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, Plaintiff alleges Defendants violated Labor Code sections 204, 223, 226, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 1194, 1197, and the applicable Wage Orders.

11. Specifically, Defendants have committed the following violations of California Labor Code:

12. **Failure to pay wages for all hours worked at the legal minimum wage:** Defendants employed many of their employees, including Plaintiff, as hourly non-exempt employees. In California, an employer is required to pay hourly employees for all "hours worked," which includes all time that an employee is under control of the employer and all time the employee is suffered and permitted to work. This includes the time an employee spends, either directly or indirectly, performing services which inure to the benefit of the employer.

13. Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197 require an employer to compensate employees for all "hours worked" at least at a minimum wage rate of pay as established by the IWC and the Wage Orders.

14. In this case, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees worked more minutes per shift than Defendants credited them with having worked. Specifically, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages at the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked due to Defendants' policies, practices, and/or procedures including, but not limited

to:

(a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to clock out for their meal breaks and continue to work through their off-the-clock meal breaks.

15. Therefore, Defendants suffered, permitted, and required Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to be subject to Defendants' control without paying wages for that time. This resulted in Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees working time for which they were not compensated any wages, in violation of Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197 and the applicable Wage Order.

16. **Failure to pay wages for overtime hours worked at the overtime rate of pay and/or failure to pay overtime wages at the proper rate of pay:** Defendants employed many of their employees, including Plaintiff, as hourly non-exempt employees. In California, an employer is required to pay hourly employees for all "hours worked," which includes all time that an employee is under control of the employer and all time the employee is suffered and permitted to work. This includes the time an employee spends, either directly or indirectly, performing services that inure to the benefit of the employer.'

17. Labor Code sections 510 and 1194 require an employer to compensate employees a higher rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek, and on any seventh consecutive day of work in a workweek:

Any work in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday, any work in excess of forty (40) hours in any one (1) workweek, and the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one (1) workweek, shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one-and-one-half (1.5) times the regular rate of pay for an employee. Any work in excess of twelve (12) hours in one (1) day shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay for an employee. In addition, any work in excess of eight (8) hours on any seventh day of a workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay of an employee.

Labor Code section 510.

18. In this case, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees overtime wages for all overtime hours worked due

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1 to Defendants' policies, practices, and/or procedures including, but not limited to:

2 (a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
3 non-exempt employees to clock out for their meal breaks and continue to work through their off-
4 the-clock meal breaks.

5 19. Furthermore, overtime is based upon an employee's regular rate of pay. "The regular
6 rate at which an employee is employed shall be deemed to include all remuneration for employment
7 paid to, or on behalf, of the employee." *See* Division of Labor Standards Enforcement –
8 Enforcement Policies and Interpretations Manual, Section 49.1.2.

9 20. In this case, Plaintiff alleges that when he and other current and former aggrieved
10 California-based hourly non-exempt employees earned overtime wages, Defendants failed to pay
11 them overtime wages at the proper overtime rate of pay due to Defendants' failure to include all
12 remuneration when calculating the overtime rate of pay. Specifically, Defendants maintained a
13 policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration such as banquet service
14 charges, shift premium wage, and outlet service charges for example, when calculating Plaintiff's
15 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees' regular rate
16 of pay for the purpose of paying overtime.

17 21. The foregoing policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in time during each
18 workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt
19 employees were under the control of Defendants but were not compensated. To the extent that the
20 foregoing uncompensated time occurred when Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
21 California-based hourly non-exempt employees worked more than eight (8) hours in a workday,
22 more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, and/or seven (7) days in a workweek, Defendants failed
23 to pay them at their overtime rate of pay for overtime hours worked, in violation of Labor Code
24 sections 510, 1194 and 1198, and the applicable Wage Order.

25 22. **Failure to pay wages to hourly non-exempt employees for workdays that**
26 **Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant meal periods and/or failure to**
27 **pay period premium wages:** Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
28 hourly non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts of more than five (5) hours in length and

shifts of more than ten (10) hours in length.

23. California law requires an employer to authorize or permit an employee an uninterrupted meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes in which the employee is relieved of all duties and the employer relinquishes control over the employee's activities prior to the employee's sixth hour of work. Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and 1198; Wage Order 4 at §11; *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Super Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004. An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee with a second such meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes prior to the start of the eleventh hour of work. *Id.* If the employee is not relieved of all duty during a meal period, the meal period shall be considered an "on duty" meal period and counted as time worked. A paid "on duty" meal period is only permitted when: (1) the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all duty; and (2) the parties have a written agreement agreeing to on-duty meal periods.

24. If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the law, the employer must pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that a legally required and compliant meal period was not provided. Labor Code sections 226.7 and 1198; Wage Order 4 at §11.

25. In this case, Defendants failed to authorize or permit legally required and compliant meal periods to Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees due to Defendants' policies, practices, and/or procedures, including but not limited to:

(a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees timely, uninterrupted, duty-free meal breaks of at least 30 minutes for every five hours worked due to missed, late, short and/or on-duty meal breaks as a result of not being able to stop during events.

(b) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a second uninterrupted duty-free meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes for each workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees work shifts over ten (10) hours.

26. Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants maintained a policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees did not receive legally required and compliant meal periods, in violation of Labor Code section 226.7.

27. Finally, on occasions when Defendants paid Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a “premium” wage for late, missed, short, on-premise, on-duty, and/or interrupted meal periods, Defendants failed to pay the one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees’ regular rate of compensation. Specifically, Defendants maintained a policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration such as banquet service charges, shift premium wage, and outlet service charges, for example, when calculating Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees’ regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying meal period premium wages.

28. Defendants’ foregoing policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees not receiving wages to compensate them for workdays during which Defendants did not provide them with meal periods in compliance with California law.

29. **Failure to pay wages to hourly non-exempt employees for workdays that Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant rest periods and/or failure to pay rest period premium:** Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts of more than three-and-a-half (3.5) hours.

30. California law requires every employer to authorize and permit an employee a rest period of ten (10) net minutes for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof. Labor Code section 226.7; Wage Order 4 at §12. Under California law, “[e]mployees are entitled to 10 minutes’ rest for shifts from three and one-half to six hours in length, 20 minutes for shifts of more than six hours up to 10 hours, 30 minutes for shifts of more than 10 hours up to 14 hours, and so on.” *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Sup. Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1029; Labor Code section 226.7;

Wage Order 4 at §12. Rest periods, insofar as practicable, shall be in the middle of each work period. Wage Order 4 at §12. Additionally, the rest period requirement “obligates employers to permit – and authorizes employees to take – off-duty rest periods.” *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, (2016) 5 Cal.5th 257, 269. That is, during rest periods employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Id.*

31. If the employer fails to authorize or permit a required rest period, the employer must pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of pay for each workday the employer did not authorize or permit a legally required rest period. Labor Code section 226.7; Wage Order 4 at § 12.

32. In this case, Defendants failed to authorize or permit all legally required and compliant rest periods to Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees due to Defendants’ policies, practices, and/or procedures including, but not limited to:

(a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees with net ten (10) minute rest breaks for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof due to missed, late, short and/or on-duty rest breaks as a result of not being able to stop during events.

(b) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a third uninterrupted duty-free rest period of no less than ten (10) net minutes on each workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees work shifts over ten (10) hours.

33. Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants maintained a policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees with one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday they did not receive legally required and compliant rest periods, in violation of Labor Code section 226.7.

34. Finally, on occasions when Defendants did pay Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a “premium” wage for late, missed, short,

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1 pay them sick time wages at the proper sick time rate of pay due to Defendants' failure to include
2 all remuneration when calculating the sick time rate of pay. Specifically, Defendants maintained a
3 policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration including but not limited to
4 banquet service charges, shift premium wage, and outlet service charges, for example, when
5 calculating Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt
6 employees' regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying sick time.

7 40. Defendants' foregoing policy, practice, and/or procedure resulted in Defendants
8 failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
9 exempt employees' paid sick days, in violation of Labor Code section 246.

10 41. **Failure to timely pay earned wages during employment:** In California, wages
11 must be paid at least twice during each calendar month on days designated in advance by the
12 employer as regular paydays, subject to some exceptions. Labor Code section 204(a). Wages earned
13 between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month must be paid between the 16th and
14 the 26th day of that month and wages earned between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any
15 calendar month must be paid between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. *Id.* Other payroll
16 periods such as those that are weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly, must be paid within seven (7)
17 calendar days following the close of the payroll period in which wages were earned. Labor Code
18 section 204(d).

19 42. As a derivative of Plaintiff's claims above, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants failed to
20 timely pay Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt
21 employees' earned wages (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages
22 and/or rest period premium wages), in violation of Labor Code section 204. Defendants'
23 aforementioned policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in their failure to pay Plaintiff's and
24 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees' their earned
25 wages within the applicable time frames outlined in Labor Code section 204.

26 43. **Secret payment of lower wages than designated by statute:** Labor Code section
27 223 provides that, where any statute or contract requires an employer to maintain the designated
28 wage scale, it shall be unlawful to secretly pay a lower wage while purporting to pay the wage

1 designated by statute or contract. By engaging in the unlawful conduct alleged herein, including by
2 failing to: pay overtime wages at the applicable legal overtime rate, meal break premiums and lawful
3 sick pay at the employees' regular rate of pay, as established by Labor Code sections 226.7, 246,
4 510, 1194 and sections 11 and 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, as incorporated by Labor
5 Code section 1198, the Defendant secretly paid a lower wage than designated by statute while
6 purporting to pay the wages designated by statute, in violation of Labor Code section 223.

7 44. **Failure to provide complete and accurate wage statements:** Labor Code section
8 226, subdivision (a). Labor Code section 226(a) provides, *inter alia*, that, upon paying an employee
9 his or her wages, the employer must "furnish each of his or her employees ... an itemized statement
10 in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any
11 employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of
12 overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare
13 Commission, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee
14 is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided, that all deductions made on written orders
15 of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive
16 dates of the pay period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his or her
17 social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all
18 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours
19 worked at each hourly rate by the employee."

20 45. As a derivative of Plaintiff's allegations above, Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff
21 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages
22 earned (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and/or rest period
23 premium wages) rendered Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based
24 hourly non-exempt employees' wage statements inaccurate, in violation of Labor Code section
25 226(a)(1, 2, 5 & 9).

26 46. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
27 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
28 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

47. Labor Code sections 2699, subdivisions (a) and (g) authorize an aggrieved employee, on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees, to bring a civil action to recover civil penalties against all Defendants pursuant to the procedures specified in Labor Code section 2699.3.

48. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor Code section 2699.3. On January 3, 2025, Plaintiff filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the LWDA and provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the violations alleged.

49. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, the LWDA must give written notice by certified mail to the parties that it intends to investigate the alleged violations of the Labor Code within 60 days of the date of the complainant's written notice. The LWDA failed to provide the parties notice within 60 days of the date of Plaintiff's PAGA Claim Notice that the LWDA intends to investigate Plaintiff's claims.

50. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 204, 223, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, and 1194, During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, preceding Plaintiff sending the initial PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the following amounts:

a. For violations of Labor Code sections 226(a), and 226.7, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)].

b. For violations of Labor Code section 226(a), alternatively, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, one thousand dollars (\$1000) for each underpaid employee for each pay period [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 226.3].

c. For violations of Labor Code section 510 and 512, fifty dollars (\$50) for each employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, one

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1 hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period [penalty amounts
2 established by Labor Code section 558].

3 d. For violations of Labor Code section 204, one hundred dollars (\$100) for
4 each failure to pay each employee in any initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, or any
5 willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee,
6 plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld [penalty amounts established by Labor Code
7 section 210].

8 e. For violations of Labor Code section 223, one hundred dollars (\$100) for
9 each failure to pay each employee in any initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, or any
10 willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee,
11 plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld [penalty amounts established by Labor Code
12 section 225.5].

13 51. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g), Plaintiff is entitled to an award of
14 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in connection with his claims for civil penalties.

15 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 **WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF, ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND ON OTHER AGGRIEVED**
17 **EMPLOYEES, PRAYS AS FOLLOWS:**

18 **ON THE FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:**

19 1. That Defendants be found to have violated the provisions of the Labor Code and the
20 IWC Wages Orders as to the Plaintiff and aggrieved employees;

21 2. For any and all legally applicable penalties during the relevant statute of limitations
22 subject to any permissible tolling, including but not limited to those recoverable under the California
23 Labor Code, including but not limited to sections 210, 225.5, 226.3, 558, 2699(f);

24 3. For attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including but not limited to those recoverable
25 under California Labor Code section 2699(g); and

26 4. For such and other further relief, in law and/or equity, as the Court deems just or
27 appropriate.
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Dated: March 10, 2025

Respectfully submitted,
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

/s/ JINCY VARUGHESE

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