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individually, and on behalf of Aggrieved
Employees pursuant to the California
Private Attorneys General Act

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

MAYOKA BASSELL and BRANDE
VALENCIA individually, and on behalf of
Aggrieved Employees pursuant to the California
Private Attorneys General Act,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

GOLDEN RAIN FOUNDATION; and DOES 1
through 25, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 30-2025-01477514-CU-OE-CXC

**COMPLAINT FOR ENFORCEMENT
ACTION UNDER THE PRIVATE
ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, CAL.
LABOR CODE §§ 2698 *ET SEQ.***

Assigned for All Purposes:
Judge William D. Cluster
Dept. CX101

1 Plaintiffs MAYOKA BASSELL and BRANDE VALENCIA (“Plaintiffs”), individually, and
2 on behalf of all similarly aggrieved employees, alleges against Defendants GOLDEN RAIN
3 FOUNDATION and DOES 1 through 25 (collectively, “Defendants”) as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. This is an enforcement action under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys
6 General Act of 2004, California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties
7 on behalf of Plaintiffs, the State of California, and all individuals who worked for Defendants in the
8 State of California as hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employees at any time from one year prior to
9 Plaintiffs’ submission of written notice of Defendants’ alleged violations of the California Labor Code
10 to the Labor & Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) through final judgment (“Aggrieved
11 Employees”).

12 2. Plaintiffs alleges that Defendants hired Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees but failed
13 to properly pay them all wages owed for all time worked (including minimum wages, straight time
14 wages, and overtime wages), failed to provide them with all meal periods and rest periods and
15 associated premium wages to which they were entitled, failed to timely pay them all wages due during
16 their employment, failed to timely pay them all wages due upon termination of their employment,
17 failed to provide them with accurate itemized wage statements, failed to maintain accurate payroll
18 records, and failed to reimburse them for necessary business expenses.

19 3. As a result, Defendants violated, *inter alia*, California Labor Code sections 201, 202,
20 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802, and the
21 applicable Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order. Defendants’ conduct giving rise to
22 these violations was malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA. Through
23 this action, Plaintiffs seek to recover all available remedies under PAGA including but not limited to
24 civil penalties and attorneys’ fees and costs.

25 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

26 4. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California Constitution,
27 Article VI, section 10. The statutes under which this action is brought do not specify any other basis
28 for jurisdiction.

5. This Court has jurisdiction over all Defendants because, upon information and belief, Defendants are either citizens of California, have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally availed themselves of the California market to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Further, no federal question is at issue because the claims asserted herein are based solely on California law.

6. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, Defendants maintain offices, have agents, employ individuals, and/or transact business in the State of California, County of Orange, including at 13580 St Andrews Dr, Seal Beach, CA 90740. Many of the acts, events, and violations alleged herein relating to Plaintiffs occurred in the State of California, County of Orange.

THE PARTIES

7. At all times mentioned herein, Plaintiff MAYOKA BASSELL was and is a resident of the State of California.

8. At all times mentioned herein, Plaintiff BRANDE VALENCIA was and is a resident of the State of California.

9. At all times herein mentioned, Defendant GOLDEN RAIN FOUNDATION was and is an employer who does business in California, with locations throughout the State of California, and whose employees are engaged throughout Orange County and the State of California, including at 13580 St Andrews Dr, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

10. Plaintiffs are unaware of the true names or capacities of the Defendants sued herein under the fictitious names DOES 1 through 25 but will seek leave of this Court to amend the complaint and serve such fictitiously named Defendants once their names and capacities become known.

11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each and all of the acts and omissions alleged herein were performed by, or are attributable to defendant GOLDEN RAIN FOUNDATION and/or DOES 1 through 25, each acting as the agent, employee, alter ego, and/or joint venturer of, or working in concert with, each of the other co-Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency, employment, joint venture, or concerted activity with legal authority to act on

1 the others' behalf. The acts of any and all Defendants represent and were in accordance with
2 Defendants' official policy.

3 12. At all relevant times, Defendants were the employers of Plaintiffs within the meaning
4 of all applicable state laws and statutes. Defendants directly or indirectly controlled or affected the
5 working conditions, wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of Plaintiffs to make each
6 of said Defendants employers and employers liable under the statutory provisions set forth herein.

7 13. Defendants had the authority to hire and terminate Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved
8 Employees, to set work rules and conditions governing their employment, and to supervise their
9 daily employment activities.

10 14. Defendants exercised sufficient authority over the terms and conditions of Plaintiffs'
11 and the Aggrieved Employees' employment for them to be their joint employers.

12 15. Defendants directly hired and paid wages and benefits to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved
13 Employees.

14 16. Defendants continue to employ hourly paid and/or non-exempt employees within the
15 State of California.

16 17. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, ratified the acts and omissions
17 complained of herein. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, aided and abetted the acts
18 and omissions of each and all the other Defendants in proximately causing the damages herein alleged.

19 18. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of said Defendants is
20 in some manner intentionally, negligently, or otherwise responsible for the acts, omissions,
21 occurrences, and transactions alleged herein.

22 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

23 19. Plaintiff MAYOKA BASSELL worked for Defendants from approximately October
24 2022 through approximately February 2024 as an Event Coordinator. Defendants jointly and severally
25 employed MAYOKA BASSELL at their location in Seal Beach, California. MAYOKA BASSELL
26 performed various duties for Defendants including, among other things, planning and executing
27 events, handling reservations, answering phones, and providing information for marketing purposes.

28 20. Plaintiff BRANDE VALENCIA worked for Defendants from approximately

1 September 2023 through approximately November 2024 as a Member Records Coordinator.
2 Defendants jointly and severally employed BRANDE VALENCIA. BRANDE VALENCIA
3 performed various duties for Defendants including, among other things, providing customer service,
4 overseeing transfers, and answering phones.

5 21. Defendants hired Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees but failed to properly pay
6 them all overtime wages and minimum wages for all hours worked, failed to provide all meal and rest
7 breaks to which they were entitled, failed to timely pay all wages upon termination of employment,
8 failed to provide accurate wage statements, failed to keep accurate employment records, failed to
9 reimburse necessary business-related expenses, and failed to adhere to other related protections
10 afforded by the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Order.

11 22. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
12 should have known that Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees were entitled to the protections
13 afforded by the California Labor Code and the applicable IWC Wage Order, yet as set forth in detail
14 below, engaged in a systematic pattern and practice of violating the California Labor Code and the
15 applicable IWC Wage Order.

16 **PAGA ALLEGATIONS**

17 23. PAGA is and was applicable to Defendants' employment of Plaintiffs and Aggrieved
18 Employees.

19 24. PAGA provides that any provision of law under the California Labor Code that
20 provides for a civil penalty, including unpaid wages and premium wages, to be assessed and collected
21 by the LWDA for violations of the California Labor Code may, as an alternative, be recovered through
22 a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of themselves and other current or former
23 employees pursuant to the procedures outlined in California Labor Code section 2699.3.

24 25. Pursuant to PAGA, a civil action may be brought by an "aggrieved employee," who is
25 any person employed by the alleged violator and who suffered the violations alleged.

26 26. Plaintiffs and the other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees are "Aggrieved
27 Employees" as defined by California Labor Code section 2699(c).

28 27. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699.3 and 2699.5, an aggrieved employee,

1 including Plaintiffs, may pursue a civil action arising under PAGA after the following requirements
2 have been met:

3 (a) The aggrieved employee shall give written notice by certified mail (hereinafter
4 “Employee’s Notice”) to the LWDA and the employer of the specific provisions of the
5 California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to
6 support the alleged violations.

7 (b) The LWDA shall provide notice (“LWDA Response”) to the employer and the aggrieved
8 employee by certified mail that it does not intend to investigate the alleged violation within
9 sixty (60) calendar days of the postmark date of the Employee’s Notice. Upon receipt of
10 the LWDA Response, or if the LWDA Response is not provided within sixty-five (65)
11 calendar days of the postmark date of the Employee’s Notice, the aggrieved employee
12 may commence a civil action pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699 to recover
13 civil penalties in addition to any other penalties to which the employee may be entitled.

14 28. On February 14, 2025, Plaintiffs provided notice by electronic submission to the
15 LWDA and by certified mail to Defendants regarding the specific provisions of the California Labor
16 Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations,
17 pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699.3. **A true and correct copy of the Employee’s Notice**
18 **is attached hereto as Exhibit A.**

19 29. Plaintiffs did not receive a LWDA Response within sixty-five (65) calendar days of
20 providing the Employee’s Notice.

21 30. Therefore, the administrative prerequisites under California Labor Code section
22 2699.3(a) to recover civil penalties against Defendants, in addition to other remedies for violations of,
23 *inter alia*, California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d),
24 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802 have been satisfied.

25 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

26 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 2699, *ET SEQ.***

27 **(Against All Defendants)**

28 31. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by specific reference, as though fully set forth, the

1 allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

2 32. Plaintiffs bring this action on an individual basis and on a representative basis on behalf
3 of other Aggrieved Employees and the State of California, in Plaintiffs' capacity as a private attorney
4 general pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*

5 33. PAGA expressly provides for a private right of action to recover civil penalties for
6 violations of the California Labor Code as follows: "*Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any*
7 *provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and*
8 *Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies,*
9 *or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action*
10 *brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former*
11 *employees against whom a violation of the same code provision was committed pursuant to the*
12 *procedures specified in Section 2699.3.*" Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(a).

13 34. Whenever the LWDA, or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards,
14 agencies, or employees has discretion to assess a civil penalty, a court in a civil action is authorized to
15 exercise the same discretion, subject to the same limitations and conditions, to assess a civil penalty.

16 35. Plaintiffs and the other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees are "aggrieved employees"
17 as defined by California Labor Code section 2699(c).

18 36. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, violates numerous sections of the California
19 Labor Code, including, but not limited to, the following:

- 20 (a) Violation of California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 for failure to pay
21 overtime wages, as set forth more fully below;
- 22 (b) Violation of California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 for failure to
23 pay minimum wages, as set forth more fully below;
- 24 (c) Violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) for failure to provide
25 legally required meal periods, as set forth more fully below;
- 26 (d) Violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) for failure to pay
27 required meal period premiums, as set forth more fully below;
- 28 (e) Violation of California Labor Code section 226.7 for failure to provide legally

required rest periods, as set forth more fully below;

(f) Violation of California Labor Code section 226.7 for failure to pay required rest period premiums, as set forth more fully below;

(g) Violation of California Labor Code section 204 for failure to timely pay wages to Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees during employment, as set forth more fully below;

(h) Violation of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 for failure to pay all wages at time of discharge from employment, as set forth more fully below;

(i) Violation of California Labor Code section 226(a) for failure to provide accurate wage statements to Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees, as set forth more fully below;

(j) Violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d) for failure to keep complete and accurate payroll records relating to Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees, as set forth more fully below; and

(k) Violation of California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 for failure to reimburse Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees for necessary business-related expenses, as set forth more fully below.

37. Pursuant to PAGA, and in particular California Labor Code sections 2699(a), 2699.3, and 2699.5, Plaintiffs, acting in the public interest as private attorneys general, seek assessment and collection of civil penalties for Plaintiffs, all Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California against Defendants for violations of California Labor Code sections set forth herein, including penalties under California Labor Code sections 2699, 558, 210, 1197.1, 226, 226.3, 1174.5, and 1197.1, penalties under the applicable IWC Wage Order, and any and all additional penalties and remedies as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other statutes.

38. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(m), civil penalties recovered by the Aggrieved Employees shall be distributed as follows: sixty-five percent (65%) to the LWDA for the enforcement of labor laws and education of employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities and thirty-five (35%) to the Aggrieved Employees.

39. Plaintiffs retained counsel to file this court action, and to assess and collect the civil penalties owed by Defendants. Plaintiffs therefore seek an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210, 218.5, and 2699(g)(1), and any other applicable statute.

Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

40. California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 provide that the minimum wage for employees fixed by the IWC Wage Order is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a wage less than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

41. The applicable IWC Wage Order sets the minimum wage for Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees.

42. Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for a wide range of off-the-clock work performed prior to clocking-in and/or after clocking-out for their shifts.

43. Accordingly, Defendants regularly failed to pay at least minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours they worked in violation of California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1. Defendants' conduct giving rise to these violations was malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

Failure to Pay Proper Overtime Wages

44. California Labor Code section 510 and the applicable IWC Wage Order require Defendants to pay Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees who worked more than eight (8) hours in a day, more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, and/or seven (7) consecutive days, at the rate of one-and-a-half times their regular rate for all such hours worked.

45. California Labor Code section 510 and the applicable IWC Wage Order further requires Defendants to pay Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees who worked more than twelve (12) hours in a day or more than eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive day, overtime compensation at a rate of two (2) times their regular rate of pay for all such hours worked.

46. During the relevant time period, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees regularly worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day, in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day, in excess of forty (40)

1 hours in a workweek, and/or for seven (7) or more consecutive days, but Defendants routinely failed
2 to properly account for all such overtime hours and further failed to compensate Plaintiffs and
3 Aggrieved Employees at the correct overtime rates.

4 47. Defendants' failure to pay correct overtime wages included, *inter alia*: (a) when the
5 combined total of the off-the-clock work discussed *supra* and the on-the-clock work exceed the
6 number of hours that trigger the payment of overtime wages under California Labor Code sections
7 510 and/or the applicable IWC Wage Order; (b) when Defendants intentionally, willfully, and/or
8 negligently mischaracterized overtime as straight time or double time as time-and-a-half; (c) when
9 Defendants assigned more work than could reasonably be completed in a workday or workweek to
10 Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees, but refused to authorize the overtime necessary for them to
11 complete the assigned work; and (d) when Defendants failed to include all required wages and
12 renumeration when calculating the overtime rate.

13 48. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees proper overtime
14 compensation, as required by California law, violates the provisions of California Labor Code section
15 510, and is therefore unlawful. Defendants' conduct giving rise to these violations was malicious,
16 fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

17 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

18 49. California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an
19 employee to work during any meal period mandated by an applicable IWC Order.

20 50. California Labor Code section 512(a) provides that an employer may not require, cause,
21 or permit an employee to work for a period of more than five (5) hours per day without providing the
22 employee with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total work period
23 per day of the employee is not more than six (6) hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual
24 consent of both the employer and the employee.

25 51. California Labor Code section 512(a) further provides that an employer may not
26 employ an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the
27 employee with a second meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total hours
28 worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual consent

1 of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived.

2 52. The applicable IWC Wage Order sets forth the same requirements for meal breaks.

3 53. Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees who were scheduled to work for no longer than
4 six (6) hours, and who did not waive their legally mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were
5 required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than thirty
6 (30) minutes.

7 54. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees who were scheduled to work for more than six
8 (6) hours were required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal
9 period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

10 55. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees, who were scheduled to work for more than
11 ten (10) hours but no longer than twelve (12) hours, and who did not waive their legally mandated meal
12 periods by mutual consent, were required to work in excess of ten (10) hours without receiving a
13 second uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

14 56. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees, who were scheduled to work for more than
15 twelve (12) hours, were required to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours without a second
16 uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

17 57. Moreover, when meal breaks were provided, they were often interrupted, cut short,
18 and/or Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees were not relieved of all duties as required by law.

19 58. Such conduct violates California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) and the
20 applicable IWC Wage Order. Defendants' conduct giving rise to these violations was malicious,
21 fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

22 **Failure to Pay Compliant Meal Break Premiums**

23 59. California Labor Code section 226.7 provides: "[i]f an employer fails to provide an
24 employee a [meal] period in accordance with a state law, including, but not limited to, an applicable
25 statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission... the
26 employer shall pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of
27 compensation for each workday that the [meal] period is not provided."

28 60. The applicable IWC Wage Order provides: "[i]f an employer fails to provide an

1 employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Order, the employer shall
2 pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday
3 that the meal period is not provided."

4 61. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees meal period premiums
5 due in violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 on each day when a complete, timely,
6 and uninterrupted meal period of at least thirty (30) minutes was not provided.

7 62. Moreover, if and when meal break premiums were provided, Defendants failed to
8 incorporate all nondiscretionary payments for work performed by Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved
9 Employees in the regular rate of compensation for purposes of such premiums.

10 63. Defendants' conduct violates the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor
11 Code section 226.7. Defendants' conduct giving rise to these violations was malicious, fraudulent,
12 and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

13 **Failure to Provide Rest Periods**

14 64. California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an
15 employee to work during any rest period mandated by an applicable IWC Wage Order.

16 65. The applicable IWC Wage Order provides that "[e]very employer shall authorize and
17 permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each
18 work period" and that the "rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate
19 of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof" unless the total daily
20 work time is less than three and one-half (3½) hours.

21 66. Defendants required Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to work four (4) or more
22 hours without authorizing or permitting a timely ten (10) minute uninterrupted rest period during
23 which time they were relieved of their duties per each four (4) hour period, or major fraction thereof
24 worked.

25 67. Defendants' conduct therefore violates the applicable IWC Wage Order and California
26 Labor Code section 226.7. Defendants' conduct giving rise to these violations was malicious,
27 fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

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1 75. During the relevant time period, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay
2 Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees all wages due to them, within any time period permissible
3 under California Labor Code section 204, including wages for overtime compensation, minimum wage
4 compensation, meal period premiums, and rest period premiums.

5 76. Such conduct violates California Labor Code section 204. Defendants' conduct giving
6 rise to these violations was malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

7 **Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination**

8 77. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203, Defendants are required
9 to timely pay all earned and unpaid wages to an employee who is discharged.

10 78. California Labor Code section 201 mandates that if an employer discharges an
11 employee, the employee's wages accrued and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable
12 immediately.

13 79. California Labor Code section 202 mandates that if an employee quits, his or her wages
14 shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee
15 has given seventy-two (72) hours' notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee
16 is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

17 80. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay,
18 in accordance with California Labor Code sections 201 and 202, any wages of an employee who is
19 discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date
20 thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefore is commenced; but the wages shall not
21 continue for more than thirty (30) days.

22 81. At the time that Plaintiffs' and Aggrieved Employees' employment with Defendants
23 ended, Defendants knowingly and willfully failed to pay Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees all
24 wages owed to them pursuant to California Labor Code sections 201 and 202, including, without
25 limitation, overtime wages, minimum wages, and meal and rest period premium wages.

26 82. Such conduct violates California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203. Defendants'
27 conduct giving rise to these violations was malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning
28 of PAGA.

1 **Failure to Provide Compliant Wage Statements**

2 83. California Labor Code section 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each
3 of its employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total
4 hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate
5 if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on
6 written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6)
7 the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his
8 or her social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9)
9 all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours
10 worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

11 84. Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with complete and
12 accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to state all correct
13 rates of pay, all hours worked, all meal period premium wages earned, and all rest period premium
14 wages earned.

15 85. Such conduct violates California Labor Code section 226. Defendants' conduct giving
16 rise to these violations was malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

17 **Failure to Keep Requisite Payroll Records**

18 86. California Labor Code section 1174(d) requires an employer to keep at a central
19 location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll
20 records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units
21 earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or
22 establishments. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules established for this purpose by
23 the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years.

24 87. Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to keep accurate and complete payroll
25 records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees.

26 88. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d),
27 Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected
28 rights.

1 89. More specifically, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees have been injured by
2 Defendants' intentional and willful violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d) because they
3 were denied both their legal right and protected interest, in having available, accurate and complete
4 payroll records pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174(d). Defendants' conduct giving rise
5 to these violations was malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

6 **Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business Expenses**

7 90. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802, an employer must
8 reimburse its employees for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence
9 of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her job duties or in direct
10 consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer.

11 91. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees incurred necessary business-related expenses
12 and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Defendants.

13 92. Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved
14 Employees for all necessary business-related expenses and costs.

15 93. Such conduct violates California Labor Code sections 2802. Defendants' conduct
16 giving rise to these violations was malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of
17 PAGA.

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of Aggrieved Employees pursuant to the California
20 Private Attorneys General Act, pray for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally,
21 as follows:

22 1. For the imposition of civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699,
23 210, 558, 226, 226.3, 1174.5, and 1197.1 and all other penalties allowed by the California Labor Code
24 and/or other applicable statutes;

25 2. For injunctive relief;

26 3. For statutory attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to sections 210, 218.5, and 2699(g)(1)
27 of the California Labor Code; and

28 ///

1 4. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

2
3 Dated: April 21, 2025

BLACKSTONE LAW, APC

4
5 By:



6 Ryan Quadrel, Esq.

7 *Attorney for* Plaintiffs MAYOKA BASSELL
8 and BRANDE VALENCIA, individually, and on
9 behalf of Aggrieved Employees pursuant to the
10 California Private Attorneys General Act

EXHIBIT A

February 14, 2025

PAGA Claim Notice Via Online Electronic Submission

California Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, Suite 5000 (MIC-55)

Sacramento, CA 95814

<https://www.dir.ca.gov/Private-Attorneys-General-Act/Private-Attorneys-General-Act.html>

RE: *Mayoka Bassell and Brande Valencia v. Golden Rain Foundation*

To Whom It May Concern:

This office represents Mayoka Bassell and Brande Valencia (“Claimants”) with respect to their claims under the California Labor Code against Golden Rain Foundation (including all affiliates, subsidiaries, parents, directors, and officers) (collectively referred to herein as “Employers”). This letter is being sent simultaneously to Employers by certified mail.

Employers employed Mayoka Bassell from approximately October 2022 to February 2024 as a non-exempt, hourly-paid employee. Mayoka Bassell worked as an Event Coordinator for Employers and was based out of Employers’ facility located at 13580 St Andrews Dr, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

Employers employed Brande Valencia from approximately September 2023 to November 2024 as a non-exempt, hourly-paid employee. Brande Valencia worked as a Member Records Coordinator for Employers and was based out of Employers’ facility located at 13580 St Andrews Dr, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

Claimants intend to bring a representative action seeking penalties for violations of the California Labor Code which are recoverable under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”). Claimants are seeking penalties on behalf of themselves and in representative capacities on behalf of the State of California and all current and former hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employees who worked for Employers in the State of California during the relevant statutory period who suffered the violations alleged (“Aggrieved Employees”). This letter is being sent in compliance with California Labor Code section 2699.3 and shall serve as Claimants’ notice of the provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories in support thereof.

As detailed below, Employers violated several of California's wage and hour laws during Claimants' employment, including but not limited to California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, 2802, and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order ("IWC Wage Order"). Employers' conduct giving rise to the violations detailed below was malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive within the meaning of PAGA.

The claims made on behalf of Claimants 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 engaged in numerous unlawful practices which resulted in the failure to pay Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees for all time worked at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation.

California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 and the applicable IWC Wage Order require employers to pay at least the legal minimum wage to their employees. California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and the applicable IWC Wage Order further require employers to pay no less than one and one-half times an employee's regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday, for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in one workweek, and for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek, and to pay no less than twice an employee's regular rate of pay of the employee for hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in one workday and for any work in excess of eight (8) hours on any seventh day of a workweek.

Throughout the relevant time, Employers regularly required Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees to perform work off-the-clock. Employers failed to compensate Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees for any of this off-the-clock work, in violation of California law.

This uncompensated work often resulted in the total number of hours worked by Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees exceeding the daily and/or weekly triggers for overtime wages, yet Employers failed to pay Claimants and Aggrieved Employees applicable overtime rate(s) for these hours.

Employers also failed to accurately record the actual time worked by Claimants and Aggrieved Employees.

Employers also failed to pay overtime to Claimants and Aggrieved Employees for all overtime hours worked based on regular rates of pay correctly calculated to include all applicable remuneration, including non-discretionary commissions, non-discretionary bonuses, and non-discretionary performance pay.

As a result of the foregoing practices, Employers failed to pay Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees for all wages earned at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation. Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198.

Claimants and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558, 1197.1, and 1199; injunctive relief; and attorneys' fees and costs.

2. MEAL BREAK VIOLATIONS

California law requires employers to provide employees with an opportunity to take an uninterrupted meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes before the end of the fifth hour of work when an employee works more than five (5) hours in a day. Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512(a). Employers must provide a second meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes before the end of the tenth hour of work when an employee works more than ten (10) hours in a day. *Id.* For each day that an employer fails to provide compliant meal period(s), the employer must pay the employee a meal penalty equal to one hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation. *Id.*

During the relevant time period, Employers failed to provide Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant 30-minute meal periods. Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees were required by Employers to work more than five (5) hours per day, but were not provided with uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods. Further, Claimants and other 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 Claimants and other 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. Meal breaks, when provided, were oftentimes interrupted and/or cut short.

Employers' policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Claimants 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 their own purported meal period policies; (2) Employers' management at various levels failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant meal period policies and practices; (3) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (4) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Claimants 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 Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (6) Employers required Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees to respond to work-related requests at all times, including during meal periods; and

(7) Employers' policy and culture prevented Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods because of the priority placed on maximizing profits over employees' right to receive timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods.

Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for each day a compliant meal period was not provided to them in compliance with California law.

Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a) and 1198.

Claimants and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199; injunctive relief; and attorneys' fees and costs.

3. REST BREAK VIOLATIONS

California law requires employers to authorize and permit employees to take an uninterrupted rest period of no less than ten (10) minutes for every four (4) hours, or major fraction thereof, worked. Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7. For each day that an employer fails to authorize and permit a compliant rest period, the employer owes the employee one hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation. Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7(c).

Employers failed to authorize and permit Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees to take compliant 10-minute rest periods. Employers required Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees to work through rest periods. Claimants 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, Claimants and other 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, Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees were not 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 Claimants 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 failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant rest period policies and practices; (3) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (4) Employers failed to adequately inform and train

Claimants 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 Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (6) Employers required Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees to respond to work-related requests at all times, including during rest periods; and (7) Employers' policy and culture prevented Claimants 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.

Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for each day a rest period was not provided to them in compliance with California law. Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 1198.

Claimants and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders; Labor Code sections 558 and 1199 penalties; injunctive relief; and attorneys' fees and costs.

4. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT

California Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and the 10th day of the following month.

California Labor Code section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period. During the relevant time period, Employers willfully and intentionally failed to timely pay all wages earned because Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees were not paid all the wages they were owed including, *inter alia*, overtime compensation, straight time wages, minimum wages, and meal and rest period premiums. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 204(a).

Claimants 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; injunctive relief; and attorneys' fees and costs.

5. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS

California Labor Code section 226(a) requires an employer semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages to furnish wage statements to its employees setting forth, *inter alia*, (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 only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, and (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer.

As a result of the practices described above, the wage statements provided to Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees failed to include the actual hours worked (including time spent working off-the-clock), the actual gross wages earned (including wages owed for time spent working off the clock and meal and rest period premiums), and the correct rates of pay. Employers' failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements was knowing and intentional. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 226(a).

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

6. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ACCURATE RECORDS

California Labor Code section 1174(d) requires an employer to keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. During the relevant time period, Employers have failed to maintain accurate records relating to Claimants and other Aggrieved Employees' work periods, meal periods, total daily hours worked, and total hours worked per payroll period. Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 1198.5 and 1174(d).

Claimants and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; California Labor Code section 1174.5 penalties; injunctive relief; and attorneys' fees and costs.

7. 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. The applicable IWC Wage Order requires employers to provide employees with the tools or equipment necessary for the performance of their job. During the relevant time period, Claimants and Aggrieved Employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Employers.

Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Order and California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802. Claimants and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; injunctive relief; and attorneys' fees and costs.

8. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY ALL WAGES UPON TERMINATION

California Labor Code sections 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 if an employee quits 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' 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.

During the relevant time period, upon the termination of employment (including but not limited to when they were temporarily laid off, laid off, discharged, and/or resigned), Employers failed to pay all wages due to their employees within twenty-four (24) hours of termination or even within seventy-two (72) hours for those who resigned. Specifically, as a result of Employers' practices of requiring Claimants and Aggrieved Employees to work off-the-clock without compensation, failing to pay proper overtime compensation, failure to properly calculate regular rates, and failure to accurately record all hours actually worked, Employers failed to pay Claimants and Aggrieved Employees for all straight time wage, minimum wages and overtime compensation owed to them upon termination of their employment. Employers also failed to pay Claimants and Aggrieved Employees for meal period premiums and rest period premiums they were owed, amongst other wages. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

Claimants and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 203 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

9. CONCLUSION

Claimants hereby provide notice to the LWDA under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code Sections 2698, *et seq.*, and specifically ask for an investigation, or if the agency does not intend to investigate the alleged violations, a letter confirming the same so that we may allege a cause of action under PAGA against Employers for the violations discussed in this letter.

This letter is sent in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3. By law, an employee alleging a violation of one of the above referenced sections must notify his or her employer and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA) before he or she can invoke the provisions of Sections 2699, *et seq.*, by seeking redress in court. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(1). The LWDA must then notify the employer and the employee within

60 calendar days regarding whether it intends to investigate the alleged violation. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(B). If the LWDA advises it will not investigate, or if no notice is provided within 65 calendar days, the employee may file a lawsuit invoking the provisions under Labor Code § 2699. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A). It is Claimants' intention to file a civil complaint and to bring the appropriate claims under California Labor Code § 2699 on behalf of themselves, the State of California and all Aggrieved Employees should your office not address Employers' alleged violations within this timeframe.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact my office. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

BLACKSTONE LAW



Alex Favela, Esq.

cc: By U.S. Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

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