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Attorneys for Plaintiff HILARIO E. RAMIREZ,
on behalf of himself and current and former aggrieved employees

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES-CENTRAL DISTRICT**

HILARIO E. RAMIREZ, on behalf of himself
and other aggrieved employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CHA LA MIRADA, LLC; and DOES 1 to 100,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **22STCV31100**

PAGA ACTION

**PLAINTIFF HILARIO E.
RAMIREZ'S COMPLAINT FOR:**

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

COMES NOW Plaintiff HILARIO E. RAMIREZ("Plaintiff"), who alleges and complains
against Defendants CHA LA MIRADA, LLC; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive (collectively
"Defendants") as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

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

1 hours worked at the employees' minimum wage rate or overtime rate, failure to provide all legally
2 required and/or legally compliant meal and rest periods, indemnification for all necessary
3 expenditures or losses incurred by employees in direct consequence of discharging their duties,
4 failure to timely pay earned wages during employment, failure to provide complete and accurate
5 wage statements, failure to timely pay all unpaid wages following separation of employment.
6 Plaintiff seeks on a representative basis, following notice to the Labor and Workforce
7 Development Agency, civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code section
8 2699(g)(1) and costs brought on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of California, and others aggrieved.

9 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiff and all other current and
11 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees because Plaintiff's lawsuit seeks
12 civil penalties on behalf of herself, all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
13 non-exempt employees, and the State of California in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars
14 (\$25,000); Defendants employed Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-
15 based hourly non-exempt employees; and the injuries to Plaintiff and all other current and former
16 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees occurred in locations throughout
17 California, including but not limited to Los Angeles County, at 14299 Firestone Blvd, Los
18 Angeles, CA 90638.

19 3. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judicial Council of California enacted
20 Emergency Rule 9 to the California Rules of Court, which provided that, notwithstanding any
21 other law, the statutes of limitations and repose for civil causes of action that exceed 180 days are
22 tolled from April 6, 2020, until October 1, 2020.

23 **III. PARTIES**

24 4. Plaintiff brings this action as a representative of the Labor and Workforce
25 Development Agency on behalf of himself and other current and former employees subject to
26 violations of the Labor Code. The named Plaintiff and the persons on whose behalf this action is
27 filed include current, former and/or future employees of Defendants who work, worked, or will
28 work for Defendants as direct employees as well as temporary employees employed through temp

1 agencies as hourly non-exempt employees in California. At all times mentioned herein, the
2 currently named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was
3 employed by Defendants in an hourly position at Defendants' location in Los Angeles from
4 approximately May 2008 until on or about February 7, 2022.

5 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant CHA LA
6 MIRADA, LLC is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing business in
7 the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 1-50 are, and at all times relevant hereto
8 were persons acting on behalf of Defendant CHA LA MIRADA, LLC in the establishment of, or
9 ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies. Defendant CHA LA
10 MIRADA, LLC operates in Los Angeles County and employed Plaintiff and putative class
11 members in Los Angeles County, including but not limited to, at 14299 Firestone Blvd, Los
12 Angeles, CA 90638.

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

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

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

1 complaint.

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

5 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **CIVIL PENALTIES AND WAGES PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS**

7 **GENERAL ACT OF 2004, LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698, ET SEQ.**

8 **(Against all Defendants by Plaintiff)**

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

10 11. During the period beginning one (1) year preceding Plaintiff sending the initial
11 PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201,
12 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1194, 1197, 1198, 2802, and Sections 14 and 15 of the
13 applicable Wage Orders.

14 12. Specifically, Defendants have committed the following violations of California
15 Labor Code:

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

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

25 15. In this case, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
26 hourly non-exempt employees worked more minutes per shift than Defendants credited them with
27 having worked. Specifically, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other current and former
28 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages at the applicable minimum

1 wage for all hours worked due to Defendants' policies, practices, and/or procedures including, but
2 not limited to:

3 (a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
4 non-exempt employees to remain on-duty during their off-the-clock meal breaks because Plaintiff
5 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees are
6 required to keep their employer-issued radio on them at all times to monitor and respond to calls
7 from Defendant including while off-the-clock meal breaks;

8 (b) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
9 non-exempt employees to set up Paycom application profile on their personal cell phones in order
10 to be able to clock in and out of shifts and meal breaks; and

11 (c) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
12 non-exempt employees line up to wait to undergo and undergo COVID-19 temperature checks
13 prior to being permitted to clock in for the start of their shifts.

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

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

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

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

Labor Code section 510.

19. In this case, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees overtime wages for all overtime hours worked due to Defendants' policies, practices, and/or procedures including, but not limited to:

(a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to remain on-duty during their off-the-clock meal breaks because Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees are required to keep their employer-issued radio on them at all times to monitor and respond to calls from Defendant including while off-the-clock meal breaks;

(b) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to set up Paycom application profile on their personal cell phones in order to be able to clock in and out of shifts and meal breaks; and

(c) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees line up to wait to undergo and undergo COVID-19 temperature checks prior to being permitted to clock in for the start of their shifts.

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

21. **Failure to pay wages to hourly non-exempt employees for workdays that**

Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant meal periods: Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts of more than five (5) hours in length and shifts of more than ten (10) hours in length.

22. California law requires an employer to authorize or permit an employee an uninterrupted meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes in which the employee is relieved of all duties and the employer relinquishes control over the employee's activities prior to the employee's sixth hour of work. Labor Code sections 226.7, 512; Wage Order 5 at §11; *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Super Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004. An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee with a second such meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes prior to the start of the eleventh hour of work. *Id.* If the employee is not relieved of all duty during a meal period, the meal period shall be considered an "on duty" meal period and counted as time worked. A paid "on duty" meal period is only permitted when: (1) the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all duty; and (2) the parties have a written agreement agreeing to on-duty meal periods.

23. If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the law, the employer must pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that a legally required and compliant meal period was not provided. Labor Code section 226.7; Wage Order 5 at §11.

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

(a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to remain on-duty during their off-the-clock meal breaks because Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees are required to keep their employer-issued radio on them at all times to monitor and respond to calls from Defendant including during their off-the-clock meal breaks; and

(b) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based

1 hourly non-exempt employees a second meal break when Plaintiff and other current and former
2 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees worked over 10 hours in a day.

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

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

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

17 28. California law requires every employer to authorize and permit an employee a rest
18 period of ten (10) net minutes for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof. Labor
19 Code section 226.7; Wage Order 5 at §12. Under California law, "[e]mployees are entitled to 10
20 minutes' rest for shifts from three and one-half to six hours in length, 20 minutes for shifts of more
21 than six hours up to 10 hours, 30 minutes for shifts of more than 10 hours up to 14 hours, and so
22 on." *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Sup. Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1029; Labor Code
23 section 226.7; Wage Order 5 at §12. Rest periods, insofar as practicable, shall be in the middle of
24 each work period. Wage Order 5 at §12. Additionally, the rest period requirement "obligates
25 employers to permit – and authorizes employees to take – off-duty rest periods." *Augustus v. ABM*
26 *Security Services, Inc.*, (2016) 5 Cal.5th 257, 269. That is, during rest periods employers must
27 relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Id.*

28 29. If the employer fails to authorize or permit a required rest period, the employer

1 must pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of pay for each workday
2 the employer did not authorize or permit a legally required rest period. Labor Code section 226.7;
3 Wage Order 5 at § 12.

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

8 (a) Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
9 California-based hourly non-exempt employees an uninterrupted duty-free rest breaks net 10-
10 minute rest break for every four hours worked or major fraction thereof.

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

16 32. Defendants' foregoing policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in Plaintiff
17 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees not
18 receiving wages to compensate them for workdays in which Defendants did not provide them with
19 rest periods in compliance with California law.

20 33. **Failure to Indemnify for Losses and Expenditures Incurred as Part of**
21 **Employment:** California law requires that every employer must indemnify its employees for all
22 necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in discharge of his or her duties or at
23 the obedience of the directions of the employer. Moreover, an employer is prohibited from passing
24 the ordinary business expenses and losses of the employer onto the employee. (Lab. Code, §
25 2802.)

26 34. Defendants have violated Labor Code Section 2802 by failing to indemnify
27 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based non-exempt hourly employees'
28 necessary expenditures they incurred in the discharge of their duties. Specifically, Defendants

1 employed a policy, practice, and procedure whereby Plaintiff and aggrieved employees were
2 required to utilize their personal cell phones for employment related purposes. Plaintiff and
3 aggrieved employees were required to purchase and/or have a personal cell phone plan, which
4 Defendants routinely required Plaintiff and aggrieved employees to utilize in carrying out their
5 daily work activities. Plaintiff and aggrieved employees also incurred expenses related to
6 acquiring and maintaining uniforms that Defendants required them to wear during the course of
7 their employment.

8 35. Moreover, Defendants employed policies and procedures which ensured Plaintiff
9 and aggrieved employees would not receive indemnification for their employment related
10 expenses. This practice resulted in Plaintiff and aggrieved employees not receiving such
11 indemnification in compliance with California law.

12 36. Therefore, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and aggrieved employees for their
13 employment related expenses, including but not limited to costs related to use of their personal
14 cell phones and costs associated with their uniforms pursuant to Labor Code section 2802.

15 37. **Failure to timely pay earned wages during employment:** In California, wages
16 must be paid at least twice during each calendar month on days designated in advance by the
17 employer as regular paydays, subject to some exceptions. Labor Code section 204(a). Wages
18 earned between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month must be paid between the
19 16th and the 26th day of that month and wages earned between the 16th and the last day,
20 inclusive, of any calendar month must be paid between the 1st and 10th day of the following
21 month. *Id.* Other payroll periods such as those that are weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly, must be
22 paid within seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll period in which wages were
23 earned. Labor Code section 204(d).

24 38. As a derivative of Plaintiff's claims above, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants failed
25 to timely pay Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
26 exempt employees' earned wages (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period
27 premium wages and/or rest period premium wages), in violation of Labor Code section 204.
28 Defendants' aforementioned policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in their failure to pay

1 Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees'
2 their earned wages within the applicable time frames outlined in Labor Code section 204.

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

16 **40.** As a derivative of Plaintiff's allegations above, Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff
17 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages
18 earned (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and/or rest
19 period premium wages) rendered Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-
20 based hourly non-exempt employees' wage statements inaccurate, in violation of Labor Code
21 section 226.

22 **41. Failure to pay employees all wages due at time of termination/resignation:** An
23 employer is required to pay all unpaid wages timely after an employee's employment ends. The
24 wages are due immediately upon termination (Labor Code section 201) or within seventy-two (72)
25 hours of resignation (Labor Code section 202).

26 **42.** As a derivative of Plaintiff's allegations above, because Defendants failed to pay
27 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees
28 all their earned wages (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages,

1 and/or rest period premium wages), Defendants failed to pay those employees timely after each
2 employee's termination and/or resignation, in violation of Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

3 43. Defendants' violations of Wage Order 5 constituted violations of Labor Code
4 section 1198, which prohibits employment under conditions of labor that violate the Wage Orders.

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

9 45. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor
10 Code section 2699.3. On July 11, 2022, Plaintiff filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the LWDA and
11 provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific provisions of
12 the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the
13 violations alleged.

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

19 47. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil
20 penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204 226, 226.7, 510,
21 512, 1194, 1197, 1198, and 2802, beginning one (1) year preceding Plaintiff sending the initial
22 PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the following amounts:

23 a. For violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226.7, 2802, 512,
24 and 1198; one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial
25 violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each
26 subsequent violation [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)].

27 b. For violations of Labor Code section 226, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)
28 for each employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each subsequent violation,

one thousand dollars (\$1000) for each underpaid employee for each pay period [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 226.3].

c. For violations of Labor Code section 510, fifty dollars (\$50) for each employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 558] and any unpaid wages.

d. For violations of Labor Code section 1194 and 1197, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each underpaid employee for each pay period [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 1197.1] and any unpaid wages.

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

ON THE FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:

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

2. For any and all legally applicable penalties during the relevant statute of limitations subject to any permissible tolling, including but not limited to those recoverable under the California Labor Code, including but not limited to section 2699(f);

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

4. For such and other further relief, in law and/or equity, as the Court deems just or appropriate

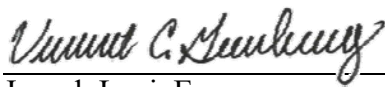
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1 Dated: September 22, 2022

Respectfully submitted,
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

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3 By: 
4 Joseph Lavi, Esq.
5 Vincent C. Granberry, Esq.
6 Melissa A. Huether, Esq.
7 Attorneys for Plaintiff
8 HILARIO E. RAMIREZ,
9 on behalf of himself and current and former
10 aggrieved employees
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