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Attorneys for Plaintiff SAUL RIOS,
on behalf of himself and current and former aggrieved employees

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

SAUL RIOS, on behalf of himself and current and
former aggrieved employees

Plaintiff,

vs.

BRUSH RESEARCH MANUFACTURING CO.,
INC.; ELECTED PERSONNEL L.L.C.; and
DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **26STCV29957**

PAGA ACTION

**PLAINTIFF SAUL RIOS'S
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- CIVIL PENALTIES PURSUANT
TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS
GENERAL ACT OF 2004
("PAGA"), LABOR CODE
SECTIONS 2698, ET SEQ.**

COMES NOW Plaintiff SAUL RIOS ("Plaintiff"), who alleges and complains against
Defendants BRUSH RESEARCH MANUFACTURING CO., INC.; ELECTED PERSONNEL
L.L.C.; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive (collectively "Defendants") as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*
("PAGA") representative action brought by Plaintiff on behalf of the State of California, himself
and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants who worked as hourly non-exempt

employees in California during the relevant time period seeking civil penalties associated with Defendants' violation of the Labor Code based on Defendants' failure to pay wages for all hours worked at minimum wage and all overtime hours worked at the overtime rate of pay; failure to pay overtime wages at the proper overtime rate of pay; failure to authorize or permit all legally required and/or compliant meal periods or pay meal period premium wages; failure to authorize or permit all legally required and/or compliant rest periods or pay rest period premium wages; failure to pay accrued and vested vacation and/or paid-time-off (PTO) wages; statutory penalties for failure to provide accurate wage statements; statutory waiting time penalties in the form of continuation wages for failure to timely pay employees all wages due upon separation of employment. Plaintiff experienced these violations personally, as well as is informed and believes other aggrieved employees did as well. Plaintiff seeks on a representative basis, following notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1) and costs brought on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of California, and others aggrieved.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees because Plaintiff's lawsuit seeks civil penalties on behalf of himself, all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees, and the State of California in excess of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000); Defendants employed Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees; and the injuries to Plaintiff and all other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees occurred in locations throughout California, including but not limited to Los Angeles County, at 4642 Floral Drive, East Los Angeles, California 90022.

III. PARTIES

2. Plaintiff brings this action as a representative of the Labor and Workforce Development Agency on behalf of himself and other current and former employees subject to violations of the Labor Code. The named Plaintiff and the persons on whose behalf this action is

1 filed include current, former and/or future employees of Defendants who work, worked, or will work
2 for Defendants as direct employees as well as temporary employees employed through temp
3 agencies as hourly non-exempt employees in California. At all times mentioned herein, the currently
4 named Plaintiff is and was domiciled and a resident and citizen of California and was employed by
5 Defendants in an hourly position at Defendants' location in Los Angeles from in or around October
6 20, 2025, until on or around March 13, 2026.

7 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant BRUSH
8 RESEARCH MANUFACTURING CO., INC. is authorized to do business within the State of
9 California and is doing business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 1-33 are,
10 and at all times relevant hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant BRUSH RESEARCH
11 MANUFACTURING CO., INC. in the establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned
12 illegal wage and hour practices or policies. Defendant BRUSH RESEARCH MANUFACTURING
13 CO., INC. operates in Los Angeles County and employed Plaintiff and aggrieved employees in Los
14 Angeles County, including but not limited to, at 4642 Floral Drive, East Los Angeles, California
15 90022.

16 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant ELECTED
17 PERSONNEL L.L.C. is authorized to do business within the State of California and is doing
18 business in the State of California and/or that Defendants DOES 34-66 are, and at all times relevant
19 hereto were persons acting on behalf of Defendant ELECTED PERSONNEL L.L.C. in the
20 establishment of, or ratification of, the aforementioned illegal wage and hour practices or policies.
21 Defendant ELECTED PERSONNEL L.L.C. operates in Los Angeles County and employed Plaintiff
22 and aggrieved employees in Los Angeles County, including but not limited to, at 4642 Floral Drive,
23 East Los Angeles, California 90022.

24 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 1
25 through 66 are corporations, or are other business entities or organizations of a nature unknown to
26 Plaintiff that employed Plaintiff and aggrieved California non-exempt employees, permitted
27 Plaintiff and aggrieved employees to work, and exercised control over the wages, hours and working
28 conditions of employment of Plaintiff and aggrieved employees.

6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants DOES 67 through 100 are individuals unknown to Plaintiff. Each of the individual defendants is sued individually and in his or her capacity as an agent, shareholder, owner, representative, manager, supervisor, independent contractor and/or employee of each defendant who violated or caused to be violated the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Labor Code and/or any provision of the Industrial Welfare Commission's wage orders regulating hours and days of work.

7. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names of Defendants DOES 1 through 100. Plaintiff sues said defendants by said fictitious names, and will amend this complaint when the true names and capacities are ascertained or when such facts pertaining to liability are ascertained, or as permitted by law or by the Court. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the fictitiously named defendants is in some manner responsible for the events and allegations set forth in this complaint.

8. Plaintiff makes the allegations in this complaint without any admission that, as to any particular allegation, Plaintiff bears the burden of pleading, proving, or persuading and Plaintiff reserves all of Plaintiff's right to plead in the alternative.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**CIVIL PENALTIES PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF
2004, LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698, ET SEQ.**

**(Against all Defendants by Plaintiff on behalf of Themselves, the State of California, and
Other Current and Former Aggrieved Employees)**

9. Plaintiff incorporates all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

10. During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, Plaintiff alleges Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226, 226.7, 227.3, 510, 512, 1194, 1197, and the applicable Wage Orders.

11. Specifically, Defendants have committed the following violations of California Labor Code:

12. **Failure to pay wages for all hours worked at the legal minimum wage:**
Defendants employed many of their employees, including Plaintiff, as hourly non-exempt

employees. In California, an employer is required to pay hourly employees for all “hours worked,” which includes all time that an employee is under control of the employer and all time the employee is suffered and permitted to work. This includes the time an employee spends, either directly or indirectly, performing services which inure to the benefit of the employer.

13. Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197 require an employer to compensate employees for all “hours worked” at least at a minimum wage rate of pay as established by the IWC and the Wage Orders.

14. In this case, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees worked more minutes per shift than Defendants credited them with having worked. Specifically, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages at the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked due to Defendants’ policies, practices, and/or procedures including, but not limited to:

(a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to travel off-the-clock to a designated area for meal breaks.

15. Therefore, Defendants suffered, permitted, and required Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to be subject to Defendants’ control without paying wages for that time. This resulted in Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees working time for which they were not compensated any wages, in violation of Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197 and the applicable Wage Order.

16. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant’s conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendant would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

17. **Failure to pay wages for overtime hours worked at the overtime rate of pay and/or failure to pay overtime wages at the proper rate of pay:** Defendants employed many of their employees, including Plaintiff, as hourly non-exempt employees. In California, an employer is required to pay hourly employees for all “hours worked,” which includes all time that an employee

1 is under control of the employer and all time the employee is suffered and permitted to work. This
2 includes the time an employee spends, either directly or indirectly, performing services that inure to
3 the benefit of the employer.’

4 18. Labor Code sections 510 and 1194 require an employer to compensate employees a
5 higher rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, in excess of forty (40)
6 hours in a workweek, and on any seventh consecutive day of work in a workweek:

7 Any work in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday, any work in excess of forty (40) hours
8 in any one (1) workweek, and the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in
9 any one (1) workweek, shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one-and-one-half
10 (1.5) times the regular rate of pay for an employee. Any work in excess of twelve (12) hours
11 in one (1) day shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay
12 for an employee. In addition, any work in excess of eight (8) hours on any seventh day of a
13 workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay of an
14 employee.

15 Labor Code section 510.

16 19. In this case, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
17 California-based hourly non-exempt employees overtime wages for all overtime hours worked due
18 to Defendants’ policies, practices, and/or procedures including, but not limited to:

19 (a) Requiring Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
20 non-exempt employees to travel off-the-clock to a designated area for meal breaks.

21 20. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
22 Employer’s conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
23 Defendant would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
24 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

25 21. Furthermore, overtime is based upon an employee’s regular rate of pay. “The regular
26 rate at which an employee is employed shall be deemed to include all remuneration for employment
27 paid to, or on behalf, of the employee.” *See* Division of Labor Standards Enforcement –
28 Enforcement Policies and Interpretations Manual, Section 49.1.2.

29 22. In this case, Plaintiff alleges that when he and other current and former aggrieved
30 California-based hourly non-exempt employees earned overtime wages, Defendants failed to pay
31 them overtime wages at the proper overtime rate of pay due to Defendants’ failure to include all

1 remuneration when calculating the overtime rate of pay. Specifically, Defendants maintained a
2 policy, practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration such as, “production
3 bonuses”, for example, when calculating Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved
4 California-based hourly non-exempt employees’ regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying
5 overtime.

6 23. The foregoing policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in time during each
7 workday that Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt
8 employees were under the control of Defendants but were not compensated. To the extent that the
9 foregoing uncompensated time occurred when Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
10 California-based hourly non-exempt employees worked more than eight (8) hours in a workday,
11 more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, and/or seven (7) days in a workweek, Defendants failed
12 to pay them at their overtime rate of pay for overtime hours worked, in violation of Labor Code
13 sections 510, 1194 and 1198, and the applicable Wage Order.

14 24. **Failure to pay wages to hourly non-exempt employees for workdays that**
15 **Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant meal periods and/or failure to**
16 **pay period premium wages:** Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
17 hourly non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts of more than five (5) hours in length and
18 shifts of more than ten (10) hours in length.

19 25. California law requires an employer to authorize or permit an employee an
20 uninterrupted meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes in which the employee is relieved of
21 all duties and the employer relinquishes control over the employee’s activities prior to the
22 employee’s sixth hour of work. Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and 1198; Wage Order 1 at §11;
23 *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Super Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004. An employer may not employ
24 an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee
25 with a second such meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes prior to the start of the eleventh
26 hour of work. *Id.* If the employee is not relieved of all duty during a meal period, the meal period
27 shall be considered an “on duty” meal period and counted as time worked. A paid “on duty” meal
28 period is only permitted when: (1) the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved

1 of all duty; and (2) the parties have a written agreement agreeing to on-duty meal periods.

2 26. If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the
3 law, the employer must pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of pay
4 for each workday that a legally required and compliant meal period was not provided. Labor Code
5 sections 226.7 and 1198; Wage Order 1 at §11.

6 27. In this case, Defendants failed to authorize or permit legally required and compliant
7 meal periods to Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
8 exempt employees due to Defendants' policies, practices, and/or procedures, including but not
9 limited to:

10 (a) Failing to provide duty-free 30 minute meal breaks by requiring Plaintiff and other
11 current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to travel off-the-clock
12 to a designated area for meal breaks. Defendants did not elongate or otherwise extend Plaintiff's
13 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees' meal break
14 times to account for the travel time between their workstations and the designated break area
15 resulting in meal breaks less than a net 30 minutes.

16 28. Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants maintained a policy, practice, and/or
17 procedure of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
18 hourly non-exempt employees one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday that
19 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees did
20 not receive legally required and compliant meal periods, in violation of Labor Code section 226.7.

21 29. Finally, on occasions when Defendants paid Plaintiff and other current and former
22 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a "premium" wage for late, missed, short,
23 on-premise, on-duty, and/or interrupted meal periods, Defendants failed to pay the one (1) additional
24 hour of pay at Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
25 exempt employees' regular rate of compensation. Specifically, Defendants maintained a policy,
26 practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration such as, "production bonuses", for
27 example, when calculating Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based
28 hourly non-exempt employees' regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying meal period premium

1 wages.

2 30. Defendants' foregoing policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in Plaintiff and
3 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees not receiving
4 wages to compensate them for workdays during which Defendants did not provide them with meal
5 periods in compliance with California law.

6 31. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant's
7 conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendant
8 would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

9 32. **Failure to pay wages to hourly non-exempt employees for workdays that**
10 **Defendants failed to provide legally required and compliant rest periods and/or failure to pay**
11 **rest period premium:** Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
12 non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts of more than three-and-a-half (3.5) hours.

13 33. California law requires every employer to authorize and permit an employee a rest
14 period of ten (10) net minutes for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof. Labor Code
15 section 226.7; Wage Order 1 at §12. Under California law, "[e]mployees are entitled to 10 minutes'
16 rest for shifts from three and one-half to six hours in length, 20 minutes for shifts of more than six
17 hours up to 10 hours, 30 minutes for shifts of more than 10 hours up to 14 hours, and so on." *Brinker*
18 *Restaurant Corp. v. Sup. Ct. (Hohnbaum)* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1029; Labor Code section 226.7;
19 Wage Order 1 at §12. Rest periods, insofar as practicable, shall be in the middle of each work period.
20 Wage Order 1 at §12. Additionally, the rest period requirement "“obligates employers to permit –
21 and authorizes employees to take – off-duty rest periods.” *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*
22 (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 269. That is, during rest periods employers must relieve employees of all
23 duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time. *Id.*

24 34. If the employer fails to authorize or permit a required rest period, the employer must
25 pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of pay for each workday the
26 employer did not authorize or permit a legally required rest period. Labor Code section 226.7; Wage
27 Order 1 at § 12.

28 35. In this case, Defendants failed to authorize or permit all legally required and

1 compliant rest periods to Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
2 non-exempt employees due to Defendants' policies, practices, and/or procedures including, but not
3 limited to:

4 (a) Failing to provide duty-free net 10 minute meal breaks by requiring Plaintiff and
5 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees to travel to a
6 designated area away from their workstations during their rest periods. Defendants did not elongate
7 or otherwise extend Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
8 exempt employees' rest period times to account for travel time between their workstations and the
9 designated break area resulting in rest periods less than a net 10 minutes.

10 36. Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants maintained a policy, practice, and/or
11 procedure of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based
12 hourly non-exempt employees with one (1) hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday
13 they did not receive legally required and compliant rest periods, in violation of Labor Code section
14 226.7.

15 37. Finally, on occasions when Defendants did pay Plaintiff and other current and former
16 aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees a "premium" wage for late, missed, short,
17 on-premise, on-duty, and/or interrupted rest periods, Defendants failed to pay the one (1) additional
18 hour of pay at Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-
19 exempt employees' regular rate of compensation. Specifically, Defendants maintained a policy,
20 practice, and/or procedure of failing to include all remuneration such as, "production bonuses", for
21 example, when calculating Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based
22 hourly non-exempt employees' regular rate of pay for the purpose of paying rest period premiums.

23 38. Defendants' foregoing policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in Plaintiff and
24 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees not receiving
25 wages to compensate them for workdays in which Defendants did not provide them with rest periods
26 in compliance with California law.

27 39. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant's
28 conduct above that gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendant

1 would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

2 40. **Failure to pay accrued and vested vacation and/or PTO wages upon separation:**
3 Defendants had a policy and/or procedure where Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved
4 California-based hourly non-exempt employees accrued paid vacation time and/or personal time off
5 (“PTO”).

6 41. Labor Code section 227.3 states in relevant part “...whenever a contract of
7 employment or employer policy provides for paid vacations, and an employee is terminated without
8 having taken off his vested vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his
9 final rate in accordance with such contract of employment or employer policy respecting eligibility
10 or time served....” Given this, vacation/PTO wages are deferred wages that vest once accrued and
11 an employer must pay its employees all unused vested vacation/PTO at the time of termination at
12 the employees’ final rate of pay.

13 42. In this case, Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly
14 non-exempt employees regularly worked enough hours to accrue vested vacation/PTO wages.
15 Nevertheless, Defendants employed policies, practices, and/or procedures that resulted in their
16 failure to pay accrued and vested vacation/PTO wages upon separation of employment, in violation
17 of Labor Code section 227.3.

18 43. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
19 Defendant would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
20 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

21 44. **Failure to timely pay earned wages during employment:** In California, wages
22 must be paid at least twice during each calendar month on days designated in advance by the
23 employer as regular paydays, subject to some exceptions. Labor Code section 204(a). Wages earned
24 between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month must be paid between the 16th and
25 the 26th day of that month and wages earned between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any
26 calendar month must be paid between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. *Id.* Other payroll
27 periods such as those that are weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly, must be paid within seven (7)
28 calendar days following the close of the payroll period in which wages were earned. Labor Code

1 section 204(d).

2 45. As a derivative of Plaintiff's claims above, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants failed to
3 timely pay Plaintiff's and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt
4 employees' earned wages (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages
5 and/or rest period premium wages), in violation of Labor Code section 204. Defendants'
6 aforementioned policies, practices, and/or procedures resulted in their failure to pay Plaintiff's and
7 other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees' their earned
8 wages within the applicable time frames outlined in Labor Code section 204.

9 46. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
10 Defendant would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
11 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

12 47. **Secret payment of lower wages than designated by statute:** Labor Code section
13 223 provides that, where any statute or contract requires an employer to maintain the designated
14 wage scale, it shall be unlawful to secretly pay a lower wage while purporting to pay the wage
15 designated by statute or contract. By engaging in the unlawful conduct alleged herein, including by
16 failing to: pay overtime wages at the applicable legal overtime rate, meal break premiums and lawful
17 sick pay at the employees' regular rate of pay, as established by Labor Code sections 226.7, 246,
18 510, 1194 and sections 11 and 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, as incorporated by Labor
19 Code section 1198, the Defendant secretly paid a lower wage than designated by statute while
20 purporting to pay the wages designated by statute, in violation of Labor Code section 223.

21 48. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
22 Defendant would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
23 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

24 49. **Failure to provide complete and accurate wage statements:** Labor Code section
25 226, subdivision (a). Labor Code section 226(a) provides, *inter alia*, that, upon paying an employee
26 his or her wages, the employer must "furnish each of his or her employees ... an itemized statement
27 in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any
28 employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of

1 overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare
2 Commission, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee
3 is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided, that all deductions made on written orders
4 of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive
5 dates of the pay period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his or her
6 social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all
7 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours
8 worked at each hourly rate by the employee.”

9 50. As a derivative of Plaintiff’s allegations above, Defendants’ failure to pay Plaintiff
10 and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all wages
11 earned (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and/or rest period
12 premium wages) rendered Plaintiff’s and other current and former aggrieved California-based
13 hourly non-exempt employees’ wage statements inaccurate, in violation of Labor Code section
14 226(a)(1, 2, 5 & 9).

15 51. Plaintiff believes these failures were willful and intentional.

16 52. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
17 Defendant would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
18 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

19 53. **Failure to pay employees all wages due at time of termination/resignation:** An
20 employer is required to pay all unpaid wages timely after an employee’s employment ends. The
21 wages are due immediately upon termination (Labor Code section 201) or within seventy-two (72)
22 hours of resignation (Labor Code section 202).

23 54. As a derivative of Plaintiff’s allegations above, because Defendants failed to pay
24 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees all
25 their earned wages (including minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages,
26 and/or rest period premium wages), Defendants failed to pay those employees timely after each
27 employee’s termination and/or resignation, in violation of Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

28 55. Defendants committed direct violations of Labor Code section 203, through their

1 policies, practices, and/or procedures, including, but not limited to failing to pay Plaintiff and other
2 current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees' final wages upon
3 their separation from Defendant and instead not paying final wages until the pay cycle following
4 Plaintiff and other current and former aggrieved California-based hourly non-exempt employees'
5 separation of employment.

6 56. Plaintiff believes these failures were willful and intentional.

7 57. Plaintiff also believes these failures were malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
8 Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
9 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

10 58. Labor Code sections 2699, subdivisions (a) and (g) authorize an aggrieved employee,
11 on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees, to bring a civil action to
12 recover civil penalties against all Defendants pursuant to the procedures specified in Labor Code
13 section 2699.3.

14 59. Plaintiff has complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor Code
15 section 2699.3. On July 16, 2026, Plaintiff filed a PAGA Claim Notice with the LWDA and
16 provided notice to Defendants by certified mail which provided notice of the specific provisions of
17 the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the
18 violations alleged.

19 60. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, the LWDA must give written notice by
20 certified mail to the parties that it intends to investigate the alleged violations of the Labor Code
21 within 60 days of the date of the complainant's written notice. The LWDA failed to provide the
22 parties notice within 60 days of the date of Plaintiff's PAGA Claim Notice that the LWDA intends
23 to investigate Plaintiff's claims.

24 61. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled to recover civil
25 penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 223, 226(a), 226.7,
26 510, 512, and 1194: During Plaintiff's employment and continuing through the present, preceding
27 Plaintiff sending the initial PAGA Claim Notice to the LWDA to the present, in the following
28 amounts:

1 a. For violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 226(a), and 226.7; one
2 hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and two
3 hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation
4 [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)].

5 b. For violations of Labor Code section 226(a), alternatively, two hundred fifty
6 dollars (\$250) for each employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each
7 subsequent violation, one thousand dollars (\$1000) for each underpaid employee for each pay period
8 [penalty amounts established by Labor Code section 226.3].

9 c. For violations of Labor Code section 510 and 512, fifty dollars (\$50) for each
10 employee for each pay period for the initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, one
11 hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period [penalty amounts
12 established by Labor Code section 558].

13 d. For violations of Labor Code section 204, one hundred dollars (\$100) for
14 each failure to pay each employee in any initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, or any
15 willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee,
16 plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld [penalty amounts established by Labor Code
17 section 210].

18 e. For violations of Labor Code section 223, one hundred dollars (\$100) for
19 each failure to pay each employee in any initial violation, and for each subsequent violation, or any
20 willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee,
21 plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld [penalty amounts established by Labor Code
22 section 225.5].

23 62. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g), Plaintiff is entitled to an award of
24 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in connection with his claims for civil penalties.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF, ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND ON OTHER AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, PRAYS AS FOLLOWS:

ON THE FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:

1. That Defendants be found to have violated the provisions of the Labor Code and the IWC Wages Orders as to the Plaintiff and aggrieved employees;

2. For any and all legally applicable penalties during the relevant statute of limitations subject to any permissible tolling, including but not limited to those recoverable under the California Labor Code, including but not limited to sections 210, 225.5, 226.3, 558, 2699(f);

3. For attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including but not limited to those recoverable under California Labor Code section 2699(g); and

4. For such and other further relief, in law and/or equity, as the Court deems just or appropriate.

Dated: September 22, 2026

Respectfully submitted,
LAVI & EBRAHIMIAN, LLP

By:



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SAUL RIOS
on behalf of himself and current and former
aggrieved employees