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*Attorneys for Defendant*

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF TULARE**

PAULA FLORES, individually, and on behalf of  
all others similarly situated,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

LC TENANT, LLC, a limited liability company;  
and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

*Defendants.*

**ELECTRONICALLY FILED**  
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF TULARE

**02/16/2024**

STEPHANIE CAMERON, CLERK  
Vanessa Minguela-Rodriguez, Deputy

Case No. VCU300422

**CLASS ACTION**

*[Assigned for All Purposes to Hon. Bret D.  
Hillman, Dept. 7]*

**JOINT STIPULATION FOR LEAVE TO  
FILE FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND  
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION  
COMPLAINT; [PROPOSED] ORDER**

Complaint filed: July 28, 2023  
Trial date: Not set

1 Plaintiff Paula Flores ("Plaintiff") and Defendant LC Tenant, LLC ("Defendant") (Plaintiff  
2 and Defendant are herein collectively referred to as the "Parties"), by and through their respective  
3 counsel of record, hereby enter into the stipulation below with reference to the following facts:

4 **WHEREAS**, on July 28, 2023, Plaintiff filed a class action complaint in the above-entitled  
5 Court alleging violations of California law for: (1) failure to pay minimum and straight time wages;  
6 (2) failure to pay overtime wages; (3) failure to provide meal periods; (4) failure to authorize and  
7 permit rest periods; (5) failure to timely pay final wages at termination; (6) failure to provide  
8 accurate itemized wage statements; and (7) unfair business practices;

9 **WHEREAS**, on August 22, 2023, Plaintiff provided notice to Defendant and the California  
10 Labor & Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") regarding Plaintiff's intent to pursue a  
11 California Labor Code Private Attorney's General Act ("PAGA") representative action;

12 **WHEREAS**, in order to effectively and economically litigate the claims, the Parties have  
13 agreed that Plaintiff will file a First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint ("FAC")  
14 to include claims for civil penalties under PAGA;

15 **WHEREAS**, Plaintiff seeks leave to file a FAC, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, to include  
16 claims for civil penalties under PAGA. A red-lined version of the FAC is attached hereto as  
17 **Exhibit B**;

18 **THEREFORE**, the Parties, by and through their undersigned counsel of record, hereby  
19 stipulate and agree to Plaintiff's filing of a FAC, and respectfully request that the Court enter an  
20 order as follows:

21 1. Plaintiff be allowed leave to file her FAC in the form attached as **Exhibit A** to this  
22 Stipulation;

23 2. Plaintiff's FAC be deemed effective as of the date that the Court approves and issues  
24 its Order with respect hereto;

25 3. Defendant shall have thirty (30) days from the service of the Order granting this  
26 Joint Stipulation to file and serve upon Plaintiff a responsive pleading to the FAC.

27 ///

28 ///

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 9, 2024

**WILSHIRE LAW FIRM**

By: Arsiné Grigoryan  
Justin F. Marquez  
Arsiné Grigoryan

*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

Dated: February 9, 2024

**FROST BROWN TODD LLP**

By: /s/ Theodore E. Bacon  
Theodore E. Bacon  
Michael Meltser

*Attorneys for Defendant*

**PROPOSED ORDER**

The Court having considered the Parties' Joint Stipulation for Leave to file a First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint, and good cause appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

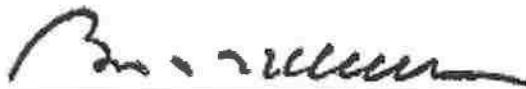
1. Plaintiff be allowed leave to file its First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint ("FAC") in the form attached as **Exhibit A** to this Stipulation;

2. Plaintiff's FAC be deemed effective as of the date that the Court approves and issues its Order with respect hereto; and

3. Defendant shall have thirty (30) days from the service of this Order to file and serve upon Plaintiff a responsive pleading to the FAC.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATE: 02/16/2024



Honorable Bret D. Hillman  
Judge of the Tulare County Superior Court

# Exhibit A

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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF TULARE**

PAULA FLORES, individually, and on behalf of  
all others similarly situated,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

LC TENANT, LLC, a limited liability company;  
and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

*Defendants.*

Case No.: VCU300422

*[Assigned for All Purposes to Hon. Bret D.  
Hillman, Dept. 7]*

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND  
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION  
COMPLAINT:**

1. Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197);
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198);
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512);
4. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7);
5. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203);
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements (Cal. Lab. Code § 226);
7. Unfair Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*); and
8. Civil Penalties Under PAGA (Cal. Lab. Code § 2699, *et seq.*).

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff PAULA FLORES ("Plaintiff"), based upon facts that either have evidentiary  
2 support or are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further  
3 investigation and discovery, alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants LC TENANT, LLC and DOES 1  
6 through 10 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendants") for California Labor Code  
7 violations and unfair business practices stemming from Defendants' failure to pay for all hours  
8 worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failure to provide meal periods, failure to  
9 authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages, and failure to furnish accurate  
10 wage statements.

11 2. Plaintiff brings the First through Seventh Causes of Action individually and as a  
12 class action on behalf of herself and certain current and former employees of Defendants  
13 (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Class" or "Class Members," and defined more fully  
14 below). The Class consists of Plaintiff and all other persons who have been employed by any  
15 Defendant in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee during the statute of limitations  
16 period applicable to the claims pleaded here.

17 3. Plaintiff brings the Eighth Cause of Action as a representative action under the  
18 California Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") to recover civil penalties that are owed to  
19 Plaintiff, the State of California, and past and present non-exempt employees by Defendants in the  
20 State of California during the statute of limitations period for her PAGA claim (hereinafter referred  
21 to as the "Aggrieved Employees").

22 4. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and  
23 establishment within the State of California, including Tulare County. As such, and based upon  
24 all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants' business in California, Defendants are  
25 subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission  
26 ("IWC"), and the California Business & Professions Code.

27 ///

28 ///

1           5.       Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained  
2 a systematic, company-wide policy and practice of:

- 3           (a)       Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum,  
4                      straight time, and overtime wages in compliance with the California Labor  
5                      Code and IWC Wage Orders;
- 6           (b)       Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in  
7                      compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing  
8                      to maintain accurate records of all meal periods taken or missed, and failing  
9                      to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a meal period violation  
10                     occurred;
- 11          (c)       Failing to authorize and permit employees to take timely and duty-free rest  
12                      periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage  
13                      Orders, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a rest  
14                      period violation occurred;
- 15          (d)       Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum, straight time, overtime,  
16                      meal period premium, and rest period premium wages due within the time  
17                      period specified by California law when employment terminates; and
- 18          (e)       Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements  
19                      containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and  
20                      IWC Wage Orders.

21          6.       On information and belief, Defendants, and each of them were on actual and  
22 constructive notice of the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify their  
23 unlawful policies. Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were  
24 willful and deliberate.

25          7.       At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the  
26 unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the  
27 foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees.  
28 Further, Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of

1 herein under the doctrine of “respondeat superior.”

2 **THE PARTIES**

3 **A. Plaintiff**

4 8. Plaintiff PAULA FLORES is a resident of California who worked for Defendants  
5 in Tulare County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October  
6 2020 to approximately December 2022.

7 9. Plaintiff reserves the right to seek leave to amend this complaint to add new  
8 Plaintiffs, if necessary, in order to establish suitable representative(s) pursuant to *La Sala v.*  
9 *American Savings and Loan Association* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 864, 872, and other applicable law.

10 **B. Defendants**

11 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief  
12 alleges, that Defendant LC TENANT, LLC is, and at all times herein mentioned, was:

- 13 (a) A business entity qualified to do business and actually conducting business  
14 in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in Tulare  
15 County; and,  
16 (b) The former employer of Plaintiff and the current and/or former employer of  
17 the putative Class, and the current and/or former employers of the Aggrieved  
18 Employees, because Defendant LC TENANT, LLC suffered and permitted  
19 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled  
20 their wages, hours, or working conditions.

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

27 12. At all times mentioned herein, the Defendants named as Does 1-10, inclusive, and  
28 each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the jurisdiction of, and/or

1 injured a significant number of the Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees in the State  
2 of California.

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

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

17 14. Plaintiff worked for Defendants in California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt  
18 employee from approximately October 2020 to approximately December 2022. During Plaintiff's  
19 employment for Defendants, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified her as non-  
20 exempt from overtime. Defendants typically scheduled Plaintiff to work at least five days in a  
21 workweek and at least eight hours per day, but Plaintiff regularly worked more than eight hours in  
22 a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek.

23 15. Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendants failed to pay for all hours worked  
24 (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with legally  
25 compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely  
26 pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated her employment, and failed to furnish  
27 accurate wage statements to Plaintiff. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for  
28 Defendants was typical and illustrative of the class.

1           16. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not  
2 paying Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum,  
3 straight time, and overtime wages. Defendants required Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved  
4 Employees to work “off-the-clock”, uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiff, the Class  
5 and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work-related duties during unpaid meal periods, before  
6 clocking in and after clocking in and out for the workday. Some of this unpaid work should have  
7 been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also failed to  
8 maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

9           17. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff,  
10 the Class and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods. Defendants  
11 regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees to work in  
12 excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free  
13 meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class and the  
14 Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work  
15 or tenth hour of work. Instead, Defendants continued to assert control over Plaintiff, the Class and  
16 the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks  
17 which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal periods, or by  
18 denying Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a meal period.  
19 Accordingly, Defendants’ policy and practice was not to provide meal periods to Plaintiff, the  
20 Class and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

21           18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize  
22 and permit Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods.  
23 Defendants regularly required Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess  
24 of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-  
25 minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four  
26 hours), or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods  
27 that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, Defendants continued to assert control over  
28 Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to

1 perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory  
2 rest periods, or by denying Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a  
3 rest period. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff,  
4 the Class and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

5 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely  
6 pay Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees all final wages due at their termination of  
7 employment. In addition, Plaintiff's final paychecks did not include payment for all expenditures,  
8 minimum wages, straight time wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest  
9 period premium wages owed to her by Defendants at the conclusion of her employment. On  
10 information and belief, Defendants' failure to timely pay Plaintiff's final wages when her  
11 employment terminated was not a single, isolated incident, but was instead consistent with  
12 Defendants' policy and practice that applied to Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees.

13 20. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff, the Class,  
14 and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable  
15 hourly rates, all overtime hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours  
16 worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law,  
17 and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance  
18 with California law). As a result of these violations of California Labor Code § 226(a), the  
19 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees suffered injury because, among other things:

- 20 (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid  
21 minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period  
22 premium wages, even though they were entitled;
- 23 (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum,  
24 straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium  
25 wages, even though they had not been;
- 26 (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum,  
27 straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium  
28 wages at the correct California rate even though they were entitled;

- 1 (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, straight time,  
2 overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the  
3 correct California rate even though they had not been;
- 4 (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum,  
5 straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium  
6 wages owed to them;
- 7 (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in  
8 connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have  
9 to perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages  
10 owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage  
11 statements contained the required accurate information;
- 12 (g) by understating the wages truly due to them, the violations caused them to  
13 lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security,  
14 disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits;
- 15 (h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wage  
16 rates to which Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were  
17 entitled, and Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were paid  
18 less than the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled.

19 Thus, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees are owed the amounts provided for in  
20 California Labor Code § 226(e) and injunctive relief under California Labor Code § 226(h).

21 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

22 21. Plaintiff brings certain claims individually, as well as on behalf of each and all other  
23 persons similarly situated, and thus, seeks class certification under California Code of Civil  
24 Procedure § 382.

25 22. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiff seeks relief  
26 authorized by California law.

27 ///

28 ///

1           23.     The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

2           All persons who worked for any Defendant in California as an hourly-paid or  
3           non-exempt employee at any time during the period beginning four years and 178  
4           days before the filing of the initial complaint in this action and ending when  
          notice to the Class is sent.<sup>1</sup>

5           24.     At all material times, Plaintiff was a member of the Class.

6           25.     Plaintiff undertook this concerted activity to improve the wages and working  
7           conditions of all Class Members.

8           26.     There is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the Class is  
9           readily ascertainable:

10           (a)    Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so  
11           numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical.  
12           The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time;  
13           however, the Class is estimated to be greater than forty (40) individuals and  
14           the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of  
15           Defendants' records.

16           (b)    Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect  
17           the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-  
18           defined community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any)  
19           are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.

20           (c)    Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect  
21           the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-  
22           defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated  
23           herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class  
24           Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the  
25           rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement.  
26           Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will

27           <sup>1</sup> In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judicial Council of California adopted Emergency Rule 9(a)  
28           (California Rules of Court), whereby "statutes of limitations and repose for civil causes of action that exceed 180  
          days are tolled from April 6, 2020 to October 1, 2020."

1 continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be  
2 necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial  
3 benefit of each class member.

4 (d) Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the  
5 fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

- 6 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually controlling  
7 the prosecution or defense of separate actions;  
8 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy  
9 already commenced by or against members of the Class;  
10 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the  
11 claims in the particular forum; and,  
12 4) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class  
13 action.

14 (e) Public Policy Considerations: The public policy of the State of California is  
15 to resolve the California Labor Code claims of many employees through a  
16 class action. Indeed, current employees are often afraid to assert their rights  
17 out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are also fearful  
18 of bringing actions because they believe their former employers might  
19 damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or other  
20 means. Class actions provide the class members who are not named in the  
21 complaint with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of their  
22 rights at the same time as their privacy is protected.

23 27. There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class (and each subclass, if  
24 any) that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including without  
25 limitation, whether, as alleged herein, Defendants have:

- 26 (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum,  
27 straight time, and overtime wages;  
28 (b) Failed to include non-discretionary bonuses, commissions, monetary and

1 non-monetary incentives, production pay, performance pay, and/or shift  
2 differentials in the calculation of the Class Members' regular rate of pay used  
3 to calculate the overtime rate for the payment of overtime wages;

4 (c) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class  
5 Members;

6 (d) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium  
7 wages to Class Members;

8 (e) Failed to provide Class Members with timely final wages;

9 (f) Failed to provide Class Members with accurate wage statements; and,

10 (g) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a  
11 result of their illegal conduct as described above.

12 28. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to  
13 California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

14 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any  
15 question affecting only individual members;

16 (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and  
17 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;

18 (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all  
19 members of the class before the Court;

20 (d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain  
21 effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a  
22 class action;

23 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable  
24 relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation  
25 for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are responsible in an  
26 amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the Class for  
27 the injuries sustained;

28 (f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual

members of the class would create a risk of:

- 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants; and/or,
  - 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,
- (g) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

29. Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of the Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. The Defendants' own business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiff contemplates the use of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as published notice, e-mail notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other methods suitable to the Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

#### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages for All Hours Worked)**

30. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

31. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

1           32. At all relevant times herein mentioned, Defendants knowingly failed to pay to  
2 Plaintiff and the Class compensation for all hours they worked. By their failure to pay  
3 compensation for each hour worked as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions  
4 of California Labor Code § 1194, and any additional applicable Wage Orders, which require such  
5 compensation to non-exempt employees.

6           33. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum and straight  
7 time wages for all non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

8           34. By and through the conduct described above, Plaintiff and the Class have been  
9 deprived of their rights to be paid wages earned by virtue of their employment with Defendants.

10          35. By virtue of the Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to  
11 Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class  
12 suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to Plaintiff  
13 and the Class and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

14          36. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code §  
15 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage  
16 compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

17          37. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194.2, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to  
18 recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants' failure to pay minimum wages.

19          38. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all  
20 wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to  
21 this cause of action, Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates required  
22 by law, including minimum and straight time wages. However, during all such times, Defendants  
23 systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due and failed to  
24 pay those wages twice a month.

25          39. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid minimum and  
26 straight time wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor  
27 Code §§ 218.5, 218.6, and 1194(a).

28

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)**

40. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

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

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

43. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the Class have worked more than eight hours in a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, as employees of Defendants.

44. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198.

45. By virtue of Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional premium rate compensation to the Plaintiff and the Class for their overtime hours worked, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to them but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

46. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to include non-discretionary bonuses, commissions, monetary and non-monetary incentives, production pay, performance pay, and/or shift differentials in the calculation of Plaintiff's and the other Class Members' regular rate of pay used to calculate the overtime rate for the payment of overtime wages.

47. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime compensation due to

1 Plaintiff and the Class.

2 48. Plaintiff and the Class also request recovery of overtime compensation according to  
3 proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a), as well as  
4 the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California  
5 Labor Code and/or other statutes.

6 49. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all  
7 wages due and payable twice a month. The Wage Orders also provide that every employer shall  
8 pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for all  
9 overtime hours worked in the payroll period. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class  
10 with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code § 204.

11 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Meal Periods)**

13 50. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs  
14 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

15 51. Under California law, Defendants have an affirmative obligation to relieve the  
16 Plaintiff and the Class of all duty in order to take their first daily meal periods no later than the  
17 start of Plaintiff's and the Class' sixth hour of work in a workday, and to take their second meal  
18 periods no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. California Labor Code  
19 § 512, and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Orders require that an employer provide unpaid meal  
20 periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five-hour period worked. It is a violation of  
21 California Labor Code § 226.7 for an employer to require any employee to work during any meal  
22 period mandated under any Wage Order.

23 52. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants regularly failed to provide Plaintiff  
24 and the Class with both meal periods as required by California law. By their failure to permit and  
25 authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take all meal periods as alleged above (or due to the fact that  
26 Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted meal periods),  
27 Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable  
28 Wage Orders.

1           53. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of  
2 additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s),  
3 plus interest thereon.

4                                   **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5                           **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods)**

6           54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs  
7 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

8           55. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten  
9 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than  
10 two hours). California Labor Code § 512, the applicable Wage Orders require that the employer  
11 permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of ten minutes each for each 4-hour  
12 period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the  
13 employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself  
14 a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 for  
15 an employer to require any employee to work during any rest period mandated under any Wage  
16 Order.

17           56. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to authorize Plaintiff and the  
18 Class to take rest breaks, regardless of whether employees worked more than four hours in a  
19 workday. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods as  
20 alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these  
21 uninterrupted rest periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code  
22 § 226.7 and the applicable Wage Orders.

23           57. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of  
24 premium wages rate for each workday he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s),  
25 plus interest thereon.

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Wages of  
Discharged Employees – Waiting Time Penalties)**

58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

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

60. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of many other members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants failed, and continue to fail to pay terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

61. Defendants' failure to pay those Class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

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

63. The Class is 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 California Labor Code § 203.

64. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6 and 1194, the Class is also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, interest, expenses, and costs incurred in this action.

#### **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain**

##### **Accurate and Compliant Wage Records)**

65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

66. At all material times set forth herein, California 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.

67. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to correctly identify the gross wages earned by Plaintiff and the Class, the failure to list the true "total hours worked by the employee," and the failure to list the true net wages earned.

68. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

69. Specifically, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured by Defendants' intentional violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) because they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate, itemized wage

1 statements under California Labor Code § 226(a).

2 70. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiff and the Class is difficult and  
3 time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiff and the Class were also injured as  
4 a result of having to bring this action to attempt to obtain correct wage information following  
5 Defendants' refusal to comply with many of the mandates of California's Labor Code and related  
6 laws and regulations.

7 71. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their  
8 actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a), or  
9 an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee.

10 72. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief, as well as an award of  
11 attorney's fees and costs to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code  
12 § 226(h).

13 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **(Against All Defendants for Violation of California**

15 **Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)**

16 73. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs  
17 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

18 74. Defendants, and each of them, are "persons" as defined under California Business  
19 & Professions Code § 17201.

20 75. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair,  
21 unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, other Class members, and to the general public. Plaintiff seeks  
22 to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil  
23 Procedure § 1021.5.

24 76. Defendants' activities, as alleged herein, are violations of California law, and  
25 constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions  
26 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

27 77. A violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* may be  
28 predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. All of the acts described herein as violations

1 of, among other things, the California Labor Code, are unlawful and in violation of public policy;  
2 and in addition are immoral, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and unscrupulous, and thereby  
3 constitute unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in violation of California Business  
4 & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

5 **Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages**

6 78. Defendants' failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, and other benefits in  
7 violation of the California Labor Code constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by  
8 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

9 **Failure to Pay Overtime Wages**

10 79. Defendants' failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation of  
11 California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity  
12 prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

13 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

14 80. Defendants' failure to provide meal periods in accordance with California Labor  
15 Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or  
16 unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

17 **Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods**

18 81. Defendants' failure to authorize and permit rest periods in accordance with  
19 California Labor Code § 226.7 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful  
20 and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

21 82. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described  
22 herein, the Defendants, have obtained valuable property, money and services from Plaintiff, and  
23 all persons similarly situated, and has deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, of  
24 valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

25 83. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of  
26 Defendants' wrongful conduct.

27 84. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, is entitled  
28 to, and does, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property which the

1 Defendants have wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiff and the Class have been deprived, by  
2 means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff and  
3 the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful practices of  
4 Defendants in order to recover restitution.

5 85. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, is further  
6 entitled to, and does, seek a declaration that the above-described business practices are unfair,  
7 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,  
8 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices  
9 in the future.

10 86. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, has no plain,  
11 speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class Members suffered  
12 as a consequence of the Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a  
13 result of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, Plaintiff,  
14 individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, has suffered and will continue to  
15 suffer irreparable harm unless the Defendants, and each of them, are restrained from continuing to  
16 engage in said unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

17 87. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth  
18 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other  
19 withholdings.

20 88. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and  
21 putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by  
22 Defendants during a period that commences four years and 178 days prior to the filing of this  
23 complaint; a permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to  
24 Plaintiff and Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil  
25 Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

26 ///

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28 ///

**EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(Against all Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys**

**General Act of 2004, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*)**

89. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

90. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the State of California and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Orders.

91. 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 himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3.”

92. Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699.3. She gave written notice by online filing to the LWDA and by certified mail to Defendant of the specific provisions of the Labor Code that Defendant violated against Plaintiff and current and former aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also paid the filing fee.

93. The LWDA has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendant’s Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may 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.

94. Based on the conduct described in this Complaint, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of civil penalties on behalf of herself, the State of California, and similarly Aggrieved Employees of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to be shown according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies permitted by law.

1           95. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant  
2 to California Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, "Any employee who prevails in any action  
3 shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."

4                                   **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5           Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated only with respect to the  
6 class claims, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

7                                   Class Certification

8           1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second, Third,  
9 Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action;

10          2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and,

11          3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

12                                   As to the First Cause of Action

13          4. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
14 Labor Code §§ 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all  
15 minimum and straight time wages due;

16          5. For unpaid wages as may be appropriate;

17          6. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date  
18 such amounts were due;

19          7. For liquidated damages;

20          8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to  
21 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

22          9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

23                                   As to the Second Cause of Action

24          10. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
25 Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all  
26 overtime wages due;

27          11. For unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;

28          12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from

1 the date such amounts were due;

2 13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to  
3 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

4 14. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

5 As to the Third Cause of Action

6 15. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
7 Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

8 16. For unpaid meal period premium wages as may be appropriate;

9 17. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date  
10 such amounts were due;

11 18. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5,  
12 and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

13 19. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

14 As to the Fourth Cause of Action

15 20. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
16 Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

17 21. For unpaid rest period premium wages as may be appropriate;

18 22. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date  
19 such amounts were due;

20 23. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5,  
21 and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

22 24. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

23 As to the Fifth Cause of Action

24 25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California  
25 Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of  
26 termination of the employment;

27 26. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203 for former  
28 employees who have left Defendants' employ;

1           27.     For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were  
2     due;

3           28.     For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

4           29.     For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

5                     As to the Sixth Cause of Action

6           30.     That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated the record  
7     keeping provisions of California Labor Code § 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders, and  
8     willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

9           31.     For all actual damages, according to proof;

10          32.     For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

11          33.     For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California  
12     Labor Code § 226(h);

13          34.     For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

14          35.     For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

15                     As to the Seventh Cause of Action

16          36.     That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
17     Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum,  
18     straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, and failing to authorize and  
19     permit rest periods;

20          37.     For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all Class Members and prejudgment  
21     interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

22          38.     For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds  
23     disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by Defendants as a  
24     result of violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*;

25          39.     For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to  
26     California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;

27          40.     For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California  
28     Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and,

41. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

42. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods and pay the correct amount of meal period premium wages, failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay the correct amount of rest period premium wages, failing to pay all final wages to terminated employees, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and failing to reimburse employees for all necessary business expenses.

43. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

44. For all civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*, and all other applicable Labor Code provisions;

45. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699; and

46. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to all Causes of Action

47. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 9, 2024

**WILSHIRE LAW FIRM**

By:   
Justin F. Marquez  
Arsiné Grigoryan

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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WILSHIRE LAW FIRM, PLC  
3055 Wilshire Blvd., 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90010-1137

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury as to all causes of action triable by jury.

Dated: February 9, 2024

**WILSHIRE LAW FIRM**

By: Arsiné Grigoryan  
Justin F. Marquez  
Arsiné Grigoryan

Attorneys for Plaintiff

# Exhibit B

Justin F. Marquez (SBN 262417)  
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF TULARE**

PAULA FLORES, individually, and on behalf of  
all others similarly situated,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

LC TENANT, LLC, a limited liability company;  
and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

*Defendants.*

Case No.: VCU300422

[Assigned for All Purposes to Hon. Bret D.  
Hillman, Dept. 7]

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND  
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION  
COMPLAINT:**

1. Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197);
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198);
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512);
4. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7);
5. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203);
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements (Cal. Lab. Code § 226);
7. Unfair Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*);
8. Civil Penalties Under PAGA (Cal. Lab. Code § 2699, *et seq.*).

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

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1 Plaintiff PAULA FLORES ("Plaintiff"), based upon facts that either have evidentiary  
2 support or are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further  
3 investigation and discovery, alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants LC TENANT, LLC and DOES 1  
6 through 10 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendants") for California Labor Code  
7 violations and unfair business practices stemming from Defendants' failure to pay for all hours  
8 worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failure to provide meal periods, failure to  
9 authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final wages, and failure to furnish accurate  
10 wage statements.

11 2. Plaintiff brings the First through Seventh Causes of Action individually and as a  
12 class action on behalf of herself and certain current and former employees of Defendants  
13 (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Class" or "Class Members," and defined more fully  
14 below). The Class consists of Plaintiff and all other persons who have been employed by any  
15 Defendant in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee during the statute of limitations  
16 period applicable to the claims pleaded here.

17 3. Plaintiff brings the Eighth Cause of Action as a representative action under the  
18 California Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") to recover civil penalties that are owed to  
19 Plaintiff, the State of California, and past and present non-exempt employees by Defendants in the  
20 State of California during the statute of limitations period for her PAGA claim (hereinafter referred  
21 to as the "Aggrieved Employees").

22 4. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and  
23 establishment within the State of California, including Tulare County. As such, and based upon  
24 all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants' business in California, Defendants are  
25 subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission  
26 ("IWC"), and the California Business & Professions Code.

27 5. Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained  
28 a systematic, company-wide policy and practice of:

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- (a) Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum, straight time, and overtime wages in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;
- (b) Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing to maintain accurate records of all meal periods taken or missed, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a meal period violation occurred;
- (c) Failing to authorize and permit employees to take timely and duty-free rest periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a rest period violation occurred;
- (d) Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages due within the time period specified by California law when employment terminates; and
- (e) Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

6. On information and belief, Defendants, and each of them were on actual and constructive notice of the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify their unlawful policies. Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were willful and deliberate.

7. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees. Further, Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of "respondeat superior."

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## THE PARTIES

### A. Plaintiff

9. Plaintiff PAULA FLORES is a resident of California who worked for Defendants in Tulare County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately October 2020 to approximately December 2022.

10. Plaintiff reserves the right to seek leave to amend this complaint to add new Plaintiffs, if necessary, in order to establish suitable representative(s) pursuant to *La Sala v. American Savings and Loan Association* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 864, 872, and other applicable law.

### B. Defendants

11. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that Defendant LC TENANT, LLC is, and at all times herein mentioned, was:

- (a) A business entity qualified to do business and actually conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in Tulare County; and,
- (b) The former employer of Plaintiff and the current and/or former employer of the putative Class, and the current and/or former employers of the Aggrieved Employees, because Defendant LC TENANT, LLC suffered and permitted Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

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12. Plaintiff does 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 was in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees as alleged herein. Plaintiff 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.

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

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1 of California.

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

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

16 15. Plaintiff worked for Defendants in California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt  
17 employee from approximately October 2020 to approximately December 2022. During Plaintiff's  
18 employment for Defendants, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified her as non-  
19 exempt from overtime. Defendants typically scheduled Plaintiff to work at least five days in a  
20 workweek and at least eight hours per day, but Plaintiff regularly worked more than eight hours in  
21 a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek.

22 16. Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendants failed to pay for all hours worked  
23 (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with legally  
24 compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely  
25 pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated her employment, and failed to furnish  
26 accurate wage statements to Plaintiff. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for  
27 Defendants was typical and illustrative of the class.

28 17. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not

1 paying Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum,  
2 straight time, and overtime wages. Defendants required Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved  
3 Employees to work "off-the-clock", uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiff, the Class  
4 and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work-related duties during unpaid meal periods, before  
5 clocking in and after clocking in and out for the workday. Some of this unpaid work should have  
6 been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also failed to  
7 maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

8 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff,  
9 the Class and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods. Defendants  
10 regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees to work in  
11 excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free  
12 meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class and the  
13 Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work  
14 or tenth hour of work. Instead, Defendants continued to assert control over Plaintiff, the Class and  
15 the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks  
16 which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal periods, or by  
17 denying Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a meal period.  
18 Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was not to provide meal periods to Plaintiff, the  
19 Class and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

20 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize  
21 and permit Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods.  
22 Defendants regularly required Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess  
23 of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-  
24 minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four  
25 hours), or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods  
26 that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, Defendants continued to assert control over  
27 Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to  
28 perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory

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rest periods, or by denying Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

20. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely pay Plaintiff, the Class and the Aggrieved Employees all final wages due at their termination of employment. In addition, Plaintiff's final paychecks did not include payment for all expenditures, minimum wages, straight time wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages owed to her by Defendants at the conclusion of her employment. On information and belief, Defendants' failure to timely pay Plaintiff's final wages when her employment terminated was not a single, isolated incident, but was instead consistent with Defendants' policy and practice that applied to Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees.

21. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, all overtime 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). As a result of these violations of California Labor Code § 226(a), the Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees suffered injury because, among other things:

- (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages, even though they were entitled;
- (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages, even though they had not been;
- (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they were entitled;
- (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, straight time,

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overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they had not been;

(e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages owed to them;

(f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have to perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage statements contained the required accurate information;

(g) by understating the wages truly due to them, the violations caused them to lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security, disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits;

(h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wage rates to which Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were entitled, and Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were paid less than the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled.

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Thus, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees are owed the amounts provided for in California Labor Code § 226(e) and injunctive relief under California Labor Code § 226(h).

#### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

22. Plaintiff brings certain claims individually, as well as on behalf of each and all other persons similarly situated, and thus, seeks class certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382.

23. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiff seeks relief authorized by California law.

24. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

All persons who worked for any Defendant in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee at any time during the period beginning four years and 178

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1 days before the filing of the initial complaint in this action and ending when  
2 notice to the Class is sent.<sup>1</sup>

3 25. At all material times, Plaintiff was a member of the Class.

4 26. Plaintiff undertook this concerted activity to improve the wages and working  
5 conditions of all Class Members.

6 27. There is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the Class is  
7 readily ascertainable:

- 8 (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so  
9 numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical.  
10 The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time;  
11 however, the Class is estimated to be greater than forty (40) individuals and  
12 the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of  
13 Defendants' records.
- 14 (b) Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect  
15 the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-  
16 defined community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any)  
17 are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.
- 18 (c) Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect  
19 the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-  
20 defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated  
21 herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class  
22 Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the  
23 rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement.  
24 Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will  
25 continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be  
26 necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial

27 <sup>1</sup> In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judicial Council of California adopted Emergency Rule 9(a)  
28 (California Rules of Court), whereby "statutes of limitations and repose for civil causes of action that exceed 180  
days are tolled from April 6, 2020 to October 1, 2020."

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benefit of each class member.

(d) Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

- 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the Class;
- 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum; and,
- 4) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

(e) Public Policy Considerations: The public policy of the State of California is to resolve the California Labor Code claims of many employees through a class action. Indeed, current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are also fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former employers might damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or other means. Class actions provide the class members who are not named in the complaint with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights at the same time as their privacy is protected.

28. There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class (and each subclass, if any) that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including without limitation, whether, as alleged herein, Defendants have:

- (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages;
- (b) Failed to include non-discretionary bonuses, commissions, monetary and non-monetary incentives, production pay, performance pay, and/or shift differentials in the calculation of the Class Members' regular rate of pay used

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- 1 to calculate the overtime rate for the payment of overtime wages;
- 2 (c) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class
- 3 Members;
- 4 (d) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium
- 5 wages to Class Members;
- 6 (e) Failed to provide Class Members with timely final wages;
- 7 (f) Failed to provide Class Members with accurate wage statements; and,
- 8 (g) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a
- 9 result of their illegal conduct as described above.

10 29. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to

11 California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

- 12 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any
- 13 question affecting only individual members;
- 14 (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and
- 15 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
- 16 (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all
- 17 members of the class before the Court;
- 18 (d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain
- 19 effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a
- 20 class action;
- 21 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable
- 22 relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation
- 23 for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are responsible in an
- 24 amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the Class for
- 25 the injuries sustained;
- 26 (f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual
- 27 members of the class would create a risk of:
- 28 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual

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members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants; and/or,

- 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,

- (g) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

30. Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of the Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. The Defendants' own business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiff contemplates the use of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as published notice, e-mail notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other methods suitable to the Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum and  
Straight Time Wages for All Hours Worked)**

31. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

32. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

33. At all relevant times herein mentioned, Defendants knowingly failed to pay to Plaintiff and the Class compensation for all hours they worked. By their failure to pay

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1 compensation for each hour worked as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions  
2 of California Labor Code § 1194, and any additional applicable Wage Orders, which require such  
3 compensation to non-exempt employees.

4 34. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum and straight  
5 time wages for all non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

6 35. By and through the conduct described above, Plaintiff and the Class have been  
7 deprived of their rights to be paid wages earned by virtue of their employment with Defendants.

8 36. By virtue of the Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to  
9 Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class  
10 suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to Plaintiff  
11 and the Class and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

12 37. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code §  
13 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage  
14 compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

15 38. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194.2, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to  
16 recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants' failure to pay minimum wages.

17 39. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all  
18 wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to  
19 this cause of action, Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates required  
20 by law, including minimum and straight time wages. However, during all such times, Defendants  
21 systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due and failed to  
22 pay those wages twice a month.

23 40. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid minimum and  
24 straight time wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor  
25 Code §§ 218.5, 218.6, and 1194(a).

26 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

27 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)**

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1 41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs  
2 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

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

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

11 44. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the Class have worked more than eight  
12 hours in a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, as employees of Defendants.

13 45. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class  
14 overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours  
15 permissible by law as required by California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198.

16 46. By virtue of Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional premium rate  
17 compensation to the Plaintiff and the Class for their overtime hours worked, Plaintiff and the Class  
18 have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to  
19 them but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court and which will be ascertained  
20 according to proof at trial.

21 47. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to include non-discretionary bonuses,  
22 commissions, monetary and non-monetary incentives, production pay, performance pay, and/or  
23 shift differentials in the calculation of Plaintiff's and the other Class Members' regular rate of pay  
24 used to calculate the overtime rate for the payment of overtime wages.

25 48. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d),  
26 Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime compensation due to  
27 Plaintiff and the Class.

28 49. Plaintiff and the Class also request recovery of overtime compensation according to

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1 proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a), as well as  
2 the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California  
3 Labor Code and/or other statutes.

4 50. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all  
5 wages due and payable twice a month. The Wage Orders also provide that every employer shall  
6 pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for all  
7 overtime hours worked in the payroll period. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class  
8 with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code § 204.

9 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Meal Periods)**

11 51. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs  
12 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

13 52. Under California law, Defendants have an affirmative obligation to relieve the  
14 Plaintiff and the Class of all duty in order to take their first daily meal periods no later than the  
15 start of Plaintiff's and the Class' sixth hour of work in a workday, and to take their second meal  
16 periods no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. California Labor Code  
17 § 512, and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Orders require that an employer provide unpaid meal  
18 periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five-hour period worked. It is a violation of  
19 California Labor Code § 226.7 for an employer to require any employee to work during any meal  
20 period mandated under any Wage Order.

21 53. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants regularly failed to provide Plaintiff  
22 and the Class with both meal periods as required by California law. By their failure to permit and  
23 authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take all meal periods as alleged above (or due to the fact that  
24 Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted meal periods),  
25 Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable  
26 Wage Orders.

27 54. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of  
28 additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s),

1 plus interest thereon.

2 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods)**

4 55. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs  
5 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

6 56. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten  
7 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than  
8 two hours). California Labor Code § 512, the applicable Wage Orders require that the employer  
9 permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of ten minutes each for each 4-hour  
10 period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the  
11 employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself  
12 a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 for  
13 an employer to require any employee to work during any rest period mandated under any Wage  
14 Order.

15 57. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to authorize Plaintiff and the  
16 Class to take rest breaks, regardless of whether employees worked more than four hours in a  
17 workday. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods as  
18 alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these  
19 uninterrupted rest periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code  
20 § 226.7 and the applicable Wage Orders.

21 58. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of  
22 premium wages rate for each workday he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s),  
23 plus interest thereon.

24 ///

25 ///

26 ///

27 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

28 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Wages of**

**Discharged Employees – Waiting Time Penalties)**

59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

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

61. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of many other members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants failed, and continue to fail to pay terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

62. Defendants' failure to pay those Class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

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

64. The Class is 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 California Labor Code § 203.

65. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6 and 1194, the Class is also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, interest, expenses, and costs incurred in this

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1 action.

2 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain**  
4 **Accurate and Compliant Wage Records)**

5 66. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs  
6 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

7 67. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code § 226(a) provides that  
8 every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in  
9 writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours  
10 worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate  
11 if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made  
12 on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned,  
13 (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee  
14 and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number  
15 other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the  
16 employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding  
17 number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

18 68. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with  
19 complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure  
20 to correctly identify the gross wages earned by Plaintiff and the Class, the failure to list the true  
21 "total hours worked by the employee," and the failure to list the true net wages earned.

22 69. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and  
23 the Class have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

24 70. Specifically, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured by  
25 Defendants' intentional violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) because they were denied both  
26 their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate, itemized wage  
27 statements under California Labor Code § 226(a).

28 71. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiff and the Class is difficult and

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time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiff and the Class were also injured as a result of having to bring this action to attempt to obtain correct wage information following Defendants' refusal to comply with many of the mandates of California's Labor Code and related laws and regulations.

72. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee.

73. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief, as well as an award of attorney's fees and costs to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(h).

#### **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(Against All Defendants for Violation of California  
Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.)**

74. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

75. Defendants, and each of them, are "persons" as defined under California Business & Professions Code § 17201.

76. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, other Class members, and to the general public. Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

77. Defendants' activities, as alleged herein, are violations of California law, and constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.

78. A violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. All of the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the California Labor Code, are unlawful and in violation of public policy; and in addition are immoral, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and unscrupulous, and thereby

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1 constitute unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in violation of California Business  
2 & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

3 **Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages**

4 79. Defendants' failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, and other benefits in  
5 violation of the California Labor Code constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by  
6 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

7 **Failure to Pay Overtime Wages**

8 80. Defendants' failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation of  
9 California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity  
10 prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

11 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

12 81. Defendants' failure to provide meal periods in accordance with California Labor  
13 Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or  
14 unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

15 **Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods**

16 82. Defendants' failure to authorize and permit rest periods in accordance with  
17 California Labor Code § 226.7 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful  
18 and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

19 83. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described  
20 herein, the Defendants, have obtained valuable property, money and services from Plaintiff, and  
21 all persons similarly situated, and has deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, of  
22 valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

23 84. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of  
24 Defendants' wrongful conduct.

25 85. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, is entitled  
26 to, and does, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property which the  
27 Defendants have wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiff and the Class have been deprived, by  
28 means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff and

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1 the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful practices of  
2 Defendants in order to recover restitution.

3 86. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, is further  
4 entitled to, and does, seek a declaration that the above-described business practices are unfair,  
5 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,  
6 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices  
7 in the future.

8 87. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, has no plain,  
9 speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class Members suffered  
10 as a consequence of the Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a  
11 result of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, Plaintiff,  
12 individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, has suffered and will continue to  
13 suffer irreparable harm unless the Defendants, and each of them, are restrained from continuing to  
14 engage in said unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

15 88. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth  
16 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other  
17 withholdings.

18 89. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and  
19 putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by  
20 Defendants during a period that commences four years and 178 days prior to the filing of this  
21 complaint; a permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to  
22 Plaintiff and Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil  
23 Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

24 ///

25 ///

26 ///

27 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

28 **(Against all Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys**

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General Act of 2004, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698 et seq.)

90. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 21 in this Complaint.

91. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the State of California and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Orders.

92. 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 himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3."

93. Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699.3. She gave written notice by online filing to the LWDA and by certified mail to Defendant of the specific provisions of the Labor Code that Defendant violated against Plaintiff and current and former aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also paid the filing fee.

94. The LWDA has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendant's Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may 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.

95. Based on the conduct described in this Complaint, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of civil penalties on behalf of herself, the State of California, and similarly Aggrieved Employees of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to be shown according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies permitted by law.

96. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, "Any employee who prevails in any action

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1 shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."

2 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

3 Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated only with respect to the  
4 class claims, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

5 **Class Certification**

- 6 1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second, Third,  
7 Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action;  
8 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and,  
9 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

10 **As to the First Cause of Action**

- 11 4. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
12 Labor Code §§ 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all  
13 minimum and straight time wages due;  
14 5. For unpaid wages as may be appropriate;  
15 6. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date  
16 such amounts were due;  
17 7. For liquidated damages;  
18 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to  
19 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,  
20 9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

21 **As to the Second Cause of Action**

- 22 10. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
23 Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all  
24 overtime wages due;  
25 11. For unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;  
26 12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from  
27 the date such amounts were due;  
28 13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to

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1 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

2 14. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

3 As to the Third Cause of Action

4 15. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
5 Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

6 16. For unpaid meal period premium wages as may be appropriate;

7 17. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date  
8 such amounts were due;

9 18. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5,  
10 and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

11 19. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

12 As to the Fourth Cause of Action

13 20. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
14 Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

15 21. For unpaid rest period premium wages as may be appropriate;

16 22. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date  
17 such amounts were due;

18 23. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5,  
19 and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

20 24. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

21 As to the Fifth Cause of Action

22 25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California  
23 Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of  
24 termination of the employment;

25 26. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203 for former  
26 employees who have left Defendants' employ;

27 27. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were  
28 due;

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- 1 28. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,  
2 29. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

3 As to the Sixth Cause of Action

4 30. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated the record  
5 keeping provisions of California Labor Code § 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders, and  
6 willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

- 7 31. For all actual damages, according to proof;  
8 32. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);  
9 33. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California  
10 Labor Code § 226(h);

- 11 34. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,  
12 35. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

13 As to the Seventh Cause of Action

14 36. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California  
15 Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum,  
16 straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, and failing to authorize and  
17 permit rest periods;

18 37. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all Class Members and prejudgment  
19 interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

20 38. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds  
21 disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by Defendants as a  
22 result of violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*;

23 39. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to  
24 California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;

25 40. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California  
26 Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and,

- 27 41. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

28 As to the Eighth Cause of Action

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42. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods and pay the correct amount of meal period premium wages, failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay the correct amount of rest period premium wages, failing to pay all final wages to terminated employees, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and failing to reimburse employees for all necessary business expenses.

43. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

44. For all civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*, and all other applicable Labor Code provisions;

45. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699; and

46. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to all Causes of Action

47. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 9, 2024

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

Deleted: July 28, 2023

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Justin F. Marquez  
Arsiné Grigoryan  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury as to all causes of action triable by jury.

Dated: February 9, 2024 WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

Deleted: July 28, 2023

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Justin F. Marquez  
Arsiné Grigoryan

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

*Paula Flores v. LC Tenant, LLC, et al.*  
VCU300422

STATE OF CALIFORNIA            )  
                                                  ) ss  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES    )

I, Sandy S. Sespene, state that I am employed in the aforesaid County, State of California; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within action; my business address is 3055 Wilshire Blvd., 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, California 90010. My electronic service address is sspene@wilshirelawfirm.com.

On February 9, 2024, I served the foregoing **JOINT STIPULATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT; [PROPOSED] ORDER**, on the interested parties by placing a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope by following one of the methods of service as follows:

Theodore E. Bacon (SBN 115395)  
[tbacon@fbtlaw.com](mailto:tbacon@fbtlaw.com)

Michael Meltser (SBN 335043)  
[mmeltser@fbtlaw.com](mailto:mmeltser@fbtlaw.com)

Mara J. Schwark  
[mschwark@fbtlaw.com](mailto:mschwark@fbtlaw.com)

**FROST BROWN TODD LLP**  
235 Pine Street, Suite 1150  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
Tel No.: (415) 624-8665  
Facsimile: (415) 391-1751

*Attorneys for Defendant*

(X) **BY E-MAIL:** I hereby certify that this document was served from Los Angeles, California, by e-mail delivery on the parties listed herein at their most recent known email address or e-mail of record in this action.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 9, 2024, at Los Angeles, California.



Sandy S. Sespene