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ELECTRONICALLY
F I L E D
Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco
01/03/2023
Clerk of the Court
BY: JEFFREY FLORES
Deputy Clerk

Attorneys for Plaintiff BYRON MEJIA AGUILAR, as representative of the State of California and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, and on behalf of himself and other current and former employees.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

BYRON MEJIA AGUILAR, on behalf of himself and all other aggrieved employees,

Plaintiff,

v.

365 HOSPITALITY ASSOCIATES LLC, a Colorado Limited Liability Company doing business in California; STONEBRIDGE COMPANIES, a Colorado Limited Liability Company doing business in California and DOES 1- 50, Inclusive,

Defendant,

Case No. **CGC-23-603788**

COMPLAINT

1. Civil Penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act (PAGA)

Plaintiff, BYRON MEJIA AGUILAR ("Plaintiff"), as a representative of the State of California and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA), and on behalf of himself and other current or former aggrieved employees, complains and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a representative action brought by Plaintiff, as a representative of the State of California and the LWDA, and on behalf of Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees, to collect civil penalties for Defendant's Labor Code violations.

2. Defendant and employer, 365 Hospitality Associates LLC and STONEBRIDGE COMPANIES, LLC ("Defendant"), violated numerous wage and hour laws with respect to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees by failing to provide, for example: accurate and itemized wages statements, payment for all hours worked (including regular wages and overtime), failure to provide a minimum wage lawful meal periods, lawful rest periods, timely payment during employment, failure to reimburse for expenses incurred during the course and scope of employment, and payment upon separation of employment.

3. Defendants violated numerous wage and hour laws with respect to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees by failing to provide, for example: accurate and itemized wages statements, payment for all hours worked (including regular wages and overtime), lawful meal and rest periods, minimum wages for those hours worked but not compensated, timely payment of wages during employment, reimbursement for necessary expenses incurred during the course and scope of employment, and payment upon separation of employment

PARTIES

The Plaintiff

4. Plaintiff is, and at all times herein mentioned was, a resident of California, currently residing in San Francisco County. Similarly aggrieved, former and/or current non-exempt employees, during the relevant time period who were subject to the same wage and hour policies/practices as Plaintiff, and thereby suffered similar or substantially similar violations ("Aggrieved Employees").

The Defendants

5. Defendant 365 Hospitality Associates LLC is a Colorado corporation which, at all relevant times mentioned herein, existing, doing business and employing individuals in the County of San Francisco, State of California. Plaintiff is informed and thereon alleges that Defendant exercised control over Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees' wages, hours, and working conditions. Defendant Stonebridge Companies, LLC is a Denver Colorado corporation which, at all relevant times mentioned herein, existing, doing business and employing individuals in the County of San Francisco, State of California. Plaintiff is informed and thereon alleges that Defendant exercised control over Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees' wages, hours, and working conditions.

6. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise of Defendants named herein as DOES 1-50, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff at this time and therefore said Defendants are sued by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend this Complaint to insert the true names and capacities of said Defendants when the same become known to Plaintiff. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that each of the fictitiously-named Defendants are responsible for the wrongful acts alleged herein and is therefore liable to Plaintiff as alleged hereinafter.

7. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereupon alleges, that at all times relevant hereto, Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, employees, managing agents, supervisors, conspirators, parent corporation, joint employers, alter ego, and/or joint ventures of the other Defendants, and each of them, and in doing the things alleged herein, were acting at least in part within the course and scope of said agency, employment, conspiracy, joint employment, alter ego status, and/or joint venture and with the permission and consent of each of the other Defendants.

8. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereupon alleges, that Defendants, and each of them, including those Defendants named DOES 1-50, acted in concert with one another to commit the wrongful acts alleged therein, and aided, abetted, incited, compelled,

and/or coerced one another in the wrongful acts alleged herein, and/or attempted to do so. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereupon alleges, that the Defendants, and each of them, including those Defendants named as DOES 1-50, formed and executed a conspiracy or common plan pursuant to which they would commit the unlawful acts alleged herein, with all such acts alleged herein done as part of and pursuant to said conspiracy, intended to and actually causing Plaintiff harm.

9. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or failure to act by a defendant or co-defendant, such allegations and references shall also be deemed to mean the acts and/or failures to act by each defendant acting individually, jointly and severally.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. Venue is proper in San Francisco County, because Defendant maintains its locations and transacts business in this county, the obligations and liability primarily arise in this county, and work was primarily performed by Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees in this county.

11. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over this matter. The individual claims are under the seventy-five thousand dollar ($75,000.00) jurisdictional threshold for federal court and PAGA penalties cannot be aggregated to meet the minimum jurisdictional amount required for diversity removal. Further, there is no federal question at issue as the issues herein are based solely on California statutes and law, including, but not limited to, the California Labor Code, Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, California Code of Civil Procedure, and California Rules of Court.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

12. Defendant, a hospitality management, ownership, and development company, employed Plaintiff and aggrieved employees, in non-exempt positions, in California during the relevant PAGA period. Plaintiff began working or on about March 2019 to approximately March 2022, as a "Maintenance Technician".

13. The position required Plaintiff to work more than 8 hours a day and/or 40 hours

per week without lawful compensation. Plaintiff and nonexempt aggrieved employees were regularly not paid for minimum wages and overtime for compensable work time spent under the control of Defendant, but which was performed off-the-clock, even though such additional work time was in excess of regularly scheduled, eight-hour daily shifts.

14. Plaintiff and nonexempt aggrieved employees were subject to not having all their compensable work time recorded. Not all of Plaintiff and nonexempt aggrieved employees' compensable work time spent under the control of Defendant was accounted for and compensated. Specifically, Defendant (1) adjusted clock in and clock out times to the disadvantage of Plaintiff and other non-exempt aggrieved employees by rounding up clock-in times when Plaintiff and non-exempt employees clocked in before the scheduled start of their respective shifts and rounded down clock-out times when Plaintiff and nonexempt aggrieved employees worked past the scheduled end time for their shifts, as well as (2) requiring Plaintiff and non-exempt employees to continue working when ostensibly on duty-free meal periods, or requiring them to return to work before the end of their thirty-minute meal periods but prohibiting them from clocking back in until the legally required thirty-minute mark.

15. Based on information and belief, Plaintiff believes non-exempt employees were also not being reimbursed for all necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their job duties. Specifically, Defendant required Plaintiff and aggrieved employees, regardless of classification, to use their personal cellular telephones to communicate with colleagues and supervisors in the course of performing their respective duties but failed to reimburse them for use of the personal cellular devices nor the consumption of personal calling or data plans.

16. Defendant failed to authorize and permit all required meal and rest periods for Plaintiff and nonexempt aggrieved employees because, upon information and belief, Defendant maintained unlawful meal/rest period policies and practices. In order to curtail labor costs, Defendant regularly did not staff enough employees to provide sufficient coverage to maintain their business operations so Plaintiff and aggrieved employees could not both complete their assigned daily duties and take complete, timely and uninterrupted meal and rest breaks.

Defendant prioritized completion of daily duties ahead of meal and rest period compliance. Furthermore, Defendant nevertheless deducted a half hour from the daily time worked by Plaintiff and aggrieved employers for ostensible meal periods despite the fact such breaks not actually taken or delayed or interrupted. Faux meal periods which were recorded but not actually taken were so common, both employees and management commonly referred to them as “virtual lunch breaks.” Moreover, Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and aggrieved employees with an additional hour of premium pay at the regular rate of pay for each meal/rest period violation, as required by Labor Code section 226.7.

17. As a result of the violations described above, Plaintiff and nonexempt aggrieved employees experienced collateral or derivative violations. Specifically, Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and nonexempt Aggrieved Employees accurate itemized wage statements in writing in compliance with Labor Code section 226 and failed to compensate Plaintiff and other former nonexempt aggrieved employees for all wages owed at the time employment with Defendant had ended.

18. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (a), any provision of the Labor Code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the LWDA or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or employees for violation of the 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 or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Labor Code section 2699.3.

19. For all provisions of the Labor Code except those for which a civil penalty is specifically provided, Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f) imposes upon Defendant a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100.00) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and two hundred dollars ($200.00) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent pay period in which Defendant violated these provisions of the Labor Code.

20. Defendant’s conduct during the PAGA period with respect to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees violates numerous Labor Code sections as detailed herein.

21. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant has engaged in a systematic pattern of wage and hour violations under the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

22. At all relevant times herein, Defendant employed Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees as employees who were subject to the employment policies, in whole or in part, and therefore suffered the same or substantially similar violations, in whole or in part.

23. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and aggrieved employees were entitled to receive wages for all hours worked, including the applicable minimum, regular, and overtime wages, and that they were not receiving all wages earned for work that was required to be performed. In violation of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and aggrieved employees for all hours worked. Accordingly, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and aggrieved employees all earned minimum, regular, and/or overtime compensation.

24. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and aggrieved employees were entitled to receive all required meal periods or payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff and aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay when they did not receive a timely, uninterrupted off-duty meal period. In violation of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, Defendant had a pattern, practice, and policy of not providing timely meal periods. Defendant failed to pay an additional hour of pay to Plaintiff and aggrieved employees for late meal periods. As a result of Defendant's unlawful policy and practice, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees did not receive all meal periods or payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay when they did not receive a timely, uninterrupted 30 minute off-duty meal period.

25. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and aggrieved employees were entitled to receive all required rest periods or payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff and aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay when they did not receive a timely, uninterrupted off-duty rest period. In violation of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, Defendant had a pattern, practice, and policy

of not providing timely rest periods. Defendant failed to pay an additional hour of pay to Plaintiff and aggrieved employees for each rest periods were not provided or was interrupted. As a result of Defendant's unlawful policy and practice, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees did not receive all requited rest periods or payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay when they did not receive a timely, uninterrupted 10 minute off-duty rest period.

26. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and certain aggrieved employees were entitled to timely payment of wages due upon separation of employment. In violation of the Labor Code, Plaintiff and certain aggrieved employees did not receive payment of all wages due, within permissible time periods, upon separation of employment.

27. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and aggrieved employees were entitled to receive itemized wage statements that accurately showed their actual hours worked, total hours worked, number of hours worked at each hourly rate, gross and net wages earned, and correct employer information in accordance with California law. As a result of the wage violations specified above, and in violation of the Labor Code, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees were not provided with accurate itemized wage statements that accurately reported their gross and net wages earned, total hours worked, each applicable rate of pay in effect during the pay period with the corresponding number of hours worked, and the address of the legal entity that is the employer, among other things.

28. Plaintiff and aggrieved employees were employees covered under one or more statutes under the Labor Code, including but not limited to section 2802, but were not reimbursed by Defendant for all business expenses incurred, including but not limited to expenses arising from use of personal cellular devices for work purposes, working remotely from home, such as the cost of electronic devices and accessories used for work purposes and the prorated cost of personal cellular home wi-fi data plans utilized for work purposes.

29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or should have known that Defendant were required to maintain accurate records of the hours worked by Plaintiff and aggrieved employees. In violation of the Labor Code, Defendant failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked by Plaintiff and aggrieved employees due to its off-the-clock and/or unfair rounding practices, among other things.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act,
Labor Code § 2699 et seq., For Violations of the Labor Code)

30. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

31. By this complaint, Plaintiff brings this case as a representative action seeking penalties for himself, the Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California in a representative capacity, as provided by the PAGA, Labor Code sections 2698 et seq. Plaintiff is an aggrieved employee who was employed by Defendants and subject to at least one of the Labor Code violations set forth in Labor Code section 2699.5. Plaintiff specifically alleged the following in his notice to the LWDA and Defendants: violation of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198 and 2802.

32. Under Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivision (a), a plaintiff may bring a cause of action under PAGA only after giving the LWDA and the employer notice of the Labor Code sections alleged to have been violated, and after receiving notice from the LWDA of its intention not to investigate, or after 65 days have passed without notice from the LWDA.

33. Prior to filing this complaint, on June 9, 2022, Plaintiff gave written notice of the specific provisions alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations, as required by Labor Code section 2699.3 to Defendant Stonebridge Companies. The written notice was given via certified mail to Defendants, and the LWDA by electronically filing the notice via the Department of Industrial Relations website. Plaintiff was

given an LWDA case number of LWDA-CM- 888271-22. True and correct copies of Plaintiff's notices to the LWDA and Defendant, dated June 9, 2022, are attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

34. Prior to filing this complaint, on September 2, 2022, Plaintiff gave written notice of the specific provisions alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations, as required by Labor Code section 2699.3 to Defendant 365 Hospitality Associates LLC. The written notice was given via certified mail to Defendants, and the LWDA by electronically filing the notice via the Department of Industrial Relations website. Plaintiff was given an LWDA case number of LWDA-CM- 888271-22. True and correct copies of Plaintiff's notices to the LWDA and Defendant, dated September 2, 2022, are attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

35. The LWDA has not provided Plaintiff with any notice that it intends to investigate the violations as alleged in either of Plaintiff's notices, and more than 65 calendar days have elapsed since the postmark date on the latter notice.

36. California Labor Code §§2698-2699.5, in relevant part provides, "any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency…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 or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3."

37. As an aggrieved employee, Plaintiff brings this civil action to recover civil penalties for Defendant's Labor Code violations.

First Violation

(Failure to Provide Meal Periods, in Violation of Labor Code Section 512)

38. Under California Labor Code §512(a), "An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that if the total work period per day of the employee is no more than six hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of both

the employer and employee."

39. Defendant violated Labor Code § 512 by failing to provide Plaintiff, and other qualifying employees who worked shifts of greater than five hours, meal periods within the first five hours of the shifts worked. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff one hour's pay at Plaintiff's regular rate of pay for each day Defendant failed to provide a meal period in compliance with section 512.

Second Violation

(Failure to Provide Rest Periods, in Violation of Labor Code Section 226.7)

40. Under California Labor Code §226.7(b), "An employer shall not require an employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission"

41. Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) provides, "Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period. The authorized rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof."

42. Defendant failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and other employee to take rest periods and mandated by the Wage Order.

43. Under §226.7(c), an employer who violates §226.7(b), "…shall pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal or rest or recovery period is not provided."

44. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and other employees who were not provided rest periods one hour of pay at their regular rate of pay.

Third Violation

(Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements,
in Violation of Labor Code Section 226)

45. Under California Labor Code §226(a), an employer is legally obligated to provide

its employees, semi-monthly or at the time of payment of wages, "an accurate itemized statement in writing..."

46. Plaintiff, on behalf of the State of California and the LWDA, seeks civil penalties for Defendant's Labor Code violations alleged herein, as well as attorney's fees and costs, under Labor Code § 2699.

Fourth Violation

(Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)

47. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and IWC Wage Orders, an employer is required to compensate employees for all overtime, which is calculated at one and one-half (1½) times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week, and for the first eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive workday, with double time for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in any workday and for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive day of work in any workweek.

48. Plaintiff, on behalf of the State of California and the LWDA, seeks civil penalties for Defendant's Labor Code violations alleged herein, as well as attorney's fees and costs, under Labor Code § 2699.

Fifth Violation

(Failure to Pay Minimum Wages)

49. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and IWC Wage Orders, payment to an employee of less than the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked in a payroll period is unlawful.

50. Plaintiff, on behalf of the State of California and the LWDA, seeks civil penalties for Defendant's Labor Code violations alleged herein, as well as attorney's fees and costs, under Labor Code § 2699.

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Sixth Violation

(Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment)

51. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 204, for all labor performed between the 1st and 15th days of any calendar month, an employer is required to pay its employees between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed. California Labor Code § 204 also provides that for all labor performed between the 16th and 26th days of any calendar month, Defendant was required to pay their employees between the 1st and 15th day of the following calendar month. In addition, California Labor Code § 204 provides that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday of the next regular payroll period.

52. Plaintiff, on behalf of the State of California and the LWDA, seeks civil penalties for Defendant's Labor Code violations alleged herein, as well as attorney's fees and costs, under Labor Code § 2699.

Seventh Violation

(Failure to Pay All Wages Due to Discharged and Quitting Employees)

53. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 201, 202, and 203, Defendant is required to pay all earned and unpaid wages to an employee who is discharged. California Labor Code § 201 mandates that if an employer discharges an employee, the employee's wages accrued and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately.

54. Plaintiff, on behalf of the State of California and the LWDA, seeks civil penalties for Defendant's Labor Code violations alleged herein, as well as attorney's fees and costs, under Labor Code § 2699.

Eighth Violation

Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses in Violation of Labor Code § 2802

(Against all Defendants and DOES 1 to 50, inclusive)

55. Labor Code § 2802 provides that an employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct

consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer.

56. Defendants failed to indemnify and reimburse Plaintiff for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by Plaintiff in direct consequence of the discharge of Plaintiff's job duties.

57. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2802, Plaintiff is entitled to recover business expenses incurred as a result of discharging his duties, including interest.

58. Plaintiff, on behalf of the State of California and the LWDA, seeks civil penalties for Defendants' Labor Code violations alleged herein, as well as attorney's fees and costs, under Labor Code § 2699.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

1. For penalties in an amount according to proof;
2. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to the PAGA; and
3. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: January 3, 2023

WORK LAWYERS, PC

By: Justin Lo

Justin Lo, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff BYRON MEJIA AGUILAR

EXHIBIT A

WORK LAWYERS PC
Helping California Workers

NOTICE OF LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS - PAGA

(Labor Code § 2699.3)

DATE June 9, 2022

DELIVERY Online Filing and Certified U.S. Mail

RECIPIENTS California
Workforce Development Agency
PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

SUBJECT: ***Byron Mejia Aguilar v. Stonebridge Companies, LLC; ET AL*** **— NOTICE OF LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS UNDER CAL. LABOR CODE §2699.3**

Dear Representative:

This office represents Byron Mejia Aguilar ("Mr. Aguilar") with respect to his claims against Stonebridge Companies, LLC ("Employer") for violations of the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders. This letter is being sent simultaneously to Employers by certified mail.

Employers are a corporation doing business in the State of California. Employers employed Mr. Aguilar from approximately March 2019 to March 2022, as a non-exempt employee. During his employment with Employers, Mr. Aguilar was employed as a "Maintenance Technician" at Employers' work location at 701 3rd St. San Francisco, CA 94107. Employers' office is believed to be located at 4949 S Niagara Street #300 Denver, CO 80237.

Mr. Aguilar's job responsibilities included fixing fridges, changing light bulbs, drywall, and plumbing. Despite working more than 8 hours in a given workday, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees would not receive appropriate overtime pay. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees regularly did not receive timely, uninterrupted, or complete meal or rest breaks, because employers expected round-the-clock coverage with insufficient staffing. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were also required to use their own personal cell phones to participate in internal communications with employer and fill out documents for employer. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were required to respond to work-related text messages while off the clock.

Mr. Aguilar intends to seek penalties for violations of the California Labor Code which are recoverable under California Labor Code section 2698, et seq., the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"). Mr. Aguilar is seeking penalties on behalf of himself and in a representative capacity on behalf of the State of California and all current and former non-exempt employees of any of the Employers ("Aggrieved Employees"). This letter is being sent in compliance with California Labor Code section 2699.3.

As detailed below, Employers violated several of California's wage and hour laws during Mr. Aguilar employment, including but not limited to violations of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders ("IWC Wage Order") including inter alia, IWC Wage Order No. 5. The claims made on behalf of Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees are based upon the following facts and theories:

1. **FAILURE TO PAY FOR ALL TIME WORKED AT CORRECT RATES OF PAY, INCLUDING MINIMUM WAGES, STRAIGHT TIME WAGES, AND OVERTIME COMPENSATION.**

Employers have engaged in numerous unlawful practices which resulted in the failure to pay Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees for all time worked at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation.

First, Employers regularly required Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work off-the-clock in order to complete their duties and responsibilities. This off-the-clock work included, amongst other things, requiring Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to: (1) respond to Employers and work-related requests and perform work while clocked out for purported meal breaks; (2) perform work before clocking in for the start of their shift; and (3) perform work after clocking out for the end of their shift. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not compensated for this off-the-clock work, resulting in a failure to pay minimum wages and straight time wages. Moreover, this off-the-clock work typically caused Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work more than eight (8) hours in a day and forty (40) hours in week, resulting in a failure to pay overtime compensation.

In addition to requiring Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to perform work off-the-clock without compensation, Employers also failed to accurately record the actual time worked by Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees, which resulted in a failure to pay Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages and overtime wages. Finally, and as a matter of policy and/or practice, Employers failed to pay overtime to Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees for all overtime hours worked based on regular rates of pay correctly calculated to include all applicable remuneration.

As a result of the foregoing practices, Employers have failed to pay Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees for all wages earned at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation. Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Wage Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558, 1197.1, and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

2. **FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS AND PAY MEAL PERIOD PREMIUMS**

Employers failed to provide Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant 30-minute meal periods. Employers required Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work more than five (5) hours per day but were not provided with uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods. Further, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted 30-minute meal period when they worked over ten (10) hours per day. Employers regularly required Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work through their first and second meal periods, to take their first meal period after their fifth (5th) hour of work, and/or to take their second meal periods after their tenth (10th) hour of work. On the occasions that Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees did take a meal period, their meal periods were frequently interrupted or cut short.

Employers' policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, complete and duty-free meal periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employers did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of meal periods or systematically disregarded its own purported meal period policies; (2) Employers' management at various levels, affecting all hourly-non-exempt employees, failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant meal period policies and practices; (3) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (4) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant meal periods; (5) Employers failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (6) Employers required Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees to remain on-call and respond to work-related requests at all times, including during meal periods, which included responding to in-person verbal interruptions; and (7) Employers' policy and culture prevented Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods because of the priority placed on completing job requirements over employees' right to receive timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for the meal periods which were not provided to them in compliance with California law.

Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Wage Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 226.7(a), 512(a) and 1198.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

3. **FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE AND PERMIT REST PERIODS AND PAY REST PERIOD PREMIUMS.**

Employers failed to authorize and permit Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees take legally compliant 10-minute periods. Employers required Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work through rest periods. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with uninterrupted, duty-free rest periods when they worked more than four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof. Further, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted, duty-free rest period when they worked more than six (6) hours in a day, or a third uninterrupted, duty-free rest period after working more than ten (10) hours in day. In the rare event that a rest period was taken, it was frequently interrupted or cut short. Moreover, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were never completely relieved of duty as required by Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc., 2 Cal.5th 257 (2016).

Employers' policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely and complete rest periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employers did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of rest periods or systematically disregarded its own purported rest period policies; (2) Employers' management at various levels, affecting all hourly-non-exempt employees, failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant rest period policies and practices; (3) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (4) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant rest periods; (5) Employers failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (6) Employers required Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees to remain on-call and respond to work-related requests at all times, including during rest periods, which included responding to in person verbal interruptions; and (7) Employers' policy and culture prevented Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods because of the priority placed on completing job requirements over employees' right to receive rest periods.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for the rest periods which were not provided to them in compliance with California law.

Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Wage Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 226.7(a), and 1198.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

4. **FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT.**

As to each pay period, Employers have failed to timely pay all wages earned because Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not paid all the wages they were owed including, inter alia, overtime compensation, straight time wages, and meal and rest period premiums. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 204(a).

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

5. **FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES DUE TO DISCHARGED AND QUTTING EMPLOYEES.**

As to each pay period, Employers have failed to timely pay all wages earned because Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not paid all the wages they were owed including, inter alia, overtime compensation, straight time wages, and meal and rest period premiums. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 201(a), 202(a) and 203(a).

Ms. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

6. **FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS.**

As a result of the practices described above, the wage statements provided to Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees never included the actual hours worked, the name and address of the legal employing entity, and the correct rates of pay. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 226(a).

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.3; and attorneys' fees and costs.

7. **FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ACCURATE RECORDS.**

Employers have failed to maintain accurate records relating to Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees' work periods, meal periods, total daily hours worked, and total hours worked per payroll period. Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Wage Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 1198.5 and 1174(d).

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; California Labor Code section 1174.5 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

8. **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE NECESSARY EXPENDITURES.**

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employees for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. IWC Wage Order No. 5 requires employers to provide employees with the tools or equipment necessary for the performance of their job. During the relevant time period, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Employers. These costs include but are not limited to the use of Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees of their personal cell phone to send and receive messages and calls for purposes directly related to work duties imposed by the Employer.

Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; and attorneys' fees and costs.

Sincerely,

Justin Lo

JUSTIN LO ESQ.

WORK LAWYERS PC
Helping California Workers

Notice provided to Employer via Certified Mail

Corporation Service Company
Agent for Service of Process
Stonebridge Companies, LLC
1900 W. Littleton Boulevard
Littleton, CO 80120

Notice provided to Employer via Certified Mail

Stonebridge Companies, LLC
Human Resources / Legal Dept.
4949 S Niagara Street #300
Denver, CO 80237

Notice provided to Employer via Certified Mail

365 Hospitality Associates LLC
4949 S Niagara Street #300
Denver, CO 80237

EXHIBIT B

WORK LAWYERS PC
Helping California Workers

NOTICE OF LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS - PAGA
(Labor Code § 2699.3)

DATE September 2, 2022

DELIVERY Online Filing and Certified U.S. Mail

RECIPIENTS California
Workforce Development Agency
PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

SUBJECT: ***Byron Mejia Aguilar v. 365 Hospitality Associates LLC, ET AL*** **— NOTICE OF LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS UNDER CAL. LABOR CODE §2699.3**

Dear Representative:

This office represents Byron Mejia Aguilar ("Mr. Aguilar") with respect to his claims against 365 Hospitality Associates LLC, ("Employer") for violations of the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders. This letter is being sent simultaneously to Employers by certified mail.

Employers are a corporation doing business in the State of California. Employers employed Mr. Aguilar from approximately March 2019 to March 2022, as a non-exempt employee. During his employment with Employers, Mr. Aguilar was employed as a "Maintenance Technician" at Employers' work location at 701 3rd St. San Francisco, CA 94107. Employers' office is believed to be located at 4949 S Niagara Street #300 Denver, CO 80237.

Mr. Aguilar's job responsibilities included fixing fridges, changing light bulbs, drywall, and plumbing. Despite working more than 8 hours in a given workday, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees would not receive appropriate overtime pay. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees regularly did not receive timely, uninterrupted, or complete meal or rest breaks, because employers expected round-the-clock coverage with insufficient staffing. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were also required to use their own personal cell phones to participate in internal communications with employer and fill out documents for employer. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were required to respond to work-related text messages while off the clock.

Mr. Aguilar intends to seek penalties for violations of the California Labor Code which are recoverable under California Labor Code section 2698, et seq., the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"). Mr. Aguilar is seeking penalties on behalf of himself and in a representative capacity on behalf of the State of California and all current and former non-exempt employees of any of the Employers ("Aggrieved Employees"). This letter is being sent in compliance with California Labor Code section 2699.3.

As detailed below, Employers violated several of California's wage and hour laws during Mr. Aguilar employment, including but not limited to violations of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders ("IWC Wage Order") including inter alia, IWC Wage Order No. 5. The claims made on behalf of Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees are based upon the following facts and theories:

1. **FAILURE TO PAY FOR ALL TIME WORKED AT CORRECT RATES OF PAY, INCLUDING MINIMUM WAGES, STRAIGHT TIME WAGES, AND OVERTIME COMPENSATION.**

Employers have engaged in numerous unlawful practices which resulted in the failure to pay Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees for all time worked at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation.

First, Employers regularly required Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work off-the-clock in order to complete their duties and responsibilities. This off-the-clock work included, amongst other things, requiring Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to: (1) respond to Employers and work-related requests and perform work while clocked out for purported meal breaks; (2) perform work before clocking in for the start of their shift; and (3) perform work after clocking out for the end of their shift. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not compensated for this off-the-clock work, resulting in a failure to pay minimum wages and straight time wages. Moreover, this off-the-clock work typically caused Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work more than eight (8) hours in a day and forty (40) hours in week, resulting in a failure to pay overtime compensation.

In addition to requiring Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to perform work off-the-clock without compensation, Employers also failed to accurately record the actual time worked by Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees, which resulted in a failure to pay Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages and overtime wages. Finally, and as a matter of policy and/or practice, Employers failed to pay overtime to Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees for all overtime hours worked based on regular rates of pay correctly calculated to include all applicable remuneration.

As a result of the foregoing practices, Employers have failed to pay Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees for all wages earned at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation. Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Wage Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558, 1197.1, and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

2. **FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS AND PAY MEAL PERIOD PREMIUMS**

Employers failed to provide Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant 30-minute meal periods. Employers required Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work more than five (5) hours per day but were not provided with uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods. Further, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted 30-minute meal period when they worked over ten (10) hours per day. Employers regularly required Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work through their first and second meal periods, to take their first meal period after their fifth (5th) hour of work, and/or to take their second meal periods after their tenth (10th) hour of work. On the occasions that Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees did take a meal period, their meal periods were frequently interrupted or cut short.

Employers' policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, complete and duty-free meal periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employers did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of meal periods or systematically disregarded its own purported meal period policies; (2) Employers' management at various levels, affecting all hourly-non-exempt employees, failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant meal period policies and practices; (3) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (4) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant meal periods; (5) Employers failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (6) Employers required Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees to remain on-call and respond to work-related requests at all times, including during meal periods, which included responding to in-person verbal interruptions; and (7) Employers' policy and culture prevented Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods because of the priority placed on completing job requirements over employees' right to receive timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for the meal periods which were not provided to them in compliance with California law.

Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Wage Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 226.7(a), 512(a) and 1198.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

3. **FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE AND PERMIT REST PERIODS AND PAY REST PERIOD PREMIUMS.**

Employers failed to authorize and permit Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees take legally compliant 10-minute periods. Employers required Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees to work through rest periods. Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with uninterrupted, duty-free rest periods when they worked more than four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof. Further, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted, duty-free rest period when they worked more than six (6) hours in a day, or a third uninterrupted, duty-free rest period after working more than ten (10) hours in day. In the rare event that a rest period was taken, it was frequently interrupted or cut short. Moreover, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were never completely relieved of duty as required by Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc., 2 Cal.5th 257 (2016).

Employers' policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely and complete rest periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employers did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of rest periods or systematically disregarded its own purported rest period policies; (2) Employers' management at various levels, affecting all hourly-non-exempt employees, failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant rest period policies and practices; (3) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (4) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant rest periods; (5) Employers failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (6) Employers required Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees to remain on-call and respond to work-related requests at all times, including during rest periods, which included responding to in person verbal interruptions; and (7) Employers' policy and culture prevented Mr. Aguilar and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods because of the priority placed on completing job requirements over employees' right to receive rest periods.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for the rest periods which were not provided to them in compliance with California law.

Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Wage Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 226.7(a), and 1198.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

4. **FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT.**

As to each pay period, Employers have failed to timely pay all wages earned because Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not paid all the wages they were owed including, inter alia, overtime compensation, straight time wages, and meal and rest period premiums. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 204(a).

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

5. **FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES DUE TO DISCHARGED AND QUTTING EMPLOYEES.**

As to each pay period, Employers have failed to timely pay all wages earned because Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees were not paid all the wages they were owed including, inter alia, overtime compensation, straight time wages, and meal and rest period premiums. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 201(a), 202(a) and 203(a).

Ms. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

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As a result of the practices described above, the wage statements provided to Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees never included the actual hours worked, the name and address of the legal

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employing entity, and the correct rates of pay. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 226(a).

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.3; and attorneys' fees and costs.

7. **FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ACCURATE RECORDS.**

Employers have failed to maintain accurate records relating to Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees' work periods, meal periods, total daily hours worked, and total hours worked per payroll period. Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Wage Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 1198.5 and 1174(d).

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California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employees for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. IWC Wage Order No. 5 requires employers to provide employees with the tools or equipment necessary for the performance of their job. During the relevant time period, Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Employers. These costs include but are not limited to the use of Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees of their personal cell phone to send and receive messages and calls for purposes directly related to work duties imposed by the Employer.

Accordingly, Employers violated IWC Order No. 5 and California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802.

Mr. Aguilar and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (20)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 5; and attorneys' fees and costs.

Sincerely,

Justin Lo

JUSTIN LO ESQ.

WORK LAWYERS PC
Helping California Workers

Notice provided to Employer via Certified Mail

365 Hospitality Associates LLC

4949 S Niagara Street #300

Denver, CO 80237