

MELMED LAW GROUP P.C.

Jonathan Melmed (SBN 290218)

jm@melmedlaw.com

Laura Supanich (SBN 314805)

lms@melmedlaw.com

Rebecca Harteker (SBN 349793)

rh@melmedlaw.com

1801 Century Park East, Suite 850

Los Angeles, California 90067

Phone: (310) 824-3828

Fax: (310) 862-6851

Attorneys for Plaintiff, the Putative Class, and the Aggrieved Employees

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

LUIS AMADOR, an individual, on behalf of
himself, the State of California, as a private
attorney general, and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

MONARCH FOOD SERVICE LLC, a
California limited liability company; and DOES
1 TO 50,

Defendants.

Case Number: 23CV420340

**First Amended Class and PAGA
Representative Action Complaint For:**

1. Failure to Pay All Minimum Wages,
2. Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages,
3. Failure to Pay Accrued Vacation Wages,
4. Failure to Provide Rest Periods and Pay Missed Rest Period Premiums,
5. Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Pay Missed Meal Period Premiums,
6. Failure to Maintain Accurate Employment Records,
7. Failure to Pay Wages Timely during Employment,
8. Failure to Pay All Wages Earned and Unpaid at Separation,
9. Failure to Pay Sick Leave,

10. Violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 17200–17210), and
11. Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorney General Act (Labor Code § 2699 *Et Seq.*).

Demand for Jury Trial

Plaintiff Luis Amador (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself, the State of California, as a private attorney general, and all other similarly situated employees within the State of California, complains and alleges of defendants Monarch Food Service LLC and Does 1 to 50 (collectively, “Defendants”), and each of them, as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a class action complaint brought pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 382.

2. The “Class Period” as used herein, is defined as the period from August 2, 2019 and continuing into the present and ongoing. Defendants’ violations of California’s laws as described more fully below have been ongoing throughout the Class Period and are still ongoing.

3. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of himself and the following class: *All individuals who are or were employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees in California during the Class Period* (the “Class Members”). (Code Civ. Proc., § 382.)

4. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and the Class Members, as a class action, against Defendants for:

- A. Failure to pay all minimum wages,
- B. Failure to pay all overtime wages,
- C. Failure to pay accrued vacation wages,
- D. Failure to provide rest periods and pay missed rest period premiums,
- E. Failure to provide meal periods and pay missed meal period premiums,
- F. Failure to maintain accurate employment records,
- G. Failure to pay wages timely during employment,

1 H. Failure to pay all wages earned and unpaid at separation,

2 I. Failure to fully pay all sick leave wages, and

3 J. Violations of California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") (Bus. & Prof.
4 Code, §§ 17200–17210).

5 5. This action is also a representative action brought pursuant to the California Labor Code
6 Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"), codified at California Labor Code sections 2698
7 through 2699.6.

8 6. The "PAGA Period" as used herein, is defined as the period from August 2, 2022, and
9 continuing into the present and ongoing.

10 7. This PAGA action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of California as private
11 attorney general, and on behalf of the following aggrieved employees: *All individuals who are or were*
12 *employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees in California during the PAGA Period* (the
13 "Aggrieved Employees").

14 8. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the California Industrial
15 Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order applicable to the facts of this case is IWC Wage Order 3-
16 2001 (the "Applicable Wage Order") and possibly others that may be applicable. (Cal. Code of Regs.,
17 tit. 8, § 11030.) Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the definition of "Applicable Wage
18 Order" with greater specificity or add additional IWC Wage Orders if additional applicable wage orders
19 are discovered in litigation.

20 **II. JURISDICTION & VENUE**

21 9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over all causes of action asserted herein
22 pursuant to Article VI, section 10, of the California Constitution and Code of Civil Procedure section
23 410.10 because this is a civil action in which the matter in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds
24 \$25,000, and because each cause of action asserted arises under the laws of the State of California or
25 is subject to adjudication in the courts of the State of California.

26 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants have caused
27 injuries in the County of Santa Clara and the State of California through their acts, and by their violation
28 of the California Labor Code and California state common law. Defendants transact millions of dollars

1 of business within the State of California. Defendants own, maintain offices, transact business, have an
2 agent or agents within the County of Santa Clara, and/or otherwise are found within the County of
3 Santa Clara, and Defendants are within the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes of service of process.

4 11. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this judicial district, pursuant to section 395 of the
5 Code of Civil Procedure. Defendants operate within California and do business within Santa Clara
6 County, California. The unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiff and all of
7 Defendants' employees identified above within Santa Clara County and surrounding counties where
8 Defendants may remotely operate.

9 12. This matter is not appropriate for removal under the Class Action Fairness Act (28
10 U.S.C. § 1332) as the amount in controversy for Plaintiff's and the Class Members' claims, in
11 aggregate, is less than \$5 million. Additionally, all the allegations herein occurred in the State of
12 California. As such, even if the amount in controversy did exceed \$5 million this matter would still not
13 be appropriate for removal under the "local controversy" exception to the Class Action Fairness Act.
14 (28 U.S.C. § 1332, subd. (d)(4)(A).)

15 **III. THE PARTIES**

16 **A. PLAINTIFF**

17 13. At all relevant times, Plaintiff, who is over the age of 18, was and currently is a citizen
18 of California residing in the State of California. Defendants employed Plaintiff as a non-exempt hourly
19 employee in the County of Santa Clara.

20 14. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and the following class pursuant to
21 section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure as follows: *All individuals who are or were employed by*
22 *Defendants as non-exempt employees in California during the Class Period* (the "Class Members").

23 15. The Class Members, at all times pertinent hereto, are or were employees of Defendants
24 during the relevant statutory period.

25 **B. DEFENDANTS**

26 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants were authorized
27 to and doing business in Santa Clara County and is and/or was the legal employer of Plaintiff, the Class
28 Members, and the Aggrieved Employees during the applicable statutory periods. Plaintiff, the Class

1 Members, and the Aggrieved Employees were, and are, subject to Defendants' policies and/or practices
2 complained of herein and have been deprived of the rights guaranteed to them by: California Labor
3 Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226.7, 227.3, 246, 256, 510, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2,
4 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, and others that may be applicable; California Business and
5 Professions Code sections 17200 through 17210 ("UCL"); and the Applicable Wage Order (Cal. Code
6 of Regs., tit. 8, § 11030).

7 17. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that during the Class
8 Period, Defendants did (and continue to do) business in the State of California, County of Santa Clara.

9 18. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner, or
10 corporate, of the defendants sued herein as Does 1 to 50, inclusive, and for that reason, said defendants
11 are sued under such fictitious names, and Plaintiff will seek leave from this Court to amend this
12 complaint when such true names and capacities are discovered. Plaintiff is informed, and believes, and
13 thereon alleges, that each of said fictitious defendants, whether individual, partners, or corporate, were
14 responsible in some manner for the acts and omissions alleged herein, and proximately caused Plaintiff,
15 the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees to be subject to the unlawful employment practices,
16 wrongs, injuries, and damages complained of herein.

17 19. Plaintiff is informed, and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times mentioned
18 herein, Defendants were and/or are the employers of Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved
19 Employees. At all times herein mentioned, each of said Defendants participated in the doing of the acts
20 hereinafter alleged to have been done by the named Defendants. Furthermore, the Defendants, and each
21 of them, were the agents, servants, and employees of each and every one of the other Defendants, as
22 well as the agents of all Defendants, and at all times herein mentioned were acting within the course
23 and scope of said agency and employment. Defendants, and each of them, approved of, condoned, or
24 otherwise ratified every one of the acts or omissions complained of herein.

25 20. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, were members of and engaged in a
26 joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise, and acting within the course and scope of and in
27 pursuance of said joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise. Further, Plaintiff is informed, and
28 believes, and thereon alleges, that all Defendants were joint employers for all purposes of Plaintiff, the

1 Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees.

2 **IV. COMMON FACTS & ALLEGATIONS**

3 21. Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees are, and were at all relevant
4 times, employed by the Defendants within the State of California.

5 22. Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees are, and were, at all relevant
6 times, non-exempt employees for the purposes of minimum wages, overtime, rest breaks, meal periods,
7 and the other claims alleged in this complaint.

8 23. Specifically, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants within the statutory Class Period,
9 working as an hourly, non-exempt cook for Defendants.

10 **A. MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS**

11 24. Labor Code section 1197 requires employees to be paid at least the minimum wage fixed
12 by the IWC, and any payment of less than the minimum wage is unlawful. Similarly, Labor Code
13 section 1194 entitles “any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage . . . to recover in a
14 civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage.” Likewise, the Applicable
15 Wage Order also obligates employers to pay each employee minimum wages for all hours worked.
16 (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11030.) Labor Code section 1198 makes unlawful the employment of an
17 employee under conditions that the IWC Wage Orders prohibit.

18 25. These minimum wage standards apply to each hour that employees work. Therefore, an
19 employer’s failure to pay for any particular time worked by an employee is unlawful, even if averaging
20 an employee’s total pay over all hours worked, paid or not, results in an average hourly wage above
21 minimum wage. (*Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.* (2005) 135 Cal.App.4th 314, 324.)

22 26. Here, Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of the
23 law during the relevant statutory periods. Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees
24 were not compensated for all hours worked including, but not limited to, all hours they were subject to
25 the control of Defendants and/or suffered or permitted to work under the California Labor Code and
26 the Applicable Wage Order.

27 27. Labor Code sections 1194, subdivision (a), and 1194.2, subdivision (a), provide that an
28 employer who has failed to pay its employees the legal minimum wage is liable to pay those employees

1 the unpaid balance of the unpaid wages as well as liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages
2 due and interest thereon.

3 28. When employees, such as Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees,
4 are not paid for all hours worked under Labor Code section 1194, they are entitled to recover minimum
5 wages for the time which they received no compensation. (See *Sillah v. Command International*
6 *Security Services* (N.D. Cal. 2015) 154 F.Supp.3d 891 [employees suing for failure to pay overtime
7 could recover liquidated damages under Labor Code section 1194.2 if they also showed they were paid
8 less than minimum wage].)

9 29. Labor Code section 1197.1 authorizes employees who are paid less than the minimum
10 wage fixed by an applicable state or local law, or by an order of the IWC, a civil penalty, among other
11 damages, as follows:

12 (1) “For any initial violation that is intentionally committed, one
13 hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period
14 for which the employee is underpaid.”

15 (2) “For each subsequent violation for the same specific offense, two
16 hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each underpaid employee for each pay
17 period for which the employee is underpaid regardless of whether the
18 initial violation is intentionally committed.” (Lab. Code, § 1197.1, subd.

19 (a).)

20 30. As set forth above, Defendants failed to fully compensate Plaintiff, the Class Members,
21 and the Aggrieved Employees for all minimum wages. Accordingly, Plaintiff, the Class Members, and
22 the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover liquidated damages for violations of Labor Code
23 section 1197.1.

24 31. Based upon these same factual allegations, Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the
25 Aggrieved Employees are likewise entitled to penalties under Labor Code sections 1199.

26 **B. OVERTIME VIOLATIONS**

27 32. Labor Code section 510 requires employers to compensate employees who work more
28 than eight hours in one workday, forty hours in a workweek, and for the first eight hours worked on

1 the seventh consecutive day no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for an employee.
2 (Lab. Code, § 510, subd. (a).) Further, Labor Code section 510 obligates employers to compensate
3 employees at no less than twice the regular rate of pay when an employee works more than twelve
4 hours in a day or more than eight hours on the seventh consecutive day of work. (Lab. Code, § 510,
5 subd. (a).) These rules are also reflected in the Applicable Wage Order.

6 33. In accordance with Labor Code section 1194 and the Applicable Wage Order, the Class
7 Members could not then agree and cannot now agree to work for a lesser wage than the amount
8 provided by Labor Code sections 510 or the Applicable Wage Order.

9 34. Here, Defendants violated their duty to accurately and completely compensate Plaintiff,
10 the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees for all overtime worked. Plaintiff, the Class
11 Members, and the Aggrieved Employees periodically worked hours that entitled them to overtime
12 compensation under the law but were not fully compensated for those hours.

13 35. These actions were and are in clear violation of California's overtime laws as set forth
14 in Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1199, and the Applicable Wage Order. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §
15 11030.) As a result of Defendants' faulty policies and practices, Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the
16 Aggrieved Employees were not compensated for all hours worked or paid accurate overtime
17 compensation.

18 **C. UNPAID ACCRUED VACATION TIME**

19 36. California Labor Code section 227.3 states that:

20 "[W]henever a contract of employment or employer policy provides for paid
21 vacations, and an employee is terminated without having taken off his vested
22 vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his final rate
23 in accordance with such contract of employment or employer policy respecting
24 eligibility or time served; provided, however, that an employment contract or
25 employer policy shall not provide for forfeiture of vested vacation time upon
26 termination."

27 37. Thus, when an employer has a vacation policy, it must pay out all accrued but unused
28 vacation time upon termination. An employer may not adopt policies that require forfeiture of vested

1 vacation time without compensation. (*Rhea v. General Atomics* (2014) 227 Cal.App.4th 1560, 1571
2 [“California law prohibits an employer from requiring the forfeiture of vacation time”].)

3 38. Here, Defendants had a vacation policy, and Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the
4 Aggrieved Employees had completed all prerequisites and/or necessary limitations of service required
5 by Defendants’ vacation policy to accumulate vested vacation pay. Despite that fact, many of Plaintiff,
6 the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees were denied all accrued but unused vacation time
7 at termination in violation of California law.

8 39. By failing to pay accrued vacation time at termination of employment, Defendants have
9 violated California Labor Code provisions including, but not limited to, sections 201, 202, and 227.3.

10 **D. REST BREAK VIOLATIONS**

11 40. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order, Defendants were
12 and are required to provide Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees with
13 compensated, duty-free rest periods of not less than ten minutes for every major fraction of four hours
14 worked. Under the Applicable Wage Order, an employer must authorize and permit all employees to
15 take ten minute duty free rest periods for every major fraction of four hours worked. (Cal. Code of
16 Regs., tit. 8, § 11030.)

17 41. Likewise, Labor Code section 226.7 provides that “[a]n employer shall not require an
18 employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute,
19 or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission” (Lab. Code, §
20 226.7, subd. (b).) Labor Code section 226.7 also provides that employers must pay their employees one
21 additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate for each workday that a “meal or rest or recovery
22 period is not provided.” (Lab. Code, § 226.7, subd. (c).) The “regular rate” for these purposes must
23 factor in all nondiscretionary payments for work performed by the employee, including non-
24 discretionary bonuses, commissions, and other forms of wage payments exceeding the employees’ base
25 hourly rate. (*Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858, 878.) Thus, the Wage
26 Orders set when and for how long the rest period must take place and the Labor Code establishes that
27 violations of the IWC Wage Orders are unlawful and sets forth the premium pay employer must pay
28 their employees when employers fail to provide rest periods.

1 42. The California Supreme Court has held that, during required rest periods, “employers
2 must relieve their employees of all duties and relinquish any control over how employees spend their
3 break time.” (*Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 260.) Relinquishing
4 control over employees during rest periods requires that employees be “free to leave the employer’s
5 premises” and be “permitted to attend to personal business.” (*Id.* at p. 275.) The *Brinker* Court
6 explained in the context of rest breaks that employer liability attaches from adopting an unlawful
7 policy:

8 “An employer is required to authorize and permit the amount of rest break time
9 called for under the wage order for its industry. If it does not—if, for example,
10 it adopts a uniform policy authorizing and permitting only one rest break for
11 employees working a seven-hour shift when two are required—it has violated
12 the wage order and is liable.” (*Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53
13 Cal.4th 1004, 1033.)

14 43. Here, Defendants periodically did not permit Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the
15 Aggrieved Employees to take compliant duty-free rest breaks, free from Defendants’ control as
16 required by Labor Code section 226.7, the Applicable Wage Order, and applicable precedent. (See
17 *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 269 [concluding that “during rest periods
18 employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their
19 time.”].) At all relevant times, Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees were
20 periodically not provided with legally-compliant and timely rest periods of at least ten minutes for each
21 four hour work period, or major fraction thereof due to Defendants’ unlawful rest period
22 policies/practices. Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees were often expected
23 and required to continue working through rest periods to meet the expectations Defendants and finish
24 the workday. In some cases when Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees worked
25 more than ten hours in a shift, Defendants failed to authorize and/or permit a third mandated rest period.
26 As a result, Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees were periodically unable to
27 take compliant rest periods.

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1 44. In such cases where Defendants did not offer Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the
2 Aggrieved Employees the opportunity to receive a compliant off-duty rest period, “the court may not
3 conclude employees voluntarily chose to skip those breaks.” (*Alberts v. Aurora Behavioral Health*
4 *Care* (2015) 241 Cal.App.4th 388, 410 (2015) [“If an employer fails to provide legally compliant meal
5 or rest breaks, the court may not conclude employees voluntarily chose to skip those breaks.”]; *Brinker*
6 *Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court, supra*, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033 [“No issue of waiver ever arises for a rest
7 break that was required by law but never authorized; if a break is not authorized, an employee has no
8 opportunity to decline to take it.”].)

9 45. In addition to failing to authorize and permit compliant rest periods, Plaintiff, the Class
10 Members, and the Aggrieved Employees were not compensated with one hour’s worth of pay at their
11 regular rate of compensation when they were not provided with a compliant rest period in accordance
12 with Labor Code section 226.7, subdivision (c). Thus, Defendants have violated Labor Code section
13 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order.

14 46. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff seeks to recover, on behalf of himself and other non-
15 exempt employees, rest period premiums and penalties.

16 **E. MEAL BREAK VIOLATIONS**

17 47. Labor Code section 512 and the Applicable Wage Order require employers to provide
18 employees with a thirty-minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period within the first five hours of
19 work. (Lab. Code, § 512, subd. (a) [“An employer shall not employ an employee for a work period of
20 more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30
21 minutes”]; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11030 [“No employer shall employ any person for a work
22 period of more than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes”].)
23 Additionally, an employee who works more than ten hours per day is entitled to receive a second thirty-
24 minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period. (Lab. Code, § 512, subd. (a) [“An employer shall not
25 employ an employee for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee
26 with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes”].)

27 48. “An on-duty meal period is permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an
28 employee from being relieved of all duty and the parties agree in writing to an on-duty paid meal

1 break.” (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.* (2016) 5 Cal.App.5th 926, 932.) The written agreement must
2 include a provision allowing the employee to revoke it at any time. (*Ibid.*) Generally, the California
3 Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (“DLSE”) and courts
4 have “found that the nature of the work exception applies: (1) where the work has some particular
5 external force that requires the employee to be on duty at all times, and (2) where the employee is the
6 sole employee of a particular employer.” (*Id.* at p. 945, internal quotation marks omitted; *Abdullah v.*
7 *U.S. Security Associates, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2013) 731 F.3d 952, 958–959.) “[I]t is the employer’s obligation
8 to determine whether the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved before requiring
9 an employee to take an on-duty meal period.” (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.*, *supra*, 5 Cal.App.5th at
10 p. 946.)

11 49. Here, Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees were never asked to
12 sign any enforceable document agreeing to an on-duty meal period. Moreover, nothing in the nature of
13 their work involved the kind of “external force” that might justify on-duty meal breaks. (*Lubin v. The*
14 *Wackenhut Corp.*, *supra*, 5 Cal.App.5th at p. 945.) Nevertheless, Defendants periodically did not
15 provide compliant off-duty meal periods within the first five hours of work for Plaintiff, the Class
16 Members, and the Aggrieved Employees.

17 50. As with rest breaks, meal breaks must be duty-free. (*Brinker Restaurant Corp. v.*
18 *Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1035 [“The IWC’s wage orders have long made a meal period’s
19 duty-free nature its defining characteristic.”].) Relinquishing control over employees during meal
20 periods requires that employees be “free to leave the employer’s premises” and be “permitted to attend
21 to personal business.” (*Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, *supra*, 2 Cal.5th at p. 275.) Under
22 Labor Code section 512, if an employer maintains a uniform policy that does not authorize and permit
23 the amount of meal time called for under the law (as specified in the Labor Code and/or applicable
24 IWC Wage Order), “it has violated the wage order and is liable.” (*Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior*
25 *Court*, *supra*, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033.)

26 51. During the applicable statutory periods here, Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the
27 Aggrieved Employees were periodically denied legally-compliant and timely off-duty meal periods of
28 at least thirty minutes due to Defendants’ unlawful meal period policy and practices. As a result of

1 Defendants' uniform meal period policies and practices, Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the
2 Aggrieved Employees were often not permitted to take compliant first meal periods before the end of
3 the fifth hour of work. Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees were also
4 periodically not permitted to take second meal periods for shifts in excess of ten hours. Defendants thus
5 violated Labor Code section 512 and the Applicable Wage Order by failing to advise, authorize, or
6 permit Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees to receive thirty-minute, off-duty
7 meal periods within the first five hours of their shifts.

8 52. Labor Code section 226.7 provides that “[a]n employer shall not require an employee
9 to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or
10 applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.” (Lab. Code, § 226.7,
11 subd. (b).) Labor Code section 226.7, subdivision (c), and the Applicable Wage Order further obligate
12 employers to pay employees one additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation
13 for each workday that the meal period is not provided. (Lab. Code, § 226.7, subd. (c); Cal. Code of
14 Regs., tit. 8, § 11030 [“If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with
15 the applicable provisions of this order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the
16 employee’s regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided.”].)
17 The “regular rate” for these purposes must factor in all nondiscretionary payments for work performed
18 by the employee, including non-discretionary bonuses, commissions, and other forms of wage
19 payments exceeding the employees’ base hourly rate. (*Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021)
20 11 Cal.5th 858, 878.)

21 53. Accordingly, for each day that Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved
22 Employees did not receive compliant meal periods, they were and are entitled to receive meal period
23 premiums pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order. Defendants, however,
24 failed to pay Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees applicable meal period
25 premiums for many workdays that the employees did not receive a compliant meal period. Thus,
26 Defendants have violated Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order.

27 54. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff seeks to recover, on behalf of himself and other non-
28 exempt employees, meal period premiums and penalties.

1 **F. UNTIMELY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT**

2 55. Labor Code section 204 expressly requires employers who pay employees on a weekly,
3 biweekly, or semimonthly basis to pay all wages “not more than seven calendar days following the
4 close of the payroll period.” Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a), makes employers who violate
5 Labor Code section 204 subject to a penalty of:

6 “(1) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each
7 failure to pay each employee.

8 “(2) For each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional
9 violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each
10 employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld.” (Lab.
11 Code, § 210, subd. (a).)

12 56. Notably, the penalty provided by Labor Code section 210 is “[i]n addition to, and
13 entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article” (Lab. Code, § 210,
14 subd. (a).)

15 57. Due to Defendants’ failure to pay Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved
16 Employees the wages described above, along with rest and meal break premiums, Defendants failed to
17 timely pay Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees within seven calendar days
18 following the close of payroll in accordance with Labor Code section 204 on a regular and consistent
19 basis. (See *Parson v. Golden State FC, LLC* (N.D. Cal., May 2, 2016, No. 16-CV-00405-JST) 2016
20 WL 1734010, at p. *3–5, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58299 [finding that a failure to pay rest period
21 premiums can support claims under Labor Code sections 203 and 204].)

22 **G. UNTIMELY WAGES AT SEPARATION**

23 58. Labor Code section 203 provides “if an employer willfully fails to pay . . . any wages
24 of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty”
25 for up to thirty days. (Lab. Code § 203; *Mamika v. Barca* (1998) 68 Cal.App.4th 487, 492.) As a result
26 of Defendants’ failure to pay the Class Members for the wages described above, along with rest and
27 meal break premiums, Defendants violated and continue to violate Labor Code section 203.

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1 59. Due to Defendants' faulty pay policies, those Class Members whose employment with
2 Defendants concluded were not compensated for each and every hour worked at the appropriate rate.
3 Defendants have failed to pay formerly-employed Class Members whose sums were certain at the time
4 of termination within at least seventy-two hours of their resignation and have failed to pay those sums
5 for thirty days thereafter.

6 **H. RECORDKEEPING VIOLATIONS**

7 60. Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), requires employers to keep an accurate record
8 of, among other things, all hours worked by employees. Labor Code section 226.3 provides, in pertinent
9 part, as follows:

10 “Any employer who violates subdivision (a) of Section 226 shall be subject to a
11 civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per
12 violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee
13 for each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to
14 provide the employee a wage deduction statement or fails to keep the records
15 required in subdivision (a) of Section 226. The civil penalties provided for in
16 this section are in addition to any other penalty provided by law.” (Lab. Code, §
17 226.3, emphasis added.)

18 61. Likewise, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d), requires every employer, including
19 Defendants, to:

20 “Keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which
21 employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by
22 and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any
23 applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or
24 establishments. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules established
25 for this purpose by the commission, but in any case shall be kept on file for not
26 less than three years. An employer shall not prohibit an employee from
27 maintaining a personal record of hours worked, or, if paid on a piece-rate basis,
28 piece-rate units earned.” (Lab. Code, § 1174, subd. (d), emphasis added.)

1 62. As explained in detail above, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff, the Class Members,
2 and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements. Defendants did so, in part,
3 because they failed to accurately track hours worked by Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the
4 Aggrieved Employees. Defendants have thus failed to keep accurate records of the “total hours worked
5 by the employee[s]” in violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), and are therefore subject
6 to the penalties provided by Labor Code section 226.3. These penalties are “in addition to any other
7 penalty provided by law.” (Lab. Code, § 226.3.)

8 63. The failure to accurately track hours worked also resulted in a failure of Defendants to
9 keep a record of all “payroll records showing the hours worked daily by” Defendants’ employees,
10 including Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees, in violation of Labor Code
11 section 1174, subdivision (d).

12 **I. SICK PAY VIOLATIONS**

13 64. Labor Code section 246 provides that every employee who works in California for the
14 same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment is entitled
15 to paid sick days. (Lab. Code, § 246, subd. (a).) These paid sick days generally accrue at a rate of not
16 less than one hour per every 30 hours worked, and must be paid out using the employees’ regular rate
17 of pay. (Lab. Code, § 246, subds. (b), (l).) The “regular rate of pay” for these purposes must factor in
18 all nondiscretionary payments for work performed by the employee, including non-discretionary
19 bonuses, commissions, and other forms of wage payments exceeding the employees’ base hourly rate.
20 (Lab. Code, § 246, subds. (l)(1), (2); see, e.g., *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th
21 858, 878.)

22 65. Here, Defendants employed Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved
23 Employees for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment. Defendants
24 nevertheless failed to fully pay Plaintiff, the Class Members, and the Aggrieved Employees for all sick
25 pay that was lawfully earned and accrued.

26 66. By failing to fully pay accrued sick time, Defendants have underpaid Plaintiff, the Class
27 Members, and the Aggrieved Employees and have violated California Labor Code provisions
28 including, but not limited to, section 246.

1 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

2 67. As mentioned above, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and the Class
3 Members pursuant to section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

4 68. **Numerosity/Ascertainability:** The Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all
5 members would be unfeasible and not practicable. The membership of the class is unknown to Plaintiff
6 at this time; however, it is estimated that the number of Class Members is greater than 100 individuals.
7 The identity of such membership is readily ascertainable via inspection of Defendants' employment
8 records.

9 69. **Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate/Well Defined Community of**
10 **Interest:** There are common questions of law and fact as to Plaintiff and all other similarly situated
11 non-exempt employees, which predominate over questions affecting only individual members
12 including, without limitation to:

13 A. Whether Defendants' pay policies/practices resulted in a failure to pay the Class
14 Members for all hours worked, including all minimum wages;

15 B. Whether Defendants' pay policies/practices resulted in a failure to pay the Class
16 Members for all required overtime wages at the Class Members' regular rate of pay;

17 C. Whether Defendants' pay policies/practices resulted in a failure to pay out all
18 accrued vacation time to the Class Members at termination of employment;

19 D. Whether Defendants' rest period policies and practices afforded legally
20 compliant rest periods or compensation in lieu thereof;

21 E. Whether Defendants' meal period policies and practices afforded legally
22 compliant meal periods or compensation in lieu thereof;

23 F. Whether Defendants maintained accurate employment records;

24 G. Whether Defendants timely paid all wages during employment;

25 H. Whether Defendants timely paid all wages earned and unpaid at separation;

26 I. Whether Defendants fully paid all sick pay wages as required by Labor Code
27 section 246; and

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1 J. Whether Defendants' violations of the Labor Code and the Applicable Wage
2 Order amounted to a violation of California's UCL.

3 70. **Predominance of Common Questions:** Common questions of law and fact
4 predominate over questions that affect only individual Class Members. The common questions of law
5 set forth above are numerous and substantial and stem from Defendants' uniform policies and practices
6 applicable to each individual class member, such as Defendants' uniform policy and practice of failing
7 to pay for all hours worked, Defendants' uniform policies and practices which failed to provide
8 compliant rest periods, Defendants' uniform policies and practices which failed to provide compliant
9 meal periods, Defendants' uniform policies and practices which failed to provide complete and accurate
10 sick pay, and others. As such, the common questions predominate over individual questions concerning
11 each individual class member's showing as to his or her eligibility for recovery or as to the amount of
12 his or her damages.

13 71. **Typicality:** The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class Members
14 because Plaintiff was employed by Defendants as a non-exempt employee in California during the
15 statute(s) of limitation applicable to each cause of action pleaded in this complaint. As alleged herein,
16 Plaintiff, like the other Class Members, was deprived of minimum, regular, and overtime wages
17 because of Defendants' unlawful timekeeping policies and practices, was deprived of rest periods and
18 premium wages in lieu thereof, was deprived of meal periods and premium wages in lieu thereof, was
19 subject to Defendants' uniform rest period policies and practices, was subject to Defendants' uniform
20 meal period policies and practices, was not paid all wages in full and on time, was not paid all sick pay
21 wages as required by law, and was subject to other similar policies and practices to which the Class
22 Members were subject.

23 72. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is fully prepared to take all necessary steps to
24 represent fairly and adequately the interests of the Class Members. Moreover, Plaintiff's attorneys are
25 ready, willing, and able to fully and adequately represent the Class Members and Plaintiff. Plaintiff's
26 attorneys have prosecuted numerous wage-and-hour class actions in state and federal court in the past
27 and are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class Members.

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1 73. **Superiority:** The California Labor Code is broadly remedial in nature and serves an
2 important public interest in establishing minimum working conditions and standards in California.
3 These laws and labor standards protect the average working employee from exploitation by employers
4 who have the responsibility to follow the laws and who may seek to take advantage of superior
5 economic and bargaining power in setting onerous terms and conditions of employment. The nature of
6 this action and the format of laws available to Plaintiff and the Class Members make the class action
7 format a particularly efficient and appropriate procedure to redress the violations alleged herein. If each
8 employee were required to file an individual lawsuit, Defendants would necessarily gain an
9 unconscionable advantage since they would be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of
10 each individual plaintiff with their vastly superior financial and legal resources.

11 74. Moreover, requiring each Class Member to pursue an individual remedy would also
12 discourage the assertion of lawful claims by employees who would be disinclined to file an action
13 against their former or current employer for real and justifiable fear of retaliation and permanent
14 damages to their careers at subsequent employment. Further, the prosecution of separate actions by the
15 individual Class Members, even if possible, would create a substantial risk of inconsistent or varying
16 verdicts or adjudications with respect to the individual Class Members against Defendants herein, and
17 which would establish potentially incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants or legal
18 determinations with respect to individual Class Members which would, as a practical matter, be
19 dispositive of the interest of the other Class Members not parties to adjudications or which would
20 substantially impair or impede the ability of the Class Members to protect their interests.

21 75. Further, the claims of the individual Class Members are not sufficiently large to warrant
22 vigorous individual prosecution considering the concomitant costs and expenses attending thereto. As
23 such, the Class Members identified above are maintainable as a class under section 382 of the Code of
24 Civil Procedure.

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1 **VI. CAUSES OF ACTION**

2 **First Cause of Action**

3 *Failure to Pay All Minimum Wages*

4 *(Against All Defendants)*

5 76. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

6 77. Section 4 of the Applicable Wage Order and Labor Code section 1197 establish the right
7 of employees to be paid minimum wages for all hours worked, in amounts set by state law. (Lab. Code,
8 § 1197; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11030.) Labor Code sections 1194, subdivision (a), and 1194.2,
9 subdivision (a), provide that an employee who has not been paid the legal minimum wage as required
10 by Labor Code section 1197 may recover the unpaid balance, together with attorneys' fees and costs
11 of suit, as well as liquidated damages in an amount equal to the unpaid wages and interest accrued
12 thereon.

13 78. Here, Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of the
14 law during the relevant statutory periods. Plaintiff and the other Class Members were not compensated
15 for all hours worked including, but not limited to, all hours they were subject to the control of
16 Defendants and/or suffered or permitted to work under the Labor Code and the Applicable Wage Order.

17 79. Labor Code section 1198 makes unlawful the employment of an employee under
18 conditions that the IWC Wage Orders prohibit. Labor Code sections 1194, subdivision (a), and 1194.2,
19 subdivision (a), provide that an employer who has failed to pay its employees the legal minimum wage
20 is liable to pay those employees the unpaid balance of the unpaid wages as well as liquidated damages
21 in an amount equal to the wages due and interest thereon.

22 80. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct as alleged herein,
23 Plaintiff and the other Class Members have sustained economic damages, including but not limited to
24 unpaid wages and lost interest, in an amount to be established at trial, and they are entitled to recover
25 economic and statutory damages and penalties and other appropriate relief because of Defendants'
26 violations of the Labor Code and Applicable Wage Order.

27 81. Defendants' practices and policies regarding illegal employee compensation are
28 unlawful and create an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiff and the other Class Members in a civil

1 action for the unpaid amount of minimum wages, liquidated damages, including interest thereon,
2 statutory penalties, attorney' s fees, and costs of suit according to Labor Code sections 204, 218.5,
3 1194, 1194.2, 1197, and 1198, and Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

4 **Second Cause of Action**

5 *Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages*

6 *(Against All Defendants)*

7 82. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

8 83. This cause of action is brought pursuant to Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, and
9 1198, which provide that non-exempt employees are entitled to overtime wages for all overtime hours
10 worked and provide a private right of action for the failure to pay all overtime compensation for
11 overtime work performed. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to properly pay
12 Plaintiff and the other Class Members for all overtime wages earned pursuant to Labor Code section
13 1194 and the Applicable Wage Order. Defendants caused Plaintiff and the other Class Members to
14 work overtime hours but did not compensate them at one and one-half times their regular rate of pay
15 for such hours in accordance with California law. Likewise, Defendants caused Plaintiff and the other
16 Class Members to work double-time hours but did not compensate them at twice their regular rate of
17 pay for such hours in accordance with California law.

18 84. Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of California
19 law. This unlawful conduct includes but is not limited to Defendants' uniform and unlawful pay
20 policies and practices of failing to accurately record all the time that non-exempt employees were under
21 the supervision and control of Defendants. The foregoing policies and practices are unlawful and allow
22 Plaintiff and the other Class Members to recover in a civil action the unpaid amount of overtime
23 premiums owing, including interest thereon, statutory penalties, attorney's fees, and costs of suit
24 according to Labor Code section 204, 510, 1194, and 1198, the Applicable Wage Order, and Code of
25 Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

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1 additional hour of pay to Plaintiff and the other Class Members at their respective regular rates of pay
2 for each violation, in accordance with California Labor Code section 226.7.

3 92. The foregoing violations create an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiff and the other
4 Class Members in a civil action for the unpaid amount of rest period premiums owing, including interest
5 thereon, statutory penalties, and costs of suit pursuant to the Applicable Wage Order, and California
6 Labor Code section 226.7.

7 **Fifth Cause of Action**

8 *Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Pay Missed Meal Period Premiums*

9 *(Against All Defendants)*

10 93. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

11 94. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges, that Defendants failed in their
12 affirmative obligation to provide their hourly non-exempt employees, including Plaintiff and the other
13 Class Members, with all required meal periods in accordance with the mandates of the Labor Code and
14 the Applicable Wage Order, for the reasons set forth herein above. Despite Defendants' violations,
15 Defendants have not paid an additional hour of pay to Plaintiff and the other Class Members at their
16 respective regular rates of pay for each violation, in accordance with California Labor Code section
17 226.7.

18 95. As a result, Defendants are responsible for paying premium compensation for meal
19 period violations, including interest thereon, statutory penalties, and costs of suit pursuant to the
20 Applicable Wage Order and Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, and Civil Code sections 3287,
21 subdivision (b), and 3289. (See Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11030.)

22 **Sixth Cause of Action**

23 *Failure to Maintain Accurate Employment Records*

24 *(Against All Defendants)*

25 96. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

26 97. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d), an employer shall keep
27 at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed,
28 payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and wages paid to employees employed at the

1 respective plants or establishments. These records must be kept in accordance with rules established
2 for this purpose by the commission, but in any case shall be kept on file for not less than two years.

3 98. Labor Code section 1174.5 imposes a civil penalty of \$500 for an employer's failure to
4 maintain accurate and complete records.

5 99. Defendant has intentionally and willfully failed to keep accurate and complete records
6 showing the hours worked daily and wages paid to Plaintiff and the other Class Members. Thus,
7 Plaintiff and the other Class Members have been denied their legal right and protected interest in having
8 available at a central location at the plant or establishment where they are employed, accurate and
9 complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily by, and the wages paid to, employees at those
10 respective locations pursuant to Labor Code 1174.

11 **Seventh Cause of Action**

12 *Failure to Pay Wages Timely during Employment*

13 *(Against All Defendants)*

14 100. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

15 101. Labor Code section 200 provides that "wages" include all amounts for labor performed
16 by employees of every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time,
17 task, pieces, commission basis, or other method of calculation. Labor Code section 204 states that all
18 wages earned by any person in any employment are payable twice during the calendar month and must
19 be paid not more than seven days following the close of the period when the wages were earned. Labor
20 Code section 210, subdivision (a), makes employers who violate Labor Code section 204 subject to a
21 penalty of \$100 for any initial failure to timely pay each employee's full wages and \$200 for each
22 subsequent violation, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld.

23 102. Labor Code section 216 establishes that it is a misdemeanor for any person, with regards
24 to wages due, to "falsely deny the amount or validity thereof, or that the same is due, with intent to
25 secure himself, his employer or other person, any discount upon such indebtedness, or with intent to
26 annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay, or defraud, the person to whom such indebtedness is due."

27 103. Defendants as a matter of established company policy and procedure in the State of
28 California, scheduled, required, suffered, and/or permitted Plaintiff and the other Class Members, to

1 work without full compensation, to work without legally-compliant off-duty meal periods, to work
2 without legally-compliant off-duty rest periods, and thereby failed to fully pay Plaintiff and the other
3 Class Members within seven days of the close of payroll, as required by law.

4 104. Defendants, as a matter of established company policy and procedure in the State of
5 California, falsely deny they owe Plaintiff and the other Class Members these wages, with the intent of
6 securing for itself a discount upon its indebtedness and/or to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay,
7 and/or defraud Plaintiff and the other Class Members.

8 105. Defendants' pattern, practice, and uniform administration of its corporate policy of
9 illegally denying employees compensation, as described herein, is unlawful and entitles Plaintiff and
10 the other Class Members to recover, pursuant to Labor Code section 218, the unpaid balance of the
11 compensation owed to them in a civil action and any applicable penalties, attorney fees, and interest
12 owed to them pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 and 218.5.

13 **Eighth Cause of Action**

14 *Failure to Pay All Wages Earned and Unpaid at Separation*

15 *(Against All Defendants)*

16 106. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

17 107. The actionable period for this cause of action is three years prior to the filing of this
18 complaint through the present, and ongoing until the violations are corrected or the class is certified.
19 (*Pineda v. Bank of America, N.A.* (2010) 50 Cal.4th 1389, 1395; *Murphy v. Kenneth Cole Productions,*
20 *Inc.* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 1094, 1109; Code Civ. Proc., § 338, subd. (a).) Labor Code sections 201 and
21 202 of the California Labor Code require Defendants to pay all compensation due and owing to its
22 former employees (including the formerly-employed Class Members) during the actionable period for
23 this cause of action at or around the time that their employment is or was terminated, or ended.

24 108. Section 203 of the Labor Code provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay
25 compensation promptly upon discharge or resignation, as required by Sections 201 and 202, then the
26 employer is liable for penalties in the form of continued compensation up to thirty workdays.

27 109. Due to Defendants' faulty pay policies, those Class Members whose employment with
28 Defendants has concluded were not compensated for each and every hour worked at the appropriate

1 rate. Defendants have willfully failed to pay those formerly-employed Class Members whose sums
2 were certain at the time of termination within seventy-two hours of their resignation and have failed to
3 pay those sums for thirty days thereafter as required by Labor Code sections 201 through 203.

4 110. As a result, Defendants are liable to the formerly-employed Class Members for waiting
5 time penalties amounting to thirty days wages for the formerly-employed Class Members pursuant to
6 Labor Code section 203. (See, e.g., DLSE Manual, § 4.3.4 [failure to pay any sort of wages due upon
7 termination entitles an employee to recover waiting time penalties].)

8 **Ninth Cause of Action**

9 *Failure to Pay Sick Leave*

10 *(Against All Defendants)*

11 111. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

12 112. Labor Code section 246 provides that an employee who works for the same employer
13 for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days.
14 (Lab. Code, § 246, subd. (a).) These paid sick days generally accrue at a rate of not less than one hour
15 per every 30 hours worked. (Lab. Code, § 246, subd. (b).)

16 113. The employer must calculate paid sick leave by using one of two calculations: **(1)** “Paid
17 sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay
18 for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee actually
19 works overtime in that workweek,” or **(2)** “Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated
20 by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total
21 hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment.” (Lab. Code, § 246, subds.
22 (1)(1), (2).)

23 114. Here, Defendants employed Plaintiff and the other Class Members for 30 or more days
24 within a year from the commencement of employment. Defendants nevertheless failed to fully pay
25 Plaintiff and the other Class Members for all sick pay that was lawfully earned and accrued. This
26 resulted in Plaintiff and the other Class Members being underpaid for their lawfully-accrued sick leave,
27 and resulted in derivative violations including, among others, of Labor Code section 201, 202, and 203,
28 because Defendants did not pay, or timely pay, Plaintiff and the other Class Members all owing and

1 unpaid wages for work performed by them during their employment and at the end of their employment.

2 115. As a consequence for violating Labor Code section 246, Plaintiff and the other Class
3 Members are have sustained damages in an amount to be established at trial, are entitled to attorneys'
4 fees and costs of suit, and Defendants are subject to all applicable penalties.

5 **Tenth Cause of Action**

6 *Violations of California's Unfair Competition Law*

7 *(Against All Defendants)*

8 116. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

9 117. Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in unfair and/or unlawful business
10 practices in California in violation of California Business and Professions Code section 17200 through
11 17210, by committing the unlawful acts described above. Defendants' utilization of these unfair and
12 unlawful business practices deprived and continue to deprive Plaintiff and the other Class Members of
13 compensation to which they are legally entitled. These practices constitute unfair and unlawful
14 competition and provide an unfair advantage over Defendants' competitors who have been and/or are
15 currently employing workers and attempting to do so in honest compliance with applicable wage and
16 hour laws.

17 118. Because Plaintiff is a victim of Defendants' unfair and unlawful conduct alleged herein,
18 Plaintiff for himself and on behalf of the Class Members, seeks full restitution of monies, as necessary
19 and according to proof, to restore any and all monies withheld, acquired and/or converted by
20 Defendants pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17203 and 17208.

21 119. The acts complained of herein occurred within the four years prior to the initiation of
22 this action and are continuing into the present and ongoing.

23 120. Plaintiff was compelled to retain the services of counsel to file this Court action to
24 protect his interests and those of the Class Members, to obtain restitution and injunctive relief on behalf
25 of Defendants' current non-exempt employees and to enforce important rights affecting the public
26 interest. Plaintiff has thereby incurred the financial burden of attorneys' fees and costs, which Plaintiff
27 is entitled to recover under Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

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Eleventh Cause of Action

Penalties Pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”) and Other Provisions of the California Labor Code
(Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees Against All Defendants)

121. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

122. Based on the above allegations incorporated by reference, Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226.7, 227.3, 246, 256, 510, 512, 1174, 1174.5, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, and others that may be applicable; California Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17210 (“UCL”); and the Applicable Wage Orders (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11070). As a result of the acts alleged above, Plaintiff seeks penalties under California Labor Code §§ 2698–2699.6 because of Defendants’ violation of the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders.

123. Under California Labor Code §§ 2699(f)(2) and 2699.5, for each such violation, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to penalties in an amount to be shown at the time of trial subject to the following formula:

A. \$100 for the initial violation per employee per pay period; and

B. \$200 for each subsequent violation per employee per pay period.

124. These penalties shall be allocated seventy-five percent (75%) to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA) and twenty-five percent (25%) to the affected employees. These penalties may be stacked separately for each of Defendants violations of the California Labor Code. *See e.g. Hernandez v. Towne Park, Ltd.*, No. CV 12-02972 MMM (JCGx) 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86975, at *59, fn. 77 (C.D. Cal. June 22, 2012) (holding that although the plaintiff did not seek stacked PAGA penalties, that “PAGA penalties can be ‘stacked,’ i.e., multiple PAGA penalties can be assessed for the same pay period for different Labor Code violations.”); *See Lopez v. Friant & Assocs., LLC*, No. A148849, 2017 Cal. App. LEXIS 839, at *1 (Ct. App. Sep. 26, 2017) (“hold[ing] a plaintiff seeking civil penalties under PAGA for a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) does not have to satisfy the ‘injury’ and ‘knowing and intentional’ requirements of section 226(e)(1) and acknowledging that a Plaintiff could recover separately under PAGA for violations of Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e)).

1 125. In addition, to the extent permitted by law, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and all
2 aggrieved employees with accurate itemized wage statements in compliance with Labor Code § 226(a).
3 Plaintiff seeks separate PAGA penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code §§ 226(a) and
4 226(e).

5 126. For violations of Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiffs seek the default penalty provided by
6 Labor Code § 226.3. Labor Code § 226.3 provides that "[a]ny employer who violates subdivision (a)
7 of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per
8 employee per violation in an initial violation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each
9 violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage
10 deduction statement or fails to keep the required in subdivision (a) of Section 226." Accordingly,
11 through PAGA and to the extent permitted by law Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled
12 to recover penalties for violations of Labor Code § 226.3 and seeks default PAGA penalties for each
13 of Defendants' numerous violations of Labor Code § 226(e).

14 127. Further, Plaintiff, as an Aggrieved Employee, need not demonstrate or prove that
15 Defendants' conduct in refusing to provide accurate and itemized wage statements was knowing,
16 intentional, or willful.

17 128. Labor Code § 210 provides that "in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from,
18 any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as
19 provided in Sections...204...shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation,
20 one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) For each subsequent violation,
21 or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each
22 employee, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld." As a result of the faulty compensation
23 policies and practices described in detail above, Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees are
24 entitled to recover penalties under Labor Code § 210 through PAGA.

25 129. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in California Labor
26 Code § 2699.3. and will have fully exhausted her administrative remedies under PAGA prior to
27 proceeding with the PAGA claim. On or about August 2, 2023, Plaintiff filed his PAGA Notice online
28 with the Labor Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and sent a letter by certified mail to

Defendant setting forth the facts and theories of the violations alleged against Defendant, as prescribed by Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* As required by PAGA, Plaintiff submitted the \$75.00 filing fee with the LWDA by regular mail. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A), no notice was and/or will have been received by Plaintiff from the LWDA evidencing its intention to investigate within sixty-five (65) calendar days of the postmark date of the PAGA notice. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to commence and proceed with a civil action pursuant to Labor Code § 2699.

VII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

130. Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury of Plaintiff's and the Class Members' claims against Defendants.

VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff prays for judgment for himself and for all others on whose behalf this suit is brought against Defendants, as follows:

1. For an order certifying the proposed class;
2. For an order appointing Plaintiff as representative of the class;
3. For an order appointing Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;
4. For the failure to pay all minimum wages, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194, 1194.2, 1197, and others as may be applicable;
5. For the failure to pay all overtime wages, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1198, and others as may be applicable;
6. For the failure to pay all accrued vacation, compensatory damages in the amount of the unpaid vacation accrued and owed, as may be proven;
7. For the failure to provide rest periods and pay missed rest period premiums, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7;
8. For the failure to provide meal periods and pay missed meal period premiums, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant

to Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512;

9. For the failure to maintain accurate employment records, penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.3, 1174.5, and others that may be applicable;
10. For the failure to pay wages timely during employment, the unpaid balance of the compensation owed to Plaintiff and the other Class Members and any applicable penalties owed to them pursuant to Labor Code section 210;
11. For the failure to pay all wages earned and unpaid at separation, statutory waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 201 through 203, for the Class Members who quit or were fired in an amount equal to their daily wage multiplied by thirty days, as may be proven;
12. For the failure to pay all sick time wages due and owed, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code section 246, and others as may be applicable;
13. For the violations of California's Unfair Competition Law, restitution to Plaintiff and the other Class Members of all money and/or property unlawfully acquired by Defendants by means of any acts or practices declared by this Court to be in violation of Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17210;
14. For the claim of penalties pursuant to PAGA and other provisions of the California Labor Code, a civil penalty in the amount of \$100 for the initial violation and \$200 for each subsequent violation as specified in Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2), in the representative action brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees pursuant the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, and for civil penalties available under Labor Code section 210;
15. Prejudgment interest on all due and unpaid wages pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6 and Civil Code sections 3287 and 3289;
16. On all causes of action for which attorneys' fees may be available, for attorneys' fees and costs as provided by Labor Code sections 218.5, 226, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, and others as may be applicable;

1 **17.** For an order enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their agents, servants, and
2 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for them, from acting in
3 derogation of any rights or duties adumbrated in this complaint; and

4 **18.** For such other and further relief, this Court may deem just and proper.

5 Dated: January 16, 2024

MELMED LAW GROUP P.C.



JONATHAN MELMED

Attorney for Plaintiff, the Putative Class, and the
Aggrieved Employees

I am over the age of 18 years and am employed in the county of Los Angeles, State of California. I am not a party to the action. My business address is 1801 Century Park East, Suite 850, Los Angeles, CA 90067.

• FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

Ian B. Wieland
Charles P. Hamamjiam
Megan K. Dutra
SAGASER, WATKINS & WIELAND, PC
5260 North Palm Avenue, Suite 400
Fresno, CA 93704

ian@sw2law.com
charles@sw2law.com
mdutra@sw2law.com

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the above is true and correct. I further declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Tracy Magaña