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17 on behalf of the general public as private attorney general

18 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
19 **FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE**

20 BRIAN MARIN MARTINEZ, on behalf of the
21 general public as private attorney general,

22 Plaintiff,

23 v.

24 PEBBLE BEACH COMPANY, a California
25 Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-50,
26 inclusive,

27 Defendants.
28

CASE NO.:

**[PROPOSED] PAGA
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO THE
PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL
ACT (Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*)**

COMES NOW Plaintiff BRIAN MARIN MARTINEZ (“Plaintiff”), on behalf the general public and all non-exempt aggrieved employees, acting on behalf of the California Attorney General as private attorney general, asserts claims against Defendants PEBBLE BEACH COMPANY, a California Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-50, inclusive (collectively “Defendants”) as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a representative action for recovery of penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”), Cal. Lab. Code sections 2698 *et seq.* PAGA permits “aggrieved employees” to bring a lawsuit as a representative action on behalf of the general public as private attorney general and all other current and former aggrieved employees, to recover civil penalties and address an employer’s violations of the California Labor Code.

2. In this case, Defendants violated various provisions of the California Labor Code. As set forth below, Defendants implemented policies and practices which led to unpaid wages resulting from Defendant’s: (a) failure to pay wages including overtime, (b) failure to provide meal periods for every work period exceeding more than ten (10) hours per day and failure to pay an additional hour’s of pay or accurately pay an additional hour’s of pay in lieu of providing a meal period; (c) failure to provide rest breaks for every four hours or major fraction thereof worked and failure to pay an additional hour’s of pay or accurately pay an additional hour’s of pay in lieu of providing a rest period; (d) failing to timely pay wages upon separation, (e) failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and (f) failing to indemnify necessary business expenses. As a result Plaintiff seeks penalties under Labor Code 2698, *et. seq.* on behalf of the general public as private attorney general and all other aggrieved employees.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, Section 10, which grants the Superior Court “original jurisdiction in all cases except those given by statute to other trial courts.” The statutes under which this action is brought do not give jurisdiction to any other court.

4. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because, upon information and belief,

1 each Defendant either has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally
2 avails itself of the California market so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the
3 California Courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

4 5. Venue as to each Defendant is proper in this judicial district pursuant to Code of
5 Civil Procedure section 395. Defendants are doing business throughout California, including but
6 not limited to Orange County, and each Defendant is within the jurisdiction of this Court for
7 service of process purposes. The unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiff and
8 all other aggrieved employees within the State of California. Defendants employ numerous
9 aggrieved employees in in the State of California.

10 6. On information and belief, Defendants have conducted business within the State of
11 California during the purported liability period and continue to conduct business throughout the
12 State of California. The unlawful acts alleged herein have had a direct effect on Plaintiff, and the
13 similarly situated non-exempt aggrieved employees within California.

14 7. The California Superior Court also has jurisdiction in this matter because on
15 information and belief there are no federal questions at issue, as the issues herein are based solely
16 on California statutes and law, including the California Labor Code, the IWC Wage Orders, the
17 California Code of Civil Procedure, the California Civil Code, and the California Business and
18 Professions Code.

19 8. On information and belief, during the statutory liability period and continuing to
20 the present ("liability period"), Defendant consistently maintained and enforced against
21 Defendant's Non-Exempt Aggrieved Employees, among others, the following unlawful practices
22 and policies, in violation of California state wage and hour laws: (a) failure to pay wages including
23 overtime, (b) failure to provide meal periods for every work period exceeding more than ten (10)
24 hours per day and failure to pay an additional hour's of pay or accurately pay an additional hour's
25 of pay in lieu of providing a meal period; (c) failure to provide rest breaks for every four hours or
26 major fraction thereof worked and failure to pay an additional hour's of pay or accurately pay an
27 additional hour's of pay in lieu of providing a rest period; (d) failing to timely pay wages upon
28 separation, (e) failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and (f) failing to indemnify

1 necessary business expenses. As a result Plaintiff seeks penalties under Labor Code 2698, *et. seq.*
2 on behalf of the general public as private attorney general and all other aggrieved employees.

3 9. Plaintiff on behalf of the general public as private attorney general and all other
4 aggrieved employees bring this action pursuant to Labor Code 2698, *et. seq.* for violations
5 enumerated under 2699.5 as follows: sections 201-203, 510, 512, 558, 226, 226.7, 226.3, 1174,
6 1174.5, 1175, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, and seeking penalties, interest, attorneys' fees and
7 costs

8 **III. PARTIES**

9 10. Plaintiff, MARIN MARTINEZ, was at all times relevant to this action, a resident of
10 California. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants in approximately April 2019 as a Non-Exempt
11 Employee working as a Server/Bartender until Plaintiff's separation from Defendants' employ in
12 approximately May 2025. Plaintiff worked at Defendant's Stillwater Bar & Grill location whose
13 duties included but were not limited to working the cocktail lounge, taking and dropping off food
14 orders, and bartending.

15 11. Defendants PEBBLE BEACH COMPANY operate as a luxury resorts and golf
16 course business in California. Plaintiff estimates there are in excess of 100 Non-Exempt
17 Employees who work or have worked for Defendants over the last year.

18 12. Other than identified herein, Plaintiff is unaware of the true names, capacities,
19 relationships, and extent of participation in the conduct alleged herein, of the Defendants sued as
20 DOES 1 through 50, but is informed and believes and thereon alleges that said defendants are
21 legally responsible for the wrongful conduct alleged herein and therefore sues these defendants by
22 such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint when their true names and capabilities
23 are ascertained.

24 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each defendant, directly
25 or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and other members of
26 Aggrieved Employees, and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions.
27 Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendants acted in all respects
28 pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendants, carried out a joint scheme, business

1 plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each Defendants are legally
2 attributable to the other defendants.

3 14. On information and belief, Defendants willfully failed to pay all earned wages in
4 the form regular wages and overtime wages, and meal and rest period premium wages, to its Non-
5 Exempt Employees and members of the Representative Group; nor have Defendants returned to
6 Plaintiff or members of the Representative Group, upon or after separation from employment with
7 Defendants, all wages earned and owing. Plaintiff seeks penalties under Labor Code 2698, *et. seq.*
8 on behalf of the general public as private attorney general and all other aggrieved employees.

9 **IV. GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

10 15. At all times set forth herein, Defendants employed Plaintiff and other persons in the
11 capacity of non-exempt positions, however titled, throughout the state of California.

12 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes Aggrieved Employees have at all times pertinent
13 hereto been Non-Exempt within the meaning of the California Labor Code and the implementing
14 rules and regulations of the IWC California Wage Orders.

15 17. Defendants continue to employ Non-Exempt Employees, however titled, in
16 California and implement a uniform set of policies and practices to all non-exempt employees, as
17 they were all engaged in the generic job duties related to Defendants' resort and golf course
18 operations. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are all residents of California.

19 18. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants are and
20 were advised by skilled lawyers and other professionals, employees, and advisors with knowledge
21 of the requirements of California's wage and employment laws.

22 19. On information and belief, during the relevant time frame, Plaintiff and Aggrieved
23 Employees frequently worked well over eight (8) hours in a day and forty (40) hours in a work
24 week.

25 20. During the relevant time frame, Defendants compensated Plaintiff and Aggrieved
26 Employees based upon an hourly rate.

27 21. On information and belief, during the relevant time frame, Plaintiff and Aggrieved
28 Employees typically worked 5 days a week for approximately 8-10 hours a day.

1 22. Plaintiff is informed and believes that the Aggrieved Employees were required to
2 keep similar schedules.

3 23. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants failed to
4 compensate Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for all time worked resulting in an underpayment
5 of minimum and overtime wages. For instance, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees would spend
6 approximately 10-15 minutes of time after having clocked out for the day to calculate “tip-outs”
7 and tasks that were required to be completed by Defendants’ management. As a result of the above
8 practices, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not compensated correctly for minimum and
9 overtime wages.

10 24. Further during the relevant time frame, Defendants failed to accurately account for
11 all remunerations including employee discounts provided to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees
12 and failed to account for services charges listed as “Ldg BQ Srv” and “Special Ev” itemizations on
13 paystubs for regular rate calculations which resulted in a disproportionate underpayment of
14 overtime payments, meal and rest period premiums, and sick pay.

15 25. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were regularly required to work shifts in
16 excess of five hours without being provided a lawful meal period and over ten hours in a day
17 without being provided a second lawful meal period as required by law.

18 26. Indeed, during the relevant time, as a consequence of Defendants’ staffing and
19 scheduling practices, lack of coverage, work demands, and Defendants’ policies and practices,
20 Defendants frequently failed to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees timely, legally
21 complaint uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods on shifts over five hours as required by law.

22 27. Similarly, as a consequence of Defendants’ staffing and scheduling practices, lack
23 of coverage, work demands, and Defendants’ policies and practices, Defendants frequently failed
24 to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees legally compliant second meal periods on shifts
25 over ten hours as required by law.

26 28. On information and belief, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees did not waive their
27 rights to meal periods under the law.

28 29. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not provided with valid lawful on-duty

1 meal periods.

2 30. Despite the above-mentioned meal period violations, Defendants failed to
3 compensate Plaintiff, and on information and belief, failed to compensate Aggrieved Employees,
4 one additional hour of pay at their regular rate as required by California law when meal periods
5 were not timely or lawfully provided in a compliant manner.

6 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants know,
7 should know, knew, and/or should have known that Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees
8 were entitled to receive premium wages based on their regular rate of pay under Labor Code
9 §226.7 but were not receiving such compensation.

10 32. During the relevant time frame, Plaintiff and the Non-Exempt Employees were
11 systematically not authorized and permitted to take one net ten-minute paid, rest period for every
12 four hours worked or major fraction thereof, which is a violation of the Labor Code and IWC
13 wage order.

14 33. Defendants maintained and enforced scheduling practices, policies, and imposed
15 work demands that frequently required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to forego their lawful,
16 paid rest periods of a net ten minutes for every four hours worked or major fraction thereof. Such
17 requisite rest periods were not timely authorized and permitted as a result of Defendants' failure to
18 provide relief for Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to take their lawfully required breaks.

19 34. Despite the above-mentioned rest period violations, Defendants did not compensate
20 Plaintiff, and on information and belief, did not pay Aggrieved Employees one additional hour of
21 pay at their regular rate as required by California law, including Labor Code section 226.7 and the
22 applicable IWC wage order, for each day on which lawful rest periods were not authorized and
23 permitted.

24 35. Defendants also failed to provide accurate, lawful itemized wage statements to
25 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees in part because of the above specified violations. In
26 addition, upon information and belief, Defendants omitted an accurate itemization of total hours
27 worked, including premiums due and owing for rest period violations, gross pay and net pay
28 figures from Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees ' wage statements.

1 36. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein
2 mentioned, Defendants knew that at the time of termination of employment (or within 72 hours
3 thereof for resignations without prior notice as the case may be they had a duty to accurately
4 compensate Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for all wages owed including minimum wages,
5 meal and rest period premiums, owed to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees which Defendants
6 had the financial ability to pay such compensation, but willfully, knowingly, recklessly, and/or
7 intentionally failed to do so in part because of the above-specified violations. Defendants' also
8 failed to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees their vacation pay "VAC Payout" as it is less than
9 the employees' base rate upon termination pursuant to Labor Code 227.3.

10 37. Defendants also failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for
11 business expenses incurred pursuant to Labor Code section 2802. For instance, Plaintiff and
12 Aggrieved Employees purchased their own supplies including lighters, pens, and a wine key all of
13 which were used in Defendants' cocktail lounge, fulfilling orders, and taking orders and serving.
14 Despite the realities of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees work duties, Defendants failed to
15 reimburse these necessary business expenses incurred.

16 38. Upon information and belief, Defendants knew and or should have known that it is
17 improper to implement policies and commit unlawful acts such as:

18 (a) requiring employees to work four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof without
19 being provided a minimum ten (10) minute rest period and without compensating the employees
20 with one (1) hour of pay at the employees' regular rate of compensation for each workday that a
21 rest period was not provided;

22 (b) failing to pay all wages including overtime wages;

23 (c) failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements;

24 (d) failing to timely pay wages upon termination; and

25 (e) failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements.

26 39. In addition to the violations above, and on information and belief, Defendants knew
27 they had a duty to compensate Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for the allegations asserted
28 herein and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such compensation, but willfully,

1 knowingly, recklessly, and/or intentionally failed to do so.

2 40. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees they seek to represent are covered by, and
3 Defendants are required to comply with, applicable California Labor Codes, Industrial Welfare
4 Commission Occupational Wage Orders (hereinafter “IWC Wage Orders”) and corresponding
5 applicable provisions of California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11000 *et seq.*

6 VI. REPRESENTATIVE CLAIMS

7 THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT- LABOR CODE §§ 2698 *et seq.*

8 41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation
9 contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

10 42. On September 26, 2024 Plaintiff complied with notice requirements pursuant to
11 Labor Code section 2699.3. A copy of the letter sent to the LWDA is attached hereto as **Exhibit**
12 **A**, indicating that the LWDA and Defendants were put on notice of the claims alleged here and
13 that the notice requirement has been satisfied. Sixty five days have passed and the LWDA has not
14 indicated intent to investigate the claims. Therefore, Plaintiff may proceed with this action in a
15 representative capacity. The substance and violations set forth in this Complaint of which the
16 LWDA was provided timely notice, Plaintiff has also sent a copy of this PAGA Representative
17 Action Complaint to the LWDA.

18 43. Plaintiff is an aggrieved employee as defined in Labor Code Section 2699(a).
19 Plaintiff brings this cause of action on behalf of all current and former California Non-Exempt
20 Employees of Defendants.

21 44. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a) Plaintiff seek to recover civil penalties for
22 which Defendants are liable due to numerous Labor Code violations as set forth in this Complaint,
23 including without limitation Labor Code section 201-203, 227.3, 510, 512, 558, 226, 226.7, 226.3,
24 1174, 1174.5, 1175, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802 and, 2698 *et seq.*, applicable IWC Wage
25 Orders and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11000 *et. seq.*

26 45. At all times relevant, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees regularly
27 performed non-exempt work in excess of 50% of the time, and thus, were subject to the meal and
28 rest break requirements of the applicable IWC wage order and the Labor Code.

1 46. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Aggrieved employees are
2 entitled to penalties to the extent they were not paid at the prevailing wage rate for all hours
3 worked.

4 47. For the violations below, Plaintiff and the Representative Aggrieved Employees are
5 entitled to recover Penalties and attorneys' fees and costs under Labor Code section 2698, et. seq.

6 **FAILURE TO PAY WAGES INCLUDING OVERTIME**

7 48. At all times relevant, the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff and the
8 Aggrieved Employees require employers to pay its employees for each hour worked at least
9 minimum wage. "Hours worked" means the time during which an employee is subject to the
10 control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work,
11 whether or not required to do so, and in the case of an employee who is required to reside on the
12 employment premises, that time spent carrying out assigned duties shall be counted as hours
13 worked.

14 49. At all relevant times, Labor Code §1197 provides that the minimum wage for
15 employees fixed by the IWC is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a
16 lesser wage than the established minimum is unlawful. Further, pursuant to the IWC Wage Order
17 and Labor Code, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are to be paid minimum wage for each hour
18 worked, and cannot be averaged At all times relevant, the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff
19 and Aggrieved Employees' employment by Defendants provided that employees working for
20 more than eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a work week are entitled to overtime
21 compensation at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in
22 excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a work week. An employee who works
23 more than twelve (12) hours in a day is entitled to overtime compensation at a rate of twice the
24 regular rate of pay.

25 50. At all relevant times, Labor Code §1197.1 states "[a]ny employer or other persons
26 acting individually as an officer, agent, or employee of another person, who pays or causes to be
27 paid to any employee a wage less than the minimum fixed by an applicable state or local law, or
28 by an order of the commission shall be subject to a civil penalty, restitution of wages, liquidated

1 damages payable to the employee, and any applicable penalties pursuant to Section 203.

2 51. Labor Code §510 codifies the right to overtime compensation at the rate of one and
3 one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or
4 forty (40) hours in a work week and to overtime compensation at twice the regular rate of pay for
5 hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day or in excess of eight (8) hours in a day on the
6 seventh day of work in a particular work week.

7 52. At all times relevant, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees regularly performed non-
8 exempt work and thus were subject to the overtime requirements of the IWC Wage Orders, CCR §
9 11000, et. seq. and the Labor Code.

10 53. At all times relevant, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees consistently worked in
11 excess of eight (8) hours in a day and/or forty (40) hours in a week as a result of Defendants'
12 practice of deducting 30 minutes of time for meal periods that were not Labor Code compliant as
13 discussed above which resulted in a disproportionate underpayment of minimum and overtime
14 wages.

15 54. Accordingly, Defendants owe Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees overtime wages,
16 and have failed to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees the overtime wages owed.

17 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS OR COMPENSATION IN LIEU THEREOF**

18 55. Pursuant to Labor Code §512, no employer shall employ an employee for a work
19 period of more than five (5) hours without providing a meal break of not less than thirty (30)
20 minutes in which the employee is relieved of all of his or her duties. An employer may not
21 employ an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the
22 employee with a second meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total
23 hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual
24 consent of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived.

25 56. Pursuant to the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees'
26 employment by Defendants, in order for an "on duty" meal period to be permissible, the nature of
27 the work of the employee must prevent an employee from being relieved of all duties relating to
28 his or her work for the employer and the employees must consent in writing to the "on duty" meal

1 period. On information and belief, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees did not consent in writing
2 to an “on duty” meal period. Further, the nature of the work of Plaintiff and Aggrieved
3 Employees was not such that they were prevented from being relieved of all duties. Despite the
4 requirements of the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff’s and Aggrieved Employees’
5 employment by Defendants and Labor Code §512 and §226.7, Defendants did not provide
6 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees with all their statutorily authorized meal periods.

7 57. For the four (4) years preceding the filing of this lawsuit, Defendants failed to
8 provide Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, timely and uninterrupted meal periods of not less than
9 thirty (30) minutes pursuant to the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff and Aggrieved
10 Employees’ employment by Defendants. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations,
11 Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees have been damaged in an amount according to proof
12 at time of trial.

13 58. By their failure to provide a compliant meal period for each shift worked over five
14 (5) hours and their failure to provide a compliant second meal period for any shift worked over ten
15 (10) hours per day by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees, and by failing to provide
16 compensation in lieu of such non-provided meal periods, as alleged above, Defendants violated
17 the provisions of Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and applicable IWC Wage Orders.

18 59. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees Plaintiff seeks to represent did not
19 voluntarily or willfully waive meal periods and were regularly required to work shifts without
20 being provided all of their legally required meal periods. Defendants created a working
21 environment in which Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not provided all of their meal
22 periods due to shift scheduling and/or work related demands placed upon them by Defendants as
23 well as a lack of sufficient staffing to meet the needs of Defendants’ business as discussed above.
24 On information and belief, Defendants’ implemented a policy and practice which resulted in
25 systematic and companywide violations of the Labor Code. On information and belief,
26 Defendants’ violations have been widespread throughout the liability period and will be evidenced
27 by Defendants’ time records for the Aggrieved Employees.

1 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST PERIODS OR COMPENSATION IN LIEU THEREOF**

2 60. Pursuant to the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees’
3 employment by Defendants, “Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest
4 periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period.... [The]
5 authorized rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10)
6 minutes net rest time per four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof... Authorized rest period
7 time shall be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages.” Labor
8 Code §226.7(a) prohibits an employer from requiring any employee to work during any rest period
9 mandated by an applicable order of the IWC.

10 61. Defendants were required to authorize and permit employees such as Plaintiff and
11 Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods, based upon the total hours worked at a rate of ten (10)
12 minutes net rest per four (4) hours worked, or major fraction thereof, with no deduction from
13 wages. Despite said requirements of the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff’s and Aggrieved
14 Employees’ employment by Defendants, Defendants failed and refused to authorize and permit
15 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, to take ten (10) minute rest periods for every four (4) hours
16 worked, or major fraction thereof.

17 62. On information and belief Defendants created a working environment in which
18 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not provided all of their rest periods due to shift
19 scheduling and/or work related demands placed upon them by Defendants as well as a lack of
20 sufficient staffing to meet the needs of Defendants’ business as discussed above. On information
21 and belief, Defendants implemented a policy and practice which resulted in systematic and
22 companywide violations of the Labor Code. On information and belief, Defendants’ violations
23 have been widespread throughout the liability period.

24 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS**

25 63. Section 226(a) of the California Labor Code requires Defendants to itemize in wage
26 statements all deductions from payment of wages and to accurately report total hours worked by
27 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees including applicable hourly rates and reimbursement expenses
28 among other things. Defendants have knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Labor

1 Code section 226 and 204 on wage statements that have been provided to Plaintiff and Aggrieved
2 Employees.

3 64. IWC Wage Orders require Defendants to maintain time records showing, among
4 others, when the employee begins and ends each work period, meal periods, split shift intervals
5 and total daily hours worked in an itemized wage statement, and must show all deductions and
6 reimbursements from payment of wages, and accurately report total hours worked by Plaintiff and
7 Aggrieved Employees. On information and belief, Defendants have failed to record all or some of
8 the items delineated in Industrial Wage Orders and Labor Code §226.

9 65. Defendants have failed to accurately record all time worked.

10 66. Defendants have also failed to accurately record the meal and rest period premiums
11 owed and all wages owed per pay period.

12 67. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees have been injured as they were unable to
13 determine whether they had been paid correctly for all hours worked per pay period among other
14 things.

15 68. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are
16 entitled up to a maximum of \$4,000 each for record keeping violations.

17 69. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.3, any employer who violates subdivision (a)
18 of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)
19 per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee
20 for each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a
21 wage deduction statement or fails to keep the records required in subdivision (a) of Section 226.

22 **FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES UPON TERMINATION**

23 70. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as
24 though fully set forth herein.

25 71. California Labor Code §§ 201-202 requires an employer who discharges an
26 employee to pay compensation due and owing to said employee immediately upon discharge and
27 that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due
28 and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given

1 seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee
2 is entitled to his or her wages on their last day of work.

3 72. California Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay
4 compensation promptly upon discharge, as required by California Labor Code §§ 201-202, the
5 employer is liable for waiting time penalties in the form of continued compensation for up to thirty
6 (30) work days.

7 73. Pursuant to Labor Code § 227.3 unless otherwise provided by a collective-
8 bargaining agreement, whenever a contract of employment or employer policy provides for paid
9 vacations, and an employee is terminated without having taken off his vested vacation time, all
10 vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his final rate in accordance with such contract of
11 employment or employer policy respecting eligibility or time served; provided, however, that an
12 employment contract or employer policy shall not provide for forfeiture of vested vacation time
13 upon termination.

14 74. During the relevant time period, Defendants willfully failed and refused, and
15 continue to willfully fail and refuse, to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees their wages, earned
16 and unpaid, either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their voluntarily
17 leaving Defendants' employ. These wages include regular and overtime wages and meal and rest
18 break premiums and vested vacation pay.

19 75. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for waiting
20 time penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203, in an amount according to proof at the
21 time of trial.

22 **FAILURE TO INDEMNIFY NECESSARY BUSINESS EXPENSES**

23 76. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as
24 though fully set forth herein.

25 77. Labor Code § 2802 requires Defendants to indemnify Plaintiff and Aggrieved
26 Employees for necessary expenditures incurred in direct consequences of the discharge of his or
27 her duties. As a necessary part of employment, Plaintiff and on information and belief Aggrieved
28 Employees, were not adequately reimbursed by Defendants for expenses related to the purchase of

1 necessary supplies as described above, which was incurred as a direct consequence of the
2 discharge of duties by Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees. Despite these realities of the job,
3 Defendants failed to provide reimbursements.

4 78. Labor Code §2804 states in pertinent part: “Any contract or agreement, express or
5 implied, made by any employee to waive the benefits of this article or any part thereof is null and
6 void, and this article shall not deprive any employee or his or her personal representative of any
7 right or remedy to which he is entitled under the laws of this State.”

8 79. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
9 Employees have been deprived of un-reimbursed expense amounts to be determined at trial, and
10 are entitled to the recovery of such amounts, plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys’ fees,
11 and costs, pursuant to Labor Code § 2802.

12 **FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ACCURATE RECORDS**

13 80. Additionally, Defendants have no accurate records relating to aggrieved
14 employees’ work periods, meal periods, total daily hours worked, total hours worked per payroll
15 period and applicable pay rates, in violation of applicable Wage Orders. Similarly, Defendants
16 failed to maintain accurate records relating to hours worked daily in violation of Labor Code
17 sections 1174(d), 1174.5.

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct and pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a)
20 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to civil penalties for which Defendants are liable
21 due to numerous Labor Code violations as set forth in this Complaint, including without limitation
22 Labor Code section 201-203, 227.3, 510, 512, 558, 226, 226.7, 226.3, 1174, 1174.5, 1175, 1194,
23 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802 and, 2698 *et seq.*, applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Code of
24 Regulations, Title 8, section 11000 *et. seq.*

25 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants, as follows:

- 26 1. For penalties according to proof, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*;
- 27 2. For reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs; and
- 28 3. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.

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Dated: March 25, 2026

JAMES HAWKINS APLC

By: _____
JAMES R. HAWKINS, ESQ.
GREGORY MAURO, ESQ.
MICHAEL CALVO, ESQ.
LAUREN FALK, ESQ.
AVA ISSARY, ESQ.

Attorneys for Plaintiff BRIAN MARIN
MARTINEZ, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated.