

Joseph Lavi, Esq. (SBN 209776)
Vincent C. Granberry, Esq. (SBN 276483)
Jeffrey D. Klein, Esq. (SBN 297296)
J. Jason Hill, Esq. (SBN 179630)
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP
8889 W. Olympic Boulevard, Suite 200
Beverly Hills, California 90211
Telephone: (310) 432-0000
Facsimile: (310) 432-0001
Email: jlavi@lelawfirm.com
vgranberry@lelawfirm.com
jklein@lelawfirm.com
jhill@lelawfirm.com

Electronically FILED by
Superior Court of California,
County of Los Angeles
7/21/2025 11:14 AM
David W. Slayton,
Executive Officer/Clerk of Court,
By A. Munoz, Deputy Clerk

Attorneys for Plaintiff TRACY QUINTANILLA,
on behalf of herself and current and former aggrieved employees

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

TRACY QUINTANILLA, on behalf of herself and
current and former aggrieved employees

Plaintiff,

vs.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES; and
DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **25STCV21367**

PAGA ACTION

**PLAINTIFF TRACY
QUINTANILLA'S COMPLAINT
FOR:**

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

LWDA Notice: May 16, 2025

COMES NOW Plaintiff TRACY QUINTANILLA ("Plaintiff"), who alleges and complains
against Defendants CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES; 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, herself

1 and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants who worked as hourly non-exempt
2 employees in California during the relevant time period seeking civil penalties associated with
3 Defendants' violation of the Labor Code based on Defendants' failure to pay wages for all hours
4 worked at minimum wage and all overtime hours worked at the overtime rate of pay; failure to pay
5 overtime wages at the proper overtime rate of pay; failure to authorize or permit all legally required
6 and/or compliant meal periods or pay meal period premium wages; failure to authorize or permit
7 all legally required and/or compliant rest periods or pay rest period premium wages; failure to pay
8 wages for accrued paid sick time at the regular rate of pay; statutory penalties for failure to timely
9 pay earned wages during employment; statutory penalties for failure to provide accurate wage
10 statements; statutory waiting time penalties in the form of continuation wages for failure to timely
11 pay employees all wages due upon separation of employment. Plaintiff experienced these violations
12 personally, as well as is informed and believes other aggrieved employees did as well. Plaintiff
13 seeks on a representative basis, following notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency,
14 civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1) and costs
15 brought on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of California, and others aggrieved.

16 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

17 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiff and all other current and
18 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees because Plaintiff's lawsuit seeks
19 civil penalties on behalf of herself, all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
20 non-exempt employees, and the State of California in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars
21 (\$25,000); Defendants employed Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-
22 based hourly non-exempt employees; and the injuries to Plaintiff and all other current and former
23 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees occurred in locations throughout
24 California, including but not limited to Los Angeles County, including but not limited to, at 4650
25 Sunset Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90027.

26 **III. PARTIES**

27 1. Plaintiff brings this action as a representative of the Labor and Workforce
28 Development Agency on behalf of herself 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 work
3 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 currently
5 named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was employed by
6 Defendants in an hourly position at Defendants' location in Los Angeles County from in or around
7 May 9, 2018 until on or about May 17, 2024.

8 2. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant CHILDREN'S
9 HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing
10 business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 1-50 are, and at all times relevant
11 hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES in
12 the establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or
13 policies. Defendant CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES operates in Los Angeles County
14 and employed Plaintiff and aggrieved employees in Los Angeles County, including but not limited
15 to, at 4650 Sunset Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90027.

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

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

27 5. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names of Defendants DOES 1 through 100. Plaintiff
28 sues said defendants by said fictitious names, and will amend this complaint when the true names

1 and capacities are ascertained or when such facts pertaining to liability are ascertained, or as
2 permitted by law or by the Court. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the fictitiously
3 named defendants is in some manner responsible for the events and allegations set forth in this
4 complaint.

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

8 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **CIVIL PENALTIES PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF**
10 **2004, LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698, ET SEQ.**

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

13 7. Plaintiff incorporates all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

14 8. During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, Plaintiff alleges
15 Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 1194,
16 1197, and the applicable Wage Orders.

17 9. Specifically, Defendants have committed the following violations of California
18 Labor Code:

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

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

28 12. In this case, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly

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

5 (a) Routinely requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-
6 based hourly non-exempt employees to clock out and continue to work without being paid for that
7 time.

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

11 (c) "Rounding down" or "shaving down" Plaintiff and other current and former
12 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees total daily hours at the time of their clock-
13 ins and clock-outs, including clock-ins and clock-outs for meal breaks, to the nearest quarter of an
14 hour, to the benefit of Defendants.

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

21 14. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
22 Employer's conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
23 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
24 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

25 15. **Failure to pay wages for overtime hours worked at the overtime rate of pay**
26 **and/or failure to pay overtime wages at the proper rate of pay:** Defendants employed many of
27 their employees, including Plaintiff, as hourly non-exempt employees. In California, an employer
28 is required to pay hourly employees for all "hours worked," which includes all time that an employee

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

4 16. 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 (40)
6 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) hours
8 in any one (1) workweek, and the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in
9 any one (1) workweek, shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one-and-one-half
10 (1.5) times the regular rate of pay for an employee. Any work in excess of twelve (12) hours
11 in one (1) day shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay
12 for an employee. In addition, any work in excess of eight (8) hours on any seventh day of a
13 workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay of an
14 employee.

15 Labor Code section 510.

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

19 (a) Routinely requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-
20 based hourly non-exempt employees to clock out and continue to work without being paid for that
21 time.

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

25 (c) “Rounding down” or “shaving down” Plaintiff and other current and former
26 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees total daily hours at the time of their clock-
27 ins and clock-outs, including clock-ins and clock-outs for meal breaks, to the nearest quarter of an
28 hour, to the benefit of Defendants.

18. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
Employer’s conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section

1 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

2 19. Furthermore, overtime is based upon an employee's regular rate of pay. "The regular
3 rate at which an employee is employed shall be deemed to include all remuneration for employment
4 paid to, or on behalf, of the employee." See Division of Labor Standards Enforcement –
5 Enforcement Policies and Interpretations Manual, Section 49.1.2.

6 20. In this case, Plaintiff alleges that when she and other current and former aggrieved
7 California-based hourly non-exempt employees earned overtime wages, Defendants failed to pay
8 them overtime wages at the proper overtime rate of pay due to Defendants' failure to include all
9 remuneration when calculating the overtime rate of pay. Specifically, Defendants maintained a
10 policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration such as ("bonuses for
11 meeting revenue goals") for example, when calculating Plaintiff's and other current and former
12 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees' regular rate of pay for the purpose of
13 paying overtime.

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

22 22. **Failure to pay wages to hourly non-exempt employees for workdays that**
23 **Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant meal periods and/or failure to**
24 **pay period premium wages:** Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
25 hourly non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts of more than five (5) hours in length and
26 shifts of more than ten (10) hours in length.

27 23. California law requires an employer to authorize or permit an employee an
28 uninterrupted meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes in which the employee is relieved of

1 all duties and the employer relinquishes control over the employee's activities prior to the
2 employee's sixth hour of work. Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and 1198; Wage Order 5 at §11;
3 *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Super Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004. An employer may not employ
4 an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee
5 with a second such meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes prior to the start of the eleventh
6 hour of work. *Id.* If the employee is not relieved of all duty during a meal period, the meal period
7 shall be considered an "on duty" meal period and counted as time worked. A paid "on duty" meal
8 period is only permitted when: (1) the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved
9 of all duty; and (2) the parties have a written agreement agreeing to on-duty meal periods.

10 24. If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the
11 law, the employer must pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of pay
12 for each workday that a legally required and compliant meal period was not provided. Labor Code
13 sections 226.7 and 1198; Wage Order 5 at §11.

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

18 (a) Routinely requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-
19 based hourly non-exempt employees to clock-out and continue to work without being paid for that
20 time; and

21 (b) Due to chronic understaffing, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
22 California-based hourly non-exempt employees were required to clock out for their meal breaks and
23 continue to work through their off-the-clock meal breaks.

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

1 27. Finally, on occasions when Defendants paid Plaintiff and other current and former
2 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a “premium” wage for late, missed, short,
3 on-premise, on-duty, and/or interrupted meal periods, Defendants failed to pay the one (1) additional
4 hour of pay at Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
5 exempt employees’ regular rate of compensation. Specifically, Defendants maintained a policy,
6 practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration such as (“bonuses for meeting
7 revenue goals”) for example, when calculating Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved
8 California-based hourly non-exempt employees’ regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying meal
9 period premium wages.

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

14 29. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
15 Employer’s conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
16 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
17 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

22 31. California law requires every employer to authorize and permit an employee a rest
23 period of ten (10) net minutes for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof. Labor Code
24 section 226.7; Wage Order 5 at §12. Under California law, “[e]mployees are entitled to 10 minutes’
25 rest for shifts from three and one-half to six hours in length, 20 minutes for shifts of more than six
26 hours up to 10 hours, 30 minutes for shifts of more than 10 hours up to 14 hours, and so on.” *Brinker*
27 *Restaurant Corp. v. Sup. Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1029; Labor Code section 226.7;
28 Wage Order 5 at §12. Rest periods, insofar as practicable, shall be in the middle of each work period.

1 Wage Order 5 at §12. Additionally, the rest period requirement ““obligates employers to permit –
2 and authorizes employees to take – off-duty rest periods.” *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*
3 (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 269. That is, during rest periods employers must relieve employees of all
4 duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Id.*

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

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

13 (a) Due to chronic understaffing, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
14 California-based hourly non-exempt employees were required to remain on-duty, resulting in rest
15 periods that were not duty-free.

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

21 35. Finally, on occasions when Defendants did pay Plaintiff and other current and former
22 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a “premium” wage for late, missed, short,
23 on-premise, on-duty, and/or interrupted rest periods, Defendants failed to pay the one (1) additional
24 hour of pay at Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
25 exempt employees’ regular rate of compensation. Specifically, Defendants maintained a policy,
26 practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration such (“bonuses for meeting
27 revenue goals”) for example, when calculating Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved
28 California-based hourly non-exempt employees’ regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying rest

1 period premiums.

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

6 37. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
7 Employer's conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
8 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
9 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

10 38. **Failure to provide sick pay wages:** Defendants had a policy and/or procedure where
11 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees
12 accrued paid sick time.

13 39. Labor Code section 246, subdivision (a), states in relevant part "[a]n employee
14 who...works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the
15 commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days." Additionally, an employee accrues
16 paid sick days at the rate of no-less-than one (1) hour per every thirty (30) hours worked, beginning
17 at the commencement of employment. Labor Code section 246(b).

18 40. Here, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
19 exempt employees were employed by Defendants for 30 or more days and were entitled to paid sick
20 days. Defendants, however, lacked a policy, practice, and/or procedure whereby Plaintiffs and other
21 current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees who were employed
22 by Defendants for 30 days or more could accrue paid sick days at the rate of no-less-than one (1)
23 hour per every thirty (30) hours worked, beginning at the commencement of employment as required
24 by Labor Code section 246(b).

25 41. In this case, Plaintiff alleges that when she and other current and former aggrieved
26 California-based hourly non-exempt employees elected to use paid sick time, Defendants failed to
27 pay them sick time wages at the proper sick time rate of pay due to Defendants' failure to include
28 all remuneration when calculating the sick time rate of pay. Specifically, Defendants maintained a

1 policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration including but not limited to
2 (“bonuses for meeting revenue goals”) for example, when calculating Plaintiff and other current and
3 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees’ regular rate of pay for the
4 purpose of paying sick time.

5 42. Defendants’ foregoing policy, practice, and/or procedure resulted in Defendants
6 failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
7 exempt employees’ paid sick days, in violation of Labor Code section 246.

8 43. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
9 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
10 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

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

27 46. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
28 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section

1 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

2 47. **Secret payment of lower wages than designated by statute:** Labor Code section
3 223 provides that, where any statute or contract requires an employer to maintain the designated
4 wage scale, it shall be unlawful to secretly pay a lower wage while purporting to pay the wage
5 designated by statute or contract. By engaging in the unlawful conduct alleged herein, including by
6 failing to: pay overtime wages at the applicable legal overtime rate, meal break premiums and lawful
7 sick pay at the employees' regular rate of pay, as established by Labor Code sections 226.7, 246,
8 510, 1194 and sections 11 and 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, as incorporated by Labor
9 Code section 1198, the Defendant secretly paid a lower wage than designated by statute while
10 purporting to pay the wages designated by statute, in violation of Labor Code section 223.

11 48. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
12 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
13 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

27 50. As a derivative of Plaintiff's allegations above, Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff
28 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages

1 earned (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and/or rest period
2 premium wages) rendered Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based
3 hourly non-exempt employees' wage statements inaccurate, in violation of Labor Code section
4 226(a)(1, 2, 5 & 9).

5 51. Plaintiff believes these failures were willful and intentional.

6 52. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
7 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
8 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

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

18 55. Plaintiff believes these failures were willful and intentional.

19 56. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
20 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
21 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

26 58. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor Code
27 section 2699.3. On May 16, 2025, *Plaintiff* filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the LWDA and
28 provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific provisions of

1 the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the
2 violations alleged.

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

8 60. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil
9 penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226(a), 226.7,
10 246, 510, 512, and 1194, During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present,
11 preceding Plaintiff sending the initial PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the
12 following amounts:

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

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

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

25 d. For violations of Labor Code section 204, one hundred dollars (\$100) for
26 each failure to pay each employee in any initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, or any
27 willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee,
28 plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld [penalty amounts established by Labor Code

1 section 210].

2 e. For violations of Labor Code section 223, one hundred dollars (\$100) for
3 each failure to pay each employee in any initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, or any
4 willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee,
5 plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld [penalty amounts established by Labor Code
6 section 225.5].

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

9 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

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

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

15 2. For any and all legally applicable penalties during the relevant statute of limitations
16 subject to any permissible tolling, including but not limited to those recoverable under the California
17 Labor Code, including but not limited to sections 210, 225.5, 226.3, 558, 2699(f);

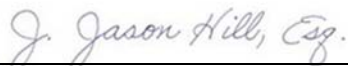
18 3. For attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including but not limited to those recoverable
19 under California Labor Code section 2699(g); and

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

22 Dated: July 21, 2025

Respectfully submitted,
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

23
24 By:



Joseph Lavi, Esq.
Vincent C. Granberry, Esq.
Jeffrey D. Klein, Esq.
J. Jason Hill, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRACY QUINTANILLA,
on behalf of herself and current
and former aggrieved employees