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

JOSEPH MARK OBERG, individually, and on
behalf of all others similarly situated, and on
behalf of other aggrieved employees pursuant to
the California Private Attorneys General Act
("PAGA");

Plaintiff,

vs.

COPPER STATE PAVEMENT INC, an
unknown business entity; BEN'S ASPHALT &
MAINTENANCE COMPANY, INC., a
California corporation; and DOES 1 through 10,
inclusive,

Defendants

Case No.: 30-2026-01566815-CU-OE-CXC

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

1. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197];
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198];
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512];
4. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Breaks [Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7];
5. Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses [Cal. Lab. Code § 2802];
6. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203];
7. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements [Cal. Lab. Code § 226];
8. Unfair Business Practices [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.]; and
9. Civil Penalties Under PAGA [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699, et seq.].

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL



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

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant COPPER STATE PAVEMENT INC,
6 Defendant BEN’S ASPHALT & MAINTENANCE COMPANY, INC., and Does 1 through 10
7 (collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for California Labor Code violations and unfair
8 business practices stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay minimum wages, failure to pay
9 overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods,
10 failure to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failure to timely pay all
11 wages to terminated employees, failure to indemnify necessary business expenses, and failure to
12 furnish accurate wage statements.

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

19 3. Plaintiff brings the Ninth Cause of Action as a representative action under the
20 California Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties that are owed to
21 Plaintiff, the State of California, and past and present non-exempt, hourly-paid employees of
22 Defendants who worked in California during the applicable statute of limitations period
23 (hereinafter referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).

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



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

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

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

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

THE PARTIES

Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff is a California resident that worked for Defendants in the County of Orange, State of California, as an hourly, non-exempt Mechanic and Scheduling Coordinator from approximately September 2024 to approximately June 2025.

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

Defendants

10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that Defendant COPPER STATE PAVEMENT INC is:

- (a) An unknown business entity that maintains offices, has agents, employs individuals, and/or transacts business in the State of California;
- (b) A business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in Orange; and
- (c) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer of the putative Class and the Aggrieved Employees. Defendant suffered and permitted Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

11. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that Defendant BEN’S ASPHALT & MAINTENANCE COMPANY, INC. is:

- (a) A California corporation with its principal place of business in Santa Ana, California;



(b) A business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in Orange; and

(c) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer of the putative Class and the Aggrieved Employees. Defendant suffered and permitted Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

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

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

14. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and the other employees described in the class definitions below, and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all relevant times, each Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to some or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged below. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above,



1 that each Defendant knew or should have known about, and authorized, ratified, adopted,
2 approved, controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

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

4 15. Plaintiff is a California resident who worked for Defendants in the County of
5 Orange, State of California, as a Mechanic and Scheduling Coordinator during the statutory
6 period. Plaintiff was typically scheduled to work 5 days in a workweek, and typically in excess
7 of 8 hours in a single workday.

8 16. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for all hours
9 worked (including minimum wages and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with
10 uninterrupted meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take uninterrupted rest
11 periods, failed to indemnify Plaintiff for necessary business expenses, failed to timely pay all
12 final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated Plaintiff's employment, and failed to
13 furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiff. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience
14 working for Defendants was typical and illustrative.

15 17. Throughout the statutory period, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
16 Employees worked more than 8 hours in a workday and more than 40 hours in a workweek.
17 Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff, the Class, and the
18 Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including all overtime wages. In those instances
19 where Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees earned non-discretionary bonuses and
20 other remuneration, Defendants failed to incorporate all remuneration when calculating the
21 correct overtime rate of pay, meal break premium rate of pay, rest break premium rate of pay,
22 and sick day rate of pay. Also throughout the statutory period, Plaintiff, the Class, and the
23 Aggrieved Employees were required to work "off-the-clock" and uncompensated. For example,
24 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were required to complete extra tasks after
25 clocking out of shifts. Additionally, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were
26 sometimes required to go to work to open gates and complete other tasks on days they were not
27 scheduled to work without clocking in. Additionally, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
28 Employees were required to keep their personal cell phones on at all times, including during



1 meal periods, and were required to respond to work requests from supervisors while clocked out
2 during purported meal periods. Despite being required to perform these work tasks, Plaintiff,
3 the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were not compensated for this time worked. In
4 maintaining a practice of not paying all wages owed, Defendants failed to maintain accurate
5 records of the hours Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

6 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to provide
7 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods.
8 Defendants often required Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess
9 of five consecutive hours a day without providing 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted,
10 duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class,
11 and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth
12 hour of work or tenth hour of work. Defendants also did not adequately inform Plaintiff, the
13 Class, and the Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a meal period by the end of the fifth
14 hour of work, or, for shifts greater than 10 hours, by the end of the tenth hour of work. Plaintiff,
15 the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were often required to work during their meal periods,
16 leading to the failure to provide uninterrupted meal periods. For example, Plaintiff, the Class,
17 and the Aggrieved Employees were required to prioritize urgent work tasks before starting their
18 meal periods or during their meal periods, resulting in late, shortened, or interrupted meal
19 periods. These requirements also meant Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were
20 not relieved of all duty during their meal periods. For example, Plaintiff, the Class, and the
21 Aggrieved Employees were required to keep their personal cell phones on at all times, including
22 during meal periods, and were required to respond to work requests from supervisors while
23 clocked out during purported meal periods. For example, during purported meal periods,
24 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were required to quickly eat lunch while
25 continuing to perform work duties, resulting in missed/on-duty meal periods. Due to
26 Defendants' assignment of unreasonable workloads, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
27 Employees were required to prioritize work tasks over taking timely meal periods, resulting in
28 them regularly taking late meal periods. As a result, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved



1 Employees were not provided with uninterrupted and complete meal periods. Accordingly,
2 Defendants' policy and practice was to not provide meal periods to Plaintiff, the Class, and the
3 Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

4 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize
5 and permit Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to take timely and duty-free rest
6 periods. Defendants often required Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work in
7 excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to
8 take a net 10-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four hours of work (or
9 major fraction thereof), or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
10 Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Defendants also did not
11 adequately inform Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a rest
12 period. Moreover, Defendants did not have adequate policies or practices permitting or
13 authorizing rest periods for Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees, nor did
14 Defendants have adequate policies or practices regarding the timing of rest periods. Defendants
15 also did not have adequate policies or practices to verify whether Plaintiff, the Class, and the
16 Aggrieved Employees were taking their required rest periods. Further, Defendants did not
17 maintain accurate records of employee work periods, and therefore Defendants cannot
18 demonstrate that Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees took rest periods during the
19 middle of each work period. For example, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees
20 were required to keep their cell phones on at all times, including during rest periods, and were
21 required to respond to work requests from supervisors while on their purported rest periods. Due
22 to Defendants' assignment of unreasonable workloads, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
23 Employees were required to prioritize work tasks over taking rest periods, resulting in them
24 regularly forgoing rest periods. Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were required
25 to remain on premises during rest periods, and remain ready to respond to work-related requests.
26 As a result, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were rarely provided with
27 compliant rest periods and were regularly required to work through their rest periods.

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1 Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff, the
2 Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

3 20. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully required Plaintiff, the
4 Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of
5 their duties for Defendants without reimbursement. For example, Plaintiff, the Class, and the
6 Aggrieved Employees were required to use their personal cell phones for work purposes such as
7 communicating with co-workers and supervisors regarding work-related issues. Plaintiff, the
8 Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were also required to purchase tools such as steel toe boots
9 and other mechanic tools, but were not reimbursed for these expenses. Plaintiff, the Class, and
10 the Aggrieved Employees were also required to use their personal vehicles for work purposes,
11 such as transporting materials, but were not reimbursed for these costs. Plaintiff and the Class
12 were not adequately compensated for these work-related expenses.

13 21. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely
14 pay Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees at the conclusion of their employment all
15 wages for all minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period
16 premium wages. Further, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
17 Employees their final paychecks immediately upon termination.

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

- 26 (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid
27 minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest
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1 period premium wages to which they were entitled, even though they were
2 entitled;

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

26 Thus, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees are owed the amounts provided for in
27 California Labor Code § 226(e), including actual damages.

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CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

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

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

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

All persons who worked for any Defendant in California as an hourly, non-exempt employee at any time during the period beginning four years before the filing of the initial complaint in this action and ending when notice of class certification to the Class is sent.

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

27. Plaintiff undertakes this concerted activity to improve the wages and working conditions of all Class Members.

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

- (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 100 individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' records.
- (b) Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.
- (c) Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated



1 herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class
2 Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in
3 the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement.
4 Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will
5 continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be
6 necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial
7 benefit of each class member.

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

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

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



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

- 4 (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum
5 wages, and overtime wages;
- 6 (b) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to
7 Class Members;
- 8 (c) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium
9 wages to Class Members;
- 10 (d) Failed to promptly pay all wages due to Class Members upon their
11 discharge or resignation;
- 12 (e) Failed to maintain accurate records of all hours Class Members worked,
13 and all meal periods Class Members took or missed;
- 14 (f) Failed to reimburse Class Members for all necessary business expenses;
15 and
- 16 (g) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a
17 result of their illegal conduct as described above.

18 30. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to
19 California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

- 20 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any
21 question affecting only individual members;
- 22 (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and
23 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
- 24 (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all
25 members of the class before the Court;
- 26 (d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain
27 effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a
28 class action;



- 1 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
2 equitable relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate
3 compensation for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are
4 responsible in an amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members
5 of the Class for the injuries sustained;
- 6 (f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by
7 individual members of the class would create a risk of:
- 8 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
9 members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards
10 of conduct for Defendants; and/or
- 11 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would,
12 as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other
13 members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially
14 impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but
15 not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from
16 those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,
- 17 (g) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
18 the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to
19 the class as a whole.

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

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1 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum Wages for All Hours Worked)**

3 32. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
4 paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

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

8 34. At all relevant times herein mentioned, Defendants knowingly failed to pay to
9 Plaintiff and the Class compensation for all hours they worked. By their failure to pay
10 compensation for each hour worked as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the
11 provisions of Section 1194 of the California Labor Code, and any additional applicable Wage
12 Orders, which require such compensation to non-exempt employees.

13 35. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum wages for all
14 non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

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

17 37. By virtue of the Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to
18 Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class
19 suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to
20 Plaintiff and the Class, but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court, and which
21 will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

22 38. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code §
23 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage
24 compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

25 39. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff and the Class are
26 entitled to recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants' failure to pay
27 minimum wages.

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1 40. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with
2 all wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period
3 applicable to this cause of action, Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month
4 at rates required by law, including minimum wages. However, during all such times,
5 Defendants systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due,
6 and failed to pay those wages twice a month.

7 41. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid minimum
8 wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code §§
9 218.5, 218.6, and 1194(a).

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)**

12 42. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
13 paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

14 43. California Labor Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be
15 employed more than eight (8) hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless
16 they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

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

22 45. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the Class have worked more than eight
23 hours in a workday, as employees of Defendants.

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

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

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

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

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

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Meal Periods)

51. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

52. Under California law, Defendants have an affirmative obligation to relieve the Plaintiff and the Class of all duty in order to take their first daily meal periods no later than the start of Plaintiff and the Class' sixth hour of work in a workday, and to take their second meal periods no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. Section 512 of the California Labor Code, and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Orders require that an employer provide unpaid meal periods of at least 30 minutes for each five-hour period worked. It is a

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1 violation of Section 226.7 of the California Labor Code for an employer to require any
2 employee to work during any meal period mandated under any Wage Order.

3 53. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants regularly failed to provide Plaintiff
4 and the Class with both meal periods as required by California law. By their failure to permit
5 and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take all meal periods as alleged above (or due to the fact
6 that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted meal periods),
7 Defendants willfully violated the provisions of Section 226.7 of the California Labor Code and
8 the applicable Wage Orders.

9 54. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of
10 additional wages at the regular rate of pay for each workday he or she was not provided with all
11 required meal period(s), plus interest thereon.

12 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

14 55. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
15 paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

16 56. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of net 10
17 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction thereof (i.e. more than two
18 hours). Section 512 of the California Labor Code, the applicable Wage Orders require that the
19 employer permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of 10 minutes each for
20 each 4-hour period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is 6 hours and ten
21 minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so
22 required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of Section 226.7 of
23 the California Labor Code for an employer to require any employee to work during any rest
24 period mandated under any Wage Order.

25 57. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to authorize Plaintiff and the
26 Class to take rest breaks, regardless of whether employees worked more than 4 hours in a
27 workday. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods as
28 alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take



1 these uninterrupted rest periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of Section 226.7
2 of the California Labor Code and the applicable Wage Orders.

3 58. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of
4 additional wages at the regular rate of pay for each workday he or she was not provided with all
5 required rest break(s), plus interest thereon.

6 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses)**

8 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
9 paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

10 60. Defendants violated Labor Code section 2802 and the IWC Wage Orders, by
11 failing to pay and indemnify the Plaintiff and the Class for their necessary expenditures and
12 losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their obedience to
13 directions of Defendants.

14 61. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class were damaged at least in the amounts of the
15 expenses they paid, or which were deducted by Defendants from their wages.

16 62. Plaintiff and the class they represent are entitled to attorney's fees, expenses, and
17 costs of suit pursuant to Labor Code section 2802(c) and interest pursuant to Labor Code section
18 2802(b).

19 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

22 63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
23 paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

24 64. At all times herein set forth, California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if
25 an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are
26 due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment,
27 his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter,

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1 unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to
2 quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

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

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

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

17 68. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants their additionally
18 accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to 30 days
19 maximum pursuant to California Labor Code § 203.

20 69. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6 and 1194, Plaintiff and the
21 Class are also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, interest, expenses, and costs
22 incurred in this action.

23 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain Accurate and** 25 **Compliant Wage Records)**

26 70. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
27 paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

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

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

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

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

22 75. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiff and the Class is difficult and
23 time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiff and the Class were also injured as
24 a result of having to bring this action to attempt to obtain correct wage information following
25 Defendants’ refusal to comply with many of the mandates of California’s Labor Code and
26 related laws and regulations.

27 76. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants their actual
28 damages caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a).



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

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

78. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

79. Defendants, and each of them, are “persons” as defined under California Business & Professions Code § 17201.

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

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

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

Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

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

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1 **Failure to Pay Overtime Wages**

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

5 **Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of All Hours Worked**

6 85. Defendants' failure to maintain accurate records of all hours worked in accordance
7 with California Labor Code § 1174.5 and the IWC Wage Orders constitutes unlawful and/or
8 unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

9 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

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

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

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

17 **Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses**

18 88. Defendants' failure to indemnify employees for necessary business expenses in
19 accordance with California Labor Code § 2802 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above,
20 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§
21 17200, *et seq.*

22 **Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements**

23 89. Defendants' failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements in accordance
24 with California Labor Code § 226, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity
25 prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

26 90. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices
27 described herein, the Defendants, have obtained valuable property, money and services from
28 Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, and have deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly



1 situated, of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

2 91. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of
3 Defendants' wrongful conduct.

4 92. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, is entitled
5 to, and does, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property which the
6 Defendants have wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiff and the Class have been deprived,
7 by means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff
8 and the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful practices of
9 Defendants in order to recover restitution.

10 93. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, is further
11 entitled to and does seek a declaration that the above described business practices are unfair,
12 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,
13 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business
14 practices in the future.

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

22 95. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth
23 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other
24 withholdings.

25 96. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff
26 and putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by
27 Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this complaint; a
28 permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiff and



1 Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §
2 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

3 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **(Against all Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act of**
5 **2004, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698 et seq.)**

6 97. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
7 paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

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

10 99. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action
11 to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: "Notwithstanding any other provision of
12 law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by
13 the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions,
14 commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative,
15 be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or
16 herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section
17 2699.3."

18 100. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor
19 Code § 2699.3. On April 30, 2026, he gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and
20 Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions
21 of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and certain current and former
22 aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also
23 paid the filing fee. Plaintiff's PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-1174527-26.

24 101. More than 65 days has elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the Labor and
25 Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants'
26 Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may commence a civil
27 action to recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of
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1 the Labor Code described in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to,
2 penalties under California Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 558, and 2699(f)(2).

3 102. In addition, Plaintiff seeks penalties for Defendants' violation of California Labor
4 Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any entity,
5 employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by
6 California Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable
7 IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee
8 begins and ends each work period. Meal periods, and total hours worked daily shall also be
9 recorded. Additionally, pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(5), every employer shall
10 keep total hours worked in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay.

11 103. During the time period of employment for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees,
12 Defendants failed to maintain records pursuant to the Labor Code and IWC Orders by failing to
13 maintain accurate records showing meal periods, and accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and
14 the Aggrieved Employees worked. Defendants' failure to provide and maintain records required
15 by the Labor Code IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the
16 ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the
17 time they actually worked. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to
18 dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic
19 enrichment to Defendants. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have
20 suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such
21 wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorneys' fees in seeking to compel
22 Defendants to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in
23 amounts according to proof at trial. Because of Defendants' knowing failure to comply with the
24 Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also
25 suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the
26 wage payments paid to them.

27 104. Based on the conduct described in this Complaint, Plaintiff is entitled to an award
28 of civil penalties on behalf of himself, the State of California, and similarly Aggrieved



1 Employees of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount
2 to be shown according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies
3 permitted by law.

4 105. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs
5 pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, "Any employee who prevails in
6 any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs."

7 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

11 **Class Certification**

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

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

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

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As to the Second Cause of Action

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

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

12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

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

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

As to the Third Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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



As to the Fifth Cause of Action

25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated Labor Code § 2802 and the IWC Wage Orders;

26. For general unpaid wages and reimbursement of business expenses as may be appropriate;

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

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

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

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

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

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

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

33. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

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

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

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

36. For penalties and actual damages pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

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

38. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

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



As to the Eighth Cause of Action

40. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, and failing to maintain accurate records of all hours worked and meal periods, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and failing to indemnify necessary business expenses;

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Ninth Cause of Action

46. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay all wages owed, including overtime, failure to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to indemnify necessary business expenses, failing to pay final wages at termination, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

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

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

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



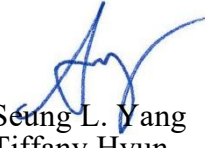
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

Dated: July 9, 2026

THE SENTINEL FIRM, APC

By:


Seung L. Yang
Tiffany Hyun
W. Christina Chang
Diane Le
Attorneys for Plaintiff

