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on behalf of himself and current and former aggrieved employees

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA**

JOHNNY VALDEZ JR, on behalf of himself and
current and former aggrieved employees

Plaintiff,

vs.

LEADPOINT BUSINESS SERVICES, LLC;
MARBORG INDUSTRIES; and DOES 1 to 100,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 25CV03578

PAGA ACTION

**PLAINTIFF JOHNNY VALDEZ JR'S
COMPLAINT FOR:**

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

COMES NOW Plaintiff JOHNNY VALDEZ JR ("Plaintiff"), who alleges and complains
against Defendants LEADPOINT BUSINESS SERVICES, LLC; MARBORG INDUSTRIES; and
DOES 1 to 100, inclusive (collectively "Defendants") as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*
("PAGA") representative action brought by Plaintiff on behalf of the State of California, himself
and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants who worked as hourly non-exempt

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

13 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

14 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiff and all other current and
15 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees because Plaintiff's lawsuit seeks
16 civil penalties on behalf of herself, all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
17 non-exempt employees, and the State of California in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars
18 (\$25,000); Defendants employed Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-
19 based hourly non-exempt employees; and the injuries to Plaintiff and all other current and former
20 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees occurred in locations throughout
21 California, including but not limited to Santa Barbara County, at 14470 Calle Real, Goleta, CA
22 93117.

23 **III. PARTIES**

24 1. 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 work
28 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 currently
2 named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was employed by
3 Defendants in an hourly position at Defendants' location in Santa Barbara from in or around
4 February 28, 2023, until on or about November 15, 2024.

5 2. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant LEADPOINT
6 BUSINESS SERVICES, LLC is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing
7 business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 34-66 are, and at all times relevant
8 hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant LEADPOINT BUSINESS SERVICES, LLC in
9 the establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or
10 policies. Defendant LEADPOINT BUSINESS SERVICES, LLC operates in Santa Barbara County
11 and employed Plaintiff and aggrieved employees in Santa Barbara County, including but not limited
12 to, at 14470 Calle Real, Goleta, CA 93117.

13 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant MARBORG
14 INDUSTRIES is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing business in
15 the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 67-100 are, and at all times relevant hereto
16 were persons acting on behalf of Defendant MARBORG INDUSTRIES in the establishment of, or
17 ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies. Defendant
18 MARBORG INDUSTRIES operates in Santa Barbara County and employed Plaintiff and aggrieved
19 employees in Santa Barbara County, including but not limited to, at 14470 Calle Real, Goleta, CA
20 93117.

21 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 1
22 through 50 are corporations, or are other business entities or organizations of a nature unknown to
23 Plaintiff that employed Plaintiff and aggrieved California non-exempt employees, permitted
24 Plaintiff and aggrieved employees to work, and exercised control over the wages, hours and working
25 conditions of employment of Plaintiff and aggrieved employees.

26 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 51
27 through 100 are individuals unknown to Plaintiff. Each of the individual defendants is sued
28 individually and in his or her capacity as an agent, shareholder, owner, representative, manager,

1 supervisor, independent contractor and/or employee of each defendant who violated or caused to be
2 violated the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Labor Code and/or any provision of the
3 Industrial Welfare Commission's wage orders regulating hours and days of work.

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

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

13 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **CIVIL PENALTIES PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF**
15 **2004, LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698, ET SEQ.**

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

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

19 9. During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, Plaintiff alleges
20 Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 201.3, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226, 226.7, 510, 512,
21 1194, 1197, 1198, and the applicable Wage Orders.

22 10. Specifically, Defendants have committed the following violations of California
23 Labor Code:

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

indirectly, performing services which inure to the benefit of the employer.

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

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

(a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees with timely, uninterrupted, duty-free meal breaks of at least 30 minutes for every five hours worked.

(b) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to monitor and respond to calls from Defendant, through their employer-issued radio, during their off-the-clock meal breaks.

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

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

1 the benefit of the employer.’

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

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

10 Labor Code section 510.

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

14 (a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
15 hourly non-exempt employees with timely, uninterrupted, duty-free meal breaks of at least 30
16 minutes for every five hours worked.

17 (b) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
18 non-exempt employees to monitor and respond to calls from Defendant, through their employer-
19 issued radio, during their off-the-clock meal breaks.

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

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

1 **Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant meal periods and/or failure to**
2 **pay period premium wages:** Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
3 hourly non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts of more than five (5) hours in length and
4 shifts of more than ten (10) hours in length.

5 20. California law requires an employer to authorize or permit an employee an
6 uninterrupted meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes in which the employee is relieved of
7 all duties and the employer relinquishes control over the employee's activities prior to the
8 employee's sixth hour of work. Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and 1198; Wage Order 9 at §11;
9 *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Super Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004. An employer may not employ
10 an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee
11 with a second such meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes prior to the start of the eleventh
12 hour of work. *Id.* If the employee is not relieved of all duty during a meal period, the meal period
13 shall be considered an "on duty" meal period and counted as time worked. A paid "on duty" meal
14 period is only permitted when: (1) the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved
15 of all duty; and (2) the parties have a written agreement agreeing to on-duty meal periods.

16 21. If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the
17 law, the employer must pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of pay
18 for each workday that a legally required and compliant meal period was not provided. Labor Code
19 sections 226.7 and 1198; Wage Order 9 at §11.

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

24 (a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
25 hourly non-exempt employees with timely, uninterrupted, duty-free meal breaks of at least 30
26 minutes for every five hours worked.

27 (b) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
28 hourly non-exempt employees a second uninterrupted duty-free meal period of no less than thirty

1 (30) minutes for each workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-
2 based hourly non-exempt employees work shifts over ten (10) hours.

3 (c) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
4 non-exempt employees to monitor and respond to calls from Defendant, through their employer-
5 issued radio, during their off-the-clock meal breaks.

6 23. 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-based
8 hourly non-exempt employees one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday that
9 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees did
10 not receive legally required and compliant meal periods, in violation of Labor Code section 226.7.

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

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

19 26. California law requires every employer to authorize and permit an employee a rest
20 period of ten (10) net minutes for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof. Labor Code
21 section 226.7; Wage Order 9 at §12. Under California law, "[e]mployees are entitled to 10 minutes'
22 rest for shifts from three and one-half to six hours in length, 20 minutes for shifts of more than six
23 hours up to 10 hours, 30 minutes for shifts of more than 10 hours up to 14 hours, and so on." *Brinker*
24 *Restaurant Corp. v. Sup. Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1029; Labor Code section 226.7;
25 Wage Order 9 at §12. Rest periods, insofar as practicable, shall be in the middle of each work period.
26 Wage Order 9 at §12. Additionally, the rest period requirement "obligates employers to permit –
27 and authorizes employees to take – off-duty rest periods." *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*,
28 (2016) 5 Cal.5th 257, 269. That is, during rest periods employers must relieve employees of all

1 duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Id.*

2 27. If the employer fails to authorize or permit a required rest period, the employer must
3 pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of pay for each workday the
4 employer did not authorize or permit a legally required rest period. Labor Code section 226.7; Wage
5 Order 9 at § 12.

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

10 (a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
11 hourly non-exempt employees with net ten (10) minute uninterrupted duty-free rest breaks for every
12 four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof.

13 (b) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
14 hourly non-exempt employees with a third net ten (10) minute uninterrupted duty-free rest break
15 when Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt
16 employees worked shifts over ten (10) hours.

17 (c) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
18 non-exempt employees to monitor and respond to calls from Defendant, through their employer-
19 issued radio, during their rest breaks.

20 29. Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants maintained a policy, practice, and/or
21 procedure of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
22 hourly non-exempt employees with one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday
23 they did not receive legally required and compliant rest periods, in violation of Labor Code section
24 226.7.

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

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

10 32. As a derivative of Plaintiff's claims above, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants failed to
11 timely pay Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt
12 employees' earned wages (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages
13 and/or rest period premium wages), in violation of Labor Code section 204. Defendants'
14 aforementioned policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in their failure to pay Plaintiff's and
15 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees' their earned
16 wages within the applicable time frames outlined in Labor Code section 204.

17 33. **Secret payment of lower wages than designated by statute:** Labor Code section
18 223 provides that, where any statute or contract requires an employer to maintain the designated
19 wage scale, it shall be unlawful to secretly pay a lower wage while purporting to pay the wage
20 designated by statute or contract. By engaging in the unlawful conduct alleged herein, including by
21 failing to: pay overtime wages at the applicable legal overtime rate, meal break premiums and lawful
22 sick pay at the employees' regular rate of pay, as established by Labor Code sections 226.7, 246,
23 510, 1194 and sections 11 and 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, as incorporated by Labor
24 Code section 1198, the Defendant secretly paid a lower wage than designated by statute while
25 purporting to pay the wages designated by statute, in violation of Labor Code section 223.

26 34. **Failure to provide complete and accurate wage statements:** Labor Code section
27 226, subdivision (a). Labor Code section 226(a) provides, *inter alia*, that, upon paying an employee
28 his or her wages, the employer must "furnish each of his or her employees ... an itemized statement

1 in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any
2 employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of
3 overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare
4 Commission, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee
5 is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided, that all deductions made on written orders
6 of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive
7 dates of the pay period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his or her
8 social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all
9 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 35. As a derivative of Plaintiff’s allegations above, Defendants’ failure to pay Plaintiff
12 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages
13 earned (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and/or rest period
14 premium wages) rendered Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved California-based
15 hourly non-exempt employees’ wage statements inaccurate, in violation of Labor Code section
16 226(a)(1, 2, 5 & 9).

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

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

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

1 section 2699.3.

2 39. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor Code
3 section 2699.3. On March 29, 2025. Plaintiff filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the LWDA and
4 provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific provisions of
5 the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the
6 violations alleged.

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

12 41. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil
13 penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226(a), 226.7,
14 510, 512, 1194, and 1198., During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present,
15 preceding Plaintiff sending the initial PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the
16 following amounts:

17 a. For violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 226(a), 226.7, and
18 1198; one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation
19 and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent
20 violation [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)].

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

25 c. For violations of Labor Code section 510 and 512, fifty dollars (\$50) for each
26 employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, one
27 hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period [penalty amounts
28 established by Labor Code section 558].

1 Dated: June 9, 2025

Respectfully submitted,
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

/s/Urepanny Morales

By:

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28