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January 16, 2026
Page 1 of 7

VIA ONLINE FILING

Labor and Workforce Development Agency

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<https://www.dir.ca.gov/Private-Attorneys-General-Act/Private-Attorneys-General-Act.html>

RE: Diego Armando Gonzalez Patino v. T & P Farms, LP

Dear Representative:

This office represents Diego Armando Gonzalez Patino (“**Mr. Gonzalez Patino**”) with respect to his claims under the California Labor Code against T & P Farms, LP (“**Employer**”). This letter is being sent simultaneously to Employer by certified mail.

Employer employed Mr. Gonzalez Patino from approximately March 2006 to December 2025, as an hourly, non-exempt employee. During his employment with Employer, Mr. Gonzalez Patino was employed as a Supervisor at Employer’s location at 6505 Hillgate Road, Arbutus, CA 95912. Employer is a farming agriculture business.

Mr. Gonzalez Patino intends to seek penalties for violations of the California Labor Code which are recoverable under California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.*, the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“**PAGA**”). Mr. Gonzalez Patino is seeking penalties solely in a representative capacity on behalf of the State of California and all current and former non-exempt employees of Employer (“**Aggrieved Employees**”). This letter is being sent in compliance with California Labor Code section 2699.3.

As detailed below, Employer violated several of California’s wage and hour laws during Mr. Gonzalez Patino’s employment, including but not limited to violations of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802, and the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders (“**IWC Wage Order**”) including *inter alia*, IWC Wage Order No. 14. These claims are based upon the following facts and theories:

1. FAILURE TO PAY FOR ALL TIME WORKED AT CORRECT RATES OF PAY, INCLUDING MINIMUM WAGES, STRAIGHT TIME WAGES, AND OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Employer has engaged in numerous unlawful practices which resulted in the failure to pay Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees for all time worked at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation.

First, Employer regularly required Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees to work more than eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a workweek, but failed to pay them overtime compensation for such work. Employer also failed to provide Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees with



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Page 2 of 7

adequate training as to the payment of overtime compensation, all in an effort to keep its workers uninformed as to their legal right to overtime compensation. In addition, Employer regularly required Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees to work off-the-clock in order to complete their duties and responsibilities. This off-the-clock work included, amongst other things, requiring Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees to: (1) respond to Employer and work-related requests and perform work while clocked out for purported meal breaks; (2) perform work before clocking in for the start of their shift; and (3) perform work after clocking out for the end of their shift. Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were not compensated for this off-the-clock work, resulting in a failure to pay minimum wages and straight time wages. Moreover, this off-the-clock work typically caused Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees to work more than eight (8) hours in a day and forty (40) hours in week, resulting in a failure to pay overtime compensation. Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were regularly interrupted while clocked out for their purported meal break periods through phone calls, text messages and in-person interruptions about work-related tasks. Additionally, Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were often getting phone calls from the Employer before the start of their shift regarding work-related tasks and communications. Moreover, Mr. Gonzalez and Aggrieved Employees were frequently called back to work after clocking out of their scheduled shifts to return to the job site and conduct work-related tasks that took up to approximately one (1) hour to two (2) hours of off the clock work that was never accounted for and therefore, never compensated.

In addition to requiring Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees to perform work off-the-clock without compensation, Employer also utilized time rounding practices that resulted in the systematic underpayment of wages to Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees, including minimum wages, straight time wages and overtime wages. Employer also failed to accurately record the actual time worked by Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees, which resulted in a failure to pay Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees for all hours actually worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages and overtime wages. Finally, and as a matter of policy and/or practice, Employer failed to pay overtime to Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees for all overtime hours worked based on regular rates of pay correctly calculated to include all applicable remuneration.

As a result of the foregoing practices, Employer has failed to pay Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees for all wages earned at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation. Accordingly, Employer violated IWC Wage Order No. 14 and California Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198.

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek unpaid wages; PAGA default penalties; penalties pursuant to paragraph (18)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 14; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558, 1197.1, and 1199; compensation pursuant to Labor Code Section 1194; and attorneys' fees and costs.

2. FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS AND PAY MEAL PERIOD PREMIUMS

Employer failed to provide Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees with legally-compliant 30-



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Page 3 of 7

minute meal periods. Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were required by Employer to work more than five (5) hours per day but were not provided with timely uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods. Further, Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted 30-minute meal period when they worked over ten (10) hours per day. Employer regularly required Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees to work through their first and second meal periods, to take their first meal period after their fifth (5th) hour of work, and/or to take their second meal periods after their tenth (10th) hour of work. Throughout the entirety of Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees employment with the Employer did they ever take their purported meal break period before the fifth (5th) hour of work due to the demand of work and pressure to complete their tasks. Moreover, Mr. Gonzalez and Aggrieved Employees were never provided with a second (2nd) meal break period even though they were working well over ten (10) hours per shift. The Employer required Mr. Gonzalez and Aggrieved Employees to clock out before the fifth (5th) hour of work to manipulate the time records and showcase timely meal break periods. On the occasions that Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees did take a meal period, their meal periods were frequently interrupted or cut short. Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were regularly interrupted during their purported meal break periods to respond to work-related communications and instructions for tasks through their personal cellphones, which they were required to always monitor. Additionally, Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees purported meal break periods were constantly cut short due to the interruptions that required them to return to work before the end of their meal break periods.

Employer's policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, complete and duty-free meal periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employer did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of meal periods or systematically disregarded its own purported meal period policies; (2) Employer's management at various levels, affecting all hourly-non-exempt employees, failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant meal period policies and practices; (3) Employer failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (4) Employer failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant meal periods; (5) Employer failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (6) Employer required Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees to remain on-call and respond to work-related requests at all times, including during meal periods, which included responding to telephone calls and in-person verbal interruptions; and (7) Employer's policy and culture prevented Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods because of the priority placed on completing job requirements over employees right to receive timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods.

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for the meal periods which were not provided to them in compliance with California law.



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Page 4 of 7

Accordingly, Employer violated IWC Wage Order No. 14 and California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a) and 1198.

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (18)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 14; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

3. FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE AND PERMIT REST PERIODS AND PAY REST PERIOD PREMIUMS

Employer failed to authorize and permit Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees take legally-compliant 10-minute rest periods. Employer required Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees to work through rest periods. Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with uninterrupted, duty-free rest periods when they worked more than four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof. Further, Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted, duty-free rest period when they worked more than six (6) hours in a day, or a third uninterrupted, duty-free rest period after working more than ten (10) hours in day. Throughout the entirety of Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees employment with the Employer, they were never provided with a single rest break period due to the overwhelming demand of work and constant pressure to get their work done by the Employer. Moreover, Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were not completely relieved of duty as required by *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, 2 Cal.5th 257 (2016).

Employer's policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely and complete rest periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employer did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of rest periods or systematically disregarded its own purported rest period policies; (2) Employer's management at various levels, affecting all hourly-non-exempt employees, failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant rest period policies and practices; (3) Employer failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (4) Employer failed to adequately inform and train Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant rest periods; (5) Employer failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; and (6) Employer's policy and culture prevented Mr. Gonzalez Patino and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods because of the priority placed on completing job requirements over employees right to receive rest periods.

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for the rest periods which were not provided to them in compliance with California law.

Accordingly, Employer violated IWC Wage Order No. 14 and California Labor Code sections 226.7, and 1198.



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Page 5 of 7

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (18)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 14; California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

4. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT

As to each pay period, Employer has failed to timely pay all wages earned because Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were not paid all the wages they were owed including, *inter alia*, overtime compensation, straight time wages, minimum wages, and meal and rest period premiums. Accordingly, Employer violated California Labor Code section 204(a).

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

5. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS

As a result of the practices described above, the wage statements provided to Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees failed to include the actual hours worked, the actual gross wages earned, and the correct rates of pay. Accordingly, Employer violated California Labor Code section 226(a).

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.3; and attorneys' fees and costs.

6. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ACCURATE RECORDS

Employer has failed to maintain accurate records relating to Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees' work periods, meal periods, total daily hours worked, and total hours worked per payroll period. Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were regularly working off the clock per the Employers instructions, and those hours worked were never accounted for nor compensated. Accordingly, Employer violated IWC Wage Order No. 14 and California Labor Code sections 1198.5 and 1174(d).

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (18)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 14; California Labor Code section 1174.5 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

7. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE NECESSARY EXPENDITURES

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employees for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. IWC Wage



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Page 6 of 7

Order No. 14 requires employers to provide employees with the tools or equipment necessary for the performance of their job. During the relevant time period, Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Employer. These costs include, but are not limited to, personal cell phone expenses and mileage on their personal vehicles, in which they were required to use when the company owned vehicles were having issues.

Accordingly, Employer violated IWC Order No. 14 and California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802.

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph (18)(A) of IWC Wage Order No. 14; and attorneys' fees and costs.

8. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY ALL WAGES UPON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Upon the termination of employment, Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees were not paid all wages due to them within twenty-four (24) hours or even within seventy-two (72) hours for those who resigned. Specifically, as a result of Employer's practices of requiring Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees to work off-the-clock without compensation, failing to pay proper overtime compensation, unlawful rounding practices, failure to properly calculate regular rates, and failure to accurately record all hours actually worked, Employer failed to pay Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees for all straight time wage, minimum wages and overtime compensation owed to them upon termination of their employment. Employer also failed to pay Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees for meal period premiums, and rest period premiums they were owed, amongst other wages. Accordingly, Employer violated California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

Mr. Gonzalez Patino and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 203, 1199, and 2699(f)(2); and attorneys' fees and costs.

Therefore, on behalf of the State of California and all Aggrieved Employees, Mr. Gonzalez Patino may seek all applicable penalties related to these violations of the California Labor Code pursuant to PAGA. If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very Truly Yours,

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January 16, 2026
Page 7 of 7

Notice provided to Employer via Certified Mail (9414711105495878251929)

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