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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**

EVELYN SOSA, on behalf of herself and current
and former aggrieved employees

Plaintiff,

vs.

VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL; and
DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **23STCV05290**

PAGA ACTION

**PLAINTIFF EVELYN SOSA'S
COMPLAINT FOR:**

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

COMES NOW Plaintiff EVELYN SOSA ("Plaintiff"), who alleges and complains against
Defendants VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL; 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
and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants who worked as hourly non-
exempt employees in California during the relevant time period seeking civil penalties associated
with Defendants' violation of the Labor Code based on Defendants' failure to pay wages for all

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

11 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiff and all other current and
13 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees because Plaintiff's lawsuit seeks
14 civil penalties on behalf of herself, all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
15 non-exempt employees, and the State of California in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars
16 (\$25,000); Defendants employed Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-
17 based hourly non-exempt employees; and the injuries to Plaintiff and all other current and former
18 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees occurred in locations throughout
19 California, including but not limited to San Bernardino County at Los Angeles County, at 15107
20 Vanowen Street, Van Nuys, California 91405.

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

25 **III. PARTIES**

26 4. Plaintiff brings this action as a representative of the Labor and Workforce
27 Development Agency on behalf of herself 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
2 work 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
4 currently named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was
5 employed by Defendants in an hourly position at Defendants' location in Los Angeles from in or
6 around January 4, 2021, until on or about January 13, 2022.

7 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant VALLEY
8 PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL is authorized to do business within the State of California and is
9 doing business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 1-50 are, and at all times
10 relevant hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN
11 HOSPITAL in the establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour
12 practices or policies. Defendant VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL operates in Los Angeles
13 County and employed Plaintiff and aggrieved employees in Los Angeles County, including but
14 not limited to, at 15107 Vanowen Street, Van Nuys, California 91405.

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

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

26 8. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names of Defendants DOES 1 through 100. Plaintiff
27 sues said defendants by said fictitious names, and will amend this complaint when the true names
28 and capacities are ascertained or when such facts pertaining to liability are ascertained, or as

1 permitted by law or by the Court. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the fictitiously
2 named defendants is in some manner responsible for the events and allegations set forth in this
3 complaint.

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

7 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

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

16 12. Specifically, Defendants have committed the following violations of California
17 Labor Code:

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

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

27 15. In this case, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
28 hourly non-exempt employees worked more minutes per shift than Defendants credited them with

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

5 (a) From January 2021 through June 2021, requiring Plaintiff and other current and
6 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to line up to wait to undergo and
7 undergo off-the-clock COVID-19 medical questionnaires prior to being permitted to clock-in for
8 the start of their shift;

9 (b) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
10 non-exempt employees to undergo off-the-clock trainings; and

11 (c) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
12 non-exempt employees to remain on-duty during off-the-clock meal breaks with pager on them,
13 monitored, and to respond to pages from Defendants' management personnel during meal breaks.

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

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

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

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

Labor Code section 510.

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

(a) From January 2021 through June 2021, requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to line up to wait to undergo and undergo off-the-clock COVID-19 medical questionnaires prior to being permitted to clock-in for the start of their shift;

(b) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to undergo off-the-clock trainings; and

(c) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to remain on-duty during off-the-clock meal breaks with pager on them, monitored, and to respond to pages from Defendants' management personnel during meal breaks.

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

21. In this case, Plaintiff alleges that when she and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees earned overtime wages, Defendants failed to pay them overtime wages at the proper overtime rate of pay due to Defendants' failure to include all remuneration when calculating the overtime rate of pay. Specifically, Defendants maintained a policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration including, but not limited to, for example "evening differential pay" and "extra shift differential pay" when calculating Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees

1 regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying overtime.

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

10 23. **Failure to pay wages to hourly non-exempt employees for workdays that**
11 **Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant meal periods:** Plaintiff and other
12 current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees regularly worked
13 shifts of more than five (5) hours in length and shifts of more than ten (10) hours in length.

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

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

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

5 (a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated employees duty-free meal breaks
6 by requiring Plaintiff and similarly situated employees to remain on-duty during off-the-clock
7 meal breaks with pager on them, monitored, and to respond to pages from Defendants'
8 management personnel during meal breaks; and

9 (b) Due to chronic understaffing practices, failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly
10 situate employees timely, uninterrupted, duty-free 30-minute meal breaks.

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

17 28. Finally, on occasions when Defendants paid Plaintiff and other current and former
18 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a "premium" wage for late, missed,
19 short, on-premise, on-duty, and/or interrupted meal periods, Defendants failed to pay the one (1)
20 additional hour of pay at Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
21 non-exempt employees regular rate of compensation. Specifically, Defendants maintained a
22 policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration including, but not limited
23 to, for example "evening differential pay" and "extra shift differential pay", when calculating
24 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees
25 regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying meal period premium wages.

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

1 with meal periods in compliance with California law.

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

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

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

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

25 (a) Failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated employees duty-free meal breaks
26 by requiring Plaintiff and similarly situated employees to remain on-duty during off-the-clock
27 meal breaks with pager on them, monitored, and to respond to pages from Defendants’
28 management personnel during meal breaks; and

1 (b) Due to chronic understaffing practices, failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly
2 situated employees timely, uninterrupted, duty-free net 10-minute rest breaks for every four hours
3 worked of major fraction thereof..

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

9 35. Finally, on occasions when Defendants did pay Plaintiff and other current and
10 former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a “premium” wage for late,
11 missed, short, on-premise, on-duty, and/or interrupted rest periods, Defendants failed to pay the
12 one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
13 hourly non-exempt employees regular rate of compensation. Specifically, Defendants maintained a
14 policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration including, but not limited
15 to, for example “evening differential pay” and “extra shift differential pay”, when calculating
16 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees
17 regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying rest period premiums.

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

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

1 paid within seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll period in which wages were
2 earned. Labor Code section 204(d).

3 38. As a derivative of Plaintiff's claims above, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants failed
4 to timely pay Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
5 exempt employees' earned wages (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period
6 premium wages, and/or rest period premium wages), in violation of Labor Code section 204.
7 Defendants' aforementioned policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in their failure to pay
8 Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees'
9 their earned wages within the applicable time frames outlined in Labor Code section 204.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 45. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor
17 Code section 2699.3. On December 29, 2022, Plaintiff filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the
18 LWDA and provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific
19 provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to
20 support the violations alleged.

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

26 47. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil
27 penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 510,
28 512, 1194, 1197, beginning one (1) year preceding Plaintiff sending the initial PAGA Claim

1 Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the following amounts:

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

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

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

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

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

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

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

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

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

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

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

5
6 Dated: March 9, 2023

Respectfully submitted,
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

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8 By: *Vincent C. Granberry*
9 Joseph Lavi, Esq.
10 Vincent C. Granberry, Esq.
11 Melissa A. Huether, Esq.
12 Attorneys for Plaintiff
13 EVELYN SOSA
14 on behalf of herself and current and former
15 aggrieved employees
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