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1004

May 10, 2024
CA3199

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC
Certified Mail #9589071052700298443067
Alan Abrams
12400 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1060
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 *et seq.*, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2100 *et seq.*, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), brought Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

“Aggrieved Employees” refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC in California, including any employees staffed with Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of May 10, 2023 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff Lucas Jackson (“Plaintiff”) and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC (“Defendant”). Plaintiff was employed by Defendant in California from September of 2017 to December of 2023. Plaintiff was at all times classified by Defendant as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked. Defendant, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for, including but not limited to, all of their time worked, including minimum and overtime wages and sick pay wages at the correct rate, for all of their missed meal and rest breaks at the correct regular rates, and for all of their time spent working off the clock. Moreover, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to report for work, but “furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work,” Defendant violated Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(A) by failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for at least two (2) hours’ worth of work at their regular rate of pay. In addition, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to respond to and engage in additional work, this resulted in a second reporting for work in a single workday, and Defendant failed to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 11040, subd. 5(B).

Further, Defendant failed to advise Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees of their right to take separately and hourly paid duty-free ten (10) minute rest periods. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5th 98, 110 (2017). Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204 *et seq.*, Defendant failed to timely provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with their wages. Plaintiff further contends that Defendant failed to provide accurate wage statements to her, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements Defendant provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(2). Additionally, Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to comply with Industrial Wage Order 7(A)(3) in that Defendant failed to keep time records showing when Plaintiff began and ended each shift and meal period. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees perform tasks that reasonably permit sitting, and a seat would not interfere with their performance of any of their tasks that may require them to stand. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with suitable seats. Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing, as well as the conduct alleged in the incorporated Complaint, violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

A true and correct copy of the Complaint by Plaintiff against Defendant, which (i) identifies the alleged violations, (ii) details the facts and theories which support the alleged violations, (iii) details the specific work performed by Plaintiff, (iii) sets forth the people/entities, dates, classifications, violations, events, and actions which are at issue to the extent known to Plaintiff, and (iv) sets forth the illegal practices used by Defendant, is attached hereto. This information provides notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency of the facts and theories supporting the alleged violations for the agency's reference. Plaintiff therefore incorporates the allegations of the attached Complaint into this letter as if fully set forth herein. If the agency needs any further information, please do not hesitate to ask.

This notice is provided to enable Plaintiff to proceed with the Complaint against Defendant as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.* The lawsuit consists of other Aggrieved Employees. As counsel, our intention is to vigorously prosecute the claims as alleged in the Complaint, and to procure civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney General Statue of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions of concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and address.

Respectfully,

/s/ Nicholas J. De Blouw
Nicholas J. De Blouw, Esq.

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VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC
Certified Mail #9589071052700298443074
Freddy Braid
6925 Hollywood Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 *et seq.*, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2100 *et seq.*, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), brought Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

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Further, Defendant failed to advise Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees of their right to take separately and hourly paid duty-free ten (10) minute rest periods. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5th 98, 110 (2017). Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204 *et seq.*, Defendant failed to timely provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with their wages. Plaintiff further contends that Defendant failed to provide accurate wage statements to her, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements Defendant provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(2). Additionally, Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to comply with Industrial Wage Order 7(A)(3) in that Defendant failed to keep time records showing when Plaintiff began and ended each shift and meal period. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees perform tasks that reasonably permit sitting, and a seat would not interfere with their performance of any of their tasks that may require them to stand. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with suitable seats. Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing, as well as the conduct alleged in the incorporated Complaint, violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

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Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions of concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and address.

Respectfully,

/s/ Nicholas J. De Blouw
Nicholas J. De Blouw, Esq.

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

LUCAS JACKSON, an individual, on behalf of
himself and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BOULEVARD NIGHTLIFE GROUP, LLC, a
limited liability company; HOLLYWOOD
HILLS HOTEL, LLC, a limited liability
company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

1. UNFAIR COMPETITION IN VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.*;
2. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1;
3. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 510;
4. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED MEAL PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;
5. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED REST PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;
6. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED STATEMENTS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 226;
7. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE EMPLOYEES FOR REQUIRED EXPENSES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 2802;
8. FAILURE TO PROVIDE WAGES WHEN DUE IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 201, 202 AND 203; and,
9. FAILURE TO PAY SICK PAY WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 201-204, 233, 246.

DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

1 Lucas Jackson (“PLAINTIFF”), an individual, on behalf of himself and all other
2 similarly situated current and former employees alleges on information and belief, except for
3 his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following.

4
5 **THE PARTIES**

6 1. Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC is a limited liability company that at all relevant
7 times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in the state of
8 California.

9 2. Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC is a limited liability company that at all relevant
10 times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in the state of
11 California.

12 3. Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC and Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC were the joint
13 employers of PLAINTIFF as evidenced by paycheck, standardized company employment
14 handbooks, by standardized policies and procedures, by the company PLAINTIFF performs
15 work for respectively and by the California Secretary of State Business Information which
16 includes but is not limited the same mailing and business addresses and same agent for service
17 of process, and are therefore jointly responsible as employers for the conduct alleged herein, and
18 are therefore collectively referred to herein as (“DEFENDANT”). DEFENDANT controls a
19 management company specializing in entertainment and dining as well as food & beverage
20 operations in various hotels.

21 4. PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANT in California from April of 2020
22 to December of 2023. PLAINTIFF was at all times classified by DEFENDANT as a
23 non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest
24 periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked.

25 5. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and a California class,
26 defined as all individuals who are or previously were employed by Boulevard Nightlife Group,
27 LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC in California, including any employees staffed with
28 Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC by a third party, and

1 classified as non-exempt employees (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time during the
2 period beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as
3 determined by the Court (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD"). The amount in controversy
4 for the aggregate claim of CALIFORNIA CLASS Members is under five million dollars
5 (\$5,000,000.00).

6 6. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and a
7 CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their
8 losses incurred during the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANT's
9 policy and practice which failed to lawfully compensate these employees. DEFENDANT's
10 policy and practice alleged herein was an unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practice
11 whereby DEFENDANT retained and continues to retain wages due PLAINTIFF and the
12 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
13 CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANT in the
14 future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
15 CLASS who have been economically injured by DEFENDANT's past and current unlawful
16 conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable relief.

17 7. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,
18 partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are
19 presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious
20 names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this
21 Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when
22 they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information
23 and belief alleges, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through
24 50, inclusive, are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings
25 that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

26 8. The agents, servants and/or employees of the Defendants and each of them
27 acting on behalf of the Defendants acted within the course and scope of his, her or its
28 authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the Defendants, and personally

1 participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the Defendants with respect to the
2 conduct alleged herein. Consequently, the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to
3 the other Defendants and all Defendants are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and
4 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, for the loss sustained as a proximate result
5 of the conduct of the Defendants' agents, servants and/or employees.

6 7 THE CONDUCT

8 9. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT
9 was required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all their time
10 worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an
11 employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work.
12 DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to work without
13 paying them for all the time they are under DEFENDANT's control. Among other things,
14 DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what is supposed to
15 be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time to time interrupted by
16 work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal
17 break. DEFENDANT, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, administers
18 a uniform practice of rounding the actual time worked and recorded by PLAINTIFF and
19 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, always to the benefit of DEFENDANT, so that during the
20 course of their employment, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are paid less
21 than they would have been paid had they been paid for actual recorded time rather than
22 "rounded" time. Additionally, DEFENDANT engages in the practice of requiring
23 PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to perform work off the clock in that
24 DEFENDANT, as a condition of employment, required these employees to submit to
25 mandatory temperature checks and symptom questionnaires for COVID-19 screening prior
26 to clocking into DEFENDANT's timekeeping system for the workday. As a result,
27 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members forfeit minimum wage, overtime
28 wage compensation, and off-duty meal breaks by working without their time being correctly

1 recorded and without compensation at the applicable rates. DEFENDANT's policy and
2 practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time
3 worked, is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records.

4 10. State and federal law provides that employees must be paid overtime and meal
5 and rest break premiums at one-and-one-half times their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF
6 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive
7 pay that is tied to specific elements of an employee's performance.

8 11. The second component of PLAINTIFF's and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
9 Members' compensation is DEFENDANT's non-discretionary incentive program that paid
10 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members incentive wages based on their
11 performance for DEFENDANT. The non-discretionary incentive program provided all
12 employees paid on an hourly basis with incentive compensation when the employees met the
13 various performance goals set by DEFENDANT. However, when calculating the regular
14 rate of pay in order to pay overtime and meal and rest break premiums to PLAINTIFF and
15 other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, DEFENDANT failed to include the incentive
16 compensation as part of the employees' "regular rate of pay" for purposes of calculating
17 overtime pay and meal and rest break premium pay. Management and supervisors described
18 the incentive program to potential and new employees as part of the compensation package.
19 As a matter of law, the incentive compensation received by PLAINTIFF and other
20 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members must be included in the "regular rate of pay." The failure
21 to do so has resulted in a underpayment of overtime compensation and meal and rest break
22 premiums to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members by DEFENDANT.

23 12. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other
24 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute
25 off duty meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF
26 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were required from time to time to perform
27 work as ordered by DEFENDANT for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without
28 receiving a meal break. Further, DEFENDANT from time to time failed to provide

1 PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with a second off-duty meal period for
2 some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANT to work ten (10)
3 hours of work. DEFENDANT also engaged in the practice of rounding the meal period
4 times to avoid paying penalties to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.
5 PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeit meal breaks
6 without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's corporate policy
7 and practice.

8 13. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other
9 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were also required from time to time to work in excess of
10 four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees
11 were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at
12 least two (2) to four (4) hours from time to time, a first and second rest period of at least ten
13 (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to
14 time, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts
15 worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
16 CLASS Members were also not provided with one hour wages in lieu thereof. Additionally,
17 the applicable California Wage Order requires employers to provide employees with off-
18 duty rest periods, which the California Supreme Court defined as time during which an
19 employee is relieved from all work related duties and free from employer control. In so
20 doing, the Court held that the requirement under California law that employers authorize and
21 permit all employees to take rest period means that employers must relieve employees of all
22 duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time which includes control
23 over the locations where employees may take their rest period. Employers cannot impose
24 controls that prohibit an employee from taking a brief walk - five minutes out, five minutes
25 back. Here, DEFENDANT's policy restricted PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
26 CLASS Members from unconstrained walks and is unlawful based on DEFENDANT's rule
27 which states PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members cannot leave the work
28 premises during their rest period.

1 14. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT failed to
2 accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for the
3 actual amount of time these employees worked. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare
4 Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT was required to pay PLAINTIFF and other
5 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time worked, meaning the time during which an
6 employee was subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee was
7 permitted or suffered to permit this work. DEFENDANT required these employees to work
8 off the clock without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANT's control.
9 As such, DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
10 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for all time worked. As a
11 result, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members forfeited time worked by
12 working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the
13 applicable minimum wage and overtime wage rates. To the extent that the time worked off
14 the clock does not qualify for overtime premium payment, DEFENDANT fails to pay
15 minimum wages for the time worked off-the-clock in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194,
16 1197, and 1197.1.

17 15. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
18 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements
19 which failed to show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages earned. Cal. Lab.
20 Code § 226 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an
21 accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages
22 earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding
23 amount of time worked at each hourly rate. PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS
24 Members were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all
25 applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable
26 pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section
27 226(a). The wage statements DEFENDANT provided to PLAINTIFF and other
28 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members failed to identify such information. More specifically, the

1 wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period. When
2 the hours shown on the wage statements were added up, they did not equal the actual total
3 hours worked during the pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code 226(a)(2). Aside, from
4 the violations listed above in this paragraph, DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an
5 itemized wage statement that lists all the requirements under California Labor Code 226 *et*
6 *seq.* As a result, DEFENDANT from time to time provided PLAINTIFF and the other
7 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code
8 § 226.

9 16. Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d) provides, the requirements of this section shall be
10 deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if
11 the wages are paid not more than seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll
12 period. Cal. Lab. Code § 210 provides:

13 in [I]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided
14 this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in
15 Sections. . . 204. . . shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial
16 violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) For
each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars
(\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount
unlawfully withheld.

17 17. DEFENDANT from time to time failed to pay PLAINTIFF and members of
18 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members within seven (7) days of the close of the
19 payroll period in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d), including but not limited to for
20 the “Hourly” regular wage payments.

21 18. DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and other
22 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members by failing to pay such wages at the regular rate of pay in
23 violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 246. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other non-exempt
24 employees earn non-discretionary remuneration. Rather than pay sick pay at the regular rate
25 of pay, DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
26 Members at their base rates of pay.

27 19. Cal. Lab. Code Section 246(1)(2) requires that paid sick time for nonexempt
28

1 employees be calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime
2 premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90
3 days of employment.

4 20. DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab. Code Section 246 by failing to pay sick pay
5 at the regular rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members routinely
6 earned non-discretionary incentive wages which increased their regular rate of pay.
7 However, when sick pay was paid, it was paid at the base rate of pay for PLAINTIFF and
8 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, as opposed to the correct, higher regular rate of
9 pay, as required under Cal. Lab. Code Section 246.

10 21. As a pattern and practice, DEFENDANT regularly failed to pay PLAINTIFF
11 and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS their correct wages and accordingly owe
12 waiting time penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 203. Further, PLAINTIFF is
13 informed and believes and based thereon alleges that such failure to pay sick pay at regular
14 rate was willful, such that PLAINTIFF and members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose
15 employment has separated are entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code
16 Sections 201-203.

17 22. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 221, "It shall be unlawful for any employer
18 to collect or receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer
19 to said employee." DEFENDANT failed to pay all compensation due to PLAINTIFF and
20 other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members, made unlawful deductions from
21 compensation payable to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members,
22 failed to disclose all aspects of the deductions from compensation payable to PLAINTIFF
23 and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members, and thereby failed to pay these
24 employees all wages due at each applicable pay period and upon termination. PLAINTIFF
25 and members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS seek recovery of all illegal
26 deductions from wages according to proof, related penalties, interest, attorney fees and costs.

27 23. DEFENDANT intentionally and knowingly failed to reimburse and indemnify
28 PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for required business expenses

1 incurred by the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members in direct
2 consequence of discharging their duties on behalf of DEFENDANT. Under California
3 Labor Code Section 2802, employers are required to indemnify employees for all expenses
4 incurred in the course and scope of their employment. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 expressly
5 states that "an employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures
6 or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her
7 duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful,
8 unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful."

9 24. In the course of their employment PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
10 CLASS Members as a business expense, were required by DEFENDANT to use their own
11 personal cellular phones as a result of and in furtherance of their job duties as employees for
12 DEFENDANT but are not reimbursed or indemnified by DEFENDANT for the cost
13 associated with the use of their personal cellular phones for DEFENDANT's benefit.
14 Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were required by
15 DEFENDANT to use their personal cellular phones. As a result, in the course of their
16 employment with DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA
17 CLASS incurred unreimbursed business expenses which included, but were not limited to,
18 costs related to the use of their personal cellular phones all on behalf of and for the benefit of
19 DEFENDANT.

20 25. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the
21 requirements of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order,
22 DEFENDANT as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally,
23 knowingly and systematically failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the other Aggrieved
24 Employees suitable seating when the nature of these employees' work reasonably permitted
25 sitting.

26 26. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and other
27 Aggrieved Employees were entitled to suitable seating and/or were entitled to sit when it did
28 not interfere with the performance of their duties, and that DEFENDANT did not provide

1 suitable seating and/or did not allow them to sit when it did not interfere with the
2 performance of their duties.

3 27. By reason of this conduct applicable to PLAINTIFF and all Aggrieved
4 Employees, DEFENDANT violated California Labor Code Section 1198 and California
5 Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Wage Order
6 4-2001, Section 14 by failing to provide suitable seats. PLAINTIFF seeks penalties on
7 behalf of PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees as provided herein. Providing
8 suitable seating is the DEFENDANT's burden. As a result of DEFENDANT's intentional
9 disregard of the obligation to meet this burden, DEFENDANT violated the California Labor
10 Code and regulations promulgated thereunder as herein alleged.

11 28. Specifically as to PLAINTIFF, DEFENDANT failed to provide all the legally
12 required off-duty meal and rest breaks to PLAINTIFF as required by the applicable Wage
13 Order and Labor Code and failed to pay PLAINTIFF all minimum and overtime wages due
14 to PLAINTIFF. DEFENDANT did not have a policy or practice which provided timely off-
15 duty meal and rest breaks to PLAINTIFF and also failed to compensate PLAINTIFF for
16 PLAINTIFF's missed meal and rest breaks. The nature of the work performed by the
17 PLAINTIFF did not prevent PLAINTIFF from being relieved of all of PLAINTIFF's duties
18 for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result, DEFENDANT's failure to
19 provide PLAINTIFF with the legally required meal periods is evidenced by DEFENDANT's
20 business records. The amount in controversy for PLAINTIFF individually does not exceed
21 the sum or value of \$75,000.

22 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

23 29. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of
24 Civil Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section
25 17203. This action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly
26 situated employees of DEFENDANT pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382.
27
28

30. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 395 and 395.5, because PLAINTIFF worked in this County for DEFENDANT and DEFENDANT (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times maintained offices and facilities in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii) committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

THE CALIFORNIA CLASS

31. PLAINTIFF brings the First Cause of Action for Unfair, Unlawful and Deceptive Business Practices pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the "UCL") as a Class Action, pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, on behalf of a California class, defined as all individuals who are or previously were employed by Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC in California, including any employees staffed with Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time during the period beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD"). The amount in controversy for the aggregate claim of CALIFORNIA CLASS Members is under five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

32. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANT, the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

33. DEFENDANT, as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, and in violation of the applicable Labor Code, Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order requirements, and the applicable provisions of California law, intentionally, knowingly, and wilfully, engaged in a practice whereby DEFENDANT failed to record all meal and rest breaks missed by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members,

1 even though DEFENDANT enjoyed the benefit of this work, required employees to perform
2 this work and permits or suffers to permit this work.

3 34. DEFENDANT has the legal burden to establish that each and every
4 CALIFORNIA CLASS Member was paid accurately for all meal and rest breaks missed as
5 required by California laws. The DEFENDANT, however, as a matter of policy and
6 procedure failed to have in place during the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD and still fails
7 to have in place a policy or practice to ensure that each and every CALIFORNIA CLASS
8 Member is paid as required by law. This common business practice is applicable to each
9 and every CALIFORNIA CLASS Member can be adjudicated on a class-wide basis as
10 unlawful, unfair, and/or deceptive under Cal. Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*
11 (the "UCL") as causation, damages, and reliance are not elements of this claim.

12 35. The CALIFORNIA CLASS, is so numerous that joinder of all CALIFORNIA
13 CLASS Members is impracticable.

14 36. DEFENDANT violated the rights of the CALIFORNIA CLASS under
15 California law by:

- 16 (a) Committing an act of unfair competition in violation of , Cal. Bus. &
17 Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the "UCL"), by unlawfully, unfairly
18 and/or deceptively having in place company policies, practices and
19 procedures that failed to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other
20 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked, including
21 minimum wages owed and overtime wages owed for work performed
22 by these employees; and,
- 23 (b) Committing an act of unfair competition in violation of the UCL, by
24 failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
25 CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and rest periods.

26 37. This Class Action meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a
27 Class Action as set forth in Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:
28

- 1 (a) The persons who comprise the CALIFORNIA CLASS are so numerous
2 that the joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition
3 of their claims as a class will benefit the parties and the Court;
- 4 (b) Nearly all factual, legal, statutory, declaratory and injunctive relief
5 issues that are raised in this Complaint are common to the
6 CALIFORNIA CLASS will apply to every member of the
7 CALIFORNIA CLASS;
- 8 (c) The claims of the representative PLAINTIFF are typical of the claims
9 of each member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF, like all
10 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, was classified as a
11 non-exempt employee paid on an hourly basis who was subjected to the
12 DEFENDANT's deceptive practice and policy which failed to provide
13 the legally required meal and rest periods to the CALIFORNIA CLASS
14 and thereby underpaid compensation to PLAINTIFF and
15 CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF sustained economic injury as a
16 result of DEFENDANT's employment practices. PLAINTIFF and the
17 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were and are similarly or
18 identically harmed by the same unlawful, deceptive and unfair
19 misconduct engaged in by DEFENDANT; and,
- 20 (d) The representative PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and
21 protect the interest of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, and has retained
22 counsel who are competent and experienced in Class Action litigation.
23 There are no material conflicts between the claims of the representative
24 PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS that would
25 make class certification inappropriate. Counsel for the CALIFORNIA
26 CLASS will vigorously assert the claims of all CALIFORNIA CLASS
27 Members.
28

1 38. In addition to meeting the statutory prerequisites to a Class Action, this action
2 is properly maintained as a Class Action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

3 (a) Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive,
4 statutory and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution
5 of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA
6 CLASS will create the risk of:

7 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
8 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would establish
9 incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the
10 CALIFORNIA CLASS; and/or,

11 2) Adjudication with respect to individual members of the
12 CALIFORNIA CLASS which would as a practical matter be
13 dispositive of interests of the other members not party to the
14 adjudication or substantially impair or impede their ability to
15 protect their interests.

16 (b) The parties opposing the CALIFORNIA CLASS have acted or refused
17 to act on grounds generally applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS,
18 making appropriate class-wide relief with respect to the CALIFORNIA
19 CLASS as a whole in that DEFENDANT failed to pay all wages due to
20 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by law;

21 1) With respect to the First Cause of Action, the final relief on
22 behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS sought does not relate
23 exclusively to restitution because through this claim
24 PLAINTIFF seeks declaratory relief holding that the
25 DEFENDANT's policy and practices constitute unfair
26 competition, along with declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and
27 incidental equitable relief as may be necessary to prevent and
28 remedy the conduct declared to constitute unfair competition;

1 (c) Common questions of law and fact exist as to the members of the
2 CALIFORNIA CLASS, with respect to the practices and violations of
3 California law as listed above, and predominate over any question
4 affecting only individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, and a Class
5 Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
6 adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

- 7 1) The interests of the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in
8 individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate
9 actions in that the substantial expense of individual actions will
10 be avoided to recover the relatively small amount of economic
11 losses sustained by the individual CALIFORNIA CLASS
12 Members when compared to the substantial expense and burden
13 of individual prosecution of this litigation;
- 14 2) Class certification will obviate the need for unduly duplicative
15 litigation that would create the risk of:
- 16 A. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to
17 individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, which
18 would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the
19 DEFENDANT; and/or,
- 20 B. Adjudications with respect to individual members of the
21 CALIFORNIA CLASS would as a practical matter be
22 dispositive of the interests of the other members not
23 parties to the adjudication or substantially impair or
24 impede their ability to protect their interests;
- 25 3) In the context of wage litigation because a substantial number of
26 individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members will avoid asserting
27 their legal rights out of fear of retaliation by DEFENDANT,
28 which may adversely affect an individual's job with

1 DEFENDANT or with a subsequent employer, the Class Action
2 is the only means to assert their claims through a representative;
3 and,

- 4 4) A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair
5 and efficient adjudication of this litigation because class
6 treatment will obviate the need for unduly and unnecessary
7 duplicative litigation that is likely to result in the absence of
8 certification of this action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. §
9 382.

10 39. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a Class Action
11 pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382 because:

- 12 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS
13 predominate over any question affecting only individual CALIFORNIA
14 CLASS Members because the DEFENDANT's employment practices
15 are applied with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS;
- 16 (b) A Class Action is superior to any other available method for the fair
17 and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the
18 CALIFORNIA CLASS because in the context of employment litigation
19 a substantial number of individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
20 will avoid asserting their rights individually out of fear of retaliation or
21 adverse impact on their employment;
- 22 (c) The members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are so numerous that it is
23 impractical to bring all members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS before
24 the Court;
- 25 (d) PLAINTIFF, and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, will not
26 be able to obtain effective and economic legal redress unless the action
27 is maintained as a Class Action;
28

- 1 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
2 equitable relief for the acts of unfair competition, statutory violations
3 and other improprieties, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the
4 damages and injuries which DEFENDANT's actions have inflicted
5 upon the CALIFORNIA CLASS;
- 6 (f) There is a community of interest in ensuring that the combined assets of
7 DEFENDANT are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of
8 the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries sustained;
- 9 (g) DEFENDANT has acted or refused to act on grounds generally
10 applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS, thereby making final class-
11 wide relief appropriate with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a
12 whole;
- 13 (h) The members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are readily ascertainable
14 from the business records of DEFENDANT; and,
- 15 (i) Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to
16 bring a efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and
17 hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANT as to
18 the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

19 40. DEFENDANT maintains records from which the Court can ascertain and
20 identify by job title each of DEFENDANT's employees who have been intentionally
21 subjected to DEFENDANT's company policy, practices and procedures as herein alleged.
22 PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend the Complaint to include any additional job titles of
23 similarly situated employees when they have been identified.

24
25 **THE CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**

26 41. PLAINTIFF further brings the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh,
27 Eighth and Ninth causes Action on behalf of a California sub-class, defined as all members
28 of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who are or previously were employed by Boulevard Nightlife

1 Group, LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC in California, including any employees
2 staffed with Boulevard Nightlife Group, LLC and/or Hollywood Hills Hotel, LLC by a third
3 party, and classified as non exempt employees (the “CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
4 CLASS”) at any time during the period three (3) years prior to the filing of the complaint
5 and ending on the date as determined by the Court (the “CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
6 CLASS PERIOD”) pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382. The amount in controversy
7 for the aggregate claim of CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members is under five
8 million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

9 42. DEFENDANT, in violation of the applicable Labor Code, Industrial Welfare
10 Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order requirements, and the applicable provisions of California
11 law, intentionally, knowingly, and wilfully, engaged in a practice whereby DEFENDANT
12 failed to correctly calculate compensation for the time worked by PLAINTIFF and the other
13 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and reporting time wages owed to
14 these employees, even though DEFENDANT enjoyed the benefit of this work, required
15 employees to perform this work and permitted or suffered to permit this work.
16 DEFENDANT has denied these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members wages to
17 which these employees are entitled in order to unfairly cheat the competition and unlawfully
18 profit. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA LABOR
19 SUB-CLASS against DEFENDANT, the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD
20 should be adjusted accordingly.

21 43. DEFENDANT maintains records from which the Court can ascertain and
22 identify by name and job title, each of DEFENDANT’s employees who have been
23 intentionally subjected to DEFENDANT’s company policy, practices and procedures as
24 herein alleged. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend the complaint to include any
25 additional job titles of similarly situated employees when they have been identified.

26 44. The CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS is so numerous that joinder of all
27 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members is impracticable.
28

1 45. Common questions of law and fact exist as to members of the CALIFORNIA
2 LABOR SUB-CLASS, including, but not limited, to the following:

- 3 (a) Whether DEFENDANT unlawfully failed to correctly calculate and
4 pay compensation due to members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR
5 SUB-CLASS for missed meal and rest breaks in violation of the
6 California Labor Code and California regulations and the applicable
7 California Wage Order;
- 8 (b) Whether DEFENDANT failed to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other
9 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with accurate
10 itemized wage statements;
- 11 (c) Whether DEFENDANT has engaged in unfair competition by the
12 above-listed conduct;
- 13 (d) The proper measure of damages and penalties owed to the members of
14 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS; and,
- 15 (e) Whether DEFENDANT's conduct was willful.

16 46. DEFENDANT violated the rights of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
17 CLASS under California law by:

- 18 (a) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 510, by failing to correctly pay the
19 PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
20 CLASS all wages due for overtime worked, for which DEFENDANT is
21 liable pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 1194;
- 22 (b) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1 *et seq.*, by failing to
23 accurately pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA
24 LABOR SUB-CLASS the correct minimum wage pay for which
25 DEFENDANT is liable pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1197;
- 26 (c) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 226, by failing to provide PLAINTIFF and
27 the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with an
28

1 accurate itemized statement in writing showing the corresponding
2 correct amount of wages earned by the employee;

- 3 (d) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512, by failing to provide
4 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR
5 SUB-CLASS with all legally required off-duty, uninterrupted thirty
6 (30) minute meal breaks and the legally required off-duty rest breaks;
7 (e) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and/or 203, which provides that
8 when an employee is discharged or quits from employment, the
9 employer must pay the employee all wages due without abatement, by
10 failing to tender full payment and/or restitution of wages owed or in the
11 manner required by California law to the members of the
12 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS who have terminated their
13 employment; and,
14 (f) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 by failing to reimburse PLAINTIFF
15 and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members with necessary
16 expenses incurred in the discharge of their job duties.

17 47. This Class Action meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a
18 Class Action as set forth in Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

- 19 (a) The persons who comprise the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
20 are so numerous that the joinder of all CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
21 CLASS Members is impracticable and the disposition of their claims as
22 a class will benefit the parties and the Court;
23 (b) Nearly all factual, legal, statutory, declaratory and injunctive relief
24 issues that are raised in this Complaint are common to the
25 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and will apply to every member
26 of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS;
27 (c) The claims of the representative PLAINTIFF are typical of the claims
28 of each member of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.

1 PLAINTIFF, like all the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR
2 SUB-CLASS, was a non-exempt employee paid on an hourly basis who
3 was subjected to the DEFENDANT's practice and policy which failed
4 to pay the correct amount of wages due to the CALIFORNIA LABOR
5 SUB-CLASS. PLAINTIFF sustained economic injury as a result of
6 DEFENDANT's employment practices. PLAINTIFF and the members
7 of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were and are similarly or
8 identically harmed by the same unlawful, deceptive, and unfair
9 misconduct engaged in by DEFENDANT; and,

- 10 (d) The representative PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and
11 protect the interest of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, and
12 has retained counsel who are competent and experienced in Class
13 Action litigation. There are no material conflicts between the claims of
14 the representative PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA
15 LABOR SUB-CLASS that would make class certification
16 inappropriate. Counsel for the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
17 will vigorously assert the claims of all CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
18 CLASS Members.

19 48. In addition to meeting the statutory prerequisites to a Class Action, this action
20 is properly maintained as a Class Action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

- 21 (a) Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive,
22 statutory and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution
23 of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA
24 LABOR SUB-CLASS will create the risk of:
- 25 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
26 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS which
27 would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the
28 parties opposing the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS; or,

1 2) Adjudication with respect to individual members of the
2 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS which would as a
3 practical matter be dispositive of interests of the other members
4 not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impede
5 their ability to protect their interests.

6 (b) The parties opposing the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have
7 acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the
8 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, making appropriate class-wide
9 relief with respect to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a
10 whole in that DEFENDANT fails to pay all wages due. Including the
11 correct wages for all time worked by the members of the
12 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as required by law;

13 (c) Common questions of law and fact predominate as to the members of
14 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, with respect to the practices
15 and violations of California Law as listed above, and predominate over
16 any question affecting only individual CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
17 CLASS Members, and a Class Action is superior to other available
18 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy,
19 including consideration of:

20 1) The interests of the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR
21 SUB-CLASS in individually controlling the prosecution or
22 defense of separate actions in that the substantial expense of
23 individual actions will be avoided to recover the relatively small
24 amount of economic losses sustained by the individual
25 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members when compared
26 to the substantial expense and burden of individual prosecution
27 of this litigation;
28

- 1 2) Class certification will obviate the need for unduly duplicative
2 litigation that would create the risk of:
- 3 A. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to
4 individual members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
5 CLASS, which would establish incompatible standards of
6 conduct for the DEFENDANT; and/or,
- 7 B. Adjudications with respect to individual members of the
8 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS would as a
9 practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other
10 members not parties to the adjudication or substantially
11 impair or impede their ability to protect their interests;
- 12 3) In the context of wage litigation because a substantial number of
13 individual CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members will
14 avoid asserting their legal rights out of fear of retaliation by
15 DEFENDANT, which may adversely affect an individual's job
16 with DEFENDANT or with a subsequent employer, the Class
17 Action is the only means to assert their claims through a
18 representative; and,
- 19 4) A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair
20 and efficient adjudication of this litigation because class
21 treatment will obviate the need for unduly and unnecessary
22 duplicative litigation that is likely to result in the absence of
23 certification of this action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. §
24 382.

25 49. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a Class Action
26 pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382 because:
27
28

- 1 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA LABOR
2 SUB-CLASS predominate over any question affecting only individual
3 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members;
- 4 (b) A Class Action is superior to any other available method for the fair
5 and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the
6 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS because in the context of
7 employment litigation a substantial number of individual
8 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members will avoid asserting
9 their rights individually out of fear of retaliation or adverse impact on
10 their employment;
- 11 (c) The members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS are so
12 numerous that it is impractical to bring all members of the
13 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS before the Court;
- 14 (d) PLAINTIFF, and the other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
15 Members, will not be able to obtain effective and economic legal
16 redress unless the action is maintained as a Class Action;
- 17 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
18 equitable relief for the acts of unfair competition, statutory violations
19 and other improprieties, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the
20 damages and injuries which DEFENDANT's actions have inflicted
21 upon the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS;
- 22 (f) There is a community of interest in ensuring that the combined assets of
23 DEFENDANT are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of
24 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for the injuries sustained;
- 25 (g) DEFENDANT has acted or refused to act on grounds generally
26 applicable to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, thereby
27 making final class-wide relief appropriate with respect to the
28 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a whole;

- 1 (h) The members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS are readily
2 ascertainable from the business records of DEFENDANT. The
3 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS consists of all CALIFORNIA
4 CLASS Members who worked for DEFENDANT in California at any
5 time during the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD; and,
6 (i) Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to
7 bring a efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and
8 hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANT as to
9 the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.

10
11 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **For Unlawful Business Practices**

13 **[Cal. Bus. And Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*]**

14 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All Defendants)**

15 50. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege
16 and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of
17 this Complaint.

18 51. DEFENDANT is a “person” as that term is defined under Cal. Bus. and Prof.
19 Code § 17021.

20 52. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the “UCL”) defines
21 unfair competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. Section
22 17203 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to unfair
23 competition as follows:

24 Any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair
25 competition may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court
26 may make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver,
27 as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by any person of any
28 practice which constitutes unfair competition, as defined in this chapter, or as
may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property,
real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of such unfair
competition.

1 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

2 53. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT has engaged and continues to
3 engage in a business practice which violates California law, including but not limited to, the
4 applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California
5 Labor Code including Sections 204, 210, 221, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 1194, 1197, 1197.1,
6 1198, 2802 and the Fair Labor Standards Act and federal regulations promulgated
7 thereunder, for which this Court should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant
8 to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct
9 held to constitute unfair competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

10 54. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were unlawful and
11 unfair in that these practices violate public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive,
12 unscrupulous or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or
13 utility for which this Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section
14 17203 of the California Business & Professions Code, including restitution of wages
15 wrongfully withheld.

16 55. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were deceptive and
17 fraudulent in that DEFENDANT's policy and practice failed to provide the legally
18 mandated meal and rest periods, the required amount of compensation for missed meal and
19 rest periods and overtime and minimum wages owed, failed to timely pay wages, and failed
20 to reimburse all necessary business expenses incurred, and failed to provide Fair Labor
21 Standards Act overtime wages due for overtime worked as a result of failing to include non-
22 discretionary incentive compensation into their regular rates of pay for purposes of
23 computing the proper overtime pay due to a business practice that cannot be justified,
24 pursuant to the applicable Cal. Lab. Code, and Industrial Welfare Commission requirements
25 in violation of Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and for which this Court should issue
26 injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, including
27 restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

1 56. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were also unlawful,
2 unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANT's employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and
3 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment
4 with DEFENDANT.

5 57. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were also unlawful,
6 unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANT's policies, practices and procedures failed to
7 provide all legally required meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512.

9 58. Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of himself and on behalf of each
10 CALIFORNIA CLASS Member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off-duty
11 meal period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of
12 pay for each workday in which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for
13 each ten (10) hours of work.

14 59. PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of himself and each member of the
15 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off
16 duty paid rest period was not timely provided as required by law.

17 60. By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein,
18 DEFENDANT has obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and
19 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for all time
20 worked, and has deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and
21 contract, all to the detriment of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANT so as to
22 allow DEFENDANT to unfairly compete against competitors who comply with the law.

23 61. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the
24 Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the
25 California Labor Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral,
26 unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful,
27 unfair and deceptive business practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et*
28 *seq.*

1 62. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are entitled
2 to, and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to restore to them the money and property
3 which DEFENDANT has acquired, or of which PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
4 CALIFORNIA CLASS have been deprived, by means of the above described unlawful and
5 unfair business practices, including earned but unpaid wages for all time worked.

6 63. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are further
7 entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the described business practices are unlawful,
8 unfair and deceptive, and that injunctive relief should be issued restraining DEFENDANT
9 from engaging in any unlawful and unfair business practices in the future.

10 64. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have no
11 plain, speedy and/or adequate remedy at law that will end the unlawful and unfair business
12 practices of DEFENDANT. Further, the practices herein alleged presently continue to occur
13 unabated. As a result of the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein,
14 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will
15 continue to suffer irreparable legal and economic harm unless DEFENDANT is restrained
16 from continuing to engage in these unlawful and unfair business practices.

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24 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **For Failure To Pay Minimum Wages**

26 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1]**

27 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**

28 **and Against All Defendants)**

1 65. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
2 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior
3 paragraphs of this Complaint.

4 66. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
5 CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANT's willful and intentional violations of the
6 California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for
7 DEFENDANT's failure to accurately calculate and pay minimum wages to PLAINTIFF and
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.

9 67. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and
10 public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.

11 68. Cal. Lab. Code § 1197 provides the minimum wage for employees fixed by
12 the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less
13 wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

14 69. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid
15 wages, including minimum wage compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs
16 of suit.

17 70. DEFENDANT maintained a wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the
18 other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS without regard to the correct
19 amount of time they work. As set forth herein, DEFENDANT's policy and practice was to
20 unlawfully and intentionally deny timely payment of wages due to PLAINTIFF and the
21 other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.

22 71. DEFENDANT's unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without
23 limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a whole, as a result of
24 implementing a policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and
25 the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS in regards to minimum
26 wage pay.

27 72. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANT
28 inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time

1 worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.
2 DEFENDANT acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and
3 other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission
4 requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.

5 73. As a direct result of DEFENDANT's unlawful wage practices as alleged
6 herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS did
7 not receive the correct minimum wage compensation for their time worked for
8 DEFENDANT.

9 74. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT
10 required, permitted or suffered PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
11 Members to work without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANT's
12 control. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the
13 other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were paid less for time worked
14 that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.

15 75. By virtue of DEFENDANT's unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned
16 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
17 CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
18 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic
19 injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained
20 according to proof at trial.

21 76. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
22 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were under compensated for their
23 time worked. DEFENDANT elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross
24 nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of company policy, practice
25 and procedure, and DEFENDANT perpetrated this scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF
26 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS the correct minimum
27 wages for their time worked.
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1 77. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California
2 labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
3 CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite compensation,
4 DEFENDANT acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously
5 toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
6 with a conscious and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and
7 with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise
8 causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.

9 78. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
10 CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest,
11 statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANT,
12 in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the
13 extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA
14 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANT's
15 conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also
16 be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought
17 herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members. DEFENDANT's
18 conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further,
19 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members are entitled to seek
20 and recover statutory costs.

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25 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

26 **For Failure To Pay Overtime Compensation**

27 **[Cal. Lab. Code § 510]**

1 implementing a policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by
2 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members and denied accurate
3 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
4 CLASS for overtime worked, including, the overtime work performed in excess of eight (8)
5 hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any
6 workweek.

7 86. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANT
8 inaccurately recorded overtime worked and consequently underpaid the overtime worked by
9 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB CLASS Members. DEFENDANT
10 acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in
11 violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and
12 other applicable laws and regulations. As a direct result of DEFENDANT's unlawful wage
13 practices as alleged herein, the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
14 LABOR SUB-CLASS did not receive full compensation for overtime worked.

15 87. Cal. Lab. Code § 515 sets out various categories of employees who are exempt
16 from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to the
17 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS. Further,
18 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were not
19 subject to a valid collective bargaining agreement that would preclude the causes of action
20 contained herein this Complaint. Rather, PLAINTIFF brings this Action on behalf of
21 himself and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS based on DEFENDANT's violations
22 of non-negotiable, non-waiveable rights provided by the State of California.

23 88. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and
24 the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have been paid less for
25 overtime worked that they are entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages..

26 89. DEFENDANT failed to accurately pay the PLAINTIFF and the other
27 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS overtime wages for the time they
28 worked which was in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by Cal.

1 Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198, even though PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
2 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were required to work, and did in fact work, overtime
3 as to which DEFENDANT failed to accurately record and pay as evidenced by
4 DEFENDANT's business records and witnessed by employees.

5 90. By virtue of DEFENDANT's unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned
6 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
7 CLASS for the true amount of time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
8 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic
9 injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained
10 according to proof at trial.

11 91. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
12 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were under compensated for all
13 overtime worked. DEFENDANT elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross
14 nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of company policy, practice
15 and procedure, and DEFENDANT perpetrated their scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF
16 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for overtime worked.

17 92. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California
18 labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
19 CLASS for all overtime worked and provide them with the requisite overtime compensation,
20 DEFENDANT acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously
21 toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
22 with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them,
23 and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and
24 otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these
25 employees.

26 93. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
27 CLASS therefore request recovery of all overtime wages, according to proof, interest,
28 statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANT,

1 in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the
2 extent minimum and/or overtime compensation is determined to be owed to the
3 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who have terminated their employment,
4 DEFENDANT's conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these
5 individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which
6 penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
7 Members. DEFENDANT's conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in
8 good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members
9 are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

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11 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **For Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods**

13 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]**

14 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**
15 **Defendants)**

16 94. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
17 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior
18 paragraphs of this Complaint.

19 95. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT from time to time
20 failed to provide all the legally required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other
21 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members as required by the applicable Wage Order
22 and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA
23 LABOR SUB-CLASS MEMBERS did not prevent these employees from being relieved of
24 all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their rigorous
25 work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members
26 were from time to time not fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANT for their meal periods.
27 Additionally, DEFENDANT's failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
28 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members with legally required meal breaks prior to their fifth (5th)

1 hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records from time to time. Further,
2 DEFENDANT failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with a
3 second off-duty meal period in some workdays in which these employees were required by
4 DEFENDANT to work ten (10) hours of work from time to time. As a result, PLAINTIFF
5 and other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS therefore forfeited meal
6 breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's strict
7 corporate policy and practice.

8 96. DEFENDANT further violates California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the
9 applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA
10 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who were not provided a meal period, in accordance with
11 the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular
12 rate of pay for each workday that a meal period was not provided.

13 97. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and
14 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according
15 to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of
16 suit.

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23 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **For Failure to Provide Required Rest Periods**

25 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]**

26 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**
27 **Defendants)**

98. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

99. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were from time to time required to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees from time to time were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time.

PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were also not provided with one hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were periodically denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANT and DEFENDANT's managers.

100. DEFENDANT further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that rest period was not provided.

101. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Statements

[Cal. Lab. Code § 226]

(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All Defendants)

1 102. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
2 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior
3 paragraphs of this Complaint.

4 103. Cal. Labor Code § 226 provides that an employer must furnish employees
5 with
6 an “accurate itemized” statement in writing showing:

- 7 (1) gross wages earned,
8 (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose
9 compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of
10 overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the
11 Industrial Welfare Commission,
12 (3) the number of piecerate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee
13 is paid on a piece-rate basis,
14 (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the
15 employee may be aggregated and shown as one item,
16 (5) net wages earned,
17 (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid,
18 (7) the name of the employee and his or her social security number, except that by
19 January 1, 2008, only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an
20 employee identification number other than a social security number may be shown on
21 the itemized statement,
22 (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and
23 (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding
24 number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

25 104. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
26 other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with complete and accurate
27 wage statements which failed to show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages
28 earned. Cal. Lab. Code § 226 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her
employees with an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other
things, gross wages earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and
the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate. PLAINTIFF and
CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the
wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total
hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to
California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements DEFENDANT provided to
PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members failed to identify

1 such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total
2 hours worked each pay period. When the hours shown on the wage statements were added
3 up, they did not equal the actual total hours worked during the pay period in violation of
4 Cal. Lab. Code 226(a)(2). Aside, from the violations listed above in this paragraph,
5 DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage statement that lists all the
6 requirements under California Labor Code 226 *et seq.* As a result, DEFENDANT from time
7 to time provided PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
8 CLASS with wage statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

9 105. DEFENDANT knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Cal. Lab.
10 Code § 226, causing injury and damages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
11 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS. These damages include, but are not limited to, costs
12 expended calculating the correct wages for all missed meal and rest breaks and the amount
13 of employment taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities.
14 These damages are difficult to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of
15 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS may elect to recover liquidated damages of fifty
16 dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred, and one hundred
17 dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §
18 226, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no event more than four
19 thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective member of the
20 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS herein).

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26 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

27 **For Failure to Reimburse Employees for Required Expenses**

28 **[Cal. Lab. Code § 2802]**

(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All Defendants)

106. PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

107. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 provides, in relevant part, that:

An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful.

108. At all relevant times herein, DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab. Code § 2802, by failing to indemnify and reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members for required expenses incurred in the discharge of their job duties for DEFENDANT's benefit. DEFENDANT failed to reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members for expenses which included, but were not limited to, costs related to using their personal cellular phones on behalf of and for the benefit of DEFENDANT. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were required by DEFENDANT to use their personal cellular phones and home offices in order to perform work related job tasks. DEFENDANT's policy and practice was to not reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members for expenses resulting from using their personal cellular phones and home offices for DEFENDANT within the course and scope of their employment for DEFENDANT. These expenses were necessary to complete their principal job duties. DEFENDANT is estopped by DEFENDANT's conduct to assert any waiver of this expectation. Although these expenses were necessary expenses incurred by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members, DEFENDANT failed to indemnify and reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members for these expenses as an employer is required to do under the laws and regulations of California.

1 109. PLAINTIFF therefore demands reimbursement for expenditures or losses
2 incurred by himself and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members in the discharge
3 of their job duties for DEFENDANT, or their obedience to the directions of DEFENDANT,
4 with interest at the statutory rate and costs under Cal. Lab. Code § 2802.

5
6 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **For Failure to Pay Wages When Due**

8 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202, 203]**

9 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**
10 **and Against All Defendants)**

11 110. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
12 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior
13 paragraphs of this Complaint.

14 111. Cal. Lab. Code § 200 provides, in relevant part, that:

15 As used in this article:

16 (a) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of
17 every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the
18 standard of time, task, piece, Commission basis, or other method of calculation.

19 (b) "Labor" includes labor, work, or service whether rendered or
20 performed under contract, subcontract, partnership, station plan, or other
21 agreement if the labor to be paid for is performed personally by the person
22 demanding payment.

23 112. Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides, in relevant part, "that If an employer
24 discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and
25 payable immediately."

26 113. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 provides, in relevant part, that:

27 If an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits his
28 or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not
later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours
previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee
is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. Notwithstanding any
other provision of law, an employee who quits without providing a 72-
hour notice shall be entitled to receive payment by mail if he or she so
requests and designates a mailing address. The date of the mailing shall
constitute the date of payment for purposes of the requirement to provide
payment within 72 hours of the notice of quitting.

1 114. There was no definite term in PLAINTIFF's or any CALIFORNIA LABOR
2 SUB-CLASS Members' employment contract.

3 115. Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides, in relevant part, that:

4 If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in
5 accordance with Sections 201, 201.5, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an
6 employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall
7 continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid
8 or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue
9 for more than 30 days.

10 116. The employment of PLAINTIFF and many CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
11 CLASS Members has terminated and DEFENDANT has not tendered payment of all wages
12 owed as required by law. Additionally, at all times during the term of PLAINTIFF's
13 employment with DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
14 Members earned and accrued vested vacation and holiday time on the date of their
15 termination pursuant to DEFENDANT's uniform vacation policies and applicable California
16 law. The amount of vacation pay PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
17 CLASS Members earned and accumulated is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business
18 records. Additionally, DEFENDANT also underpaid accrued vested vacation wages to
19 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS MEMBERS by failing to pay
20 such wages at the regular rate of pay and more specifically the final rate of pay that included
21 all non-discretionary incentive compensation. Rather than pay vacation wages at the regular
22 rate of pay, DEFENDANT underpaid vacation wages to PLAINTIFF and other
23 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members at their base rates of pay, instead of
24 including all of PLAINTIFF's and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members' non-
25 discretionary incentive compensation into the vacation wage payment calculations.
26 DEFENDANT failed to specify in DEFENDANT's written vacation policy the rate at which
27 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR CLASS Members would be paid vacation
28 upon leaving employment with DEFENDANT. As a result of DEFENDANT's unlawful
practice, policy and procedure to deny paying the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS all of their vested vacation and holiday time,

1 DEFENDANT failed to pay the PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA
2 LABOR SUB-CLASS all vested vacation time as wages due upon employment termination,
3 in violation of the California Labor Code, Sections 201, 202, 203 and 227.3. Similarly,
4 DEFENDANT underpaid waiting time penalties to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
5 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members at their base rates of pay, instead of including all of
6 PLAINTIFF's' and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members' non-discretionary
7 compensation into the waiting time penalty calculations. This failure by DEFENDANT is
8 believed to be the result of DEFENDANT's unlawful, unfair and deceptive refusal to
9 provide compensation for earned, accrued and vested vacation and holiday time, as well as
10 the corresponding waiting time penalties that were paid. DEFENDANT perpetrated this
11 unlawful, unfair and deceptive practice to the detriment of the PLAINTIFF and the members
12 of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS . DEFENDANT's uniform practice and policy
13 of failing to pay the LABOR SUB-CLASS Members for all vested vacation and holiday
14 time accumulated at employment termination violated and continues to violate Section 227.3
15 of the California Labor Code.

16 113. Therefore, as provided by Cal Lab. Code § 203, on behalf of himself and the
17 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS whose employment has terminated
18 and who have not been fully paid their wages due to them, PLAINTIFF demands thirty days
19 of pay as penalty for not paying all wages due at time of termination for all employees who
20 terminated employment during the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD and
21 demands an accounting and payment of all wages due, plus interest and statutory costs as
22 allowed by law.

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27 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

28 **For Failure to Pay Sick Pay Wages**

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-204, 210, 233, 246]
(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS
and Against All Defendants)

117. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, reallege and incorporate by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

118. Cal Lab. Code § 233 provides that an employer must permit an employee to use accrued sick leave in accordance with Cal Lab. Code § 246.5 at the employee's then current rate of entitlement. Cal Lab. Code § 246 provides that an employee is entitled to sick pay wages for use of accrued sick leave pursuant to Cal Lab. Code § 246.5. Specifically, once accrued sick leave is used as paid sick time, an employee has a vested right to sick pay wages, which an employer must calculate and compensate based on one of two calculations: (i) "Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in that workweek," or (ii) "Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment." Under Cal Lab. Code §§ 218 and 233, employees may sue to recover underpaid sick pay wages as damages.

119. As a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT pays sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS at the incorrect rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS regularly use accrued sick leave in the workweeks in which they also earn non-hourly remuneration. As a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT pays sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS at the base hourly pay, as opposed to the regular rate of pay, which would consider all non-hourly remuneration in addition to base hourly wages, or the rate resulting from dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours

1 worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment. As a result,
2 DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
3 CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS.

4 120. Cal. Lab. Code § 204 provides that wages generally are due and payable twice
5 during each calendar month and are to be paid no later than the payday for the next regular
6 payroll period. Consistent with Cal. Lab. Code § 204, Cal. Lab. Code § 246 specifically
7 requires that, upon use of accrued sick leave, vested sick pay wages are due and to be paid
8 no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period after accrued sick leave is used
9 as paid sick time. Similarly, Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides that if an employer discharges
10 an employee, wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable
11 immediately. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 provides that an employee is entitled to receive all
12 unpaid wages no later than 72 hours after an employee quits his or her employment, unless
13 the employee has given 72-hour notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the
14 employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. The Labor Code penalizes
15 untimely payments. For example, Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides that if an employer
16 willfully fails to pay wages owed in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-202, then the
17 wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date, and at the same rate
18 until paid, but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days. Likewise, Cal.
19 Lab. Code § 210 provides penalties for violations of Cal. Lab. Code § 204 and untimely
20 payments during employment. Under Cal. Lab. Code §§ 203, 210 and 218, employees may
21 sue to recover applicable penalties.

22 121. As alleged herein and as a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT
23 routinely underpays sick pay wages and thus did not timely pay PLAINTIFF and the other
24 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS all owing and underpaid sick pay
25 wages. As a result, DEFENDANT violates Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-204, 210, 233, and 246,
26 among other Labor Code provisions. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes that
27 DEFENDANT was advised by skilled lawyers and knew, or should have known, of the
28 mandates of the Labor Code as it relates to PLAINTIFF's allegations, especially since the

1 California Supreme Court has explained that “[c]ourts have recognized that ‘wages’ also
2 include those benefits to which an employee is entitled as a part of his or her compensation,
3 including money, room, board, clothing, vacation pay, *and sick pay.*” *Murphy v. Kenneth*
4 *Cole Prods., Inc.*, 40 Cal. 4th 1094, 1103 (2007)(emphasis added). Because DEFENDANT
5 willfully fails to timely pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
6 LABOR-SUB-CLASS all sick pay wages due, DEFENDANT is subject to applicable
7 penalties.

8 122. Such a pattern, practice, and uniform administration of corporate policy is
9 unlawful and entitles PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-
10 SUB-CLASS to underpaid sick pay wages, including interest thereon, applicable penalties,
11 attorney’s fees, and costs of suit.

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13 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

14 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and
15 severally, as follows:

16 1. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

- 17 A) That the Court certify the First Cause of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA
18 CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
19 B) An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and restraining
20 DEFENDANT from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set forth herein;
21 C) An order requiring DEFENDANT to pay all wages and all sums unlawfully
22 withheld from compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
23 CALIFORNIA CLASS; and,
24 D) Restitutionary disgorgement of DEFENDANT’s ill-gotten gains into a fluid fund
25 for restitution of the sums incidental to DEFENDANT’s violations due to
26 PLAINTIFF and to the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

27 2. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS:
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- 1 A) That the Court certify the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth
2 and Ninth Causes of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-
3 CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
- 4 B) Compensatory damages, according to proof at trial, including compensatory
5 damages for minimum and overtime compensation due PLAINTIFF and the other
6 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, during the applicable
7 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD plus interest thereon at the
8 statutory rate;
- 9 C) The greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period
10 in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per each member of
11 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for each violation in a subsequent pay
12 period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and
13 an award of costs for violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226;
- 14 D) Meal and rest period compensation pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512 and
15 the applicable IWC Wage Order;
- 16 E) For liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code Sections 1194.2 and
17 1197;
- 18 F) The amount of the expenses PLAINTIFF and each member of the CALIFORNIA
19 LABOR SUBCLASS incurred in the course of their job duties, plus interest, and
20 costs of suit.; and,
- 21 G) The wages of all terminated employees in the CALIFORNIA LABOR
22 SUB-CLASS as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or
23 until an action therefore is commenced, in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 203.

24 3. On all claims:

- 25 A) An award of interest, including prejudgment interest at the legal rate;
- 26 B) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable; and,
- 27
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1 C) An award of penalties, attorneys' fees and cost of suit, as allowable under the
2 law, including, but not limited to, pursuant to Labor Code §221, §226, §1194,
3 and/or §2802.

4 Dated: May 10, 2024 BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

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By: _____
Norman B. Blumenthal
Nicholas J. De Blouw

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

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DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

PLAINTIFF demands a jury trial on issues triable to a jury.

Dated: May 10, 2024 BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

By: _____
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