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County of Imperial
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Assigned for all purposes,
including trial, to Judge
Jeffrey B. Jones

Attorneys for Plaintiff ARNOLD NUNEZ in a Representative capacity only, and on behalf of other
members of the general public similarly situated

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF IMPERIAL

ARNOLD NUNEZ, in a Representative
capacity only, and on behalf of other
members of the general public similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

WOWWIES CORPORATION, a California
Corporation; and DOES 1-10, inclusive

Defendants

CASE NO. ECU003222

COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1. MEAL AND REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 et seq.**
- 2. MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 et seq.**
- 3. OVERTIME VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 et seq.**
- 4. WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 et seq.**
- 5. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 et seq.**
- 6. FAILURE TO PAY WAGES UPON SEPARATION PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 et seq.**

Demand for Jury Trial

COMES NOW Plaintiff ARNOLD NUNEZ ("Plaintiff"), in a Representative capacity only, on behalf of all aggrieved employees, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and alleges for his complaint as follows:

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter in that all parties are residents of, or do business within, the State of California and the amount in controversy exceeds the statutory minimum limit of this Court. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiff exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial. Furthermore, there is no federal question at issue as Wage and Hour protections and remedies related thereto are based solely on California Law and Statutes, including the Labor Code, Civil Code, and IWC Wage Order(s). Also, the Ninth Circuit has recently held that, for purposes of establishing federal diversity jurisdiction, penalties pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") may **not** be aggregated. *Urbino v. Orkin Servs. of California, Inc.*, 726 F.3d 1118, 1122 (9th Cir. 2013).
2. Venue before this Court is proper in that certain wrongful acts which gave rise to Plaintiff's injuries occurred in the County of Imperial, State of California.
3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendant WOWWIES CORPORATION (Referred to herein as "Defendant" or "WOWWIES"), was and is a California Corporation doing business throughout the state, including the County of Imperial, State of California.
4. Plaintiff is presently unaware of the true names, capacities and liability of Defendants named herein as DOES 1 through 10, inclusive. Accordingly, Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities after the same have been ascertained.
5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the fictitiously named Defendants is responsible in some manner for the wrongs and damages as herein alleged, and in so acting was functioning as the agent, servant, partner, and employee of the co-defendants, and in doing the actions mentioned below, was acting within the course and scope of his or her

1 authority as such agent, servant, partner, and employee with the permission and consent of the
2 co-defendants. Plaintiff's injuries as herein alleged were proximately caused by said
3 defendants. Wherever it is alleged herein that any act or omission was done or committed by
4 any specially named Defendant or Defendants, Plaintiff intends thereby to allege and does
5 allege that the same act or omission was also done and committed by each and every defendant
6 named as a DOE, both separately and in concert with the named Defendant or Defendants.

- 7 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them,
8 including DOES 1 through 10, are and at all times herein mentioned were either individuals,
9 sole proprietorships, partnerships, registered professionals, corporations, alter egos or other
10 legal entities which were licensed to do and/or were doing business in the County of Imperial,
11 State of California at all times relevant to the subject matter of this action.

12 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

- 13 7. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants from approximately 2015, through August 24, 2023.
14 Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff performed his job in a capable, and
15 competent manner.
- 16 8. Throughout the term of their employment, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees were,
17 and currently are, denied the benefits and protections of the Labor Code due to Defendants'
18 institutionalized pay practices, standard as to all of Defendants' California-based employees.
- 19 9. On September 6, 2023, counsel for Plaintiff prepared and submitted via online filing a letter
20 to the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"). Plaintiff also mailed
21 a courtesy copy of this letter to the LWDA via USPS Mail. A copy of the letter was mailed to
22 Defendant, via USPS Certified Mail. The letter contained the specific provisions of the
23 California Labor Code and Business and Professions Code violated by Defendants, as well as
24 the facts and theories in support of Plaintiff's claims. (Please see **Exhibit 1**, a true and correct
25 copy of this letter.)
- 26 10. The statutory time period for the LWDA to investigate and/or respond, and for the employer
27 to respond, has concluded.

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REPRESENTATIVE ALLEGATIONS

11. As more specifically set forth below, Plaintiff brings this action in a representative capacity on behalf of all current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants. Code Civ. Proc. § 2699; *Arias v. Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal. 4th 969, 980-981. Throughout the operative limitations period, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees were denied the protections and benefits of the Labor Code due to Defendants' standard practices. Throughout his employment, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees were and are denied full and accurate compensation, including overtime compensation, in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1197. Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were and are denied Meal and Rest Periods and Meal and Rest Period payments, in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512. Defendants failed to furnish accurate itemized wage statements in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code section 226. Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for necessary business expenditures in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code section 2802. Defendants failed to provide all compensation due at termination of employment in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 201 through 203.
12. Plaintiff brings this action on the grounds that he and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants were and are improperly denied the mandated wages resulting from the above-referenced violations. Code Civ. Proc. § 2699; *Arias*, 46 Cal. 4th at 980-981. The number of current and former aggrieved employees is believed to exceed One-Hundred (100) members.
13. The approximately One-Hundred (100) aggrieved employees are comprised of Defendants' current or former California-based employees.
14. The questions of law and fact common to all aggrieved employees arising from Defendants' actions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendants failed to pay its employees the proper straight-time, overtime, and double time wages due and owing to them;
 - b. Whether Defendants failed to pay its employees all compensation due and owing at termination of employment;

- 1 c. Whether Defendants failed to provide its employees with statutorily-compliant Meal
2 and/or Rest Periods, in violation of, *inter alia*, California Labor Code section 512 and
3 226.7, in that Defendants' written policies are not compliant with California law, and
4 Defendants do not allow its employees duty-free Meal and/or Rest Periods on occasion;
5 d. Whether Defendants failed to properly provide Meal and Rest Period Premiums in
6 accordance with law;
7 e. Whether Defendants failed to properly calculate and pay its employees overtime
8 compensation or Meal and Rest Period Premiums in accordance with law by failing to
9 properly calculate, into the Regular Rate of Pay, the value of all employee benefits and
10 other non-discretionary compensation; and
11 f. Whether Defendants failed to properly reimburse its employees for necessary business
12 expenditures for, *inter alia*, cell phone costs and other work supplies, in violation of
13 Labor Code section 2802.
- 14 15. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants were subject to the Labor Codes and Industrial
15 Welfare Commission Wage Orders of the State of California, including, but not limited to,
16 California Labor Code section 2698 *et seq.*
- 17 16. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants are and were "employers" as that term is used
18 within the relevant sections of the California Labor Code.
- 19 17. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies and pre-filing requirements pursuant to
20 California Labor Code section 2699.3, and has also fulfilled all notice requirements under the
21 statute.
- 22 18. Throughout the operative limitations period, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees were
23 denied the protections and benefits of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Order(s) due to
24 Defendants' standard practices. Said violations are set forth below.

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2 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
3 **Meal and Rest Period Violations Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.**
4 **Representative Action**
5 **(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)**

6 19. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 18 as though fully set forth
7 herein.

8 20. Labor Code section 1198 states:

9 The maximum hours of work and the standard conditions of labor fixed
10 by the commission shall be the maximum hours of work and the
11 standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any
12 employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under
13 conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.

14 Defendants violated this section by establishing working conditions below the standard of the
15 applicable Wage Order.

16 21. Under applicable California law, “An employer may not employ an employee for a work period
17 of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a Meal Period of not less
18 than 30 minutes [...] An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than
19 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a second Meal Period of not less than
20 30 minutes” Lab. Code § 512(a); see also 8 Cal. Code Regs. § 11160 (10)(A).

21 22. Unless the employee is relieved of all duty during a thirty (30) minute Meal Period, the Meal
22 Period shall be considered an “on duty” Meal Period and counted as time worked. 8 Cal. Code
23 Regs. § 11160 (10).

24 23. California law requires employers to provide nonexempt employees with a 10-minute Rest
25 Period for every four hours worked, or “major fraction thereof.” 8 Cal. Code Regs. § 11160
26 (10).

27 24. An employer who fails to provide Meal or Rest Periods as required by an applicable Wage
28 Order must pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of pay
for each workday that the Meal or Rest Period was not provided. Lab. Code § 226.7(b); 8 Cal.
Code Regs. § 111600 (10), (11).

25. Within the operative time period, Defendants failed to possess compliant Meal and Rest Period

- 1 policies.
- 2 26. For example, Defendants do not possess a legal Meal Period policy or legal Rest Period policy,
- 3 and makes no attempt to ensure that its employees are either timely or wholly provided Meal
- 4 Periods or Rest Periods.
- 5 27. Defendants would also pressure employees to either skip, or cut short, Meal Periods and Rest
- 6 Periods, based on work assignments and coverage issues.
- 7 28. In addition, Defendants had notice of Plaintiff working outside of his scheduled and/or
- 8 reported hours, as well as within Meal and Rest Periods, but failed to provide any
- 9 compensation for this work-time.
- 10 29. Defendants willfully failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees one
- 11 additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for all workdays that a Meal or Rest Period
- 12 was not provided, as required by Labor Code section 226.7 and IWC Wage Order 16 § (10),
- 13 (11).
- 14 30. Any payments made by Defendants for non-compliant Meal Periods were not paid at the
- 15 employee's regular rate in violation of Labor Code section 226.7 and the operative IWC Wage
- 16 Orders. Instead, these payments were made at an employee's base rate and did not include the
- 17 value of, *inter alia*, all actual compensation owed, and/or all employee benefits such as, for
- 18 example, non-discretionary compensation and other employee benefits.
- 19 31. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor
- 20 Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be
- 21 proven at trial.
- 22 32. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on
- 23 behalf of himself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section
- 24 2699.3, and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover
- 25 these penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below
- 26 Prayer For Relief.
- 27 33. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants
- 28 pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

- 1 34. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code
2 section 2699(g)(1).

3 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
4 **Minimum Wage Violations Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.**
5 **Representative Action**
6 **(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)**

- 7 35. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 34 as though fully set forth
8 herein.

- 9 36. Defendants failed to pay its employees all compensation due in violation of, among other
10 statutes, Labor Code section 1197. California law holds that the failure to pay for any work
11 time constitutes a violation of minimum wage laws. *Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.*, (2005) 135 Cal.
12 App.4th 314, 323. These violations were caused by and through Defendants' failure to
13 maintain accurate Time Records (as required by California law), to the detriment of the
14 employees. Specifically, although Defendants would receive "to-the-minute" start and end
15 times (from their employees' mandated timekeeping practices), Defendants would thereafter
16 alter - and deduct time from - the Time Records, prior to payment of compensation to the
17 employees. Additionally, the right to receive the proper minimum wage compensation was
18 impacted by Defendants knowingly failing to consider other work performed by the employees,
19 including all time employees were under Defendants' control. These actions, and instructions,
20 caused the employees to lose compensation, including proper minimum wage compensation
21 and overtime compensation. Moreover, Defendants instructed its employees to "self-round"
22 their actual work-times, with a lack of specific instruction as to how to accurately - and
23 neutrally - perform such a function.

- 24 37. As a result of Defendants' failure to comply with the provisions of the Labor Code, Plaintiff
25 and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

- 26 38. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on
27 behalf of himself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section
28 2699.3, and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover
these penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below

1 Prayer For Relief.

2 39. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants
3 pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

4 40. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code
5 section 2699(g)(1).

6 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
7 **Overtime Violations Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.**
8 **Representative Action**
9 **(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)**

10 41. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 40 as though fully set forth
11 herein.

12 42. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees all compensation,
13 including overtime compensation, due in violation of, among other statutes, Labor Code
14 section 510. These violations occurred due to Defendants' illegal policies, referenced above,
15 whereby employees experienced monetary under-compensation. The systematic failure to
16 provide proper overtime compensation is a violation of California law.

17 43. Additionally, Defendants also failed to provide the actual Overtime Rate of Pay by ignoring
18 certain compensation when calculating the Regular Rate of Pay including, but not limited to,
19 commissions, shift differentials, various forms of bonus and/or incentive pay, and the value
20 of employee benefits and employee discounts, in violation of Labor Code section 510.

21 44. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor
22 Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be
23 proved at trial.

24 45. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on
25 behalf of himself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section
26 2699.3, and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover
27 these penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below
28 Prayer For Relief.

46. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants

pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

47. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Wage Statement Violations Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.
Representative Action
(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)

48. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 47 as though fully set forth herein.

49. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees with accurate itemized wage statements in violation of, among other statutes, Labor Code section 226. These violations include, but are not limited to, Defendants' failure to accurately identify all applicable regular and overtime (including double-time) rates of pay in violation of section 226(a)(9), and providing inaccurate representations of both "gross" and "net wages." Defendants also failed to accurately list "all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate," in violation of 226(a)(9). Defendants also failed to provide an accurate showing of the "total hours worked," in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(2). For example, Defendants had notice of employees working outside of their scheduled and/or reported hours, as well as within Meal and Rest Periods, but did not provide compensation.

50. Further, the Defendants' wage statement listings are confusing and employees cannot readily ascertain their total hours worked, applicable rates, and all gross and net wages. As one example, Defendants are apparently using a time calculating system other than "minutes", but without explanation to the employees within the wage statement.

51. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

52. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section

2699.3, and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover these penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below Prayer For Relief.

53. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

54. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1).

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Failure to Reimburse Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.
Representative Action
(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)

55. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 54 as though fully set forth herein.

56. Defendants failed to reimburse their employees for all necessary business expenditures incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties in violation of, among other statutes, Labor Code section 2802. These expenditures are the result of, *inter alia*, Defendants' standard policies which require its employees to incur mileage, purchase work supplies, and to use their own cell phones for work-related purposes, without reimbursement.

57. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

58. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section 2699.3, and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover these penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below Prayer For Relief.

59. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

60. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code

1 section 2699(g)(1).

2 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
3 **Failure to Pay Wages Upon Separation Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.**
4 **Representative Action**
5 **(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)**

6 61. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 60 as though fully set forth
7 herein.

8 62. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees with all wages earned and
9 unpaid at termination in violation of, among other statutes, Labor Code sections 201 through
10 203. These violations resulted from, among other unlawful actions, Defendants' willful failure
11 to provide accurate and complete compensation to aggrieved employees under Labor Code
12 sections 226.7, 510, 512, 1197, and 2802, as set forth above. Additionally, Defendants failed
13 to pay Plaintiff, and other aggrieved employees, all wages actually owed at the time of
14 termination including, but not limited to, holiday pay wages owed.

15 63. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor
16 Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be
17 proven at trial.

18 64. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on
19 behalf of himself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section
20 2699.3, and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover
21 these penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below
22 Prayer For Relief.

23 65. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants
24 pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

25 66. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code
26 section 2699(g)(1), and interest, pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6.

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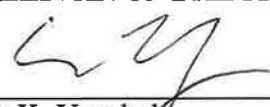
PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of all aggrieved employees, prays for judgment as follows:

1. For an award of attorneys' fees and costs of suit herein pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1);
2. For an award of statutory civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2); and
3. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: November 13, 2023

SULLIVAN & YAECKEL LAW GROUP, APC



Eric K. Yaeckel
Ryan T. Kuhn
Karoline D. Kitlowski
Attorneys for Plaintiff ARNOLD NUNEZ in a
Representative capacity only, and on behalf of other
members of the general public similarly situated

Exhibit 1

SULLIVAN & YAECKEL

LAW GROUP

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PHONE 619-702-6760
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September 6, 2023

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Attn. PAGA Administrator

Submitted Via Online Filing

Re: Arnold Nunez v. Wowwies Corporation
Our File No.: 7378

Dear Administrator:

Please allow this correspondence to serve as “written notice,” as required by California Labor Code section 2699.3(a)(1), of the specific provisions of the California Labor Code believed to have been violated by Wowwies Corporation (hereinafter referred to as “Las Palmas”), in the above referenced matter. This “written notice” is filed on behalf of Mr. Nunez, and all current and former non-exempt employees employed by Las Palmas. Thank you for your assistance and instruction on this issue.

The specific provisions alleged to have been violated by Las Palmas are as follows:

CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE SECTIONS 201-203, 226, 226(a), 226.7, 351, 353, 510, 512, 1194, 1197.1 and 2802, as well as IWC Wage Order 16, codified as Title 8, California Code of Regulations, section 11160 *et seq*, and/or any other applicable wage orders.

Facts and theories supporting the allegations: Mr. Nunez was employed as a non-exempt employee for Las Palmas from approximately 2015 through August 24, 2023.

Throughout the term of Mr. Nunez’s employment, Las Palmas required Mr. Nunez and all other non-exempt employees to experience actions illegal under the California Labor Code, including the following:

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Minimum Wage and Overtime Violations

- Las Palmas failed to provide all compensation, including minimum wage and overtime compensation, as well as compensation for work performed inside of Meal and Rest Periods, to its employees in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 1194, 510, IWC Wage Order 16, and any other applicable wage orders. This illegal action is due, in part, to Las Palmas' policies of (1) failing to properly retain accurate Time Records, in violation of California law, and (2) failing to provide compensation (including both minimum and overtime compensation) for all time worked by the employees, or in control of the employer. Additionally, Las Palmas would often require Mr. Nunez to work extended hours (beyond scheduled hours), without compensation. Further, Las Palmas would regularly contact Mr. Nunez outside of normal work hours (*i.e.*, "after hours" or during lunch) without compensation.
- Additionally, among other issues, Las Palmas has notice of Mr. Nunez, and others, working outside of their scheduled and/or reported hours, as well as *within* Meal and Rest Periods, but fails to provide any compensation for this work-time. Mr. Nunez was frequently scheduled to be "On Call" outside of when his work shifts ended, but was never compensated for this time. Further, Las Palmas failed to properly calculate and pay overtime at the actual overtime rate of pay, as Las Palmas ignores certain compensation when calculating the Regular Rate of Pay.

Failure to Provide Compliant Meal Periods

- Las Palmas failed to provide compliant Meal Periods or requisite Meal Period penalty payments, in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Order 16, and/or any other applicable wage orders. For example, Las Palmas does not possess a legal Meal Period policy and makes no attempt to ensure that its employees are either timely or wholly provided Meal Periods. The employees would often either miss a Meal Period entirely, or be provided a short or untimely Meal Period. Mr. Nunez was frequently interrupted during his Meal Periods by supervisors to discuss work related matters.
- Las Palmas would pressure its employees to either skip, or cut short, a Meal Period as employees were expected to respond to supervisors at all times. Las Palmas has never provided a compliant Meal Period penalty payment to any employee as to the above referenced issues. Finally, on the rare occasions when employees *were* paid Meal Period penalties (*i.e.* California Meal Period Premiums), such payments do not "cure" the stated Labor Code violation under section 226.7. The California Supreme Court held that "An employer's failure to provide an additional hour of pay does not form part of a section 226.7 violation, and an employer's provision of an additional hour of pay does not excuse a section 226.7 violation. The failure to provide required meal and rest breaks is what triggers a violation of section 226.7." (*Kirby v. Immoos*

Fire Protection, Inc. (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1244, 1256, italics added.). Even more recently, a 2020 California Supreme Court ruling stated that, “The remedy for a Labor Code violation, through settlement or other means, is distinct from the fact of the violation itself. For example, employers can pay an additional hour of wages as a remedy for failing to provide meal and rest breaks. (§ 226.7, subd. (c).) But we have held that payment of this statutory remedy ‘does not excuse a section 226.7 violation.’” *Kim v. Reins International California, Inc.*, (2020) 9 Cal.5th 73. Payment of a Meal Period penalty to employees does not rectify the violation, it is in fact an admission of a Labor Code violation. Finally, Las Palmas failed to pay Meal Period Premiums at the proper rate, as Las Palmas fails to either (1) pay a full hours worth of pay, or (2) properly calculate the regular rate of pay for purposes of determining the premium rate owed. *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC*, (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858.

- Las Palmas required its employees to constantly monitor their cell phones and be “on-call” at all times, specifically during Meal Periods. On occasion, Las Palmas would interrupt, or cut short, its employees’ Meal Periods and require them to return to work. Las Palmas was frequently understaffed, this would result in Mr. Nunez being required to respond to supervisors and work related matters during his Meal Periods.
- Las Palmas illegally retained control over its employees during Meal Periods. For example, Las Palmas required its employees to “remain on the premises,” and to remain “On Call” (*i.e.* monitor their phones), including during Meal Periods.

Failure to Provide Compliant Rest Periods

- Las Palmas failed to provide compliant Rest Periods or requisite Rest Period penalty payments, in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Order 16, and any other applicable wage orders. For example, Las Palmas does not possess a legal Rest Period policy, as its Rest Period policy lacks required language under California law. Las Palmas makes no attempt to ensure that its employees are either timely or wholly provided Rest Periods. The employees would often either miss a Rest Period entirely, be provided a short or untimely Rest Period, or be provided only one Rest Period, even when they were working in excess of 6.5 hours a day. Las Palmas would pressure its employees to either skip, or cut short, a Rest Period as employees were expected to respond to supervisors at all times. Mr. Nunez often was required to work during Rest Periods in order to complete his daily duties before he ended his shift for the day. Las Palmas has never provided a compliant Rest Period penalty payment to any employee as to the above referenced issues. Finally, on the rare occasions in which Las Palmas would provide a Rest Period penalty, it would pay said penalty at an improper (and *lesser*) rate, due to the failure to properly calculate the Regular Rate of Pay.

- Las Palmas required its employees to constantly monitor their cell phones and be “on-call” at all times, specifically during Rest Periods. On occasion, Las Palmas would interrupt, or cut short, its employees’ Rest Periods and require them to return to work. When Mr. Nuncz was able to take a Rest Period, his Rest Periods were often interrupted by supervisors.
- Finally, Las Palmas illegally retained control over its employees during Rest Periods. For example, Las Palmas required its employees to “remain on the premises,” and to remain “On Call” (*i.e.* monitor their phones), including during Rest Periods.

Wage Statement Violations

- Las Palmas violated Labor Code section 226(a)(2) by failing to furnish an accurate showing of all hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. Mr. Nunez, and other employees were not compensated for all hours worked (due in part to Las Palmas’s requirement that employees list only *scheduled* work-times, not actual work-times.)
- Las Palmas violated Labor Code section 226(a)(5) by failing to furnish an accurate showing of the net wages earned by its employees. For example, Las Palmas (a) would not provide compensation for all hours and minutes worked, (b) would use an improper (and lesser) Overtime Rate of Pay, and (c) would fail to pay Meal and/or Rest Period penalties when due. Further, on the rare occasions in which Las Palmas would provide a Meal or Rest Period penalty, it would pay said penalty at an improper (and lesser) rate, due to the failure to properly calculate the Regular Rate of Pay.
- Las Palmas violated Labor Code section 226(a)(9) by failing to furnish an accurate showing of all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. Las Palmas does not explain how its system describes “time worked” on the Wage Statement itself. As such, Plaintiffs cannot “readily ascertain” what these figures mean. This is because Las Palmas is apparently using a time-calculating system other than “minutes,” but without explanation to the employees within the wage statement. As minutes are measured on a scale of 1 through 60, it is not apparent what these figures (*i.e.* “.75”) are meant to represent. Without an explanation for how these figures were arrived at, employees cannot “readily ascertain” their total hours worked. Therefore, Las Palmas failed to provide an accurate showing of the “total hours worked” by its employees pursuant to section 226(a)(2), due to all the aforesaid reasons.

Failure to Provide Compliant Expense Reimbursement Payments

- Las Palmas failed to provide compliant expense reimbursement payments in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code section 2802, by failing to provide payments for expenses incurred by Mr. Nunez, and other non-exempt employees, including expenses for cell-phone costs, necessary work supplies (including work gloves), and mileage.

Willful Failure to Provide All Compensation to Ex-Employees

- Las Palmas failed to provide all compensation upon termination of employment in violation of Labor Code sections 201-203, due, in part, to the fact that Las Palmas failed to provide proper compensation for all hours worked, and failed to pay full Meal or Rest Period penalties, as discussed above.

To confirm, Las Palmas is a “person” as defined within California Labor Code section 18.

Again, thank you for your assistance and instruction throughout this matter. Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Very Truly Yours,



Karoline D. Kitlowski, Esq.

cc: *Via Certified U.S. Mail*

EFRAIN MURRILLO GARCIA

Agent for Service of Process for

WOWWIES CORPORATION

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