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January 9, 2026

Via E-filing:

California Labor & Workforce
Development Agency
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Via Certified U.S. Mail:

French Laundry Restaurant Corporation
6540 Washington Street
Yountville, CA 94599

French Laundry Partners, L.P.
6629 Jefferson Street
Yountville, CA 94599

KRM, INC. dba Thomas Keller
Restaurant Group
6540 Washington Street
Yountville, CA 94599

Re: PAGA Notice Pursuant to California Labor Code §2698 *et seq.*

Claimant(s): Elena Flores Beteta

Employer(s): French Laundry Restaurant Corporation, French Laundry Partners,
L.P., KRM, INC. dba Thomas Keller Restaurant Group.

Dear Sir or Madam:

Elena Flores Beteta ("Claimant") has retained Nazo Koulloukian, Esq. of Koul Law Firm, APC to represent Claimant, and all other aggrieved employees, for conditions of employment and wage and hour claims against former employer, French Laundry Restaurant Corporation, French Laundry Partners, L.P., and KRM, INC. dba Thomas Keller Restaurant Group. (hereafter "Employer").

Employer operates multiple restaurants, including The French Laundry in Yountville, California. Claimant worked for Employer from August 8, 2022 to March 6, 2025 as a dishwasher at Employer's Yountville location. Claimant worked as an hourly, nonexempt employee earning approximately \$21.00 an hour at the time of separation.

Claimant alleges herein the specific provisions of California law that Employer has violated, requiring this Notice, including but not limited to: California Labor Code sections 201-203, 204, 208, 216, 221-223, 226, 226.2, 226.7, 245-248.6, 432, 432.5, 432.6, 432.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1024.5, 1174, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2810.5, and all applicable Wage Orders.

During Claimant's employment, Claimant personally experienced the Labor Code violations described below. We request that your agency investigate the claims alleged below or permit Claimant to seek civil penalties under the Private Attorney General Act on behalf of the Labor and Workforce and development Agency and the State of California in a representative action. This letter will serve as notice of these allegations pursuant to Labor Code § 2699.3.

Failure to Pay For All Hours Worked, Including Overtime Hours Worked

(Cal. Labor Code §§200, 204, 206, 206.5, 207, 210, 216, 218, 218.6, 221, 223, 351, 510, 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2698 *et seq.*, IWC Wage Orders)

The Wage Orders define "hours worked" as "the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so." Employer has been engaged in many unlawful employment practices which resulted in underpayment for hours worked each pay period, including overtime hours worked based on the employees regular rate of pay, as more fully set forth below. Employer has also failed to pay the required minimum wage for all hours worked, and has failed to pay all wages owed twice per month.

Claimant and aggrieved employees have been employed under conditions prohibited by the wage order, and thus Employer has also violated §§1198 and 1199. Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§558 and 2698 *et seq.*

Off-the-Clock Hours Worked

Claimant and aggrieved employees frequently worked off the clock and were routinely subjected to periods wherein they were under the Employer's control but not compensated for their time.

Claimant and aggrieved employees were often required to continue working after clocking out for the day. Supervisors would send Claimant and coworkers back to their workstations to finish cleaning three to four times per week. These post-shift tasks—such as cleaning walls, mopping floors, and removing accumulated food waste from the dishwasher—typically took an additional five to ten minutes and were routinely performed off the clock. Employees were not permitted to clock back in to record this unpaid time.

Off-the-Clock Hours Worked- Waiting in Required Lines

Claimant and aggrieved employees were required to report to the timeclocks to clock in prior to proceeding to their workstations. However, numerous employees came on shift at the same time which resulted in many employees waiting in required lines to clock in for work to use the timeclock. This time spent walking and waiting in required lines was required by Employer prior to each shift and when clocking back in for lunch and was essential and required before employees could begin and/or resume working on the clock.

For example, Claimant reports that she routinely had to wait in line to clock in for work and for meal breaks, typically waiting at least five minutes behind three to four coworkers.

Claimant's scheduled lunch period was from 11:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., but she was required to begin walking to the timeclock around five minutes early in order to wait in line and clock out, and she experienced similar delays when clocking back in. As a result, aggrieved employees' experienced shorter meal breaks.

Work Performed During Unpaid Meal Periods

As more fully set forth below, Employer failed to permit Claimant and others to take timely, off-duty, meal breaks of "not less than 30 minutes" for each five consecutive hours of work in violation of Labor Code §§226.7 and 512.

Due to being required to wait in long lines to clock back in at the end of each meal period, aggrieved employees experienced shortened meal periods. Further, meal breaks were frequently interrupted with work related tasks. For example, Claimant was called back to work from lunch to perform tasks including cleaning buckets or disposing of trash at the supervisor's direction. These interruptions occurred approximately once per week.

Failure to Pay All Wages Owed Twice Per Month

(Cal. Lab. Code §§204, 210, and 2698 *et seq.*)

Employer was required to pay Claimant and aggrieved employees all wages earned twice during each calendar month pursuant to Labor Code §204(a).

Employer failed to pay all wages earned to employees as a result of the unlawful employment policies and practices discussed herein. As a result of these practices, employees were underpaid for hours worked, including overtime and premium wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages owed twice per month.

Due to these failures, Employer is liable under Labor Code §204, 210 and 2698 *et seq.* for failure to pay wages as required by law.

Failure to Pay Minimum Wage

(Cal. Labor Code §§ 200, 218.5, 226, 558, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.2, 1198, 1199, 2698 *et seq.*)

Pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194, 1194.2 and 1197, it is unlawful for an employer to suffer or permit a California employee to work without paying wages at the proper minimum wage for all time worked as required by the applicable IWC Wage Order.

Employer failed to pay Claimant and aggrieved employees for all hours worked as a result of Employer's practices described above. Based on Employer's unlawful conduct described herein, and because Claimant and the aggrieved employees were paid at or near minimum wage, employer's failure to pay for all hours worked, including overtime, resulted in a payment of less than the minimum wage for all hours worked, in violation of Labor Code §1197, 1197.1, 1199 and the Wage Orders. Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§558 and 2698 *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Wages Due Upon Termination

(Cal. Lab. Code §§201, 202, 203, 227.3 and 2698 *et seq.*)

An employee who is discharged must be paid all of his or her wages, including accrued vacation, immediately at the time of termination. (Labor Code Sections 201 and 227.3.) As set forth above, Employer knowingly and willfully failed to pay all compensation due and owing to Claimant at the time employment terminated.

Employer willfully failed to pay employees who are no longer employed by it all compensation due upon termination of employment as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§201 and 202. Claimant and similarly situated individuals are now entitled to recover up to thirty (30) days pay as waiting time under the terms of §203. Moreover, Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 *et. seq.*

Failure to Permit Compliant Meal Periods

(Cal. Labor Code §§226 (a), 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, 2698 *et seq.*, Wage Order)

Labor Code §512 provides, “[a]n employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes...” Labor Code §226.7(a) provides, “[n]o employer shall require an employee to work during any meal... period mandated by an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.” Paragraph 11 of the Wage Order provides, in pertinent part, “[u]nless an employee is relieved of all duty during a 30-minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an ‘on duty’ meal period and counted as time worked.”

Employer failed to permit Claimant and others to take timely, off-duty, meal breaks of “not less than 30 minutes” for each five consecutive hours of work in violation of Labor Code §§226.7 and 512. When meal periods were noncompliant, Employer failed to pay all premium pay to Claimant and aggrieved employees at their regular rates of pay. As a derivative claim, Claimant alleges that pay statements were inaccurate, failing to include required meal period penalties, thus failing the requirements of Labor Code §226(a).

Full, uninterrupted, off-duty, thirty-minute meal periods were not provided because Employer: (1) did not account for all hours worked that were unaccounted for on their timecard; (2) did not adequately inform and train employees about their rights to meal periods and premium payments for non-compliant meal periods; (3) did not adequately inform and train employees about when, where and how to take timely and uninterrupted thirty-minute meal periods; (4) because Employer did not staff enough people to schedule all timely and uninterrupted thirty-minute meal periods; (5) because management at various levels, affecting all hourly, non-exempt employees, refused to offer, permit, or enforce a lawfully compliant meal period policy; and/or (6) because Employer unlawfully shaved and/or rounded clock in and clock out times for meal periods. Employees were not paid a premium payment, paid as an hour’s wage when meal periods were not given to them in compliance with California law.

Claimant and Claimant's coworkers frequently missed meal periods. When meal periods were provided, they were often late, short, and/or interrupted.

Approximately once per week—the supervisors directed aggrieved employees to perform work-related tasks such as cleaning buckets or disposing of trash while clocked out for meal breaks.

Failure to Provide Rest Breaks

(Cal. Labor Code §§226, 226.7, 512, 558, 1198, 2698 et seq., Wage Orders)

Employer failed to maintain a compliant rest period policy and practice that provides its employees with off-duty rest periods as required by California law. Claimant reports that employees frequently missed rest periods as a result of Employer's staffing and business practices, and that rest breaks were not scheduled into daily shifts.

Rest periods were either less than ten minutes, not provided, interrupted or late, "on duty," or not scheduled before and after a meal period for shifts greater than six hours, as prescribed by California law because Employer: (1) did not account for all hours worked that were unaccounted for on their timecard; (2) did not adequately inform and train employees about their rights to rest breaks and premium payments for non-compliant rest breaks; (3) did not adequately inform and train employees about when, where and how to take timely and uninterrupted ten-minute rest breaks; (4) because Employer did not staff enough people to schedule all timely and uninterrupted ten-minute rest breaks; and/or (5) because management at various levels, affecting all hourly, non-exempt employees, refused to offer, permit, or enforce a lawfully compliant rest break policy.

The rest period requirement obligates employers to permit and authorize employees to take off-duty rest periods, meaning employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, (2016) 5 Cal.5th 257, 269. Employers must pay employees an additional hour of wages at the employee's regular rate of pay for each missed or improper rest period (e.g., less than 10 minutes, interrupted rest period, rest period(s) at improper time(s) during shift(s). Lab. Code §226.7; applicable IWC Wage Order, §12(B) ("If an employer fails to provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the rest period is not provided"). Moreover, under California law rest periods must be a "net" ten minutes in a suitable rest area. (*Id.* at 268) (relying on January 3, 1986 and February 22, 2002 DLSE Letters wherein the DLSE ruled that the net ten-minute language for rest periods means ten minutes of time in a rest area and cannot include time it takes to get to and from the rest area). The employer must show that it clearly articulates the right to a net ten minutes, which means it must clearly communicate what "net" ten minutes means (i.e., regardless of what happens along the way to and from a rest area, employees are entitled to a full ten minutes of rest in the rest area). *Id.*; see also, *Bufile v. Dollar Fin. Grp., Inc.*, (2008) 162 Cal. App. 4th 1193, 1199 (the "onus is on the employer to clearly communicate the authorization and permission [to take rest periods] to their employees.").

Employer did not authorize or permit all of its hourly employees to take at least a ten minute rest period in which they were relieved of all duties, for every 4 hours of work, or major fraction thereof, as required by Cal. Lab. Code §226.7, §512 and the Wage Orders. When breaks were missed Employer failed to pay the 1-hour premium, as required.

Legally Compliant Bathrooms

California Labor Code §2350 requires employers to provides that “[e]very factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment in which one or more persons are employed, shall be kept clean and free from the effluvia arising from any drain or other nuisance, and shall be provided, within reasonable access, with a sufficient number of toilet facilities for the use of the employees.” Employer violated §2350 by failing to provide bathrooms for employees. Employer further violated 8 CCR §3457(c) by failing to provide adequate toilet and handwashing facilities. The failure to provide complaint bathrooms in the workplace as required resulted in noncompliant rest breaks under this section.

Bathrooms were not easily accessible, as the designated employee bathroom required exiting the building and walking approximately ten minutes to a restroom adjacent to a storage unit. Bathrooms in Employer’s workplaces were consistently filthy and non-compliant with minimum standards. The failure to provide adequate restroom facilities rendered rest breaks noncompliant.

Failure to Provide Suitable Resting Facilities/Breakroom

(Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7, 1198, 2698 *et seq*)

Per section 13 of all applicable IWC Wage Orders, employees shall be provided with suitable resting facilities. Section 13(B) of the Wage Orders provides: “Suitable resting facilities shall be provided in an area separate from the toilet rooms and shall be available to employees during work hours.”

Employer’s locations/facilities are generally similar in layout and design, and there was, and continue to be, space that allows for a resting facility that employees may use to cease work and recover during meal or rest periods. Employer could have provided employees with a resting facility within the facilities/locations with reasonable or no modification, but instead denied and continue to deny, employees with suitable areas to rest (e.g. a breakroom). As a result, employees were forced to adjust to areas not conducive to resting, including but not limited to leaning up against the wall, or search for facilities outside of Employer’s premises which are not designated or reserved for rest, such as their personal vehicles.

Employer did not provide employees with suitable resting facilities during their hours of work, particularly during meal and/or rest periods. Employer’s failure to provide suitable resting facilities to aggrieved employees violated and continues to violate the applicable Wage Order, section 13(B) and the California Labor Code, including but not limited to section 1198.

Failure to Provide Proper Cool-Down Rest Periods

(Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7, 1198, 2698 *et seq*)

Labor Code section 226.7, subdivision (c) provides:

If an employer fails to provide an employee a... recovery period in accordance with a state ., law, including, but not limited to an applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, the employer shall pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal or rest or recovery period is not provided.

Employers required Claimant and aggrieved employees to consistently work in in temperatures far exceeding eighty (80) degrees Fahrenheit and did not provide adequate cool down period opportunities.

Because there was no designated break room, there was no opportunity to be able to take a cool down rest break. The kitchen did not have air conditioning and Claimant and aggrieved employees did not feel safe asking to take a moment of rest when temperatures would exceed 80 degrees. As a result, employees frequently worked in unsafely hot work conditions.

Failure to Properly Accrue and Pay for Unpaid Vacation

(Cal. Lab. Code §227.3 and 2698 *et seq.*)

Cal. Lab. Code §227.3 provides that “whenever a contract of employment or employer policy provides for paid vacations, and an employee is terminated without having taken off his vested vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his final rate.” In this case, Employer failed to pay all accrued vacation wages to Claimant and aggrieved employees upon termination. Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §2698 *et. seq.*

Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

(Cal. Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, 2698 *et seq*)

Employer knowingly and intentionally failed to provide timely, accurate, itemized wage statements to Claimant and the aggrieved employees in accordance with Labor Code §§ 226 and keep accurate records as required by §1174(d).

Derivative of the claims above, the statements provided to Claimant and aggrieved employees, and the records maintained by Employer, have not accurately reflected actual gross

wages earned, including pay for all hours worked and the accurate rate of pay for all hours worked, and overtime pay, sick pay at the correct rate, and pay for meal and rest period premium wages.

§226 (a) requires:

An employer, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, shall furnish to his or her employee, either as a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately if wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except as provided in subdivision (j), (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 period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, if the employer is a farm labor contractor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the name and address of the legal entity that secured the services of 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...

Such failures called injury to Claimant and others, by, among other things, impeding them from knowing, the total hours worked, and the amount of wages to which they are and were entitled. Employer knowingly and intentionally failed to accurately itemize the gross wages earned, net wages earned, and total hours worked.

Employer is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

Finally, Employer has violated Labor Code §432.5 for forcing Claimant and aggrieved employees to sign employment-related contracts and documents that contained unlawful terms of employment, including invalid meal period waivers resulting from a noncompliant meal period policy and/or practice.

Conclusion

Employer has violated a number of California wage and hour laws and is therefore liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §2698 *et seq.* Claimant respectfully requests that the agency investigate the above allegations and hereby provides notice of the allegations pursuant to PAGA's provisions. Alternatively, Claimant requests that the agency inform Claimant if it does not intend to investigate these violations so that Claimant may pursue these claims as a representative action in civil court.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nazo Koulloukian', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Nazo Koulloukian, Esq.
Attorney for Claimant