

Assigned for all purposes to: Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Judicial Officer: Elaine Lu

Joseph Lavi, Esq. (SBN 209776)
Vincent C. Granberry, Esq. (SBN 276483)
Melissa A Huether, Esq. (SBN 316604)
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP
8889 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 200
Beverly Hills, California 90211
Telephone: (310) 432-0000
Facsimile: (310) 432-0001
Emails: jlavi@lelawfirm.com
vgranberry@lelawfirm.com
mhuether@lelawfirm.com
wht3@lelawfirm.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff DANIEL REYES,
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**

DANIEL REYES, on behalf of himself and
other aggrieved employees,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BEDDING ACQUISITION, LLC d/b/a
HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS;
HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS, INC.; and
DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **22STCV29651**

PAGA ACTION

DANIEL REYES' COMPLAINT FOR:

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

COMES NOW Plaintiff DANIEL REYES ("Plaintiff"), who alleges and complains
against Defendants BEDDING ACQUISITION, LLC d/b/a HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS;
HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS, INC.; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive, 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

1 with Defendants' violation of the Labor Code based on Defendants' failure to pay wages for all
2 hours worked at minimum wage and all overtime hours worked at the overtime rate of pay; failure
3 to authorize or permit all legally required and/or compliant meal periods or pay meal period
4 premium wages; failure to authorize or permit all legally required and/or compliant rest periods or
5 pay rest period premium wages; statutory penalties for failure to timely pay earned wages during
6 employment; statutory penalties for failure to provide accurate wage statements; statutory waiting
7 time penalties in the form of continuation wages for failure to timely pay employees all wages due
8 upon separation of employment. Plaintiff seeks on a representative basis, following notice to the
9 Labor and Workforce Development Agency, civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to
10 Labor Code section 2699(g)(1) and costs brought on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of California,
11 and others aggrieved.

12 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiff and all other current and
14 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees because Plaintiff's lawsuit seeks
15 civil penalties on behalf of herself, all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
16 non-exempt employees, and the State of California in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars
17 (\$25,000); Defendants employed Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-
18 based hourly non-exempt employees; and the injuries to Plaintiff and all other current and former
19 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees occurred in locations throughout
20 California, including but not limited to Los Angeles County, at 8350 Rex Road, Pico Rivera, CA
21 90660.

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

26 **III. PARTIES**

27 4. Plaintiff brings this action as a representative of the Labor and Workforce
28 Development Agency on behalf of himself and other current and former employees subject to

1 violations of the Labor Code. The named Plaintiff and the persons on whose behalf this action is
2 filed include current, former and/or future employees of Defendants who work, worked, or will
3 work for Defendants as direct employees as well as temporary employees employed through temp
4 agencies as hourly non-exempt employees in California. At all times mentioned herein, the
5 currently named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was
6 employed by Defendants in an hourly position at Defendants' location in Los Angeles from in or
7 around October 29, 1991, until on or about November 5, 2021.

8 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant BEDDING
9 ACQUISITION, LLC d/b/a HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS is authorized to do business
10 within the State of California and is doing business in the State of California and/or that
11 Defendants DOES 1-25 are, and at all times relevant hereto were persons acting on behalf of
12 Defendant BEDDING ACQUISITION, LLC d/b/a HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS in the
13 establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies.
14 Defendant BEDDING ACQUISITION, LLC d/b/a HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS operates
15 in Los Angeles County and employed Plaintiff and putative class members in Los Angeles
16 County, including but not limited to, at 8350 Rex Road, Pico Rivera, CA 90660.

17 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant
18 HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS, INC. is authorized to do business within the State of
19 California and is doing business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 26-50 are,
20 and at all times relevant hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant HOLLANDER SLEEP
21 PRODUCTS, INC. in the establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and
22 hour practices or policies. Defendant HOLLANDER SLEEP PRODUCTS, INC. operates in Los
23 Angeles County and employed Plaintiff and putative class members in Los Angeles County,
24 including but not limited to, at 8350 Rex Road, Pico Rivera, CA 90660.

25 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 1
26 through 50 are corporations or are other business entities or organizations of a nature unknown to
27 Plaintiff that employed Plaintiff and aggrieved California non-exempt employees, permitted
28 Plaintiff and aggrieved employees to work, and exercised control over the wages, hours and

1 working conditions of employment of Plaintiff and aggrieved employees.

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

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

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

17 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

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

22 12. During the period beginning one (1) year preceding Plaintiff sending the initial
23 PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201,
24 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1194, 1197, 1198, and Sections 14 and 15 of the applicable
25 Wage Orders.

26 13. Specifically, Defendants have committed the following violations of California
27 Labor Code:

28 14. **Failure to pay wages for all hours worked at the legal minimum wage:**

1 Defendants employed many of their employees, including Plaintiff, as hourly non-exempt
2 employees. In California, an employer is required to pay hourly employees for all “hours worked,”
3 which includes all time that an employee is under control of the employer and all time the
4 employee is suffered and permitted to work. This includes the time an employee spends, either
5 directly or indirectly, performing services which inure to the benefit of the employer.

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

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

15 (a) Beginning on or about February 1, 2020, Employers also required Plaintiff and
16 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to arrive
17 approximately fifteen (15) minutes prior to their shift to line up, wait in line, and undergo medical
18 screenings, including but not limited to temperature checks, prior to being permitted to clock in for
19 the start of their shift.

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

26 18. **Failure to pay wages for overtime hours worked at the overtime rate of pay:**
27 Defendants employed many of their employees, including Plaintiff, as hourly non-exempt
28 employees. In California, an employer is required to pay hourly employees for all “hours worked,”

1 which includes all time that an employee is under control of the employer and all time the
2 employee is suffered and permitted to work. This includes the time an employee spends, either
3 directly or indirectly, performing services that inure to the benefit of the employer.’

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

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

15 Labor Code section 510.

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

19 (a) Beginning on or about February 1, 2020, Employers also required Plaintiff and
20 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to arrive
21 approximately fifteen (15) minutes prior to their shift to line up, wait in line, and undergo medical
22 screenings, including but not limited to temperature checks, prior to being permitted to clock in for
23 the start of their shift.

24 21. The foregoing policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in time during each
25 workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt
26 employees were under the control of Defendants but were not compensated. To the extent that the
27 foregoing uncompensated time occurred when Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
28 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.

22. **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.

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

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

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

(a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to travel to and from a designated area after hearing a bell which indicated the start of the meal period, at which time they would spend 5 minutes traveling to the designated break room where they would clock out. Then a second bell rang twenty-five (25) minutes after the first bell, at which time Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based

1 hourly non-exempt employees would clock in from the meal period and begin traveling to back to
2 their workstation where they were required to be when the meal period end bell sounded.

3 (b) Failing to authorize or permit Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
4 California-based hourly non-exempt employees a second uninterrupted duty-free meal period of
5 no less than thirty (30) minutes for shifts exceeding ten (10) hours.

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

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

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

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

1 *Services, Inc.*, (2016) 5 Cal.5th 257, 269. That is, during rest periods employers must relieve
2 employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Id.*

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

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

11 (a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
12 non-exempt employees to travel to and from a designated area during their rest periods, resulting
13 in rest periods that were not duty-free and/or less than a net ten (10) minutes.

14 (b) Beginning on or about February 1, 2020, no longer allowing Plaintiff and other
15 current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to leave the
16 premises during rest periods, resulting in rest periods that were not duty-free.

17 (c) Specifically, prior to and during some portion of 2020, Employers provided 15-
18 minute rest periods which were short because ten minutes after the rest break start bell sounds, the
19 rest break end warning bell sounds, at which point Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
20 California-based hourly non-exempt employees are required to start traveling back to their work
21 stations in order to be back at their workstations ready to work when the end rest break bell
22 sounds.

23 (d) Further, during some portion of 2020 and thereafter, Employers provided 15-
24 minute rest periods which were short because after the first rest period bell sounds, Plaintiff and
25 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees are required to
26 travel five minutes to a designated break area away from their workstation and clock out. Then,
27 ten minutes after the initial rest break bell, the warning bell rang signaling the end of the rest
28 period is five minutes away and therefore Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved

1 California-based hourly non-exempt employees would begin traveling back to their workstation in
2 order to be at their workstations and ready to work then the rest break end bell sounds.

3 32. 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 with one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each
6 workday they did not receive legally required and compliant rest periods, in violation of Labor
7 Code section 226.7.

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

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

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

28 36. **Failure to provide complete and accurate wage statements:** Labor Code section

226, subdivision (a). Labor Code section 226(a) provides, *inter alia*, that, upon paying an employee his or her wages, the employer must “furnish each of his or her employees ... an itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, (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 pay period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his or her social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.”

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

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

39. As a derivative of Plaintiff’s allegations above, because Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all their earned wages (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and/or rest period premium wages), Defendants failed to pay those employees timely after each employee’s termination and/or resignation, in violation of Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

40. Defendants’ violations of Wage Order constituted violations of Labor Code section

1 1198, which prohibits employment under conditions of labor that violate the Wage Orders.

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

6 42. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor
7 Code section 2699.3. On July 7, 2022, Plaintiff filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the LWDA and
8 provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific provisions of
9 the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the
10 violations alleged.

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

16 44. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil
17 penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204 226, 226.7, 510,
18 512, 1194, 1197, and 1198 beginning one (1) year preceding Plaintiff sending the initial PAGA
19 Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the following amounts:

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

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

28 c. For violations of Labor Code section 510, fifty dollars (\$50) for each

1 employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, one
2 hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period [penalty amounts
3 established by Labor Code section 558] and any unpaid wages.

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

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

10 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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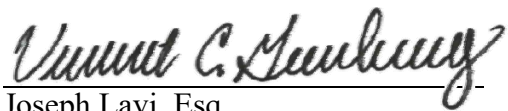
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1 Dated: September 12, 2022

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 DANIEL REYES
8 on behalf of himself and current and former
9 aggrieved employees
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