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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 BUTTE**

RAFAEL RUVALCABA, on behalf of himself
and current and former aggrieved employees

Plaintiff,

vs.

CAPAY DELIVERY SERVICE, INC.; CAPAY
FARMS, INC.; CAPAY DELIVERY SERVICE
SHOP; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **26CV00692**

PAGA ACTION

**PLAINTIFF RAFAEL
RUVALCABA'S COMPLAINT FOR:**

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

COMES NOW Plaintiff RAFAEL RUVALCABA ("Plaintiff"), who alleges and complains
against Defendants CAPAY DELIVERY SERVICE, INC.; CAPAY FARMS, INC.; CAPAY
DELIVERY SERVICE SHOP; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive (collectively "Defendants") as
follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

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

1 employees in California during the relevant time period seeking civil penalties associated with
2 Defendants' violation of the Labor Code based on Defendants' failure to pay wages for all hours
3 worked at minimum wage; failure to authorize or permit all legally required and/or compliant meal
4 periods or pay meal period premium wages; failure to authorize or permit all legally required and/or
5 compliant rest periods or pay rest period premium wages; indemnification for all necessary
6 expenditures or losses incurred by employees in direct consequence of discharging their duties;
7 statutory penalties for failure to timely pay earned wages during employment; statutory penalties
8 for failure to provide accurate wage statements; statutory waiting time penalties in the form of
9 continuation wages for failure to timely pay employees all wages due upon separation of
10 employment. Plaintiff experienced these violations personally, as well as is informed and believes
11 other aggrieved employees did as well. Plaintiff seeks on a representative basis, following notice
12 to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees
13 pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1) and costs brought on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of
14 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 thirty-five thousand dollars
20 (\$35,000); 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 Butte County.

24 **III. PARTIES**

25 1. Plaintiff brings this action as a representative of the Labor and Workforce
26 Development Agency on behalf of himself and other current and former employees subject to
27 violations of the Labor Code. The named Plaintiff and the persons on whose behalf this action is
28 filed include current, former and/or future employees of Defendants who work, worked, or will work

1 for Defendants as direct employees as well as temporary employees employed through temp
2 agencies as hourly non-exempt employees in California. At all times mentioned herein, the currently
3 named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was employed by
4 Defendants in an hourly position at Defendants' location in Butte county from in or around July 1,
5 2022, until on or about July 4, 2025.

6 2. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant CAPAY
7 DELIVERY SERVICE, INC. is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing
8 business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 1-20 are, and at all times relevant
9 hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant CAPAY DELIVERY SERVICE, INC. in the
10 establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies.
11 Defendant CAPAY DELIVERY SERVICE, INC. operates in Butte County and employed aggrieved
12 employees in Butte County.

13 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant CAPAY
14 FARMS, INC. is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing business in
15 the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 21-40 are, and at all times relevant hereto were
16 persons acting on behalf of Defendant CAPAY FARMS, INC. in the establishment of, or ratification
17 of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies. Defendant CAPAY FARMS,
18 INC. operates in Butte County and employed aggrieved employees in Butte County.

19 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant CAPAY
20 DELIVERY SERVICE SHOP is authorized to do business within the State of California and is
21 doing business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 41-60 are, and at all times
22 relevant hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant CAPAY DELIVERY SERVICE SHOP
23 in the establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or
24 policies. Defendant CAPAY DELIVERY SERVICE SHOP operates in Butte County and employed
25 aggrieved employees in Butte County.

26 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 1
27 through 60 are corporations, or are other business entities or organizations of a nature unknown to
28 Plaintiff that employed Plaintiff and aggrieved California non-exempt employees, permitted

1 Plaintiff and aggrieved employees to work, and exercised control over the wages, hours and working
2 conditions of employment of Plaintiff and aggrieved employees.

3 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 61
4 through 100 are individuals unknown to Plaintiff. Each of the individual defendants is sued
5 individually and in his or her capacity as an agent, shareholder, owner, representative, manager,
6 supervisor, independent contractor and/or employee of each defendant who violated or caused to be
7 violated the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Labor Code and/or any provision of the
8 Industrial Welfare Commission's wage orders regulating hours and days of work.

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

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

18 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **CIVIL PENALTIES PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF**
20 **2004, LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698, ET SEQ.**

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

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

24 10. During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, Plaintiff alleges
25 Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226, 226.7, 512, 1194, 1197,
26 2802, and the applicable Wage Orders.

27 11. Specifically, Defendants have committed the following violations of California
28 Labor Code:

1 12. **Failure to pay wages for all hours worked at the legal minimum wage:**
2 Defendants employed many of their employees, including Plaintiff, as hourly non-exempt
3 employees. In California, an employer is required to pay hourly employees for all “hours worked,”
4 which includes all time that an employee is under control of the employer and all time the employee
5 is suffered and permitted to work. This includes the time an employee spends, either directly or
6 indirectly, performing services which inure to the benefit of the employer.

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

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

16 (a) Failing to pay Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
17 hourly non-exempt employees’ their actual hours worked during their shift including post-trip
18 checks of their trucks.

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

25 16. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
26 Employer’s conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
27 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
28 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

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

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

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

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

28 21. Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants maintained a policy, practice, and/or

1 procedure of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
2 hourly non-exempt employees one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday that
3 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees did
4 not receive legally required and compliant meal periods, in violation of Labor Code section 226.7.

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

9 23. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
10 Employer's conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
11 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
12 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

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

28 26. If the employer fails to authorize or permit a required rest period, the employer must

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

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

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

11 28. 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-based
13 hourly non-exempt employees with one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday
14 they did not receive legally required and compliant rest periods, in violation of Labor Code section
15 226.7.

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

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

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

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

5 (a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
6 non-exempt employees to use or purchase their own tools and/or resources in order to work for
7 Defendants, including but not limited to their cell phone (including both telephone use and cellular
8 data use) for work-related purposes – without reimbursing Plaintiff and other current and former
9 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees for such use.

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

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

17 35. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
18 Employer's conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
19 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
20 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

1 section 204(d).

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

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

12 39. **Secret payment of lower wages than designated by statute:** Labor Code section
13 223 provides that, where any statute or contract requires an employer to maintain the designated
14 wage scale, it shall be unlawful to secretly pay a lower wage while purporting to pay the wage
15 designated by statute or contract. By engaging in the unlawful conduct alleged herein, including by
16 failing to: pay overtime wages at the applicable legal overtime rate, meal break premiums and lawful
17 sick pay at the employees' regular rate of pay, as established by Labor Code sections 226.7, 246,
18 510, 1194 and sections 11 and 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, as incorporated by Labor
19 Code section 1198, the Defendant secretly paid a lower wage than designated by statute while
20 purporting to pay the wages designated by statute, in violation of Labor Code section 223.

21 40. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
22 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
23 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

24 41. **Failure to provide complete and accurate wage statements:** Labor Code section
25 226, subdivision (a). Labor Code section 226(a) provides, *inter alia*, that, upon paying an employee
26 his or her wages, the employer must "furnish each of his or her employees ... an itemized statement
27 in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any
28 employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of

overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided, that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the pay period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his or her social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.”

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

43. Plaintiff believes these failures were willful and intentional.

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

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

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

47. Plaintiff believes these failures were willful and intentional.

48. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.

1 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
2 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

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

7 50. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor Code
8 section 2699.3. On November 18, 2025, Plaintiff filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the LWDA and
9 provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific provisions of
10 the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the
11 violations alleged.

12 51. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, the LWDA must give written notice by
13 certified mail to the parties that it intends to investigate the alleged violations of the Labor Code
14 within 60 days of the date of the complainant's written notice. The LWDA failed to provide the
15 parties notice within 60 days of the date of Plaintiff's PAGA Claim Notice that the LWDA intends
16 to investigate Plaintiff's claims.

17 52. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil
18 penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226(a), 226.7,
19 512, and 1194. During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, preceding
20 Plaintiff sending the initial PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the following
21 amounts:

22 a. For violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 226(a), 226.7, and 2802;
23 one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and
24 two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent
25 violation [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)].

26 b. For violations of Labor Code section 226(a), alternatively, two hundred fifty
27 dollars (\$250) for each employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each
28 subsequent violation, one thousand dollars (\$1000) for each underpaid employee for each pay period

1 [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 226.3].

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

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

11 e. For violations of Labor Code section 223, 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 225.5].

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

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

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

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

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

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

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

3
4 Dated: February 9, 2026

Respectfully submitted,
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN. LLP

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6 By:



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