

OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM, A LAW CORPORATION

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February 24, 2026

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Round One Entertainment Inc.
12900 Park Plaza Drive 200
Cerritos, CA 90703
Defendant certified mail # 7022 1670 0001 8569 8048

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Agent for Service of Process
Cogency Global Inc.
Connie Mix
1325 J St Ste 1550
Sacramento, CA 95814
Agent certified mail # 7022 1670 0001 8569 8055

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Round One Entertainment
3070 Saturn Street, Suite 200
Brea, CA 92821
Defendant certified mail # 7022 1670 0001 8569 8062

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Round One Entertainment, Inc.
3070 Saturn Street, Suite 200
Brea, CA 92821
Defendant certified mail # 7022 1670 0001 8569 8062

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Round 1 Bowling & Amusement
551 Southland Mall
Hayward, CA 94545
Defendant certified mail # 7022 1670 0001 8569 8079

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Round1 Bowling & Arcade
551 Southland Mall
Hayward, CA 94545
Defendant certified mail # 7022 1670 0001 8569 8079

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Round1
551 Southland Mall
Hayward, CA 94545
Defendant certified mail # 7022 1670 0001 8569 8079

Re: ***Norma Morales Mendoza v. Round One Entertainment Inc., Round One Entertainment, Round 1 Bowling & Amusement, Round1 Bowling & Arcade, Round1– Compliance Letter of California Labor Code § 2698 – Private Attorneys General Act***

Dear Sir or Madam:

This office represents Norma Morales Mendoza (“Plaintiff”), a former California employee of Round One Entertainment Inc., Round One Entertainment, Round 1 Bowling & Amusement, Round1 Bowling & Arcade, Round1 (“Defendants”). The purpose of this letter is to comply with the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, pursuant to California Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

Our client works for Defendant in Northern California. Herein we set forth the facts and theories of California Labor Code violations which we allege Defendant engaged in with respect to our client and other of its California non-exempt employees.

Plaintiff began working for Defendants in or around March of 2023. While working for Defendant as a Janitor, Plaintiff was earning \$18.25 dollars per hour.

Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were routinely unable, and not authorized to take their 10-minute rest periods and were also unable to take an uninterrupted 30-minute meal break for every shift they worked. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were forced to continue working through their meal and rest breaks in order to assist Defendant’s needs. Because of this, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were unable to take their required meal and rest breaks. Moreover, Defendants failed to pay premium wages of one hour’s pay for each missed meal and rest break to Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees who were denied timely meal and rest breaks, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558, and IWC Order No. 5-2001, Section 12.

Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were required to work off the clock for Defendant. Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were required to go through off-the-clock security checks prior to clocking in. It took Plaintiff on the average of 1 minute to go

through the security check, which was uncompensated. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were further asked to perform tasks prior to clocking in, without being compensated for it, such as start cleaning for 5 minutes before clocking in. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were also required to wait up to 15 minutes for management to arrive to open the jobsite before being able to get inside to clock in. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were also required to use their personal cell phone for work-related activities while off the clock, such as receiving and responding to texts and calls from their supervisors or co-workers, and taking pictures of finished work, without being compensated for it. It took Plaintiff on the average of 5 minutes per day to complete these tasks. Defendant did not compensate Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees if these tasks were completed outside of their regular work hours. These excess hours were not recorded on our client's and Defendant's California employees wage statements. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees should have been compensated for that time, but they were not, in violation of Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, and 1194.2. As a result, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were not paid for all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay wages constitute violations of Labor Code § 510 and 1194.

Plaintiff also claims that Defendant has failed to pay all overtime wages due to non-exempt employees. As a result, employees are not properly compensated for work performance in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday and work performed in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek at a rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay. Employees of Defendant regularly work in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours per week and do not receive overtime compensation at a rate of one and one half of their regular rate. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were forced to work overtime and were not paid for all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay all overtime wages, as described above, constitute violations of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1194.2.

Defendants failed to issue Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees accurately itemized wage statements. As Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees with all wages due, as detailed above, their wage statements failed to accurately state all gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(1), total hours worked, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(2), net wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(5). Plaintiff and the California employees wage statements' failed to accurately state the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(8), and all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(9), as a result of Defendants' failure to pay all overtime wages due and as a result of Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees working through their rest breaks and/or meal breaks as discussed above. These violations also violate Labor Code §§ 226(e) and 226.3 with respect to Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees.

Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to provide Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees timely, accurate, itemized wage statements in accordance with Labor Code § 226 and keep accurate records and required by §1174(d). The statements provided to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees, and the records maintained by Defendants, have not

accurately reflected actual gross wages earned, including pay for all hours worked, overtime, and meal/rest premiums, and total hour worked.

Our client further alleges that Defendants paid him and Defendant's California employees their final wages beyond the time frames set forth in Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. As they were not paid all wages due and owing throughout the course of their employment as a result of Defendants' failure to pay all premium wages as detailed above, at the time of their separation, they were not paid all final wages due and owing for the entirety of their employment. This violates Labor Code §§ 201-203.

Defendant pays Plaintiff and it's California employees on a bi-weekly basis and has failed to comply with Labor Code § 204(a) which holds that wages earned on a bi-weekly basis must be paid no later than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Due to the violations described above, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees did not receive all of their wages earned in a timely manner as required by Labor Code § 204(a)(b) and 201.3.

Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for the tools and equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant, such as safety glasses. Defendant also failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for their uniform maintenance, such as shirt with the company logo and hat with company logo. Defendant further failed to reimburse its California employees for using their personal cell phones for the benefit of Defendant. Labor Code section 2802 provides that "[a]n employer shall indemnify her or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of her or her duties." As such, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees have incurred reasonable and necessary expenses in the course of their job duties, which were not reimbursed by Defendant, in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

Defendant has violated Labor Code § 212(a)(2) because they issued Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees wages with a gift card. Therefore, Plaintiff was not paid all wages due in violation of Labor Code § 212(a)(2). As a result, Defendant is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 212(a)(2). Defendant has violated Labor Code § 213 because it required Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees to receive wages through a gift card. Defendant only paid wages by gift card. As a result, Defendant is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 213.

Defendants failed to pay all wages earned to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees as a result of the unlawful employment policies and practices herein. As a result of these practices, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were underpaid for hours worked, including overtime and penalty wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages owed twice per month. Due to this failure, Defendants are liable under Labor Code § 210 for failure to pay wages as required by law.

We invite Defendants or its attorney(s) to contact our office to discuss this matter, including whether an early resolution of the claims can be reached.

Labor & Workforce Development Agency
Round One Entertainment Inc., et al.
February 24, 2026
Page 5

Our office awaits your response.

Very truly yours,

OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Roman Otkupman', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping 'R' and a long horizontal stroke.

ROMAN OTKUPMAN