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individually, and on behalf of all others similarly
situated

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE**

ARACELI GUTIERREZ, individually and
on behalf of all similarly situated individuals,

Plaintiff,

v.

WELCOME PALM SPRINGS LLC, a
California limited liability company;
**RIVIERA PALM SPRINGS RESORT,
LLC**, a California limited liability company;
and **DOES 1-100**;

Defendants.

CASE NO. **CVRI 2506593**

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1) Failure to Pay Minimum Wages;**
- 2) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages;**
- 3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods or
Premium Pay in Lieu Thereof;**
- 4) Failure to Provide Rest Periods or
Premium Pay in Lieu Thereof;**
- 5) Failure to Reimburse Necessary
Business Expenses;**
- 6) Failure to Provide and Maintain
Accurate Records;**
- 7) Failure to Pay Wages When Due During
Employment and at Separation;**
- 8) PAGA; and**
- 9) Violation of California's Unfair
Competition Law**

Jury Trial Requested

1 Plaintiff, Araceli Gutierrez (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated
2 current and former employees (“Class Members”), by and through her counsel of record, alleges as
3 follows against Welcome Palm Springs LLC (“WPS”), Riviera Palm Springs Resort, LLC
4 (“Riviera”), and DOES 1-100 (collectively, “Defendants”):

5 **PARTIES**

6 1. Plaintiff Araceli Gutierrez is a resident of Riverside, California. Plaintiff was as an
7 hourly, non-exempt employee of Defendants working as a Housekeeping Supervisor from
8 approximately September 16, 2018 through July 23, 2025. Plaintiff was subject to the policies and
9 practices described in this Complaint at all times during her employment with Defendants.

10 2. Defendant Welcome Palm Springs LLC is a California limited liability company. On
11 information and belief, WPS has employed at least 50 hourly, non-exempt employees in a variety of
12 capacities through the four years leading to this Complaint within the state of California. WPS is a
13 California limited liability company with its principal place of business at 1600 North Indian Canyon
14 Drive, Palm Springs, California 92262.

15 3. Defendant Riviera Palm Springs Resort, LLC is a California limited liability
16 company. On information and belief, Riviera has employed at least 50 hourly, non-exempt
17 employees in a variety of capacities through the four years leading to this Complaint within the state
18 of California. Riviera is a California limited liability company with its principal place of business at
19 1600 North Indian Canyon Drive, Palm Springs, California 92262.

20 4. Plaintiff is not currently aware of the names and true identities of defendants Does 1-
21 100. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities
22 when this information is available. Each Doe defendant is responsible for the damages alleged
23 pursuant to each of the causes of action asserted, either through its own conduct, or vicariously
24 through the conduct of others. Further references in this complaint to any named Defendants includes
25 the fictitiously named defendants.

26 5. At all times alleged herein, each Defendant was an agent, servant, joint employer,
27 employee, partner, and/or joint venture of every other Defendant and was acting within the scope of
28 the Defendants’ relationship. Moreover, the conduct of every Defendant was ratified by each

1 Defendant.

2 **VENUE AND JURISDICTION**

3 6. The court has jurisdiction over all causes of action in this complaint pursuant to
4 Article VI, § 10 of the California Constitution. No federal question is at issue; Plaintiff relies solely
5 on California statutes and law, including the Labor Code and Business & Professions Code. Because
6 Defendants conduct substantial business in Riverside County, Defendants are within the jurisdiction
7 of the court for service of process. Moreover, Business & Professions Code § 17204 provides that
8 any person acting on their own behalf may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

9 7. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this Superior Court pursuant to California Code
10 of Civil Procedure § 395. Defendants' principal place of business is located in Palm Springs,
11 California in the County of Riverside. A substantial amount of the unlawful acts alleged have directly
12 affected Plaintiff, and similarly situated employees, in Riverside County, where Plaintiff was
13 employed by Defendants and earned wages at issue in this action. Accordingly, this Court maintains
14 appropriate jurisdiction over this dispute.

15 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

16 8. As a matter of uniform and systemic policy, Defendants failed to authorize and/or
17 permit non-exempt employees the right to take timely, compliant, uninterrupted, and/or duty-free
18 meal and rest breaks pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 based on, at least, the following uniform
19 policies and practices.

20 9. *First*, Defendants, in fact, interrupted Plaintiff and Class Members during their meal
21 and rest periods to discuss work-related matters, instruct them on pending tasks, or require them to
22 cut short their breaks to return to work, but did not allow them to clock back in, record this time as
23 compensable time, or wholly provide them with a compliant meal or rest period. Defendants also
24 required Class Members to skip meal and rest breaks when workloads were high and/or when
25 locations were understaffed. In failing to authorize and/or permit timely and/or uninterrupted meal
26 and rest periods, Defendants have also implemented a uniform policy of denying compensation in
27 lieu of meal and rest periods to its non-exempt employees. Defendants denied compensation in lieu
28 of meal and rest periods, including premium wages owed, notwithstanding their actual knowledge

1 that such employees were uniformly denied compliant meal and rest periods.

2 10. *Second*, Defendants implemented an “auto-deduct” policy where they, as a matter of
3 uniform policy and practice, deducted 30 minutes of time worked from each Class Member per shift
4 for “meal periods” regardless of whether Class Members actually took a fully net-30 minute meal
5 period, were required to work through their meal period, or remained under Defendants’ control
6 during their meal periods causing numerous Class Members to not only be denied legal compliant
7 meal periods, but to be shorted wages for time worked.

8 11. *Third*, Defendants implemented a time clock rounding policy whereby employee
9 time punches were rounded to the nearest start or stop of their scheduled shifts and meal periods,
10 which typically resulted in lost time for Plaintiff and Class Members who clocked in early or clocked
11 out late, or both.

12 12. *Finally*, Plaintiff and Class Members were not reimbursed for necessary business
13 expenditures to discharge their duties, which included out-of-pocket expenses for use of personal
14 cellular devices.

15 13. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and as a class action on
16 behalf of the following defined Class:

17 14. **Non-Exempt Employee Class:**

18 *All non-exempt, hourly employees who worked at least one 3.5-hour shift for*
19 *Defendants in the State of California from the period four years prior to the filing*
20 *of the Action and the date of trial (“Class”).*

21 15. Common methods of proof exist for determining these issues on a class-wide basis,
22 including but not limited to, Defendants’ employment records, payroll records, timesheets, policies,
23 and disciplinary records.

24 16. **Numerosity.** Plaintiff is informed and believes that, during the class period, at least
25 50 Class Members have been employed as non-exempt employees by Defendants within the state of
26 California. The number of Class Members is sufficiently numerous such that joinder of all members
27 is impossible or impracticable.

28 17. **Typicality.** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of all Class Members. Like all other Class

Members, Plaintiff was subjected to the policies and practices set forth above. Plaintiff's job duties were typical of Class Members in all relevant respects.

18. **Adequacy.** There are no material conflicts between the claims of the representative Plaintiff and Class Members that would make class certification inappropriate. Plaintiff understands her obligation to inform the Court of any relationship, conflicts, or differences with any Class Member. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class Members. Plaintiff is invested in redressing Defendants' illegal practices on behalf of all Class Members. Moreover, Plaintiff has retained competent counsel experienced in both class action and employment litigation. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement, and will vigorously assert the claims of all Class Members. Plaintiff has incurred, and will continue to incur, costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each Class Member.

19. **Existence and Predominance of Common Issues.** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class Members and predominate over issues affecting individual Class Members, including, but not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendants have a common policy and/or practice of failing to accurately record non-exempt employees' time;
- b. Whether Defendants have a common policy and/or practice by which they implemented an "auto-deduct" of 30 minutes or more for employees for meal periods regardless of whether employees took a meal period or its actual length;
- c. Whether Defendants' auto-deduct policy and practice unlawfully deprives employees of wages earned;
- d. Whether Defendants have a common policy and/or practice of failing to accurately compensate non-exempt employees for all time worked;
- e. Whether Defendants unlawfully required Plaintiff and Class Members to remain under Defendants' control and direction while off-the-clock;
- f. Whether Defendants unlawfully and/or willfully failed to compensate Plaintiff

- 1 and Class Members at a minimum wage for all hours worked;
- 2 g. Whether Defendants unlawfully and/or willfully failed to compensate Plaintiff
- 3 and Class Members required overtime wages;
- 4 h. Whether Defendants have a common policy and/or practice of depriving Plaintiff
- 5 and Class Members of compliant, off-duty meal and/or rest periods;
- 6 i. Whether Defendants unlawfully required Plaintiff and Class Members to remain
- 7 under Defendants' control and direction while on meal and/or rest periods;
- 8 j. Whether Defendants unlawfully and/or willfully deprived Plaintiff and Class
- 9 Members of compliant, off-duty meal and/or rest periods;
- 10 k. Whether Defendants paid Plaintiff and Class Members all required premium
- 11 wages for non-compliant meal and/or rest periods;
- 12 l. Whether Defendants have a common policy and/or practice of failing to
- 13 reimburse employees for necessary business expenditures;
- 14 m. Whether Defendants have a common policy and/or practice of failing to maintain
- 15 accurate payroll records in the State of California;
- 16 n. Whether Defendants unlawfully and/or willfully failed to maintain accurate
- 17 payroll records in the State of California;
- 18 o. Whether Defendants have a policy and/or practice of failing to provide accurate
- 19 wage statements reflecting hours worked and wages earned to Plaintiff and Class
- 20 Members;
- 21 p. Whether Defendants unlawfully and/or willfully failed to provide accurate wage
- 22 statements reflecting hours worked and wages earned to Plaintiff and Class
- 23 Members;
- 24 q. Whether Defendants have a policy and/or practice of failing to timely pay wages
- 25 during employment in violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 210.
- 26 r. Whether Defendants have a policy and/or practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and
- 27 Class Members final wages owed upon termination;
- 28 s. Whether Defendants unlawfully and/or willfully failed to promptly pay

1 compensation due to Plaintiff and Class Members upon termination of
2 employment in violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203;

3 t. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members sustained damages as a result of any of the
4 aforementioned violations, and, if so, the proper measure of those damages,
5 including interest, penalties, costs, attorneys' fees, and equitable relief;

6 u. Whether Defendants violated the Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof.
7 Code § 17200, *et seq.*, by violating the above provisions of law; and

8 v. Whether Defendants violated the Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof.
9 Code § 17200, *et seq.*, by treating Plaintiff and Class Members unfairly by
10 depriving them of meal and/or rest periods, failing to provide them with
11 compensation in lieu of meal and/or rest periods, failing to pay all regular and
12 overtime wages earned, failing to pay wages upon termination, failing to furnish
13 accurate and timely itemized wage statements upon payment of wages, and
14 failing to pay all compensation due upon discharge.

15 20. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and
16 efficient adjudication of this dispute. The damages suffered by individual Class Members, while
17 substantial, are small compared to the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex
18 and expensive litigation necessary to address Defendants' conduct. Even if Class Members
19 themselves could afford individual litigation, the court system would be overwhelmed by individual
20 lawsuits if all Class Members sought redress. In addition, individualized litigation increases the
21 delay and expense to all parties and to the court system resulting from the complex legal and factual
22 issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory
23 judgments. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties; it allows
24 the hearing of claims which might otherwise go unaddressed because of the relative expense of
25 bringing individual lawsuits, and it provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale,
26 and comprehensive supervision by a single court. Plaintiff contemplates providing individual notice
27 to members of the Class through Defendants' records.

1 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

2 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 ***California Labor Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198***

4 ***Failure to Pay Minimum Wages for All Hours Worked***

5 **(Plaintiff and Class Against Defendants)**

6 21. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in the
7 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

8 22. California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198 provide that
9 payment of a wage less than the minimum wage as set by statute, commission, or by the general
10 prevailing rate is unlawful. Compensable work time is defined in Wage Order No. 5 as “the time
11 during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the
12 employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.” Cal. Code. Regs. tit.
13 8, § 11050(2)(L) (defining “Hours Worked”).

14 23. Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and the Class for all hours worked because
15 Defendants had a policy and/or practice whereby they required and/or pressured Class Members to
16 work off-the-clock and/or while on-call without compensating all time spent under Defendants’
17 control.

18 24. As part of this practice, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and the Class for
19 all hours worked because Defendants had a policy and/or practice whereby they required Plaintiff
20 and Class Members to be on-call and on predesignated areas during their putative meal periods, but
21 were not paid for this time because it was not recorded as time worked. Additionally, Defendants
22 failed to compensate Plaintiff and the Class for all hours worked because of their “auto-deduct”
23 policy which deducted 30 minutes of time worked from each Class Member per shift for “meal
24 periods” regardless of whether Class Members actually took a fully net-30 minute meal period, were
25 required to work through their meal period, or remained under Defendants’ control during their meal
26 periods causing numerous Class Members to be shorted wages for time worked.

27 25. Defendants’ failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members minimum wages for all hours
28 worked violates California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198.

26. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover the amount of underpaid wages, plus liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon, applicable civil penalties, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198

Failure to Pay Overtime Wages

(Plaintiff and Class Against Defendants)

27. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

28. California Labor Code sections 510, 1198, and Industrial Wage Order No. 5 provide that it is unlawful to employ persons without compensating them at a rate of pay either time-and-one-half or two-times that person's regular rate of pay, depending on the number of hours worked by the person on a daily or weekly basis. Specifically, Industrial Wage Order No. 5 provides that Defendants were required to pay Plaintiff and Class Members working more than eight hours in a day or more than forty hours in a workweek, at the rate of time and one-half (1½) for all hours worked in excess of eight hours in a day or more than forty hours in a workweek.

29. Throughout the Class Period, Plaintiff and Class Members were not paid overtime premiums for all of the hours they worked in excess of eight hours in a day, in excess of twelve hours in a day, in excess of eight hours on the seventh consecutive day of work in a workweek, and/or in excess of 40 hours in a week because all hours worked were not recorded as compensable time as a direct consequence of Defendants' policies and practices, including without limitation its meal and rest period and "auto-deduct" policies and/or practices.

30. Because Plaintiff and Class Members worked shifts of more than eight hours a day or forty hours a week on the clock, some of this work qualified for overtime premium pay. Therefore, Plaintiff and Class Members were not paid overtime wages at the correct rate of pay for all of the overtime hours worked. Defendants knew or should have known that their policies and practices forced Plaintiff and Class Members to work in excess of eight hours per workday and/or 40 hours

per workweek without being compensated for all hours worked.

31. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1194, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover their unpaid overtime compensation, as well as interest, costs, and attorneys' fees, and applicable civil penalties.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512(a), and 1198

Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Premium Pay in Lieu Thereof

(Plaintiff and Class Against Defendants)

32. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

33. Labor Code section 512(a) provides that an employer may not require, cause, or permit an employee to work for a period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than thirty minutes, except that if the total work period per day of the employee is not more than six hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and the employee. Under California law, first meal periods must start after no more than five hours. *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1041-104 (2012). An employee is also entitled to a second meal period for shifts in which the employee works in excess of ten hours.

34. Labor Code section 226.7, 512(a), and 1198 provide that no employer shall require an employee to work during any meal period mandated by an applicable order of the IWC, including Industrial Wage Order No. 5. "An off-duty meal period, therefore, is one in which the employee is relieved of all duty during the 30-minute meal period . . . an employer's obligation is to provide an off-duty meal period: an uninterrupted 30-minute period during which the employee is relieved of all duty." *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1035 (2012). The employee must also be "free to leave the premises." *Id.* at 1036.

35. Defendants also failed to relieve Plaintiff and Class Members from all duty when on their meal period by requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to remain on-call during meal periods. Additionally, Defendants pressured Plaintiff and Class Members to prioritize completing assigned

1 work by working through their meal periods, skipping them, or by interrupting their meal periods,
2 or by taking them late. Numerous Class Members, including Plaintiff, were required to take late
3 meal periods, skip them, interrupt them, or remain on duty due to the combination of Defendants'
4 scheduling practices and policies.

5 36. Defendants did not pay Plaintiff and Class Members all meal period premium wages
6 when meal periods were missed, interrupted by work, and taken late, in violation of Wage Order
7 No. 5 and Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).

8 37. Defendants' conduct violates Wage Order No. 5 and Labor Code sections 512(a),
9 226.7, and 1198. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to one additional hour of pay at their
10 regular rate of compensation for each workday that a compliant meal period was not provided, and
11 interest thereon, along with applicable civil penalties.

12 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 ***California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 1198***

14 ***Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Premium Pay in Lieu Thereof***

15 **(Plaintiff and Class Against Defendants)**

16 38. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in the
17 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

18 39. At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendants knew it was obligated to provide
19 compliant rest breaks to its non-exempt employees pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7.

20 40. Labor Code § 226.7 provides:

21 (a) No employer shall require any employee to work during any meal or rest period
22 mandated by an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

23 (b) If any employer fails to provide an employee a meal period or rest period in
24 accordance with an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the
25 employer shall pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's
26 regular rate of compensation for each work day that the meal or rest period is not
27 provided.

28 41. Labor Code § 226.7, 512(a), and 1198 provide that no employer shall require an

1 employee to work during any rest or meal period mandated by an applicable order of the IWC,
2 including Wage Order No. 5. Employers must authorize and permit employees to be relieved of all
3 duty during their rest and meal periods: “A rest period, in short, must be a period of rest.”¹ *Augustus*
4 *v. ABM Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 385 P.3d 823, 834 (2016).

5 42. Defendants failed to relieve Plaintiff and Class Members from all duty when on their
6 rest period by requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to remain on-call throughout rest periods.
7 Additionally, Defendants pressured Plaintiff and Class Members to prioritize completing assigned
8 work by working through their rest periods, skipping them, or by interrupting their rest periods.

9 43. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ willful and unlawful conduct,
10 Plaintiff and Class Members have sustained damages, including lost compensation resulting from
11 missed or non-compliant rest periods, in an amount to be established at trial.

12 44. Pursuant to Wage Order No. 5 and Labor Code § 226.7(b), Plaintiff and Class
13 Members are entitled to recover from Defendants an additional hour of pay at their regular rates of
14 pay for each shift that a compliant rest period was not provided. Defendant was aware that its actions
15 were a violation of applicable law but consistently refused to pay premium pay as required by law.

16 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 ***California Labor Code § 2802***

18 ***Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business Expenses***

19 **(Plaintiff and Class Against Defendants)**

20 45. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference every allegation in this complaint as
21 if fully set forth herein.

22 46. Labor Code section 2802 provides that “[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her
23 employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence
24 of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer.”

25 _____
26 ¹ Employees must also be free to leave the premises. *Augustus*, 2 Cal. 5th at 270; *see also* Department
27 of Industrial Relations, “Rest Periods/Lactation Accommodations,” *available at*
28 https://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/FAQ_RestPeriods.htm (“Q. Can my employer require that I stay on the
work premises during my rest period? A. No, your employer cannot impose any restraints not
inherent in the rest period requirement itself.”).

1 Lab. Code § 2802.

2 47. Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members for all business-related
3 expenses that were necessary to perform their job, including requiring Plaintiff and the Class to use
4 their personal cell phones for Defendants' business. *See Cochran v. Schwan's Home Services, Inc.*,
5 228 Cal. App. 4th 1137 (2014).

6 48. By unlawfully failing to pay Plaintiff and Class Members, Defendants are liable for
7 the costs Plaintiff and Class Members incurred plus attorneys' fees and costs. Lab. Code § 2802.

8 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 ***California Labor Code §§ 226(a)/(f)/(h), 226.3, and 1174(d)***

10 ***Failure to Provide and Maintain Accurate Records***

11 **(Plaintiff and Class Against Defendants)**

12 49. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in the
13 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

14 50. Labor Code § 226 requires employers to furnish employees with an accurate,
15 itemized statement in writing showing, among other things, (1) gross wages earned; (2) total hours
16 worked by the employee (for hourly-paid, non-exempt employees); (3) net wages earned; and (4) all
17 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours
18 worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

19 51. At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendants' failure to pay premium wages for
20 missed meal and rest periods and minimum and/or overtime wages for work-off-the-clock rendered
21 Class Members' wage statements inaccurate by failing to accurately reflect Plaintiff's and Class
22 Member's time worked, as well as premium, gross, and net wages earned.

23 52. Injury. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Labor Code
24 § 226, causing injury and damages to Plaintiff and Class Members. Plaintiff and all those similarly
25 situated were injured by these failures because, among other things, they were confused about
26 whether they were paid properly and/or they were misinformed about how much compensation was
27 owed.

28 53. Relief. Labor Code § 226(e)(1) provides that an employee suffering injury as a result

1 of not being provided with an accurate itemized wage statement is entitled to recover the greater of
2 all actual damages suffered or fifty (\$50) dollars for the initial violation and one hundred (\$100)
3 dollars for each subsequent violation, up to \$4,000. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226(e) and (g),
4 Plaintiff and all others similarly situated are entitled to injunctive relief to ensure Defendants'
5 compliance with Labor Code § 226, as well as attorney's fees and costs of suit.

6 54. Additionally, Defendants' actions in regard to Labor Code § 248.2(d)(2)(A)
7 constitute violations of Labor Code sections 233 and 245, *et seq.* As a result, Plaintiff and the Class
8 are accordingly entitled to all applicable civil penalties, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs in
9 an amount subject to proof at trial. Lab. Code §§ 233 and 245, *et seq.*

10 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 ***California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210***

12 **Failure to Pay Wages When Due**

13 **(Plaintiff and Class Against Defendants)**

14 55. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in the
15 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

16 56. Labor Code § 201 provides, in relevant part, that:

17 If an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits his or her employment,
18 his or her wages² shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter,
19 unless the employee has given 72 hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit,
20 in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.
21 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an employee who quits without
22 providing a 72-hour notice shall be entitled to receive payment by mail if he or she
23 so requests and designates a mailing address. The date of the mailing shall constitute

24 _____
25 ² Labor Code § 200 defines "wages" as "all amounts for labor performed by employees of every
26 description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece,
27 commission basis, or other method of calculation." "Labor" is defined as "labor, work, or service .
28 . . if the labor to be paid for is performed personally by the person demanding payment."
Additionally, in *Naranjo v. Spectrum Security Services, Inc.*, 13 Cal. 5th 93 (2022), the California
Supreme Court recently held that failure to pay premiums for violating the California Labor
Code's meal and rest break provisions constitutes "wages" for purposes of waiting time penalties.

the date of payment for purposes of the requirement to provide payment within 72 hours of quitting.

57. Defendants do not include definite periods of service in their contracts of employment for Class Members employed at their California properties. Plaintiff's contract of employment did not include a definite term.

58. Labor Code § 203 provides:

If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with § 201, 201.5, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days.

59. Labor Code § 204 provides that all wages, other than those mentioned in Section 201 and 202, are due and payable twice during each calendar month, on days designated in advance by the employer as regular paydays.

60. Failure to Timely Pay Wages Due. As set forth above, Defendants failed to timely pay the minimum wages, overtime wages, and meal and rest period premiums resulting from its deficient timekeeping and meal and rest period policies upon its regularly scheduled paydays.

61. Relief. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and those Class Members wages on their regularly scheduled pay dates subjects Defendants to civil penalties in the amount of \$100 per employee per initial violation and \$200 per employee for every subsequent violation of Labor Code § 204 pursuant to Labor Code § 210.

62. Failure to Pay Upon Termination. Plaintiff and many Class Members have left Defendants' employ during the Class Period. As discussed above, Defendants knowingly failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all earned wages upon termination. Instead, Defendants willfully and intentionally refused to pay the earned rest and/or meal period premiums and earned minimum wages as alleged herein to Plaintiff and Class Members in violation of Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

63. Relief. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and those Class Members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within

seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants’ employment, violates Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. Plaintiff and Class Members are therefore entitled to recover from Defendants the statutory penalty wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular rate of pay, up to a 30-day maximum penalty under Labor Code § 203.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2698, 2699; Private Attorneys General Act
 (“PAGA”) – Against All Defendants)**

64. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference every allegation in this complaint as if fully set forth herein.

65. Plaintiff, *solely* in her representative capacity as private attorney general under the Private Attorney General Act of 2004, Labor Code § 2699, et seq. (“PAGA”), hereby brings this action on behalf of all “aggrieved employees” and alleges as follows, by and through her counsel of record:

66. Under the authority expressed in *Adolph and Balderas v. Fresh Start Harvesting, Inc.*, No. B326759, at *1 (Cal. Ct. App. Mar. 20, 2024), Plaintiff does not bring suit in her individual capacity and does not seek to recover anything through this cause of action other than civil penalties as permitted under PAGA—he brings this cause of action solely in her representative capacity under the PAGA, on behalf of the State of California, the public, and all aggrieved employees of Defendants.

67. Further, under the authority expressed in *CRST Expedited, Inc. v. Superior Court*, at *883 (112 Cal.App.5th 872 (2025)), Plaintiff pursues a “headless PAGA action” as such actions “were among the choices allowed the LWDA’s representatives.”

68. To the extent that statutory violations are mentioned for wage violations, Plaintiff does not seek underlying general and/or special damages for those violations, but only references those predicate violations as part of the State’s claim for civil penalties under PAGA.

69. Standing. Under the California Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”), Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*, an aggrieved employee may bring a representative action as a private attorney

1 general, on behalf of herself and other current or former employees to recover penalties for an
2 employer's violations of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

3 70. Plaintiff, by nature of her employment with Defendants, is an aggrieved employee
4 for purposes of this Complaint with standing to bring an action under PAGA.

5 71. Plaintiff, on behalf of the State of California and all Aggrieved Employees, brings
6 this representative action pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.*, seeking civil penalties for
7 Defendants' violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 206.5 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558,
8 1182.12, 1174, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1199, 1401, and 2802 as described herein, plus
9 attorneys' fees and costs, solely in .

10 72. Entitlement to Penalties. Under the California Private Attorneys General Act
11 ("PAGA"), Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*, an aggrieved employee may bring a representative action as
12 a private attorney general, on behalf of herself and other current or former employees, against whom
13 a violation of the same provision(s) was committed, as well as the general public, to recover penalties
14 for an employer's violations of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders within one year of filing a
15 notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency in the amounts set forth in Labor Code
16 § 2698.

17 73. These penalties are in addition to any other relief available under the Labor Code and
18 are allocated sixty-five percent to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and thirty-five
19 percent to the affected employees.

20 74. These penalties may be "stacked" separately for each of Defendants' violations of
21 the Labor Code subject to the exceptions enumerated in Labor Code section 2698(i). *See, e.g.,*
22 *Hernandez v. Towne Park, Ltd.*, No. CV 12-02972, 2012 WL 2373372, at *17 n.77 (C.D. Cal. June
23 22, 2012); *see also O'Connor v. Uber Techs., Inc.*, No. 13-CV-03826-EMC, 2016 WL 3548370, at
24 *7 (N.D. Cal. June 30, 2016); Labor Code § 2698(i).

25 75. Procedural Requirements Met. On July 31, 2025, Plaintiff electronically filed a notice
26 of claims with the LWDA and sent a copy to Defendants by certified mail. On October 4, 2025, the
27 sixty-five-day notice period expired as to all defendants. Plaintiff did not receive notice from the
28 LWDA that it would be investigating the complaint nor did Plaintiff receive notice from the LWDA

1 that it was declining to investigate with the 65-day period under Labor Code § 2699.3. Since the
2 LWDA took no steps within the prescribed time to intervene, Plaintiff has exhausted all required
3 administrative remedies required to seek penalties under PAGA. *See* Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2).

4 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 ***California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.***

6 ***Violation of California's Unfair Competition Law***

7 ***(Plaintiff and Class Against Defendants)***

8 76. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference every allegation in this complaint as
9 if fully set forth herein.

10 77. Defendants are each a "person" as defined by California Business & Professions
11 Code § 17201, as it is a natural person, corporation, firm, partnership, joint stock company, and/or
12 association.

13 78. Unlawful Business Practices. Defendants' knowing violations of the Labor Code and
14 IWC Wage Order No. 5 constitute an unlawful business practice as set forth in Business &
15 Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*

16 79. Defendants' failure to abide by the laws discussed herein provide Defendants an
17 unfair advantage over their competitors at the expense of their workers. Instead, Defendants cut
18 corners in the name of higher profits and at the expense of employee well-being. Defendants' action
19 thereby constitutes an unfair, fraudulent, and/or unlawful business practice under Business &
20 Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*

21 80. Relief. Plaintiff brings this cause of action seeking equitable and injunctive relief to
22 stop Defendants' willful and ongoing misconduct, and to seek restitution of the amounts Defendants
23 acquired through the unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business practices described herein. In
24 addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil
25 Procedure § 1021.5.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 631, Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment as follows:

- A. An Order certifying this case as a Class Action;
- B. An Order appointing Plaintiff as Class representative and appointing Plaintiff's counsel as class counsel
- C. Damages for all wages earned and owed, including minimum and overtime wages and unpaid wages for vested vacation time, under Labor Code sections 510, 558.1, 1194, 1197 and 1199 and 227.3;
- D. Liquidated damages pursuant to Labor Code sections 558.1 and 1194.2;
- E. Damages for unpaid premium wages from missed meal and rest periods under, among other Labor Code sections, 512, 558.1 and 226.7;
- F. Penalties for inaccurate wage statements under Labor Code sections 226, subdivision (e) and 558.1;
- G. Waiting time penalties under Labor Code sections 203 and 558.1;
- H. Penalties to timely pay wages under Labor Code section 210;
- I. Damages under Labor Code sections 2802 and 558.1;
- J. Preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting Defendants from further violating the California Labor Code and requiring the establishment of appropriate and effective means to prevent future violations;
- K. Restitution of wages and benefits due which were acquired by means of any unfair business practice, according to proof;
- L. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed by law;
- M. For attorneys' fees in prosecuting this action;
- N. For costs of suit incurred herein;
- O. An award of civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 226.8, 558, 1174.5,

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1197.1, and 2699;

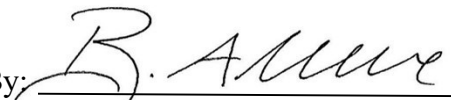
P. An award of reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 226.8, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699;

Q. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: November 5, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

AKHAVAN & ASSOCIATES

By: 
Bardia A. Akhavan, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff individually, and on
behalf of all others similarly situated