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By A. Salcedo, Deputy Clerk

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

RICK MCCLUER, on behalf of the State of
California, as a private attorney general,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ARNIE MORTON'S OF CHICAGO, a
Corporation; ARNIE MORTON'S OF
CHICAGO/BURBANK LLC, a Limited
Liability Company; ARNIE MORTON'S OF
CHICAGO/FIGUEROA LLC, a Limited
Liability Company; ARNIE MORTON'S OF
CHICAGO/WOODLAND HILLS, LLC, a
Limited Liability Company; MORTON'S OF
CHICAGO/ANAHEIM LLC, a Limited
Liability Company; MORTON'S OF
CHICAGO/CAPITOL MALL, LLC, a Limited
Liability Company; MORTON'S OF
CHICAGO/PALM DESERT, INC., a
Corporation; MORTON'S OF CHICAGO/SAN
DIEGO, INC., a Corporation; MORTON'S OF
CHICAGO/SAN FRANCISCO, INC., a
Corporation; MORTON'S OF CHICAGO/SAN
JOSE, LLC, a Limited Liability Company; and
DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 24VECV04273

**REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:**

1. Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code
§ 2699, *et seq.* for violations of Labor
Code §§ 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 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide
Seating), and the applicable Wage
Order(s).

1 Plaintiff Rick McCluer (“PLAINTIFF”), on behalf of the people of the State of
2 California and as an “aggrieved employee” acting as a private attorney general under the Labor
3 Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004, § 2699, *et seq.* (“PAGA”) only, alleges on
4 information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal
5 knowledge, the following:

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. PLAINTIFF brings this action against Arnie Morton’s of Chicago, Arnie
8 Morton’s of Chicago/Burbank LLC, Arnie Morton’s of Chicago/Figueroa LLC, Arnie Morton’s
9 of Chicago/Woodland Hills, LLC, Morton’s of Chicago/Anaheim LLC, Morton’s of
10 Chicago/Capitol Mall, LLC, Morton’s of Chicago/Palm Desert, Inc., Morton’s of Chicago/San
11 Diego, Inc., Morton’s of Chicago/San Francisco, Inc., Morton’s of Chicago/San Jose, LLC
12 (referred to as “DEFENDANT”) seeking only to recover PAGA civil penalties on behalf of all
13 current and former aggrieved employees that worked for DEFENDANT. PLAINTIFF does **not**
14 **seek to recover anything other than penalties as permitted by California Labor Code §**
15 **2699**. To the extent that statutory violations are mentioned for wage violations, PLAINTIFF
16 does not seek underlying general and/or special damages for those violations, but simply the
17 civil penalties permitted by California Labor Code § 2699.

18 2. DEFENDANT at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues
19 to conduct substantial business in California. The entities named in paragraphs 1 above (and
20 any DOE entities later named) are the joint employers of PLAINTIFF as evidenced by
21 paycheck, standardized company employment handbooks, by standardized policies and
22 procedures, by the company PLAINTIFF performs work for respectively and by the California
23 Secretary of State Business Information which includes but is not limited the same mailing and
24 business addresses and same agent for service of process, and are therefore jointly responsible
25 as employers for the conduct alleged herein, and are therefore collectively referred to herein as
26 (“DEFENDANT”)

27 3. California has enacted the PAGA which permits PLAINTIFF to bring an action
28 on behalf of himself and on behalf of others for PAGA penalties *only*, which is the precise and

1 sole nature of this action.

2 4. Accordingly, PLAINTIFF seeks to obtain all applicable relief for
3 DEFENDANT's violations under PAGA and solely for the relief as permitted by PAGA – that
4 is, penalties and any other relief the Court deems proper pursuant to the PAGA. Nothing in this
5 complaint should be construed as attempting to obtain any relief that would not be available in
6 a PAGA-only action.

7 5. PLAINTIFF is not suing in his individual capacity; he is proceeding
8 herein solely under the PAGA, on behalf of the State of California for all aggrieved employees,
9 including himself and other aggrieved employees. Nothing in this complaint should be
10 construed as PLAINTIFF suing in his individual capacity.

11
12 **THE PARTIES**

13 6. DEFENDANT owns and operates restaurants in California.

14 7. PLAINTIFF is currently employed by DEFENDANT in California. PLAINTIFF's
15 employment with DEFENDANT started in September of 2021. PLAINTIFF has been at all
16 times classified by DEFENDANT as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and
17 entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime
18 wages due for all time worked.

19 8. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy
20 the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General
21 Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to
22 himself and all individuals who are or previously were employed by Arnie Morton's of Chicago
23 and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Burbank LLC and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Figueroa
24 LLC and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Woodland Hills, LLC and/or Morton's of
25 Chicago/Anaheim LLC and/or Morton's of Chicago/Capitol Mall, LLC and/or Morton's of
26 Chicago/Palm Desert, Inc. and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Diego, Inc. and/or Morton's of
27 Chicago/San Francisco, Inc. and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Jose, LLC in California, including
28 any employees staffed with Arnie Morton's of Chicago and/or Arnie Morton's of

1 Chicago/Burbank LLC and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Figueroa LLC and/or Arnie Morton's
2 of Chicago/Woodland Hills, LLC and/or Morton's of Chicago/Anaheim LLC and/or Morton's
3 of Chicago/Capitol Mall, LLC and/or Morton's of Chicago/Palm Desert, Inc. and/or Morton's
4 of Chicago/San Diego, Inc. and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Francisco, Inc. and/or Morton's
5 of Chicago/San Jose, LLC by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees
6 ("AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES") during the time period of June 11, 2023 until a date as
7 determined by the Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

8 9. PLAINTIFF, on behalf of himself and all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES
9 presently or formerly employed by DEFENDANT during the PAGA PERIOD, brings this
10 representative action pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.* seeking fixed civil penalties for
11 DEFENDANT's violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218,
12 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 *et seq.*, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198,
13 2100 *et seq.*, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision
14 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14) (Failure to Provide
15 Seating), and the applicable Wage Order(s). Based upon the foregoing, PLAINTIFF and all
16 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are aggrieved employees within the meaning of Labor Code §
17 2699, *et seq.*

18 10. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,
19 partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are
20 presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious
21 names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this
22 Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when
23 they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information
24 and belief alleges, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through
25 50, inclusive, are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings
26 that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.
27
28

11. The agents, servants and/or employees of the Defendants and each of them acting on behalf of the Defendants acted within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the Defendants, and personally participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the Defendants with respect to the conduct alleged herein. Consequently, the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendants and all Defendants are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and all the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the conduct of the Defendants' agents, servants and/or employees.

THE CONDUCT

12. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT was required to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all their time worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to work without paying them for all the time they are under DEFENDANT's control. Among other things, DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what is supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF is from time to time interrupted by work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. DEFENDANT, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, administers a uniform practice of rounding the actual time worked and recorded by PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, always to the benefit of DEFENDANT, so that during the course of their employment, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are paid less than they would have been paid had they been paid for actual recorded time rather than "rounded" time. Additionally, DEFENDANT engages in the practice of requiring PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to perform work off the clock in that DEFENDANT, as a condition of employment, required these employees to submit to mandatory temperature checks and symptom questionnaires for COVID-19

1 screening prior to clocking into DEFENDANT's timekeeping system for the workday. As a
2 result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES forfeit minimum wage, overtime
3 wage compensation, and off-duty meal breaks by working without their time being correctly
4 recorded and without compensation at the applicable rates. DEFENDANT's policy and
5 practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all time worked, is
6 evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records.

7 13. State law provides that employees must be paid overtime and meal and rest
8 break premiums at one-and-one-half times their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF and the
9 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive pay that is
10 tied to specific elements of an employee's performance.

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

26 15. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and the
27 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off
28 duty meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF

1 and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were required from time to time to perform work as
2 ordered by DEFENDANT for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving
3 a meal break. Further, DEFENDANT from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and
4 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in
5 which these employees were required by DEFENDANT to work ten (10) hours of work.
6 DEFENDANT also engaged in the practice of rounding the meal period times to avoid
7 paying penalties to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES. PLAINTIFF and the
8 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES therefore forfeit meal breaks without additional compensation
9 and in accordance with DEFENDANT's corporate policy and practice.

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

1 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES cannot leave the work premises during
2 their rest period.

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

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

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

9 19. 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 20. DEFENDANT from time to time failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the
18 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES within seven (7) days of the close of the payroll period in
19 accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d), including but not limited to the “Hourly” regular
20 wage payments.

21 21. DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the
22 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES 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, including, but not limited to, incentives,
25 shift differential pay, and bonuses. Rather than pay sick pay at the regular rate of pay,
26 DEFENDANT underpays sick pay to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES at
27 their base rates of pay.

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

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 23. DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab. Code Section 246 by failing to pay sick pay
5 at the regular rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES 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 the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, as opposed to the correct, higher regular rate of pay, as
9 required under Cal. Lab. Code Section 246.

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

16 25. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 221, "It shall be unlawful for any employer
17 to collect or receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer
18 to said employee." DEFENDANT failed to pay all compensation due to PLAINTIFF and
19 the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, made unlawful deductions from compensation payable to
20 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, failed to disclose all aspects of the
21 deductions from compensation payable to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
22 EMPLOYEES, and thereby failed to pay these employees all wages due at each applicable
23 pay period and upon termination.

24 26. DEFENDANT intentionally and knowingly failed to reimburse and indemnify
25 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for required business expenses incurred
26 by the PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES in direct consequence of
27 discharging their duties on behalf of DEFENDANT. Under California Labor Code Section
28 2802, employers are required to indemnify employees for all expenses incurred in the course

1 and scope of their employment. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 expressly states that "an employer
2 shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the
3 employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her
4 obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at
5 the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful."

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

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

23 29. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and other
24 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were entitled to suitable seating and/or were entitled to sit
25 when it did not interfere with the performance of their duties, and that DEFENDANT did
26 not provide suitable seating and/or did not allow them to sit when it did not interfere with
27 the performance of their duties.
28

1 30. By reason of this conduct applicable to PLAINTIFF and all AGGRIEVED
2 EMPLOYEES, DEFENDANT violated California Labor Code Section 1198 and Wage
3 Order 4-2001, Section 14 by failing to provide suitable seats. PLAINTIFF seeks penalties
4 on behalf of PLAINTIFF and other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES as provided herein.
5 Providing suitable seating is the DEFENDANT's burden. As a result of DEFENDANT's
6 intentional disregard of the obligation to meet this burden, DEFENDANT violated the
7 California Labor Code and regulations promulgated thereunder as herein alleged.

8 31. The employment of some AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES has terminated and
9 DEFENDANT has not tendered payment of all wages owed as required by law.
10 Additionally, at all times during the term of PLAINTIFF's employment with DEFENDANT,
11 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES earned and accrued vested vacation and holiday time on the
12 date of their termination pursuant to DEFENDANT's uniform vacation policies and
13 applicable California law. The amount of vacation pay PLAINTIFF and the other
14 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES earned and accumulated is evidenced by DEFENDANT's
15 business records. Additionally, DEFENDANT also underpaid accrued vested vacation
16 wages to AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES by failing to pay such wages at the regular rate of
17 pay and more specifically the final rate of pay that included all non-discretionary incentive
18 compensation. Rather than pay vacation wages at the regular rate of pay, DEFENDANT
19 underpaid vacation wages to AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES at their base rates of pay, instead
20 of including all of the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES' non-discretionary incentive
21 compensation into the vacation wage payment calculations. DEFENDANT failed to specify
22 in DEFENDANT's written vacation policy the rate at which PLAINTIFF and other
23 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES would be paid vacation upon leaving employment with
24 DEFENDANT. As a result of DEFENDANT's unlawful practice, policy and procedure to
25 deny paying the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES all of their vested vacation and holiday time,
26 DEFENDANT failed to pay the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES all vested vacation time as
27 wages due upon employment termination, in violation of the California Labor Code,
28 Sections 201, 202, 203 and 227.3. Similarly, DEFENDANT underpaid waiting time

1 penalties to the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES at their base rates of pay, instead of including
2 all of the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES' non-discretionary compensation into the waiting
3 time penalty calculations. This failure by DEFENDANT is believed to be the result of
4 DEFENDANT's unlawful, unfair and deceptive refusal to provide compensation for earned,
5 accrued and vested vacation and holiday time, as well as the corresponding waiting time
6 penalties that were paid. DEFENDANT perpetrated this unlawful, unfair and deceptive
7 practice to the detriment of AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES. DEFENDANT's uniform
8 practice and policy of failing to pay the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all vested vacation
9 and holiday time accumulated at employment termination violated and continues to violate
10 Section 227.3 of the California Labor Code.

11 32. All of the conduct and violations alleged herein occurred during the PAGA
12 PERIOD. To the extent that any of the conduct and violations alleged herein did not affect
13 PLAINTIFF during the PAGA PERIOD, PLAINTIFF seeks penalties for those violations
14 that affected the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES pursuant to *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.*
15 2018 AJDAR 12157 (Certified for Publication 12/19/18).

16 17 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 33. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of
19 Civil Procedure, Section 410.10.

20 34. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure,
21 Sections 395 and 395.5, because PLAINTIFF worked in this County for DEFENDANT and
22 DEFENDANT (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times maintained offices and
23 facilities in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii)
24 committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against PLAINTIFF and other
25 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES.

26 ///

27 ///

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1 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **For Violation of the Private Attorneys General Act**

3 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*]**

4 **(By PLAINTIFF and Against All Defendants)**

5 35. PLAINTIFF realleges and incorporates by this reference, as though fully set
6 forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

7 36. PAGA is a mechanism by which the State of California itself can enforce state
8 labor laws through the employee suing under the PAGA who do so as the proxy or agent of
9 the state's labor law enforcement agencies. An action to recover civil penalties under
10 PAGA is fundamentally a law enforcement action designed to protect the public and not to
11 benefit private parties. The purpose of the PAGA is not to recover damages or restitution,
12 but to create a means of "deputizing" citizens as private attorneys general to enforce the
13 Labor Code. In enacting PAGA, the California Legislature specified that "it was ... in the
14 public interest to allow aggrieved employees, acting as private attorneys general to recover
15 civil penalties for Labor Code violations ..." Stats. 2003, ch. 906, § 1. Accordingly, PAGA
16 claims cannot be subject to arbitration.

17 37. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who
18 satisfy the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private
19 Attorney General Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California
20 with respect to himself and all individuals who are or previously were employed by Arnie
21 Morton's of Chicago and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Burbank LLC and/or Arnie
22 Morton's of Chicago/Figueroa LLC and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Woodland Hills,
23 LLC and/or Morton's of Chicago/Anaheim LLC and/or Morton's of Chicago/Capitol Mall,
24 LLC and/or Morton's of Chicago/Palm Desert, Inc. and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Diego,
25 Inc. and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Francisco, Inc. and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Jose,
26 LLC in California, including any employees staffed with Arnie Morton's of Chicago and/or
27 Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Burbank LLC and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Figueroa LLC
28 and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Woodland Hills, LLC and/or Morton's of

1 Chicago/Anaheim LLC and/or Morton's of Chicago/Capitol Mall, LLC and/or Morton's of
2 Chicago/Palm Desert, Inc. and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Diego, Inc. and/or Morton's of
3 Chicago/San Francisco, Inc. and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Jose, LLC by a third party, and
4 classified as non-exempt employees ("AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES") during the time
5 period of June 11, 2023 until a date as determined by the Court ("the PAGA Period").

6 38. On June 11, 2024 PLAINTIFF gave written notice by electronic mail to the
7 Labor and Workforce Development Agency (the "Agency") and by certified mail to the
8 employer of the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated as required by
9 Labor Code § 2699.3. See Exhibit #1, attached hereto and incorporated by this reference
10 herein (*PAGA Notice only without draft complaint*). The statutory waiting period for
11 PLAINTIFF to add these allegations to the Complaint has expired. As a result, pursuant to
12 Section 2699.3, PLAINTIFF may now commence a representative civil action under PAGA
13 pursuant to Section 2699 as the proxy of the State of California with respect to all
14 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES as herein defined.

15 39. The policies, acts and practices heretofore described were and are an unlawful
16 business act or practice because DEFENDANT (a) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
17 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES accurate itemized wage statements, (b) failed to properly
18 record and provide legally required meal and rest periods, (c) failed to pay minimum wages,
19 (d) failed to pay overtime wages and sick pay wages, (e) failed to reimburse employees for
20 required expenses, (f) failed to provide wages when due, and (g) failed to provide suitable
21 seating, all in violation of the applicable Labor Code sections listed in Labor Code §§ 201,
22 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 *et seq.*, 510, 512,
23 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2100 *et seq.*, 2802, California Code of Regulations,
24 Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8,
25 Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), and the applicable Wage Order(s), and
26
27
28

1 thereby gives rise to civil penalties as a result of such conduct.¹ PLAINTIFF hereby seeks
2 recovery of only civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private Attorney General
3 Act of 2004 as the representative of the State of California for the illegal conduct
4 perpetrated on PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES.

5
6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and
8 severally, as follows:

9 1. On behalf of the State of California and with respect to all AGGRIEVED
10 EMPLOYEES:

11 A) Recovery of civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private
12 Attorneys General Act of 2004; and,

13 B) An award of attorneys' fees and cost of suit, as allowable under the
14 law, including, but not limited to, pursuant to Labor Code §2699.

15 Dated: September 5, 2024 BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW
16 LLP

17
18 By: /s/ Nicholas De Blouw
19 Norman B. Blumenthal
20 Kyle R. Nordrehaug
21 Nicholas J. De Blouw

22 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*
23
24
25
26

27 _____
28 ¹Plaintiff specifically excludes and/or does not allege any claims under California Labor
Code §558(a)(3).

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EXHIBIT 1

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

**2255 CALLE CLARA
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037**

Web Site: www.bamlawca.com

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June 11, 2024

CA3284

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

**Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing**

**Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Woodland Hills,
LLC**

Certified Mail #9589071052702092226969

CT Corporation System

AMANDA GARCIA

330 N BRAND BLVD, Suite 700

GLENDALE, CA 91203

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("Defendant"). Plaintiff has been employed by Defendant in California since September of 2021. Plaintiff is 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.

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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 Statute of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

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Respectfully,

/s/ Nicholas J. De Blouw
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June 11, 2024

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Online Filing**

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CT Corporation System
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June 11, 2024

CA3284

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Online Filing

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CT Corporation System
AMANDA GARCIA
330 N BRAND BLVD, Suite 700
GLENDALE, CA 91203

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“Aggrieved Employees” refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Arnie Morton's of Chicago, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Burbank LLC, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Figueroa LLC, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Woodland Hills, LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Anaheim LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Capitol Mall, LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Palm Desert, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Diego, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Francisco, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Jose, LLC in California, including any employees staffed with Arnie Morton's of Chicago, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Burbank LLC, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Figueroa LLC, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Woodland Hills, LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Anaheim LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Capitol Mall, LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Palm Desert, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Diego, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Francisco, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Jose, LLC by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of June 11, 2023 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff Rick McCluer (“Plaintiff”) and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Arnie Morton's of Chicago, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Burbank LLC, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Figueroa LLC, and/or Arnie Morton's of Chicago/Woodland Hills, LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Anaheim LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Capitol Mall, LLC, and/or Morton's of Chicago/Palm Desert, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Diego, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Francisco, Inc., and/or Morton's of Chicago/San Jose, LLC (“Defendant”). Plaintiff has been employed by Defendant in California since September of 2021.

Plaintiff is 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 Statute of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions or 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.

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

**2255 CALLE CLARA
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037**

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WRITERS E-MAIL:
Nick@bamlawca.com

WRITERS EXT:
1004

June 11, 2024
CA3284

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

Morton's of Chicago/San Francisco, Inc.
Certified Mail #9589071052702092226891
CT Corporation System
AMANDA GARCIA
330 N BRAND BLVD, Suite 700
GLENDALE, CA 91203

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June 11, 2024

CA3284

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

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Certified Mail #9589071052702092225108
CT Corporation System
AMANDA GARCIA
330 N BRAND BLVD, Suite 700
GLENDALE, CA 91203

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