

Assigned for All Purposes

Judge William Claster

CX-101

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and the Putative Class

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

ANGEL CISNEROS, individually, and on
behalf of other members of the general public
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

13P JUICE LLC, a Delaware limited liability
company; GREG REHEIS, an individual; and
DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 30-2024-01435413-CU-OE-CXC

**CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- (1) Failure to Pay Minimum Wage for All Hours Worked (Lab. Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197 and 1197.1)
- (2) Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation (Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198)
- (3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders)
- (4) Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders)
- (5) Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses (Lab. Code § 2802)
- (6) Waiting Time Penalties (Lab. Code §§ 201-203)
- (7) Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements (Lab. Code § 226)
- (8) Violation of Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*)
- (9) Private Attorneys General Act (Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.*)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF 22

1 Plaintiff Angel Cisneros, individually, and on behalf of other members of the general
2 public similarly situated, brings this action against Defendant 13P Juice LLC, Greg Reheis, and
3 Does 1 through 10, inclusive, and alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant 13P Juice LLC, Greg Reheis, and
6 Does 1 through 10 (collectively, “Defendants”) for violations of the California Labor Code and
7 unfair business practices stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay minimum wages, failure to pay
8 overtime compensation, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest
9 periods, failure to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failure to timely
10 pay all wages to employees, failure to indemnify necessary business expenses, and failure to
11 furnish accurate wage statements.

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

18 3. Plaintiff brings the Ninth Cause of Action as a representative action under the
19 Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties that are owed to Plaintiff, the
20 State of California, and past and present employees of Defendants employed at any time within the
21 applicable statutory period (hereinafter referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).

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

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

3 a. Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum
4 wages, and overtime wages in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;

5 b. Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in
6 compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing to maintain accurate
7 records of all meal periods taken or missed, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each
8 workday in which a meal period violation occurred;

9 c. Failing to authorize and permit employees to take timely and duty-free rest
10 periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, and failing to pay
11 an additional hour's pay for each workday in which a rest period violation occurred;

12 d. Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum wages, meal period
13 premium wages, and rest period premium wages due within the time period specified by California
14 law when employment terminates;

15 e. Failing to maintain accurate records of the hours that employees worked;
16 and

17 f. Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements
18 containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

19 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes on that basis alleges that Defendants were on
20 actual and constructive notice of the unlawful conduct alleged herein and intentionally refused to
21 rectify their unlawful policies. Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times
22 herein were willful and deliberate.

23 7. At all relevant times, Defendants were legally responsible for all of the unlawful
24 conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the foregoing
25 paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff and the Class. Further, Defendants are responsible for each
26 of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of "respondeat
27 superior."

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THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff Angel Cisneros (“Plaintiff”) is an individual residing in the County of Fresno, California, and worked as a non-exempt Lead Manager from July 31, 2024 to October 5, 2024.

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

B. Defendants

10. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Defendant 13P Juice LLC (“13P Juice”) is:

a. a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Miami, Florida.

b. a business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in Fresno County; and

c. the current or former employer of Plaintiff and of the putative Class.

Defendants suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the Class to work, and controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

11. Defendant Greg Reheis (“Mr. Reheis”) is an individual. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Mr. Reheis resides in Orange County, California. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Mr. Reheis at all times mentioned herein, was an owner, director, officer, and/or managing agent of 13P Juice and, in the course of acting on behalf of 13P Juice, violated or caused to be violated the California Labor Code sections giving rise to the claims of Plaintiff and the Class alleged herein. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, Mr. Reheis is therefore liable for these violations.

12. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names and capacities of the defendants sued as Does 1 through 10, inclusive, and therefore sues these defendants by fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when the same have been

1 ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the fictitiously named defendants is
2 responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged and that Plaintiff's damages were
3 proximately caused by said defendants' conduct.

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

8 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that at all relevant times
9 each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and
10 the other employees described in the class definitions below, and exercised control over their
11 wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that,
12 at all relevant times, each Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer,
13 director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest
14 and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some
15 or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to
16 some or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters
17 alleged below. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted
18 pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or
19 should have known about, and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and
20 abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

21 **VENUE AND JURISDICTION**

22 15. The wrongful conduct alleged against the Defendants occurred in the County of
23 Fresno, California. At all times relevant hereto, the conduct at issue was part of a continuous and
24 ongoing pattern of behavior.

25 16. This Court is the proper forum to adjudicate this action because the wrongful acts
26 that are the subject of this action occurred here and because Defendants now reside in its
27 jurisdictional area.

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ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

17. During the statutory period, Defendants classified Plaintiff as non-exempt from California's overtime requirements, and paid Plaintiff an hourly wage.

18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for all hours worked (including minimum wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with uninterrupted meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take uninterrupted rest periods, failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated Plaintiff's employment, and failed to furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiff. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendants was typical and illustrative.

19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff and the Class for all hours worked. Defendants failed to incorporate all remuneration when calculating the correct rate of pay and meal and rest break premium rate of pay, leading to underpayment to Plaintiff and the Class.

20. In maintaining a practice of not paying all wages owed, Defendants failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Class worked.

21. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with legally compliant meal periods. Defendants sometimes, but not always, required Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing timely 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Class for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Defendants also did not adequately inform Plaintiff and the Class of their right to take a meal period by the end of the fifth hour of work, or, for shifts greater than 10 hours, by the end of the tenth hour of work. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Class in compliance with California law.

22. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Class to take timely and duty-free rest periods. Defendants sometimes, but not always, required Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day

1 without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, continuous and
2 uninterrupted, rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without
3 compensating Plaintiff and the Class for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted.
4 Defendants also did not adequately inform Plaintiff and the Class of their right to take a rest
5 period. Moreover, Defendants did not have adequate policies or practices permitting or authorizing
6 rest periods for Plaintiff and the Class, nor did Defendants have adequate policies or practices
7 regarding the timing of rest periods. Defendants also did not have adequate policies or practices to
8 verify whether Plaintiff and the Class were taking their required rest periods.

9 23. Further, Defendants did not maintain accurate records of employee work periods,
10 and therefore Defendants cannot demonstrate that Plaintiff and the Class took rest periods during
11 the middle of each work period. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize
12 and permit Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

13 24. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely
14 pay Plaintiff and the Class during and at the conclusion of their employment all wages for all
15 minimum wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages.

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

23 a. the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid
24 minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages to
25 which they were entitled, even though they were entitled to such wages;

26 b. the violations led them to believe that they had been paid minimum wages,
27 meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages, even though they had not been;
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1 c. the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum
2 wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate
3 even though they were;

4 d. the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum wages,
5 overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages at the correct
6 California rate even though they had not been;

7 e. the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum
8 wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages owed to them;

9 f. in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in
10 connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have to perform
11 mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages owed to them, computations they
12 would not have to make if the wage statements contained the required accurate information;

13 g. by understating the wages truly due them, the violations caused them to lose
14 entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security, disability, unemployment, and
15 other governmental benefits; and

16 h. the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wage
17 rates to which Plaintiff and the Class were entitled, and Plaintiff and the Class were paid less than
18 the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class are owed
19 the amounts provided for in California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e), including actual
20 damages.

21 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

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

25 27. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiff seek relief
26 authorized by California law. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

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

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

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

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

10 a. Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so
11 that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire
12 Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 50
13 individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of
14 Defendants' records.

15 b. Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect
16 the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of
17 interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of all Class Members' claims as
18 demonstrated herein.

19 c. Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect
20 the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of
21 interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests
22 antagonistic to any Class Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in
23 the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has incurred, and
24 throughout the duration of this action, will continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have
25 been, are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial
26 benefit of each class member.

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d. Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

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

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

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

- a. failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum wages, and overtime wages;
- b. failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class Members;
- c. failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages to Class Members;
- d. failed to promptly pay all wages due to Class Members upon their discharge or resignation;

1 e. failed to maintain accurate records of all hours Class Members worked, and
2 all meal periods Class Members took or missed;
3 f. failed to reimburse Class Members for all necessary business expenses; and
4 g. violated California Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et. seq.* as
5 a result of the unlawful conduct as described above.

6 32. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to
7 California Code of Civil Procedure section 382 because:

8 a. The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any
9 question affecting only individual members;

10 b. A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and
11 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;

12 c. The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all
13 members of the class before the Court;

14 d. Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain
15 effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a class action;

16 e. There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable
17 relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the damages and
18 injuries for which Defendants are responsible in an amount sufficient to adequately compensate the
19 members of the Class for the injuries sustained;

20 f. Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual
21 members of the class would create a risk of:

22 1. inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
23 members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards
24 of conduct for Defendants; and/or

25 2. Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would,
26 as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members
27 not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or
28 impede their ability to protect their interests, including but not

1 limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from those
2 parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and

3 g. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
4 the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

5 33. Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of
6 the Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. Defendants' own
7 business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated
8 notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiff would contemplate the use
9 of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as published notice,
10 email notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other methods suitable
11 to the Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

12 **first CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Failure to Pay Minimum Wage for All Hours Worked**

14 **(Lab. Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197 and 1197.1)**

15 (Against All Defendants)

16 34. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
17 fully herein.

18 35. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an
19 employer and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not
20 required to do so.

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

26 37. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum wages for all
27 non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

second CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Provide Overtime Compensation (Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194, 1198)

(Against All Defendants)

44. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

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

4 46. California Labor Code sections 1194 and 1198 provide that employees in California
5 shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional
6 compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, California
7 Labor Code section 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those
8 fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

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

11 48. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class
12 overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours
13 permissible by law as required by California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198. Plaintiff and the
14 Class are regularly required to work overtime hours.

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

20 50. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code section
21 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime compensation
22 due to Plaintiff and the Class.

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

27 52. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with
28 all wages due and payable twice a month. IWC Wage Orders also provide that every employer

1 shall pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for
2 all overtime hours worked in the payroll period. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the
3 Class with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code section 204.

4 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders)**

6 (Against All Defendants)

7 53. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
8 fully herein.

9 54. At all relevant times, Defendants were aware of and were under a duty to comply
10 with California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and applicable sections of IWC Wage Orders.

11 55. California Labor Code section 512 prohibits an employer from employing an
12 employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a
13 meal period of not less than 30 minutes, or for a work period of more than 10 hours per day
14 without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes.

15 56. Section 11 of Wage Order No. 4 provides, and at all times relevant hereto provided,
16 in relevant part that:

17 No employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than five (5) hours
18 without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that when a work period
19 of not more than six (6) hours will complete the day's work the meal period may
20 be waived by mutual consent of the employer and employee. Unless the employee
21 is relieved of all duty during a 30 minute meal period, the meal period shall be
22 considered an "on duty" meal period and counted as time worked. An "on duty"
23 meal period shall be permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an
24 employee from being relieved of all duty and when by written agreement between
25 the parties an on-the-job paid meal period is agreed to. The written agreement shall
26 state that the employee may, in writing, revoke the agreement at any time. If an
27 employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the
28 applicable provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1)

1 hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that
2 the meal period is not provided.

3 57. Labor Code section 226.7 prohibits any employer from requiring any employee to
4 work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable IWC wage order, and provides that
5 an employer that fails to provide an employee with a required rest break or meal period shall pay
6 that employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each
7 work day that the employer does not provide a compliant meal or rest period.

8 58. Defendants knowingly failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with meal periods as
9 required by law. Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with any payment of
10 meal premiums. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of premium wages rate for
11 each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal break(s), plus interest thereon.

12 59. Plaintiff and the Class have therefore been damaged and are entitled to payment of
13 the meal period premiums as provided by law.

14 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders)**

16 (Against All Defendants)

17 60. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
18 fully herein.

19 61. Section 12 of Wage Order No. 4 provides, and at all times relevant hereto provided,
20 in relevant part that:

21 Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which
22 insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period. The authorized
23 rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10)
24 minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof. However, a rest
25 period need not be authorized for employees whose total daily work time is less
26 than three and one-half (3 ½) hours. Authorized rest period time shall be counted,
27 as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages. If an employer
28 fails to provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable

1 provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay
2 at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the rest
3 period is not provided.

4 62. California Labor Code section 226.7 prohibits any employer from requiring any
5 employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable IWC wage order, and
6 provides that an employer that fails to provide an employee with a required rest break or meal
7 period shall pay that employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of
8 compensation for each work day that the employer does not provide a compliant meal or rest
9 period.

10 63. Defendants knowingly failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with rest periods as
11 required by law, and knowingly failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods as
12 required by law. Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with any payment of rest
13 premiums. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of premium wages rate for each
14 workday he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s), plus interest thereon.

15 64. Plaintiff and the Class have therefore been damaged and are entitled to payment of
16 the meal and rest period premiums as provided by law.

17 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses (Lab. Code § 2802)**

19 (Against All Defendants)

20 65. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
21 fully herein.

22 66. Defendants violated California Labor Code section 2802 and the IWC Wage
23 Orders, by failing to pay and indemnify the Plaintiff and the Class for their necessary expenditures
24 and losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their obedience to
25 directions of Defendants.

26 67. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class were damaged at least in the amounts of the
27 expenses they paid, or which were deducted by Defendants from their wages.
28

1 68. Plaintiff and the Class they represent are entitled to attorney's fees, expenses, and
2 costs of suit pursuant to California Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (c) and interest pursuant
3 to California Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (b).

4 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **Waiting Time Penalties (Lab. Code §§ 201-203)**

6 (Against All Defendants)

7 69. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
8 fully herein.

9 70. California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 require an employer to pay its
10 employees all wages due immediately upon discharge or within 72 hours of resignation. This
11 requirement applies to unpaid overtime wages. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if
12 an employer willfully fails to pay such wages, the employer must continue to pay the subject
13 employee's wages until the back wages are paid in full or an action is commenced, up to a
14 maximum of thirty days of wages.

15 71. Defendants willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class their earned and unpaid
16 wages for 30 days from the time such wages should have been paid under the Labor Code.

17 72. As a result of Defendants' willful failure to pay owed wages upon separation from
18 employment, Plaintiff and the Class have been harmed and Defendants are liable for statutory
19 waiting time penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 203.

20 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements (Lab. Code § 226)**

22 (Against All Defendants)

23 73. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
24 fully herein.

25 74. California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) requires employers to provide
26 employees, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment of wages, with a statement that accurately
27 reflects certain itemized information including total number of hours worked.
28

75. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Class with timely and accurate wage statements that accurately reflected the total number of hours worked and wages earned, as required by California Labor Code section 226.

76. As a result of Defendants' failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, Plaintiff and the Class suffered actual damages and harm by being unable to determine the amount of overtime worked each pay period in a timely manner, which prevented them from asserting their rights under California law.

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

78. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a).

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

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*)

(Against All Defendants)

80. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

81. Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.* (“UCL”) prohibits any “unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice.” Defendants have engaged in unlawful activity as follows:

a. violations of California Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1198 for failure to pay minimum wages, including overtime wages;

- b. violations of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 for failure to provide meal periods and rest breaks;
- c. violations of California Labor Code section 226 for failure to provide accurate wage statements;
- d. violations of California Labor Code section 2802 for failure to indemnify necessary business expenses; and
- e. violations of Labor Code sections 201 through 203 for failure to pay accrued wages upon separation of employment.

82. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described herein, the Defendants, have obtained valuable property, money and services from Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, and have deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

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

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

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

86. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, has no plain, speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class Members suffered as a consequence of the Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a result

1 of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, Plaintiff, individually,
2 and on behalf of members of the putative Class, has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable
3 harm unless the Defendants, and each of them, are restrained from continuing to engage in said
4 unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

5 87. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth
6 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other
7 withholdings.

8 88. Pursuant to the UCL, Plaintiff and putative Class Members are entitled to restitution
9 of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that commences four years prior
10 to the filing of this complaint; a permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding
11 wages due to Plaintiff and Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code
12 of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 and other applicable laws, and an award of costs.

13 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **Private Attorneys General Act (Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.*)**

15 (Against All Defendants)

16 89. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
17 fully herein.

18 90. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the California Labor
19 Code and the applicable IWC Orders.

20 91. California Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (a) specifically provides for a
21 private right of action to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: "Notwithstanding any
22 other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed
23 and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments,
24 divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an
25 alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of
26 himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in
27 Section 2699.3."
28

1 92. Plaintiff has exhausted their administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor
2 Code section 2699.3. On October 22, 2024, Plaintiff gave written notice by filing with the Labor
3 and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and by certified mail to Defendants the specific
4 provisions of the Labor Code that Defendants violated against Plaintiff and current and former
5 aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. A true and correct
6 copy of Plaintiff’s notice to LWDA and Defendants is attached as **Exhibit A**. Plaintiff’s LWDA
7 case number is LWDA-CM-1057682-24.

8 93. At the time of this filing, LWDA has not indicated that it intends to investigate
9 Defendants’ Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. If it does so, Plaintiff will amend this
10 complaint. Otherwise, Plaintiff will proceed with this civil action to recover penalties under
11 California Labor Code section 2699 pursuant to section 2699.3 for the violations of the Labor
12 Code alleged herein. These penalties include, but are not limited to, penalties under California
13 Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 558, 1197.1, and 2699, subdivision (f)(2).

14 94. In addition, Plaintiff seeks penalties for Defendants’ violation of California Labor
15 Code section 1174, subdivision (d). Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174.5, any person,
16 including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete
17 records required by California Labor Code section 1174 is subject to a penalty under section
18 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records
19 showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods, and total hours
20 worked daily shall also be recorded.

21 95. Additionally, pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(5), every employer shall
22 keep total hours worked in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay.

23 96. During the time period of employment for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees,
24 Defendants failed to maintain records pursuant to the California Labor Code and IWC Orders by
25 failing to maintain accurate records showing meal periods, and accurate records showing when
26 employees begin and end each work period. Defendants’ failure to provide and maintain records
27 required by the California Labor Code IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
28 Employees the ability to know, understand, and question the accuracy and frequency of meal

1 periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked, as stated in Defendants' records. Therefore,
2 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all
3 of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendants.

4 97. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and
5 continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest
6 on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendants to fully perform
7 its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial.
8 Because of Defendants' knowing failure to comply with the California Labor Code and applicable
9 IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they
10 were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

11 98. Based on the conduct described in this complaint, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of
12 civil penalties on behalf of themselves, the State of California, and similarly Aggrieved Employees
13 of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to be shown
14 according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies permitted by law.

15 99. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs
16 pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (g)(1), which states, "[a]ny employee
17 who prevails in any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

21 **Class Certification**

- 22 1. That this action be certified as a class action under California Code of Civil
23 Procedure section 382;
- 24 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representatives of the Class; and
- 25 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

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As to the First Cause of Action

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

As to the Second Cause of Action

10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime wages due;
11. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;
12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, subdivision (a); and,
14. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Third Cause of Action

15. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, and IWC Wage Orders;
16. For unpaid meal period premium wages as may be appropriate;
17. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

18. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
19. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

20. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;
21. For unpaid rest period premium wages as may be appropriate;
22. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
23. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
24. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 2802 and applicable IWC Wage Orders;
26. For general unpaid wages and reimbursement of business expenses as may be appropriate;
27. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;
28. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
29. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

30. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment;
31. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 203 for former employees who have left Defendants' employ;

- 1 32. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were
2 due;
3 33. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
4 34. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

5 As to the Seventh Cause of Action

- 6 35. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the record
7 keeping provisions of California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) and
8 applicable IWC Wage Orders, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized
9 wage statements thereto;
10 36. For penalties and actual damages pursuant to California Labor Code section 226,
11 subdivision (e);
12 37. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California
13 Labor Code section 226, subdivision (h);
14 38. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
15 39. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

16 As to the Eighth Cause of Action

- 17 40. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the UCL by
18 failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum wages), failing to
19 provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to
20 authorize and permit rest periods, and failing to maintain accurate records of all
21 hours worked and meal periods, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;
22 41. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all Class Members and prejudgment
23 interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;
24 42. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all
25 funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired
26 by Defendants as a result of Defendants' violations of the UCL;
27 43. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
28 California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;

1 44. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to the UCL;
2 and

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

4 As to the Ninth Cause of Action

5 46. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California
6 Labor Code by failing to pay minimum wages, failing to provide meal periods,
7 failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to maintain accurate records of
8 hours worked and meal periods, failing to timely pay all wages to terminated
9 employees, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

10 47. For all civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.*, and
11 all other applicable California Labor Code provisions;

12 48. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
13 California Labor Code section 2699; and

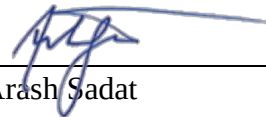
14 49. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

15 As to All Causes of Action

16 50. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

17 Dated: October 22, 2024

MILLS SADAT DOWLAT LLP

18
19 By: 

20 Arash Sadat

21 Attorneys for Plaintiff Angel Cisneros
22 and the Putative Class
23
24
25
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27
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EXHIBIT A

October 22, 2024

**VIA ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION;
VIA CERTIFIED MAIL TO EMPLOYER**

California Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Attn: PAGA Administrator
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

13P Juice LLC
848 Brickell Ave, Suite 1215
Miami, FL 33131

Greg Reheis
1136 N. Whittier St.
Anaheim, CA 92806

Re: Notice of Claim Under Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”)

Dear LWDA:

My firm represents Angel Cisneros (“Plaintiff”) and all other aggrieved employees who intend to file an action against 13P Juice LLC (“13P Juice”) and Greg Reheis (“Reheis, and, collectively with 13P Juice, “Defendants”) in connection with Defendants’ violations of the California Labor Code. This letter shall serve as notice, and a request, pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, *et seq.* (“PAGA”), that the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) investigate the violations by Defendants described herein against Plaintiff and other current and/or former employees. If LWDA does not intend to investigate the violations described herein, we respectfully request that the agency specifically notify our office of the same at your earliest possible opportunity.

Statement of Specific Provisions of the Labor Code Violated

Plaintiffs intend to prosecute a civil action against Defendants for violations of Labor Code sections 201-204 [failure to pay all wages upon termination], 226, subdivision (a) [failure to provide accurate wage statements], 558 [unpaid wages penalties].

Facts and Theories in Support of Violations

13P Juice provides food services and is registered to do business in the State of California. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Reheis is an owner, officer, director, and/or managing agent of 13P Juice was personally involved in the violations alleged herein.



13P Juice employed Plaintiff from on or about July 31, 2024 to October 5, 2024. Plaintiff worked as a Lead Manager. Among other violations, Defendants required Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees to work “off the clock” without compensation.

Penalties for Unpaid Wages

Pursuant to Labor Code section 558, subdivision (a), and employer who violates “any provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission shall be subject to a civil penalty.” (Lab. Code § 558, subd. (a).)

An employer’s initial violation is subject to a “fifty dollar penalty (\$50) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages.” (*Ibid.*) Thereafter, each subsequent violation is subject to a penalty of “one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages.” (*Ibid.*)

Here, Plaintiff was required to clock out at the end of his scheduled shift, but continued working to complete work that was not completed during his shift due to customer demand. Because Plaintiff had clocked out, he was not paid for this time. Defendants are therefore liable for civil penalties under section 558, subdivision (a).

Conclusion

As described above, Defendants have violated numerous wage and hour provisions of the Labor Code. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and other current and former employees for civil penalties, attorney’s fees, and costs, pursuant to Labor Code section 201-204 [failure to pay all wages upon termination], 226, subdivision (a) [failure to provide accurate wage statements], 558 [unpaid wages penalties].

This letter shall serve as Plaintiff’s notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3 and we ask that LWDA conduct an investigation concerning the violations described herein. Alternatively, if LWDA does not intend to investigate these violations, we ask that it issue a notification letter to our office confirming the same so that we may proceed with our civil action asserting the PAGA claims described herein.

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Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or if you would like to discuss this matter further. Nothing in this letter is intended to be, or should be construed as, an admission against the interests of Plaintiff or other current or former employees of Defendant and shall not be construed as a waiver of their rights, remedies, claims, or defenses, all of which are expressly reserved.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Arash Sadat", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Arash Sadat