

Rick Waltman (State Bar No. 306463)
Ricardo De Leon (State Bar No. 365493)
Nicholas J. Ferraro (State Bar No. 306528)
Lauren N. Vega (State Bar No. 306525)
Ferraro Vega Employment Lawyers, Inc.
3333 Camino del Rio South, Suite 300
San Diego, California 92108
(619) 693-7727 main / (619) 350-6855 fax
nick@ferrarovega.com / lauren@ferrarovega.com
rick@ferrarovega.com / ricardo@ferrarovega.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff Joan Chirinos

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California,
County of San Diego

7/16/2026 9:43:33 AM

Clerk of the Superior Court
By B. Ramirez , Deputy Clerk

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

JOAN CHIRINOS, on behalf of others similarly
situated and the State of California under the
Private Attorneys General Act,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SBARRO LLC and DOES 1 through 50,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 26CU038240C

**REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT**

1. Civil Penalties under the Private Attorneys
General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*)

Action Filed:

1 Plaintiff JOAN CHIRINOS, on behalf of all others similarly situated and the State of California
2 under the Private Attorneys General Act (“Plaintiff”) brings this REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
3 COMPLAINT against Defendants SBARRO LLC and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (collectively
4 “Defendants”), alleging as follows:

5 **INTRODUCTION**

6 1. This is a representative action complaint brought under the California Private Attorneys
7 General Act (Labor Code sections 2698 *et seq.*) to address systemic labor violations by Sbarro LLC.

8 2. Defendants failed to provide, authorize, and/or permit Plaintiff and the aggrieved
9 employees to take compliant meal and rest periods to which they were entitled. Further, Defendants
10 failed to pay meal and rest period premiums.

11 3. Defendants’ employment policies, practices, and payroll administration systems
12 enabled and facilitated these violations on a company-wide basis with respect to the aggrieved
13 employees.

14 4. Defendants are further liable for derivative claims for wage statement violations,
15 untimely payment, and record keeping violations.

16 5. Plaintiff seeks to recover representative civil penalties, interests, attorney’s fees and
17 costs.

18 **JURISDICTION & VENUE**

19 6. Jurisdiction of this action is proper in this Court under Article VI, Section 10 of the
20 California Constitution as the causes of action are premised upon violations of California law.

21 7. The monetary damages and restitution sought exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of
22 the Superior Court.

23 8. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because, upon information and belief,
24 Defendants have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avail
25 themselves to the California economy so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the
26 California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

9. Venue is proper in this Court under Code of Civil Procedure sections 393(a), 395, and/or 395.5 because, upon information and belief, Defendants conducted business and committed some of the alleged violations in this County.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff Joan Chirinos

10. Plaintiff Joan Chirinos is an individual over 18 years of age who worked for Defendants in California as a non-exempt employee from about August 2025 to Present. Plaintiff worked as a Cook.

11. The State of California, via the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”), is the real party in interest in this action. (*Kim v. Reins Int’l California, Inc.* (2020) 9 Cal. 5th 73, 81 [The “government entity on whose behalf the plaintiff files suit is always the real party in interest.”]). To the extent permitted by law, including pursuant *Balderas v. Fresh Start Harvesting, Inc.* (2024) 101 Cal. App. 5th 533 and *Rodriguez v. Packers Sanitation Services Ltd., LLC* (2025) 109 Cal.App.5th 69, the PAGA claim is brought exclusively as a representative action and does not include arbitrable claims.

B. Defendants

12. Defendant Sbarro LLC is a New York Limited Liability Company that maintains operations and conducts business throughout the State of California, including in this county.

13. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, or otherwise, of the parties sued as DOES 1 through 50, are presently unknown, unascertainable, or uncertain, and are sued by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Upon information and belief, each of DOES 1 through 50 constitutes a legal employer or is otherwise legally responsible in some manner for the acts and omissions alleged herein. This Complaint may be amended to reflect their true names and capacities once ascertained.

14. Upon information and belief, Defendants in this action are employers, co-employers, joint employers, and/or part of an integrated employer enterprise, as each of the Defendants exercised control over the wages, hours, and working conditions of the employees, suffered and permitted them to work, and otherwise engaged them as employees under California law.

1 15. Upon information and belief, at least some of the Defendants have common ownership,
2 common management, interrelationship of operations, and centralized control over labor relations and
3 are therefore part of an integrated enterprise and thus jointly and severally responsible for the acts and
4 omissions alleged herein, including pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 558.1, and 1197.1.

5 16. Upon information and belief, Defendants acted in all respects pertinent to this action as
6 an alter-ego, agent, servant, joint employer, joint venturer, co-conspirator, partner, in an integrated
7 enterprise, or in some other capacity on behalf of all other co-defendants, such that the acts and
8 omissions of each defendant may be legally attributable to all others.

9 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

10 17. Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees routinely experienced missed, late, short, and
11 interrupted meal periods due to the pressures to keep up with the high demands of the job and
12 understaffing. Due to lack of coverage as a result of understaffing, Plaintiff and the aggrieved
13 employees often missed or otherwise experienced non-compliant meal periods.

14 18. As an example, Plaintiff's time records show that he worked a shift on August 16, 2025
15 totaling 6.47 hours, and was therefore entitled to an uninterrupted 30 minute meal period. Despite this,
16 there is no evidence that Plaintiff was given the opportunity to take a compliant meal period and
17 Plaintiff's corresponding wage statements confirm that Defendants failed to pay meal period
18 premiums for this, and all other meal period violations present in Plaintiff's time records.

19 19. Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees also routinely experienced non-compliant rest
20 periods due to the pressures to keep up with the high demands of the job and understaffing. Due to
21 lack of coverage as a result of understaffing, Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees often missed or
22 otherwise experienced non-compliant rest periods. Each time Plaintiff or the aggrieved employees
23 experienced a non-compliant rest period Defendants should have paid a rest period premium at the
24 regular rate of pay. As a matter of policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay each rest period
25 premium owed.

26 20. Because Defendants failed to pay all premiums in each pay period in which such wages
27 were earned at the lawful rate, Defendants violated Labor Code section 204 and/or 204b (for weekly
28 employees, as applicable). Defendants violated Labor Code sections 204 and 204b by failing to pay

1 all wages and premiums owed on the regular pay days scheduled each pay period within seven calendar
2 days of the close of the payroll period, as a result of the policies and practices set forth in this
3 complaint.

4 21. Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums owed to aggrieved employees during
5 their employment as set forth in this complaint, and also failed to timely pay those amounts to
6 departing employees upon separation of employment. Defendant failed to pay the required waiting
7 time penalties for the late payments.

8 22. Defendants also failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements to the aggrieved
9 employees each pay period. Defendants violated Labor Code section 226(a)(1) and (5) by not listing
10 the correct “gross wages earned” or “net wages earned,” as the employees earned wages and premiums
11 that were not paid, resulting in an inaccurate reflection, and recording of “gross wages earned” on
12 those wage statements. Likewise, in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(9), Defendants failed to
13 state on employee wage statements each pay period the applicable hourly rates in effect and the number
14 of hours worked at that rate, as Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums owed to employees.
15 The amounts stated are instead depreciated and underpaid, resulting in an inaccurate reflection on the
16 pay stub.

17 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT**

19 **Violation of Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.***

20 **(By Plaintiff on Behalf of the State and the Aggrieved Employees Against All Defendants)**

21 23. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

22 24. Plaintiff brings this cause of action as a proxy for the State of California on behalf of
23 the following “aggrieved employees” pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”),
24 codified as Labor Code section 2698 *et seq.*:

- 25 a. All current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendants in
26 California at any time from one year prior to the postmark date of the initial
27 PAGA notice through date of trial.

1 25. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend, supplement, or add to this description of the
2 aggrieved employees, according to proof.

3 26. The State of California, via the Labor and Workforce Development Agency
4 (“LWDA”), is the real party in interest in this action with respect to this cause of action. (*Kim v. Reins*
5 *Int’l California, Inc.* (2020) 9 Cal. 5th 73, 81 [The “government entity on whose behalf the plaintiff
6 files suit is always the real party in interest.”])

7 27. Labor Code section 2699(a) provides: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law,,
8 any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor
9 and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards,
10 agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil
11 action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of the employee and other current or former
12 employees against whom a violation of the same provision was committed pursuant to the procedures
13 specified in Section 2699.3. “

14 28. Any allegations regarding violations of the IWC Wage Orders are enforceable as
15 violations of Labor Code section 1198, which states: “[t]he employment of any employee for longer
16 hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.”

17 29. Labor Code section 2699.3 sets forth the procedure for commencing an action for civil
18 penalties under the PAGA.

19 30. On or about **May 4, 2026**, Plaintiff paid the requisite PAGA filing fee and provided
20 written notice (by online electronic filing with the LWDA and by certified mail to Defendants) of
21 Defendants’ alleged Labor Code violations, including the facts and theories to support the alleged
22 violations.

23 31. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff’s written PAGA notice, entitled “Notice of Labor
24 Code Violations” is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and incorporated by reference as though fully set
25 forth herein (the “PAGA notice”).

26 32. To date, neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff’s counsel has received a response to Plaintiff’s
27 written PAGA notice from the LWDA.
28

33. Within 33 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice sent by Plaintiff, neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has received written notice by certified mail from any defendant providing a description of any actions taken to cure the alleged violations.

34. Now that at least 65 days have passed from Plaintiff notifying Defendants of these violations, without notice of cure from Defendants or notice from the LWDA of its intent to investigate the alleged allegations and issue the appropriate citations to Defendants, Plaintiff exhausted all prerequisites and commenced this civil action under Labor Code section 2699 *et seq.*

35. As set forth in the PAGA notice attached as Exhibit 1 and incorporated into this Complaint, Defendants committed the following violations and are liable for all corresponding civil penalties:

- a. ***Unpaid Meal Period Premium Wages.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 1198; IWC Wage Orders.
- b. ***Unpaid Rest Period Premium Wages.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, 1198; IWC Wage Orders.
- c. ***Untimely Payment of Wages During Employment.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 204b, 210.
- d. ***Untimely Payment of Wages Upon Separation of Employment.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 256.
- e. ***Non-Compliant Wage Statements.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3.
- f. ***Failure to Maintain Accurate Records.*** Violation of Labor Code § 1174; IWC Wage Orders.

36. Plaintiff seeks to collect all recoverable civil penalties for the Labor Code violations alleged in this Complaint and the PAGA notice (including amendments thereto) against Defendants pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a) and (f), in addition to attorneys' fees, costs, and interest to the extent permitted by law, including under Labor Code section 2699(k).

PRAYER

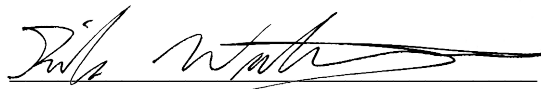
Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- a. For this action to be maintained as a representative action under the PAGA;

- 1 b. For Plaintiff and counsel of record to be provided with all enforcement capability as if
2 the action were brought by the State of California or the California Division of Labor
3 Enforcement;
4 c. For recovery of all civil penalties and other recoverable amounts under the PAGA;
5 d. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including expert fees, to the extent
6 permitted by law, associated with the PAGA claims pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
7 and Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 and any other applicable sections;
8 e. For all recoverable pre- and post-judgment interest; and
9 f. For such other relief the Court deems just and proper.

10
11 Dated: July 14, 2026

Ferraro Vega Employment Lawyers, Inc.

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Rick Waltman

Ricardo De Leon

Nicholas J. Ferraro

Attorneys for Plaintiff Joan Chirinos

EXHIBIT 1

Notice of Labor Code Violations

FERRARO VEGA

SAN DIEGO EMPLOYMENT LAWYERS

Nicholas J. Ferraro
nick@ferrarovega.com
Lauren N. Vega
lauren@ferrarovega.com

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
3333 Camino del Rio South, Suite 300
San Diego, California 92108

619-693-7727
619-350-6855 fax
ferrarovega.com

May 4, 2026

NOTICE OF LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698 *et seq.*

VIA CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

- *Electronic Return Receipt* -

SBARRO LLC
1328 Dublin Road
Columbus, OH 43215

- *PAGA Notice & Filing Fee* -
Submitted electronically to the Labor and
Workforce Development Agency

Dear LWDA Officer and Company Representatives:

This letter serves as written notice under Labor Code section 2699.3 on behalf of **JOAN CHIRINOS** (“Plaintiff(s)”) and all other “covered employees” of the following “Defendant(s)”:

SBARRO LLC

Defendants shall mean and include the foregoing in addition to any other related employer entities, individuals under Labor Code sections 558 and 558.1, and all others who may be later added upon further investigation and discovery as liable employers.

This office serves as legal counsel for Plaintiff. If the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) does not investigate the facts, allegations, and violations set forth in this notice within the statutorily prescribed 65-day period under Labor Code section 2699.3, Plaintiff intends to commence a civil action against Defendants as a proxy and agent of the State of California under the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”). “PAGA allows an ‘aggrieved employee’—a person affected by at least one Labor Code violation committed by an employer—to pursue penalties for all the Labor Code violations committed by that employer.” *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23 Cal.App.5th 745, 751; *Kim v. Reins International California, Inc.* (2020) 9 Cal.5th 73, 79. Plaintiff maintains standing to pursue these claims against Defendants as an aggrieved employee.

Through this notice, Plaintiff requests that Defendants complete an internal investigation and audit of the wage and hour and employment practices at issue and make a good faith effort to correct any violations. Plaintiff attempts to identify the non-compliant policies and practices affecting the aggrieved employees so that the parties may resolve the underlying damages and penalties in judgment or settlement approved by the Superior Court of California under Labor Code section 2699(s). Defendants are notified that any attempt to resolve this case should be conducted in coordination with Plaintiff's counsel to protect the interests of Plaintiff, the aggrieved employees, and the State of California via the LWDA. Plaintiff advises Defendants this letter should be also considered a reasonable attempt at settlement of this matter, subject to an exchange of additional documents and information. *Graham v. Daimler Chrysler Corp.* (2004) 24 Cal.4th 553, 561.

- BACKGROUND -

Defendants employed Plaintiff during the PAGA Period in the position of Cook from about August 2025 to Present. During their employment Plaintiff and the other covered (i.e., aggrieved) employees were subject to the wage and hour and employment protections set forth in the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

Through this notice, Plaintiff informs the LWDA of the Labor Code violations set forth herein. The "aggrieved employees" include Plaintiff and the following individuals:

All current and former non-exempt employees, including those misclassified as non-exempt, and exempt employees who worked for Defendants in the State of California during one-year period preceding the date of this notice through the current date and the date of trial in any pending action (the "covered employees" and the "PAGA Period"). As defined, these covered current and former employees are "aggrieved employees" under PAGA.

Plaintiff reserves the right to expand or narrow the definition of the "covered employees" in the forthcoming civil action. Furthermore, Plaintiff seeks all recoverable civil penalties for Defendants' violations and reserves the right to supplement this notice as further investigation is completed and further facts, witnesses, and violations are uncovered.

- PAGA CLAIMS -

Unpaid Meal Period Premium Wages

Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 1198; IWC Wage Orders

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and 1198, along with the related sections of the IWC Wage Orders with respect to the covered employees.

Labor Code section 512 and the IWC Wage Orders require that employers provide an uninterrupted 30-minute meal period after no more than five hours of work and a second

meal period after no more than 10 hours of work. *See Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1049. Labor Code section 226.7 requires that if a meal period is late, missed, short, or interrupted, the employer must pay one additional hour of pay at the employee’s “regular rate” of compensation. *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858, 862 (“We hold that the terms are synonymous: “regular rate of compensation” under section 226.7(c), like “regular rate of pay” under section 510(a), encompasses all nondiscretionary payments, not just hourly wages”). “[T]ime records showing noncompliant meal periods raise a rebuttable presumption of meal period violations, including at the summary judgment stage.” *Donohue v. AMN Services, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 58, 61. Labor Code section 1198 renders “employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the [IWC Wage Orders]” unlawful. The IWC Wage Orders, including Section 11 (Meal Periods), further require one uninterrupted 30-minute meal period after no more than five hours of work and a second meal period after no more than 10 hours of work and an additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each workday that a compliant meal period is not provided. Pursuant to Section 11(A) of the IWC Wage Orders, the California Supreme Court has held that the on-duty meal period exception is “exceedingly narrow” and applies only when (1) “the nature of the work prevents the employee from being relieved of all duty” and (2) *both* “the employer and employee have agreed, in writing, to the on-duty meal period.” *Augustus v. AMB Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 266-276 (emphasis added). If these two requirements are not met, then the employer owes the employee one hour of premium pay for each non-compliant meal period taken under the purported on-duty meal arrangement. *Naranjo v. Spectrum Security Services, Inc.* (2019) 40 Cal.5th 444, 459.

Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees routinely experienced missed, late, short, and interrupted meal periods due to the pressures to keep up with the high demands of the job and understaffing. Due to lack of coverage as a result of understaffing, Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees often missed or otherwise experienced non-compliant meal periods. These violations are apparent from the face of the records. An illustrative example of this violation is shown below:

CHIRINOS, JOAN...	CALI	CREW	271854	816	8/15/2025	5:35 PM	9:24 PM	3.82
CHIRINOS, JOAN...	CALI	CREW	271854	816	8/16/2025	3:37 PM	10:05 PM	6.47
CHIRINOS, JOAN...	CALI	CREW	271854	816	8/17/2025	1:02 PM	5:33 PM	4.52

Extract from Plaintiff’s timesheet dated 8/16/2025.

Here, Plaintiff worked more than six hours without taking a compliant meal period. Likewise, Plaintiff and the covered employees sometimes worked shifts lasting more than five hours without a compliant meal period. Plaintiff’s corresponding wage statements confirm that Defendants failed to pay meal period premiums for these violations. This reveals a systematic issue common to the aggrieved employees.

Further Plaintiff, and on information and belief, he covered employees were not subject to lawful Meal Period Waivers. As a result, each time Plaintiff or the covered employees experienced a non-compliant meal period, Defendants should have paid a meal period premium at the regular rate of pay. As a matter of policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay each meal period premium owed.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the covered employees, up to the maximum amount allowed as set forth under the Labor Code.

Unpaid Rest Period Premium Wages
Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, 1198; IWC Wage Orders

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, and 1198, and the related sections of the IWC Wage Orders with respect to Plaintiff and the covered employees.

Labor Code sections 226.7 and 516 and the IWC Wage Orders require that employers authorize and permit an uninterrupted 10-minute rest period for each four-hour period (or major fraction thereof) that an employee works. Labor Code section 226.7 requires that if a rest period is non-compliant, the employer must pay one additional hour of pay at the employee's "regular rate" of compensation. *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858, 862 ("We hold that the terms are synonymous: "regular rate of compensation" under section 226.7(c), like "regular rate of pay" under section 510(a), encompasses all nondiscretionary payments, not just hourly wages"). Labor Code section 1198 renders "employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the [IWC Wage Orders]" unlawful. The IWC Wage Orders, including Section 12 (Rest Periods), further require one uninterrupted 10-minute rest period for each four-hour period (or major fraction thereof) worked and an additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a compliant rest period is not authorized or permitted.

Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees routinely experienced non-compliant rest periods due to the pressures to keep up with the high demands of the job and understaffing. Due to lack of coverage as a result of understaffing, Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees often missed or otherwise experienced non-compliant rest periods. Each time Plaintiff or the covered employees experienced a non-compliant rest period Defendants should have paid a rest period premium at the regular rate of pay. As a matter of policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay each rest period premium owed.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the covered employees, up to the maximum amount allowed as set forth under the Labor Code.

Untimely Payment of Wages During Employment
Violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 204b, 210

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 204 and/or 204b and 210, as applicable, with respect to Plaintiff and the covered employees.

Labor Code section 204(a) requires payment of “all wages” for non-exempt employees at least twice each calendar month. Labor Code section 204(d) states all wages due must be paid “not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period.” Labor Code section 204b applies to employees paid on a weekly basis and also requires the payment for all labor within the required pay periods. Labor Code section 210 provides “every person who fails to pay the wages of an employee as provided in Section ... 204 ... shall be subject to a civil penalty” of \$100 for an initial violation and \$200 plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld for a subsequent violation.

Because Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums in each pay period in which such wages were earned at the lawful rate, Defendants violated Labor Code section 204 and/or 204b (for weekly employees, as applicable). Defendants violated Labor Code sections 204 and 204b by failing to pay all wages and premiums owed on the regular pay days scheduled each pay period within seven calendar days of the close of the payroll period, as a result of the policies and practices set forth in this notice.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the covered employees, up to the maximum amount allowed as set forth under the Labor Code.

Untimely Payment of Wages Upon Separation of Employment
Violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 256

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 with respect to the covered employees by failing to pay all wages and premiums owed upon termination of employment.

Labor Code section 201 requires that if an employer fires an employee, the wages must be paid immediately. Labor Code section 202 requires that if an employee quits without providing 72 hours’ notice, his or her wages must be paid no later than 72 hours thereafter. Labor Code section 202 states that if an employee provides 72 hours’ notice, the final wages are payable upon his or her final day of employment. Labor Code section 203 requires an employer who fails to comply with Labor Code sections 201 or 202 to pay a waiting time penalty for each employee, up to a period of 30 days additional compensation.

Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums owed to covered employees during their employment as set forth in this notice, and also failed to timely pay those amounts to departing employees upon separation of employment. Defendants did not pay waiting time

penalties for the late payments. As a result, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the covered employees, up to the maximum amount allowed as set forth under the Labor Code.

Non-Compliant Wage Statements **Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3**

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 226(a) and 226.3 with respect to the covered employees by failing to furnish itemized wage statements each pay period that accurately list all information required by Labor Code section 226(a)(1) through (9).

Labor Code section 226(a) requires an employer to furnish wage statements to employees semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, “an accurate itemized statement in writing showing:” (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked, (3) the number of piece rate units earned and applicable piece-rate in effect, (4) all deductions, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the pay period, (7) the name of the employee and last four digits of SSN or an EIN, (8) the name and address of the legal name of the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

Defendants failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements to the covered employees each pay period as a result of the policies and practices set forth in this notice. Defendants violated Labor Code section 226(a)(1) and (5) by not listing the correct “gross wages earned” or “net wages earned,” as the employees earned wages and premiums that were not paid, resulting in an inaccurate reflection, and recording of “gross wages earned” on those wage statements. Likewise, in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(9), Defendants failed to state on employee wage statements each pay period the applicable hourly rates in effect and the number of hours worked at that rate, as Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums owed to employees. The amounts stated are instead depreciated and underpaid, resulting in an inaccurate reflection on the pay stub.

Plaintiff and other covered employees cannot promptly and easily determine from the wage statement alone the wages paid or earned without reference to other documents or information. Indeed, these wage statement violations are significant because they sow confusion among Plaintiff and other covered employees with respect to what amounts were owed and paid, at what rates, the number of hours worked, and how those amounts were or should be calculated. The wage statements reflect a false statement of earnings and concealed the underlying problems and underpayments of employee wages.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the covered employees, up to the maximum amount allowed as set forth under the Labor Code.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records
Violation of Labor Code § 1174; IWC Wage Orders

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 1174 and the IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate employee payroll records with respect to Plaintiff and other covered employees.

Labor Code section 1174 requires that employers maintain accurate “payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments.” Section 7(A) of the IWC Wage Orders, which may be enforced through Labor Code section 1198, mandates similar recordkeeping obligations.

Because of the policies and practices set forth in this notice, including the failure to accurately account for wages earned or hours worked, Defendants failed to accurately maintain records in accordance with Labor Code section 1174 and the IWC Wage Orders.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the covered employees, up to the maximum amount allowed as set forth under the Labor Code.

Attorneys’ Fees and Costs
Labor Code § 2699(k)(1)

Plaintiff has been compelled to retain the services of counsel to protect the interests of other covered employees and the State of California. Plaintiff continues to incur attorneys’ fees and costs, which are recoverable under California law, including Labor Code section 2699(k)(1).

- LITIGATION HOLD NOTICE -

This letter imposes a duty upon all defendants and their respective employees, officers, directors, executives, attorneys, human resource and payroll personnel, accountants, and other agents to preserve all physical and electronic evidence, including electronically stored information and emails, which relate to the employment of Plaintiff and the covered employees specified in this notice. Evidence includes, but is not limited to, Defendants’ written employment and payroll policies and handbooks; the covered employees’ personnel files and payroll records, such as paystubs, time records, wage statements, compensation reports, as well as the underlying electronic data in Excel or similar format. Memoranda and internal and external correspondence relating to the subject matter of this notice shall also

be maintained. Failure to preserve and retain relevant evidence may constitute spoliation of evidence and result in an adverse inference or sanctions.

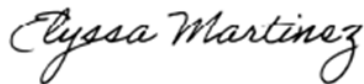
If you have any questions regarding the scope of your obligations to preserve evidence, please consult your legal counsel and always err on the side of caution. Periodic or regularly scheduled purges or deletions of information covered by this hold must be suspended immediately.

- CONCLUSION -

If the LWDA does not pursue enforcement, Plaintiff intends to bring representative claims on behalf of the State of California and the covered employees seeking civil penalties for violations of the Labor Code and the IWC Wage Orders, along with attorneys' fees, costs, interest, and other appropriate relief.

Please advise if the LWDA intends to investigate any of the factual or legal allegations set forth in this notice. Defendants may contact Plaintiff's counsel with any questions regarding this letter or the forthcoming lawsuit.

Sincerely,



Elyssa Martinez

LMP

Cc Plaintiff Joan Chirinos
HR Representative, Kathy Marroquin - kmarroquin@sbarro.com