

John G. Yslas (SBN 187324)
jyslas@wilshirelawfirm.com
Jeffrey C. Bils (SBN 301629)
jbils@wilshirelawfirm.com
Aram Boyadjian (SBN 334009)
aboyadjian@wilshirelawfirm.com
Andrew Sandoval (SBN 346996)
andrew.sandoval@wilshirelawfirm.com
WILSHIRE LAW FIRM
3055 Wilshire Blvd., 12th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90010
Telephone: (213) 381-9988
Facsimile: (213) 381-9989

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO**

ALFREDO VILLA, JESSE HART, FRANCISCO
DE LA CRUZ, JOSHUA DE LA CRUZ, and
AUJA SWEIGART, individually, and on behalf of
the State of California and other aggrieved persons,

Plaintiffs,

v.

RBD CALIFORNIA RESTAURANTS LIMITED
DBA KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN, a
California corporation; and DOES 1 through 10,
inclusive,

Defendants.

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO DISTRICT

1/11/2024 12:23 PM

By: Paola Iniguez Solorio, DEPUTY

Case No.: CIVSB2320249

**AMENDED PAGA REPRESENTATIVE
ACTION COMPLAINT:**

1. Civil Penalties Under PAGA [Cal. Lab. Code § 2699, et seq.]

1 Plaintiffs Alfredo Villa, Jesse Hart, Francisco De La Cruz, Joshua De La Cruz, and Auja
2 Sweigart (“Plaintiffs”), on information and belief, allege as follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

4 1. Plaintiffs bring this action individually, and on behalf of the State of California and
5 other aggrieved persons, against Defendants RBD California Restaurants Limited dba Kentucky
6 Fried Chicken and DOES 1 through 10 (collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for civil penalties
7 under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.* (“PAGA”)
8 stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and
9 overtime wages), failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods,
10 failure to pay all earned wages twice per month, failure to maintain accurate records of hours
11 worked and meal periods, failure to timely pay final wages, failure to furnish accurate wage
12 statements, failure to indemnify employees for expenditures, and failure to produce requested
13 employment records.

14 2. For over 50 years, California’s courts and Legislature have recognized that this
15 State’s wage-and-hour laws serve a compelling public interest of fostering a stable job market.
16 Wages are not ordinary debts. Because of the economic position of the average worker and his or
17 her family, it is essential to the public welfare that employers obey the wage-and-hour laws so that
18 employees are promptly paid the minimum/overtime wages that the Legislature has required for
19 employees. So fundamental are California’s wage-and-hour laws that the Legislature has
20 criminalized certain types of violations. In extending extra protection to deter violations of these
21 underlying statutes—since Plaintiffs are not seeking general and/or special damages, restitution,
22 or other damages other than civil penalties—California has enacted PAGA to permit an individual
23 to bring an action for PAGA penalties only, which is the precise and sole nature of this action.

24 3. All California employees during the relevant period who are or were harmed by
25 Defendants’ illegal practices are “Aggrieved Employees.” The Aggrieved Employees worked for
26 Defendants as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the applicable period.

27 4. Plaintiffs bring this action against Defendants seeking only to recover penalties on
28 behalf of Plaintiffs individually, on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees that worked for Defendants,

1 and on behalf of the State of California. Plaintiffs do not seek to recover anything other than
2 penalties as permitted by California Labor Code Section 2699 at this time. To the extent that
3 statutory violations are mentioned for wage violations, Plaintiffs do not seek underlying general
4 and/or special damages for those violations, but simply penalties as permitted by California Labor
5 Code Section 2699, declaratory relief, and injunctive relief for Plaintiffs individually, and all
6 Aggrieved Employees as permitted by the PAGA.

7 5. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and
8 establishment within the State of California, including San Bernardino County. As such and based
9 upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants' businesses in California, Defendants
10 are subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare
11 Commission ("IWC"), and the California Business & Professions Code.

12 6. On information and belief, Defendants were on actual and constructive notice of the
13 improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify Defendants' unlawful practices.
14 Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were willful and
15 deliberate.

16 7. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the
17 unlawful conduct, patterns, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the
18 foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees. Further,
19 Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under
20 the doctrine of "respondeat superior."

21 **THE PARTIES**

22 **A. Plaintiffs**

23 8. Plaintiff Alfredo Villa is a resident of San Bernardino County, California who worked
24 for Defendants in San Bernardino County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee
25 from approximately October 2022 to approximately December 2022.

26 9. Plaintiff Jesse Hart is a resident of San Bernardino County, California who worked for
27 Defendants in San Bernardino County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from
28 approximately February 2021 to approximately May 2023.

10. Plaintiff Francisco De La Cruz is a resident of San Bernardino County, California who worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October 2022 to approximately April 2023.

11. Plaintiff Joshua De La Cruz is a resident of San Bernardino County, California who worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October 2022 to approximately April 2023.

12. Plaintiff Auja Sweigart is a resident of San Bernardino County, California who worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October 2022 through approximately February 2023.

B. Defendants

13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based upon that information and belief allege, that Defendant RBD California Restaurants Limited dba Kentucky Fried Chicken, is, and at all times herein mentioned, was:

- (a) A business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including San Bernardino County; and,
- (b) The former employer of Plaintiffs, and the current and/or former employer of Aggrieved Employees, because Defendant RBD California Restaurants Limited dba Kentucky Fried Chicken suffered and permitted Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees to work; and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions; and or engaged Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees, thereby creating a common law employment relationship.

14. Plaintiffs do not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Each of the Doe Defendants were in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees as alleged herein. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to set forth the true names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained, together with appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

///

1 15. At all times mentioned herein, the Defendants named as Does 1-10, inclusive, and
2 each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the jurisdiction of, and/or
3 injured a significant number of the Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees in the State of
4 California.

5 16. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that at all relevant times each
6 Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiffs and the
7 other employees and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiffs
8 are informed and believe and thereon allege that, at all relevant times, each Defendant was the
9 principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary,
10 affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of
11 the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise
12 for profit, and bore such other relationships to some or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable
13 for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged below. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and
14 thereon allege that each Defendant acted pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships
15 alleged above, that each Defendant knew or should have known about, and authorized, ratified,
16 adopted, approved, controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

17 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

18 17. Plaintiff Alfredo Villa worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County, California
19 as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October 2022 to approximately
20 December 2022. At all times, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified Plaintiff as
21 non-exempt from overtime.

22 18. Plaintiff Jesse Hart worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County, California as
23 an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately February 2021 to approximately May
24 2023. At all times, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified Plaintiff as non-exempt
25 from overtime.

26 19. Plaintiff Francisco De La Cruz worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County,
27 California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October 2022 to
28

1 approximately April 2023. At all times, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified
2 Plaintiff as non-exempt from overtime.

3 20. Plaintiff Joshua De La Cruz worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County,
4 California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October 2022 to
5 approximately April 2023. At all times, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified
6 Plaintiff as non-exempt from overtime.

7 21. Plaintiff Auja Sweigart worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County,
8 California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October 2022 through
9 approximately February 2023. At all times, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified
10 Plaintiff as non-exempt from overtime.

11 22. Throughout Plaintiffs' employment, Defendants committed numerous labor code
12 violations under state law. As discussed below, Plaintiffs' experience working for Defendants was
13 typical and illustrative.

14 A. **Failure to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum, Straight Time,**
15 **and Overtime Wages**

16 23. Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee.
17 "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer and
18 includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do
19 so.

20 24. Labor Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed more
21 than eight hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless they receive additional
22 compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

23 25. Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 also provide that employees in California shall not
24 be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation
25 beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, Labor Code § 1198 states
26 that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

27 26. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a pattern and practice of
28 not paying Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum

wages, straight time, and overtime wages. Defendants required Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to work “off-the-clock,” uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work during uncompensated meal periods and/or requiring Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work after clocking out for the workday. Some of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

B. Failure to Provide Meal Periods

27. Under California law, employers have an affirmative obligation to relieve employees of all duty in order to take their first 30-minute, duty-free meal periods no later than the end of the fifth hour of work in a workday, and to allow employees to take their second 30-minute meal period no later than the end of the tenth hour of work in a workday. Further, employees are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday they were not provided with a required meal period(s).

28. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees with their legally mandated 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal period in a manner required by law. Defendants also continued to assert control over Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees by, among other things, requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal periods, or by denying Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a meal period under the conditions required by law, and without properly compensating Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided as required by law. Defendants also never informed Plaintiffs of their right to, nor permitted Plaintiffs to take, a second meal period when they worked at least ten hours of work in a workday and otherwise unlawfully pressured Plaintiffs to waive such breaks. Accordingly, Defendants’ pattern and practice was not to provide meal periods to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

29. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s).

Defendants, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for meal periods that were not provided.

C. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Breaks

30. Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e., more than two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

31. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods in a manner required by law. Defendants also regularly required Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), and without properly compensating Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, among other things, Defendants continued to assert control over Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, and by denying Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a rest period under the conditions required by law. Accordingly, Defendants' pattern and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

32. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not authorized and permitted to take all required rest periods. Defendants, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

///

///

D. Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

33. Based on Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as discussed above, Defendants also violated Labor Code § 204.

34. Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month. Throughout the period applicable to this cause of action, employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for overtime hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendants systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendants, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendants, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result, Defendants owe employees the legally required wages not paid, and Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

E. Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods

35. Plaintiffs seek penalties under California Labor Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by California Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded.

36. Defendants, however, failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and all meal periods taken or missed by Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees.

37. Defendants' failure to provide and maintain records required by the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendants' records. Therefore, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendants. As a direct result, Plaintiffs and the

1 Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use
2 and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in
3 seeking to compel Defendants to fully perform Defendants' obligation under state law, all to their
4 respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendants' knowing
5 failure to comply with the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiffs and
6 the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing,
7 understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

8 **F. Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination**

9 38. Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee,
10 the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if
11 an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and
12 payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-
13 two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled
14 to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

15 39. Within the applicable period, the employment of Plaintiffs and many other
16 Aggrieved Employees ended, i.e., was terminated by quitting or being discharged, and the
17 employment of others will be terminated. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants
18 failed, and continue to fail to pay Plaintiffs and terminated Aggrieved Employees, without
19 abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of
20 discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employment. These
21 unpaid wages include wages for unpaid work time (including minimum, straight time, and overtime
22 wages), missed meal period premium wages, and missed rest period premium wages.

23 40. Defendants' conduct violates Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. Labor Code § 203
24 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201
25 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and
26 at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for
27 more than thirty (30) days.

28 ///

41. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendants their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to thirty (30) days maximum pursuant to Labor Code § 203.

G. Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

42. Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (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 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 (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. An employee is presumed to suffer an injury if this information is missing. (Labor Code § 226(e)(2)(B)(iii).)

43. The statute further provides: “An employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney’s fees.” (Labor Code § 226(e)(1).)

44. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law). Because Defendants violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiffs and similarly Aggrieved Employees suffered injury and

1 damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and similarly Aggrieved
2 Employees are entitled to recover damages from Defendants including the greater of their actual
3 damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate
4 penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) dollars per employee, or as otherwise
5 permitted by PAGA based upon all bases of liability.

6 **H. Failure to Indemnify for Necessary Expenditures**

7 45. Labor Code § 2802(a) provides that employers shall indemnify their employees for
8 all necessary business expenditures or losses that have been incurred by the employees in direct
9 discharge of his or her duties. Throughout the period applicable to this cause of action, Defendants
10 wrongfully required Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in
11 direct discharge of their duties for Defendants. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees regularly
12 paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses including, without limitation, work
13 attire, and personal cell phone expenses. Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees incurred
14 substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendants, but Defendants
15 failed to indemnify Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for these employment-related
16 expenses.

17 46. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees for the
18 civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 2802 and 2699(f)(2) for failing to indemnify Plaintiffs
19 and the Aggrieved Employees for necessary business expenditures.

20 **I. Failure to Produce Requested Employment Records**

21 47. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 226, current and former employees have the
22 right to inspect or receive a copy of their records pertaining to their employment, upon reasonable
23 request to their employer. Under this statute, an employer that receives a request to inspect or
24 receive a copy of records pertaining to a current or former employee must comply with the request
25 as soon as practicable, but no later than twenty-one (21) calendar days from the date of the request.

26 48. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1198.5(a), every current and former employee,
27 or his or her representative, has the right to inspect and receive a copy of the personnel records that
28 the employer maintains relating to the employee's performance or to any grievance concerning the

1 employee. Under this statute, upon written request from a current or former employee or his or her
2 representative, an employer must make the contents of those personnel records available for
3 inspection or provide a copy of the personnel records to the current or former employee, or his or
4 her representative, not later than thirty (30) calendar days from the date the employer receives the
5 written request, subject to some limited exceptions. Failure to comply with these requests allows
6 for a civil penalty seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750), pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1198.5(k) and
7 226(f).

8 49. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 432, if an employee or applicant signs any
9 instrument relating to the obtaining or holding of employment, he or she shall be given a copy of
10 the instrument upon request.

11 50. As set forth above, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are current and former
12 employees of Defendants.

13 51. In 2023, Plaintiffs sent written requests through Plaintiffs' counsel to Defendants
14 for their personnel files, pay records, wage statements, timekeeping records, and other
15 employment-related documents pursuant to Labor Code section 226, 1198.5, and 432. However,
16 Defendants failed to timely produce the requested employment records, in violation of Labor Code
17 sections 226, 1198.5, and 432.

18 52. Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 226, 1198.5, and 432 by failing to
19 timely produce the required records requested by Plaintiffs.

20 53. On information and belief, Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiffs with their
21 requested employment records is not an isolated incident but was instead consistent with
22 Defendants' policy and practice that applied to Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees.

23 54. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1198.5, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved
24 Employees are entitled to a penalty of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) from Defendants,
25 injunctive relief in the form of compliance with section 1198.5, and attorneys' fees and costs.

26 55. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 226, Plaintiffs are entitled to a penalty of seven
27 hundred fifty dollars (\$750) from Defendants, injunctive relief in the form of compliance with
28 section 226, and attorneys' fees and cost.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys
General Act of 2004, Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 et seq.)**

56. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

57. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the State of California and the applicable IWC Orders.

58. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of herself or himself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3.”

59. Plaintiffs gave written notice by online filing pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699.3 to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiffs and current and former aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiffs also paid the filing fee. Plaintiffs’ PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-965991-23 (Alfredo Villa, Jesse Hart, Francisco De La Cruz, Joshua De La Cruz, and Auja Sweigart v. RBD California Restaurants Limited). The Labor and Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants’ Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Plaintiffs hereby commence a civil action to recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of the Labor Code described in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to, penalties under California Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699.

60. Based on the conduct described in this Complaint, Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of civil penalties individually, on behalf of the State of California and similarly Aggrieved Employees of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to

1 be shown according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies permitted
2 by law.

3 61. In addition, Plaintiffs seek an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant
4 to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, "Any employee who prevails in any action shall be
5 entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."

6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of the State of California, and on behalf of all
8 similarly aggrieved employees, pray for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and
9 severally, as follows:

10 1. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California
11 Labor Code by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages),
12 failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay all earned
13 wages twice per month, failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods,
14 failing to timely pay final wages, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, failing to indemnify
15 for necessary expenditures, and failing to produce requested employment records;

16 2. An award of civil penalties on behalf of Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of the
17 State of California, and all similarly aggrieved employees pursuant to PAGA;

18 3. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed;

19 4. Attorneys' fees and costs reasonably incurred;

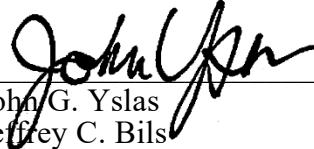
20 5. Injunctive and declaratory relief to the extent allowed by PAGA; and,

21 6. Such other and further relief that the Court deems proper.

22 Respectfully submitted,

23 Dated: January 11, 2024

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

24 By: 
25 _____

26 John G. Yslas
27 Jeffrey C. Bils
28 Aram Boyadjian
Andrew Sandoval

Attorneys for Plaintiffs