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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 LOS ANGELES**

ARMANDO NEPTHALIE BALLESTEROS, on
behalf of himself and current and former aggrieved
employees

Plaintiff,

vs.

ECOLOGY RECYCLING SERVICES, LLC (dba
AIM RECYCLING); LIBRA STAFFING INC.;
and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **25STCV21163**

PAGA ACTION

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

COMES NOW Plaintiff ARMANDO NEPTHALIE BALLESTEROS ("Plaintiff"), who
alleges and complains against Defendants ECOLOGY RECYCLING SERVICES, LLC (dba AIM
RECYCLING); LIBRA STAFFING INC.; 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

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
5 authorize or permit all legally required and/or compliant meal periods or pay meal period premium
6 wages; failure to authorize or permit all legally required and/or compliant rest periods or pay rest
7 period premium wages; indemnification for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by
8 employees in direct consequence of discharging their duties; 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 seeks on a representative
12 basis, following notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, civil penalties, reasonable
13 attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1) and costs brought on behalf of Plaintiff,
14 the State of California, and others aggrieved.

15 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiff and all other current and
17 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees because Plaintiff's lawsuit seeks
18 civil penalties on behalf of herself, all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
19 non-exempt employees, and the State of California in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars
20 (\$25,000); Defendants employed Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-
21 based hourly non-exempt employees; and the injuries to Plaintiff and all other current and former
22 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees occurred in locations throughout
23 California, including but not limited to Los Angeles County, at 13750 E. Imperial Hwy, Santa Fe
24 Springs, CA 90670.

25 **III. PARTIES**

26 1. Plaintiff brings this action as a representative of the Labor and Workforce
27 Development Agency on behalf of himself and other current and former employees subject to
28 violations of the Labor Code. The named Plaintiff and the persons on whose behalf this action is

1 filed include current, former and/or future employees of Defendants who work, worked, or will work
2 for Defendants as direct employees as well as temporary employees employed through temp
3 agencies as hourly non-exempt employees in California. At all times mentioned herein, the currently
4 named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was employed by
5 Defendants in an hourly position from in or around February 2024, until on or about August 2, 2024,
6 and again from in or about November 2024, until or about February 14, 2025.

7 2. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant ECOLOGY
8 RECYCLING SERVICES, LLC (dba AIM RECYCLING) is authorized to do business within the
9 State of California and is doing business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 1-
10 33 are, and at all times relevant hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant ECOLOGY
11 RECYCLING SERVICES, LLC (dba AIM RECYCLING) in the establishment of, or ratification
12 of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies. Defendant ECOLOGY
13 RECYCLING SERVICES, LLC (dba AIM RECYCLING) operates in Los Angeles County and
14 employed aggrieved employees in Los Angeles County including, but not limited to, at 13750 E.
15 Imperial Hwy, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670.

16 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant LIBRA
17 STAFFING INC. is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing business
18 in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 34-66 are, and at all times relevant hereto
19 were persons acting on behalf of Defendant LIBRA STAFFING INC. in the establishment of, or
20 ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies. Defendant LIBRA
21 STAFFING INC. operates in Los Angeles County and employed Plaintiff and aggrieved employees
22 in Los Angeles County including, but not limited to, at 13750 E. Imperial Hwy, Santa Fe Springs,
23 CA 90670.

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

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

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

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

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

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

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

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

9. During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, Plaintiff alleges Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1194, 1197, 1198, 2802, and the applicable Wage Orders.

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

11. **Failure to pay wages for all hours worked at the legal minimum wage:**
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 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) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to line up and wait to undergo and undergo off-the-clock identification checks prior to being permitted to clock-in for the start of their shifts.

(b) After June 2024, Defendants required Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to have their personal cellphones on them, and to monitor them, at all times during their shifts, including while off-the-clock during unpaid meal periods.

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

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

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

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

17 Labor Code section 510.

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

21 (a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
22 non-exempt employees to line up and wait to undergo and undergo off-the-clock identification
23 checks prior to being permitted to clock-in for the start of their shifts.

24 (b) After June 2024, Defendants required Plaintiff and other current and former
25 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to have their personal cellphones on
26 them, and to monitor them, at all times during their shifts, including while off-the-clock during
27 unpaid meal periods.

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

1 California-based hourly non-exempt employees worked more than eight (8) hours in a workday,
2 more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, and/or seven (7) days in a workweek, Defendants failed
3 to pay them at their overtime rate of pay for overtime hours worked, in violation of Labor Code
4 sections 510, 1194 and 1198, and the applicable Wage Order.

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

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

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

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

1 (a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
2 hourly non-exempt employees timely, uninterrupted, duty-free meal breaks of at least 30 minutes
3 for every five hours worked, due to the requirement that employees spend significant portions of
4 their break time traveling to the break room or other suitable break facility, thus shortening their
5 breaks to below the required 30-minute minimum.

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

9 (c) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
10 hourly non-exempt employees a second uninterrupted duty-free meal period of no less than thirty
11 (30) minutes for each workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-
12 based hourly non-exempt employees work shifts over ten (10) hours. Such breaks were not offered,
13 scheduled, or authorized.

14 (d) After June 2024, Defendants required Plaintiff and other current and former
15 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to have their personal cellphones on
16 them, and to monitor them, at all times during their shift, including while off-the-clock during
17 unpaid meal periods.

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

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

27 25. **Failure to pay wages to hourly non-exempt employees for workdays that**
28 **Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant rest periods and/or failure to pay**

1 **rest period premium:** Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
2 non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts of more than three-and-a-half (3.5) hours.

3 26. California law requires every employer to authorize and permit an employee a rest
4 period of ten (10) net minutes for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof. Labor Code
5 section 226.7; Wage Order 1 at §12. Under California law, “[e]mployees are entitled to 10 minutes’
6 rest for shifts from three and one-half to six hours in length, 20 minutes for shifts of more than six
7 hours up to 10 hours, 30 minutes for shifts of more than 10 hours up to 14 hours, and so on.” *Brinker*
8 *Restaurant Corp. v. Sup. Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1029; Labor Code section 226.7;
9 Wage Order 1 at §12. Rest periods, insofar as practicable, shall be in the middle of each work period.
10 Wage Order 1 at §12. Additionally, the rest period requirement “obligates employers to permit –
11 and authorizes employees to take – off-duty rest periods.” *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*,
12 (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 269. That is, during rest periods employers must relieve employees of all
13 duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Id.*

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

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

22 (a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
23 hourly non-exempt employees with net ten (10) minute uninterrupted duty-free rest breaks for every
24 four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof, due to a heavy workload and chronic understaffing.

25 (b) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
26 non-exempt employees to travel to a designated area away from their workstations during their rest
27 periods. Defendants did not elongate or otherwise between their workstations and the designated
28 break area resulting in rest periods less than a net 10-minutes.

1 (c) Failing to provide Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
2 hourly non-exempt employees a third uninterrupted duty-free rest period of no less than ten (10)
3 minutes for each workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
4 hourly non-exempt employees work shifts over ten (10) hours. Such breaks were not offered,
5 scheduled, or authorized.

6 (d) After June 2024, Defendants required Plaintiff and other current and former
7 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to have their personal cellphones on
8 them, and to monitor them, at all times during their shift, including during their rest periods.

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

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

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

23 32. Defendants have violated Labor Code Section 2802 by failing to indemnify Plaintiff
24 and other current and former aggrieved California-based non-exempt hourly employees' necessary
25 expenditures they incurred in the discharge of their duties. Specifically, Defendants employed
26 policies, practices, and/or procedures included, but not limited to:

27 (a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based non-
28 exempt hourly employees to use or purchase their own tools and/or resources in order to work for

1 Defendants, including but not limited to their cell phone (including both telephone use and cellular
2 data use) for work-related purposes, without reimbursing Plaintiff and other current and former
3 aggrieved California-based non-exempt hourly employees for such use.

4 33. Moreover, Defendants employed policies and procedures which ensured Plaintiff and
5 aggrieved employees would not receive indemnification for their employment related expenses.
6 This practice resulted in Plaintiff and aggrieved employees not receiving such indemnification in
7 compliance with California law.

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

11 35. **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 36. 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 37. **Secret payment of lower wages than designated by statute:** Labor Code section
28 223 provides that, where any statute or contract requires an employer to maintain the designated

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

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

21 **39.** As a derivative of Plaintiff's allegations above, Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff
22 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages
23 earned (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and/or rest period
24 premium wages) rendered Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based
25 hourly non-exempt employees' wage statements inaccurate, in violation of Labor Code section
26 226(a)(1, 2, 5 & 9).

27 **40. Failure to pay employees all wages due at time of termination/resignation:** An
28 employer is required to pay all unpaid wages timely after an employee's employment ends. The

1 wages are due immediately upon termination (Labor Code section 201) or within seventy-two (72)
2 hours of resignation (Labor Code section 202).

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

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

12 43. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor Code
13 section 2699.3. On May 12, 2025, Plaintiff filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the LWDA and
14 provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific provisions of
15 the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the
16 violations alleged.

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

22 45. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil
23 penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226(a), 226.7,
24 510, 512, 1194, and 1198., During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present,
25 preceding Plaintiff sending the initial PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the
26 following amounts:

27 a. For violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 226(a), 226.7, 1198, and
28 2802; one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation

1 and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent
2 violation [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)].

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

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

11 d. For violations of Labor Code section 204, one hundred dollars (\$100) for
12 each failure to pay each employee in any initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, or any
13 willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee,
14 plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld [penalty amounts established by Labor Code
15 section 210].

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

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

23 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated: July 17, 2025

LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

By:



Joseph Lavi, Esq.

Vincent C. Granberry, Esq.

Jeffrey D. Klein, Esq.

Daniel C. Keller, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff

ARMANDO NEPTHALIE BALLESTEROS

on behalf of himself and current and former
aggrieved employees