

SUM-100

SUMMONS

(CITACION JUDICIAL)

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

SFL OVERRIDE, an unknown business entity; ROW HOUSE FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; (Additional Parties Attachment form is Attached)

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

ZACKARY TING, an individual, on behalf of Plaintiff, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated,

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Wakefield Taylor Courthouse
725 Court Street, Martinez, CA 94553

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso): C25-03498

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):
Nicole Noursamadi, Esq. T: (619) 255-9047 Zakay Law Group, APLC - 5440 Morehouse Drive, Suite 3600, San Diego, CA 92121

DATE: 11/26/2025 3:04 PM Clerk, by /s/ C. Padilla, Deputy
(Fecha) (Secretario) (Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[SEAL]



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

- ☐ as an individual defendant.
- ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
- ☐ on behalf of (specify):
under: ☐ CCP 416.10 (corporation) ☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)
☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) ☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
☐ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) ☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
☐ other (specify):
- ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

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SHORT TITLE: Ting v. SFL Override, et al.	CASE NUMBER: C25-03498
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- This form may be used as an attachment to any summons if space does not permit the listing of all parties on the summons.
- If this attachment is used, insert the following statement in the plaintiff or defendant box on the summons: "Additional Parties Attachment form is attached."

List additional parties (Check only one box. Use a separate page for each type of party.):

☐ Plaintiff
 ☒ Defendant
 ☐ Cross-Complainant
 ☐ Cross-Defendant

XPONENTIAL FITNESS LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; XPONENTIAL FITNESS, INC., a Delaware Corporation; SONNSHINE LLC, a California limited liability company; SONNSHINE FITNESS LLC, a California limited liability company; CYCLEBAR FRANCHISING, LLC, an Ohio limited liability company; AKT FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; CLUB PILATES FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; YOGA SIX FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; STRIDE FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; PURE BARRE FRANCHISING, LLC, a California limited liability company; STRETCH LAB FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; BFT FRANCHISE HOLDINGS, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; RUMBLE FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; DWAYNE REDMON, an individual
 ROW HOUSE FRANCHISE SPV, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

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Per local Rule, This case is assigned to
Judge Reyes, Benjamin T, II, for all purposes.

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Attorneys for PLAINTIFF

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

ZACKARY TING, an individual, on behalf of
Plaintiff, and on behalf of all persons similarly
situated,

Case No: C25-03498

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

Plaintiff,
v.

SFL OVERRIDE, an unknown business entity;
ROW HOUSE FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware
limited liability company; ROW HOUSE
FRANCHISE SPV, LLC, a Delaware limited
liability company; XPONENTIAL FITNESS
LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
XPONENTIAL FITNESS, INC., a Delaware
Corporation; SONNSHINE LLC, a California
limited liability company; SONNSHINE
FITNESS LLC, a California limited liability
company; CYCLEBAR FRANCHISING, LLC,
an Ohio limited liability company; AKT
FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited
liability company; CLUB PILATES

- 1) UNFAIR COMPETITION IN VIOLATION
OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §17200 *et*
seq;
- 2) FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES IN
VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§
1194, 1197 & 1197.1;
- 3) FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES
IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§
510, *et seq*;
- 4) FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED
MEAL PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF
CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND
THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;
- 5) FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED
REST PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL.
LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE
APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;

FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; YOGA SIX FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; STRIDE FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; PURE BARRE FRANCHISING, LLC, a California limited liability company; STRETCH LAB FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; BFT FRANCHISE HOLDINGS, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; RUMBLE FRANCHISE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; DWAYNE REDMON, an individual; and DOES 1-50, Inclusive,

Defendants.

- 6) FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED STATEMENTS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 226;
- 7) FAILURE TO PROVIDE WAGES WHEN DUE IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 201, 202 AND 203;
- 8) FAILURE TO REIMBURSE EMPLOYEES FOR REQUIRED EXPENSES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 2802;
- 9) FAILURE TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF EMPLOYEE RECORDS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226, 432 1198.5 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER.

DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

PLAINTIFF ZACKARY TING (“PLAINTIFF”), an individual, on behalf of PLAINTIFF and all other similarly situated current and former employees, alleges on information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following:

PRELIMINARY ALLEGATIONS

1. Defendant SFL OVERRIDE (“Defendant SFL Override”) is an unknown business entity that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

2. Defendant ROW HOUSE FRANCHISE, LLC (“Defendant Row House Franchise”) is a Delaware limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

3. Defendant ROW HOUSE FRANCHISE SPV, LLC (“Defendant Row House SPV”) is a Delaware limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California

4. Defendant XPONENTIAL FITNESS LLC (“Defendant Xponential LLC”) is a Delaware limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

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1 5. Defendant XPONENTIAL FITNESS, INC. (“Defendant Xponential Inc.”) is a
2 Delaware corporation that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to
3 conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

4 6. Defendant SONNSHINE LLC (“Defendant Sonnshine”) is a California limited
5 liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct
6 substantial and regular business throughout California.

7 7. Defendant SONNSHINE FITNESS LLC (“Defendant Sonnshine Fitness”) is a
8 California limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and
9 continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

10 8. Defendant CYCLEBAR FRANCHISING, LLC (“Defendant Cyclebar”) is an Ohio
11 limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to
12 conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

13 9. Defendant AKT FRANCHISE, LLC (“Defendant AKT”) is a Delaware limited
14 liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct
15 substantial and regular business throughout California.

16 10. Defendant CLUB PILATES FRANCHISE, LLC (“Defendant Club Pilates”) is a
17 Delaware limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and
18 continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

19 11. Defendant YOGA SIX FRANCHISE, LLC (“Defendant Yoga Six”) is a Delaware
20 limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to
21 conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

22 12. Defendant STRIDE FRANCHISE, LLC (“Defendant Stride”) is a Delaware limited
23 liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct
24 substantial and regular business throughout California.

25 13. Defendant PURE BARRE FRANCHISING, LLC (“Defendant Pure Barre”) is a
26 California limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and
27 continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.
28

1 14. Defendant STRETCH LAB FRANCHISE, LLC (“Defendant Stretch Lab”) is a
2 Delaware limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and
3 continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California

4 15. Defendant BFT FRANCHISE HOLDINGS, LLC (“Defendant BFT Franchise”) is a
5 Delaware limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and
6 continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

7 16. Defendant RUMBLE FRANCHISE, LLC (“Defendant Rumble”) is a Delaware
8 limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to
9 conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.

10 17. Defendant DWAYNE REDMON (“Defendant Redmon”) is an individual who at all
11 relevant times mentioned herein acted and continues to act as PLAINTIFF’S joint employer.

12 18. Defendant SFL Override, Defendant Row House Franchise, Defendant Row House
13 SPV, Defendant Xponential LLC, Defendant Xponential Inc., Defendant Sonnshine, Defendant
14 Sonnshine Fitness, Defendant Cyclebar, Defendant AKT, Defendant Club Pilates, Defendant Yoga
15 Six, Defendant Stride, Defendant Pure Barre, Defendant Stretch Lab, Defendant BFT Franchise,
16 Defendant Rumble, and Defendant Redmon were the joint employers of PLAINTIFF as evidenced
17 by the documents issued to PLAINTIFF, by the company PLAINTIFF performed work for
18 respectively, and as these entities each exerted control over the hours, wages and/or working
19 conditions of PLAINTIFF, and are therefore jointly responsible as employers for the conduct
20 alleged herein as “DEFENDANTS.”

21 19. DEFENDANTS own and operate gyms and fitness centers in California, including
22 in the County of Contra Costa, where PLAINTIFF worked.

23 20. PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANTS in California from August of 2021
24 to November of 2023, as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally
25 required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time
26 worked.

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28 ///

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

4 22. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and a California
5 class, defined as all persons who are or previously were employed by Defendant SFL Override
6 and/or Defendant Row House Franchise and/or Defendant Row House SPV and/or Defendant
7 Xponential LLC and/or Defendant Xponential Inc. and/or Defendant Sonnshine and/or Defendant
8 Sonnshine Fitness and/or Defendant Cyclebar and/or Defendant AKT and/or Defendant Club
9 Pilates and/or Defendant Yoga Six and/or Defendant Stride and/or Defendant Pure Barre and/or
10 Defendant Stretch Lab and/or Defendant BFT Franchise and/or Defendant Rumble and/or
11 Defendant Redmon in California and classified as non-exempt employees (the "CALIFORNIA
12 CLASS") at any time during the period beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint
13 and ending on the date as determined by the Court (the "CLASS PERIOD"). The amount in
14 controversy for the aggregate claim of the CALIFORNIA CLASS members is under five million
15 dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

16 23. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and a
17 CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their losses
18 incurred during the CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice
19 which failed to lawfully compensate these employees. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and
20 practice alleged herein was an unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practice whereby
21 DEFENDANTS retained and continue to retain wages due to PLAINTIFF and the other members
22 of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
23 seek an injunction enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANTS in the future, relief for the named
24 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who have been economically
25 injured by DEFENDANTS' past and current unlawful conduct, and all other appropriate legal and
26 equitable relief.

27 24. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,
28 partnership, associate or otherwise of DEFENDANTS DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are presently

1 unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these DEFENDANTS by such fictitious names
2 pursuant to California Civil Procedure Code Section 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend
3 this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of DEFENDANTS DOES 1 through 50,
4 inclusive, when they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that
5 information and belief alleges, that the DEFENDANTS named in this Complaint, including
6 DEFENDANTS DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are responsible in some manner for one or more of
7 the events and happenings that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

8 25. The agents, servants and/or employees of DEFENDANTS and each of them acting
9 on behalf of DEFENDANTS acted within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as the
10 agent, servant and/or employee of DEFENDANTS, and personally participated in the conduct
11 alleged herein on behalf of the DEFENDANTS with respect to the conduct alleged herein.
12 Consequently, the acts of each DEFENDANTS are legally attributable to the other DEFENDANTS
13 and all DEFENDANTS are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and the other members of
14 the CALIFORNIA CLASS, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the conduct of the
15 DEFENDANTS' agents, servants and/or employees.

16 26. DEFENDANTS were PLAINTIFF'S employers or persons acting on behalf of
17 PLAINTIFF'S employer, within the meaning of California Labor Code Section 558, who violated
18 or caused to be violated, a Section of Part 2, Chapter 1 of the California Labor Code or any
19 provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission
20 and, as such, are subject to civil penalties for each underpaid employee, as set forth in Labor Code
21 Section 558, at all relevant times.

22 27. DEFENDANTS were PLAINTIFF'S employers or persons acting on behalf of
23 PLAINTIFFS' employer either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person,
24 within the meaning of California Labor Code Section 1197.1, who paid or caused to be paid to any
25 employee a wage less than the minimum fixed by California state law, and as such, are subject to
26 civil penalties for each underpaid employee.

27 28. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices alleged herein were unlawful,
28 unfair, and deceptive business practices whereby DEFENDANTS retained and continue to retain

1 wages due to PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

2 29. PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction
3 enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANTS in the future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and other
4 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who have been economically injured by DEFENDANTS'
5 past and current unlawful conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable relief.

6 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 30. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil
8 Procedure Section 410.10 and California Business and Professions Code Section 17203. This action
9 is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly situated employees of
10 DEFENDANTS pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 382.

11 31. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure,
12 Sections 395 and 395.5, because DEFENDANTS operate in locations across California, employ
13 the CALIFORNIA CLASS across California, including in this county, and committed the wrongful
14 conduct herein alleged in this county against the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

15 **THE CONDUCT**

16 32. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the
17 requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a
18 matter of company policy, practice, and procedure, intentionally, knowingly, and systematically
19 failed to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failed to accurately compensate
20 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for missed meal and rest periods,
21 failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked,
22 failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for off-the-
23 clock work, failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
24 overtime at the correct regular rate of pay, failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members
25 of the CALIFORNIA CLASS meal and rest premiums at the regular rate of pay, failed to pay
26 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS redeemed sick pay at the regular
27 rate of pay, failed to reimburse PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
28 for business expenses, and failed to issue to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the

1 CALIFORNIA CLASS with accurate itemized wage statements showing, among other things, all
2 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay periods and the corresponding amount of time
3 worked at each hourly rate. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices are intended to
4 purposefully avoid the accurate and full payment for all time worked as required by California law
5 which allows DEFENDANTS to illegally profit and gain an unfair advantage over competitors who
6 comply with the law. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA
7 CLASS against DEFENDANTS, the CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

8 **A. Meal Period Violations**

9 33. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANTS were
10 required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all their time worked,
11 meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all
12 the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. From time to time during the CLASS
13 PERIOD, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members to work
14 without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANTS' control. Specifically,
15 DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what was supposed to be
16 PLAINTIFFS' off-duty meal break. Indeed, there were many days where PLAINTIFF did not even
17 receive a partial lunch. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members
18 forfeited minimum wage and overtime compensation by regularly working without their time being
19 accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and overtime rates.
20 DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
21 CLASS members for all time worked is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

22 34. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, as a result of their rigorous work
23 schedules and DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing practices, PLAINTIFF and other
24 CALIFORNIA CLASS members are from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off-duty
25 meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and other
26 CALIFORNIA CLASS members are required to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for
27 more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving a meal break. Further,
28 DEFENDANTS failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members with a second

1 off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees are required by DEFENDANTS
2 to work ten (10) hours of work. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and other
3 CALIFORNIA CLASS members does not qualify for the limited and narrowly construed “on-duty”
4 meal period exception. When they were provided with meal periods, PLAINTIFF and other
5 CALIFORNIA CLASS members were, from time to time, required to remain on premises, on duty
6 and on call. Further, DEFENDANTS from time to time required PLAINTIFF and other
7 CALIFORNIA CLASS members to maintain cordless communication devices in order to receive
8 and respond to work-related communications during what was supposed to be their off-duty meal
9 breaks. DEFENDANTS’ failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members
10 with legally required meal breaks is evidenced by DEFENDANTS’ business records. As a result of
11 their rigorous work schedules and DEFENDANTS’ inadequate staffing, PLAINTIFF and other
12 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeit meal breaks without additional
13 compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS’ strict corporate policy and practice.

14 **B. Rest Period Violations**

15 35. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other
16 CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also required to work in excess of four (4) hours without
17 being provided ten (10) minute rest periods as a result of their rigorous work requirements and
18 DEFENDANTS’ inadequate staffing. Further, for the same reasons, these employees were denied
19 their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four
20 (4) hours from time to time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts
21 worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to time, and a first, second and third rest
22 period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to
23 time. When they were provided with rest breaks, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
24 members were, from time to time, required to remain on premises, on duty and/or on call. Further,
25 DEFENDANTS from time to time required PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
26 members to maintain cordless communication devices in order to receive and respond to work-
27 related communications during what was supposed to be their off-duty rest breaks. PLAINTIFF
28 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages *in lieu*

1 thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules and DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing,
2 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time denied their proper
3 rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.

4 **C. Unreimbursed Business Expenses**

5 36. DEFENDANTS as a matter of corporate policy, practice, and procedure,
6 intentionally, knowingly, and systematically failed to reimburse and indemnify the PLAINTIFF
7 and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for required business expenses incurred by the
8 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members in direct consequence of discharging their
9 duties on behalf of DEFENDANTS. Under California Labor Code Section 2802, employers are
10 required to indemnify employees for all expenses incurred in the course and scope of their
11 employment. California Labor Code Section 2802 expressly states that "an employer shall
12 indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee
13 in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the
14 directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the
15 directions, believed them to be unlawful."

16 37. In the course of their employment, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and other
17 CALIFORNIA CLASS members to incur personal expenses for the use of their personal cell
18 phones, as a result of and in furtherance of their job duties. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other
19 CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required to use their personal cell phones, in order to
20 perform work related tasks. However, DEFENDANTS unlawfully failed to reimburse
21 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for the use of their personal cell phones.
22 As a result, in the course of their employment with DEFENDANTS, the PLAINTIFF and other
23 CALIFORNIA CLASS members incurred unreimbursed business expenses that included, but were
24 not limited to, costs related to the use of their personal cell phones, all on behalf of and for the
25 benefit of DEFENDANTS.

26 **D. Wage Statement Violations**

27 38. California Labor Code Section 226 required an employer to furnish its employees
28 an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours

1 worked, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece-rate, (4) all deductions,
2 (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the
3 name of the employee and only the last four digits of the employee's social security number or an
4 employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of
5 the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay
6 period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

7 39. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, when PLAINTIFF and other
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS members missed meal and rest breaks, or were paid inaccurately for missed
9 meal and rest period premiums, or were not paid for all hours worked, DEFENDANTS also failed
10 to provide PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members with complete and accurate
11 wage statements which failed to show, among other things, all deductions, the total hours worked
12 and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time
13 worked at each hourly rate, correct rates of pay for penalty payments or missed meal and rest
14 periods.

15 40. Further, DEFENDANTS from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
16 CALIFORNIA CLASS members with wage statements that accurately provided the name and
17 address of the legal entity that is the employer, in violation of California Labor Code Section
18 226(a)(8).

19 41. Moreover, DEFENDANTS from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
20 CALIFORNIA CLASS members with wage statements that accurately all applicable hourly rates
21 in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate
22 by the employee, in violation of California Labor Code section 226 (a)(9).

23 42. In addition to the foregoing, DEFENDANTS, from time to time, failed to provide
24 PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with wage statements that comply with
25 California Labor Code Section 226.

26 43. As a result, DEFENDANTS issued PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
27 members with wage statements that violate California Lab. Code § 226(a)(1)-(9). Further,
28

1 DEFENDANTS' violations are knowing and intentional, and were not isolated due to an
2 unintentional payroll error due to clerical or inadvertent mistake.

3 **E. Off-the-Clock Work Resulting in Minimum Wage and Overtime Violations**

4 44. During the CLASS PERIOD, from time-to-time DEFENDANTS failed and
5 continues to fail to accurately pay PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
6 for all hours worked.

7 45. During the CLASS PERIOD, from time-to-time DEFENDANTS required
8 PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to perform pre-shift or post-shift
9 work. This resulted in PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members having to work
10 while off-the-clock.

11 46. DEFENDANTS directed and directly benefited from the undercompensated off-the-
12 clock work performed by PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members.

13 47. DEFENDANTS controlled the work schedules, duties, and protocols, applications,
14 assignments, and employment conditions of PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS
15 members.

16 48. DEFENDANTS were able to track the amount of time PLAINTIFF and the other
17 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS spent working; however, DEFENDANTS failed to
18 document, track, or pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS all
19 wages earned and owed for all the work they performed.

20 49. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were non-exempt
21 employees, subject to the requirements of the California Labor Code.

22 50. DEFENDANTS' policies and practices deprived PLAINTIFF and the other
23 CALIFORNIA CLASS members of all minimum regular, overtime, and double time wages owed
24 for the off-the-clock work activities. Because PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
25 CALIFORNIA CLASS typically worked over forty (40) hours in a workweek, and more than eight
26 (8) hours per day, DEFENDANTS' policies and practices also deprived them of overtime pay.

27 51. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFFS' and the other
28 CALIFORNIA CLASS members' off-the-clock work was compensable under the law.

1 52. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
2 forfeited wages due to them for all hours worked at DEFENDANTS' direction, control, and benefit
3 for the time spent working while off-the-clock, including but not limited to, DEFENDANTS'
4 uniform policy and practice to not pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
5 wages for all hours worked in accordance with applicable law is evidenced by DEFENDANTS'
6 business records.

7 **F. Regular Rate Violation – Overtime, Double Time, Meal and Rest Period Premiums, and**
8 **Redeemed Sick Pay**

9 53. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS failed and
10 continues to fail to accurately calculate and pay PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS
11 members for their overtime and double time hours worked, meal and rest period premiums, and
12 redeemed sick pay. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members
13 forfeited wages due to them for working overtime without compensation at the correct overtime
14 and double time rates, meal and rest period premiums, and redeemed sick pay rates.
15 DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice not to pay the CALIFORNIA CLASS members at
16 the correct rate for all overtime and double time worked, meal and rest period premiums, and sick
17 pay in accordance with applicable law is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

18 54. State law provides that employees must be paid overtime at one-and-one-half times
19 their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were
20 compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive pay that was tied to specific elements of an employee's
21 performance.

22 55. The second component of PLAINTIFF'S and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
23 members' compensation was DEFENDANTS' non-discretionary incentive program that paid
24 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members incentive wages based on their
25 performance for DEFENDANTS. The non-discretionary bonus program provided all employees
26 paid on an hourly basis with bonus compensation when the employees met the various performance
27 goals set by DEFENDANTS.
28

1 56. However, from time to time, when calculating the regular rate of pay in those pay
2 periods where PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members worked overtime, double
3 time, paid meal and rest period premium payments, and/or redeemed sick pay, and earned non-
4 discretionary bonuses, DEFENDANTS failed to accurately include the non-discretionary bonus
5 compensation as part of the employee's "regular rate of pay" and/or calculated all hours worked
6 rather than just all non-overtime hours worked. Management and supervisors described the
7 incentive/bonus program to potential and new employees as part of the compensation package. As
8 a matter of law, the incentive compensation received by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA
9 CLASS members must be included in the "regular rate of pay." The failure to do so has resulted in
10 a systematic underpayment of overtime and double time compensation, meal and rest period
11 premium payments, and redeemed sick pay to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
12 members by DEFENDANTS. Specifically, California Labor Code Section 246 mandates that paid
13 sick time for non-exempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of
14 pay for the workweek in which the non-exempt employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the
15 employee actually works overtime in that workweek. DEFENDANTS' conduct, as articulated
16 herein, by failing to include the incentive compensation as part of the "regular rate of pay" for
17 purposes of sick pay compensation was in violation of California Labor Code Section 246, the
18 underpayment of which is recoverable under California Labor Code Sections 201, 202, 203, and/or
19 204.

20 57. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the
21 requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a
22 matter of company policy, practice, and procedure, intentionally and knowingly failed to
23 compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS at the correct rate
24 of pay for all overtime and double time worked, meal and rest period premiums, and redeemed sick
25 pay as required by California law which allowed DEFENDANTS to illegally profit and gain an
26 unfair advantage over competitors who complied with the law. To the extent equitable tolling
27 operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS members against DEFENDANTS, the CLASS
28 PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

1 **G. Unlawful Deductions**

2 58. DEFENDANTS, from time-to-time, unlawfully deducted wages from
3 PLAINTIFF'S and CALIFORNIA CLASS members' pay without explanations and without
4 authorization to do so or notice to PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members. As a
5 result, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code Section 221.

6 **H. Timekeeping Manipulation**

7 59. During the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS, from time-to-time, did not have an
8 immutable timekeeping system to accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other members of
9 the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the actual time PLAINTIFF and other members of the
10 CALIFORNIA CLASS worked each day, including regular time, overtime hours, sick pay, meal
11 and rest breaks. As a result, DEFENDANTS were able to and did in fact, unlawfully, and
12 unilaterally alter the time recorded in DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system for PLAINTIFF and
13 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to avoid paying these employees for all
14 hours worked, applicable overtime compensation, applicable sick pay, missed meal breaks and
15 missed rest breaks.

16 60. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, from
17 time to time, forfeited time worked by working without their time being accurately recorded and
18 without compensation at the applicable pay rates.

19 61. The mutability of the timekeeping system also allowed DEFENDANTS to alter
20 employee time records by recording fictitious thirty (30) minute meal breaks in DEFENDANTS'
21 timekeeping system to create the appearance that PLAINTIFF and other members of the
22 CALIFORNIA CLASS clocked out for thirty (30) minute meal breaks when, in fact, the employees
23 were not provided an off-duty meal break at all times. This practice is a direct result of
24 DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice of denying employees uninterrupted thirty (30)
25 minute off-duty meal breaks each day or otherwise failing to compensate them for missed meal
26 breaks.

27 62. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS
28 forfeited wages due to them for all hours worked at DEFENDANTS' direction, control and benefit

1 for the time that the timekeeping system was inoperable. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and
2 practice to not pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS wages for all hours
3 worked in accordance with applicable law is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

4 **I. Unlawful Rounding Practices**

5 63. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS did not have in place
6 an immutable timekeeping system to accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other
7 CALIFORNIA CLASS members for the actual time these employees worked each day, including
8 overtime hours. Specifically, DEFENDANTS had in place an unlawful rounding policy and
9 practice that resulted in PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members being
10 undercompensated for all their time worked. As a result, DEFENDANTS were able to and did in
11 fact unlawfully and unilaterally round the time recorded in DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system
12 for PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to avoid paying these
13 employees for all their time worked, including the applicable overtime compensation for overtime
14 worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members, from time to time,
15 forfeited compensation for their time worked by working without their time being accurately
16 recorded and without compensation at the applicable overtime rates.

17 64. Further, the mutability of DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system and unlawful
18 rounding policy and practice resulted in PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members' time
19 being inaccurately recorded. As a result, from time to time, DEFENDANTS' unlawful rounding
20 policy and practice caused PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members to perform work as
21 ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5) hours during a shift without receiving an off-
22 duty meal break.

23 **J. Violations for Untimely Payment of Wages**

24 65. Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 204, PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
25 CLASS members were entitled to timely payment of wages during their employment. PLAINTIFF
26 and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members, from time to time, did not receive payment of all wages,
27 including, but not limited to, overtime wages, minimum wages, meal period premium wages, and
28 rest period premium wages within the permissible time period.

1 66. Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 201, “If an employer discharges an
2 employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately.”
3 Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 202, if an employee quits his or her employment, “his
4 or her wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee
5 has given 72 hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is
6 entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.” PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS
7 members were, from time to time, not timely provided the wages earned and unpaid at the time of
8 their discharge and/or at the time of quitting, in violation of California Labor Code Sections 201
9 and 202.

10 67. As such, PLAINTIFF demands up to thirty days of pay as penalty for not timely
11 paying all wages due at time of termination for all CALIFORNIA CLASS members whose
12 employment ended during the CLASS PERIOD.

13 **K. Sick Pay Violations**

14 68. California Labor Code Section 246 (a)(1) mandates that “An employee who, on or
15 after July 1, 2015, works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year
16 from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days as specified in this section.”
17 Further, California Labor Code Sections 246(b)-(d) provide for the sick day accrual requirements.
18 From time to time, DEFENDANTS failed to have a policy or practice in place to provide
19 PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with sick days and/or paid sick
20 leave. As of January 1, 2024, DEFENDANTS failed to adhere to the law in that they failed to
21 provide and allow employees to use at least 40 hours or five days of paid sick leave per year.

22 69. California Labor Code Section 246(i) requires an employer to furnish its employees
23 with written wage statements setting forth the amount of paid sick leave available. From time to
24 time, DEFENDANTS violated California Labor Code Section 246 by failing to furnish PLAINTIFF
25 and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements setting forth the amount of
26 paid sick leave available.

27 **L. Reporting Time Violations**

28 70. Further, DEFENDANTS from time to time required PLAINTIFF and other

1 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to report to work, but were furnished less than half their
2 scheduled shift's worth of work and were not paid reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code
3 Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subdivision(A). Specifically, Subdivision 5(A) states, "(A) Each workday an
4 employee is required to report for work and does report, but is not put to work or is furnished less
5 than half said employee's usual or scheduled day's work, the employee shall be paid for half the
6 usual or scheduled day's work, but in no event for less than two (2) hours nor more than four (4)
7 hours, at the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the minimum wage." In
8 addition, when DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members
9 to engage in additional work, this sometimes resulted in a second reporting for work in a single
10 workday. In such a circumstance of a second reporting for work in a single workday,
11 DEFENDANTS failed to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs.,
12 tit. 8 § 11040. Subdivision 5(B) states: "If an employee is required to report for work a second time
13 in any one workday and is furnished less than two (2) hours of work on the second reporting, said
14 employee shall be paid for two (2) hours at the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall be not
15 less than the minimum wage." Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(B).

16 **M. Piece-Rate Violations**

17 71. From time-to-time, PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members were
18 paid in part on a piece-rate basis. In those instances where PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
19 CLASS members were paid in part on a piece-rate basis, PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
20 CLASS members were entitled to be separately compensated for all non-productive time at an
21 hourly rate that is no less than the applicable minimum wage. Notwithstanding, in those instances
22 where PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members were paid in part on a piece-rate
23 basis, DEFENDANTS failed to separately compensate PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA
24 CLASS members for all non-productive time, including but not limited to, paid rest periods, at an
25 hourly rate that is no less than the applicable minimum wage. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the
26 CALIFORNIA CLASS members forfeited minimum wages and overtime wages by
27 DEFENDANTS' failure to separately compensate their non-productive time at an hourly rate that
28 is no less than the applicable minimum wage.

1 **N. Failure to Provide Personnel Files**

2 72. On September 2, 2025, PLAINTIFF caused a written request via certified mail to be
3 delivered to DEFENDANTS for PLAINTIFF’S personnel and employment records, including but
4 not limited to: (1) payroll records; (2) employment contracts; (3) itemized pay stubs; (4) time
5 records; and (5) PLAINTIFF’S complete employment file.

6 73. DEFENDANTS failed to provide and/or make available to PLAINTIFF their
7 personnel records, payroll records, time records, employment contract, and entire employment file
8 within thirty (30) days of their request stated above. In fact, as of the date of filing of this complaint,
9 DEFENDANTS have still failed to pay PLAINTIFF the statutory penalty in the amount of \$750
10 pursuant to California Labor Code Sections 226 and 1198.5. DEFENDANTS violated California
11 Labor Code Sections 226, 432, and 1198.5 and the applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to
12 respond and provide PLAINTIFF with their employment file. Labor Code Section 226(b) requires
13 employers to make payroll records available to employees upon reasonable request. Labor Code
14 Section 226(c) further requires that the employer comply with the request for records as soon as
15 practicable, but no later than twenty-one (21) calendar days from the date of request. Labor Code
16 Section 226(f) entitles employees to recover civil penalties of \$750 against an employer who
17 violates these requirements. Labor Code Section 432 also entitles an employee to receive copies of
18 any signed documents related to the obtaining or holding of employment. Finally, pursuant to the
19 applicable Industrial Welfare Commission wage orders, DEFENDANTS are required to maintain
20 accurate records for employees, including time records, and such records must be made readily
21 available for inspection by the employee upon a reasonable request. Section 1198.5 states that
22 employees (and former employees) have the right to inspect personnel records maintained by the
23 employer “related to the employee’s performance or to any grievance concerning the employee.”
24 Employers must allow inspection or copying within thirty (30) days of the request. As a result,
25 PLAINTIFF is now entitled to and requests injunctive relief to obtain compliance with California
26 Labor Code Sections 226, 432, 1198.5 and the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and applicable
27 statutory penalties and an award of attorneys’ fees and costs for bringing this action.
28

74. Specifically, as to PLAINTIFF, PLAINTIFF was from time to time unable to take
off-duty meal and rest breaks and was not fully relieved of duty for their rest and meal periods.

1 PLAINTIFF was required to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5)
2 hours during a shift without receiving an off-duty meal break. Further, DEFENDANTS failed to
3 provide PLAINTIFF with a second off-duty meal period each workday in which they were required
4 by DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work. When DEFENDANTS provided PLAINTIFF
5 with a rest break, they required PLAINTIFF to remain on premises, on-duty and on-call for the
6 rest break. DEFENDANTS' policy caused PLAINTIFF to remain on premises, on-call and on-
7 duty during what was supposed to be their off-duty meal periods. PLAINTIFF therefore forfeited
8 meal and rest breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS'
9 strict corporate policy and practice. Moreover, DEFENDANTS also provided PLAINTIFF with
10 paystubs that failed to comply with California Labor Code Section 226. Further, DEFENDANTS
11 also failed to reimburse PLAINTIFF for required business expenses related to the personal
12 expenses incurred for the use of their personal cell phone, on behalf of and in furtherance of their
13 employment with DEFENDANTS. Additionally, DEFENDANTS failed to provide and/or make
14 available to PLAINTIFF his personnel records, payroll records, time records, employment
15 contracts, and entire employment file within (30) days of all his request on September 2, 2025. To
16 date, DEFENDANTS have not fully paid PLAINTIFF the minimum, overtime and double time
17 compensation still owed to PLAINTIFF, or any penalty wages owed to PLAINTIFF under
18 California Labor Code Section 203. The amount in controversy for PLAINTIFF individually does
19 not exceed the sum or value of \$75,000.

20 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

21 75. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF, and a California
22 class defined as all persons who are or previously were employed by Defendant SFL Override
23 and/or Defendant Row House Franchise and/or Defendant Row House SPV and/or Defendant
24 Xponential LLC and/or Defendant Xponential Inc. and/or Defendant Sonnsshine and/or Defendant
25 Sonnsshine Fitness and/or Defendant Cyclebar and/or Defendant AKT and/or Defendant Club
26 Pilates and/or Defendant Yoga Six and/or Defendant Stride and/or Defendant Pure Barre and/or
27 Defendant Stretch Lab and/or Defendant BFT Franchise and/or Defendant Rumble and/or
28 Defendant Redmon in California and classified as non-exempt employees (the "CALIFORNIA

1 CLASS”) at any time during the period beginning four (4) years prior to the filing of this Complaint
2 and ending on the date as determined by the Court (the “CLASS PERIOD”).

3 76. PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members have uniformly been
4 deprived of wages and penalties from unpaid wages earned and due, including but not limited to
5 unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime compensation, unpaid meal and rest period premiums,
6 illegal meal and rest period policies, failure to reimburse for business expenses, failure to
7 compensate for off-the-clock work, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to
8 maintain required records, and interest, statutory and civil penalties, attorney’s fees, costs, and
9 expenses.

10 77. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is
11 impractical.

12 78. Common questions of law and fact regarding DEFENDANTS’ conduct, including
13 but not limited to, off-the-clock work, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, failure to accurately
14 calculate the regular rate of pay for overtime compensation, failure to accurately calculate the
15 regular rate of compensation for missed meal and rest period premiums, failure to provide legally
16 compliant meal and rest periods, failure to reimburse for business expenses, failure to provide
17 accurate itemized wage statements, and failure to ensure they are paid at least minimum wage and
18 overtime, exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting solely
19 any individual members of the class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the class are:

- 20 a. Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant meal period policies and
21 practices;
 - 22 b. Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant rest period policies and
23 practices;
 - 24 c. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS
25 members accurate premium payments for missed meal and rest periods;
 - 26 d. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS
27 members accurate overtime wages;
- 28

- e. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members at least minimum wage for all hours worked;
- f. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members for required business expenses;
- g. Whether DEFENDANTS issued legally compliant wage statements;
- h. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by systematically failing to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked;
- i. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by systematically failing to record all meal and rest breaks missed by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members, even though DEFENDANTS enjoyed the benefit of this work, required employees to perform this work and permits or suffers to permit this work;
- j. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition in violation of California Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, *et seq.* (the “UCL”), by failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and rest periods.

79. PLAINTIFF is a member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS and suffered damages as a result of DEFENDANTS’ conduct and actions alleged herein.

80. PLAINTIFF’S claims are typical of the claims of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, and PLAINTIFF has the same interests as the other members of the class.

81. PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the CALIFORNIA CLASS members.

82. PLAINTIFF retained able class counsel with extensive experience in class action litigation.

83. Further, PLAINTIFF’S interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interest of the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members.

84. There is a strong community of interest among PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to, inter alia, ensure that the combined assets of DEFENDANTS are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries sustained.

85. The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating to liability and damages.

86. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members is impractical. Moreover, since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive, statutory, and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS will create the risk of:

- a. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and/or,
- b. Adjudication with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other members not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impeded their ability to protect their interests.

87. Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to bring an efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANTS.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Unlawful Business Practices

(Cal. Bus. and Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)

(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS)

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

4 89. DEFENDANTS are each a “person” as that term is defined under California
5 Business and Professions Code Section 17021.

6 90. California Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, *et seq.* (the “UCL”)
7 defines unfair competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. Section
8 17203 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to unfair
9 competition as follows:

10 Any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition
11 may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court may make such
12 orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to
13 prevent the use or employment by any person of any practice which constitutes unfair
14 competition, as defined in this chapter, or as may be necessary to restore to any person
15 in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired
16 by means of such unfair competition. (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203).

17 91. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS have engaged and continues to
18 engage in business practices which violate California law, including but not limited to, the
19 applicable Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California Labor Code
20 including Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and
21 2802, for which this Court should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant to California
22 Business and Professions Code Section 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the
23 conduct held to constitute unfair competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

24 92. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS’ practices were unlawful and unfair
25 in that these practices violated public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressively unscrupulous
26 or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or utility for which this
27 Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section 17203 of the California
28 Business and Professions Code, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

 93. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS’ practices were deceptive and
fraudulent in that DEFENDANTS’ uniform policy and practice failed to provide the legally
mandated meal and rest periods and the required amount of compensation for missed meal and rest

1 periods, failed to pay minimum and overtime wages owed, and failed to reimburse all necessary
2 business expenses incurred, due to a systematic business practice that cannot be justified, pursuant
3 to the applicable California Labor Code and Industrial Welfare Commission requirements in
4 violation of California Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, *et seq.*, and for which this
5 Court should issue injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to California Business and Professions
6 Code Section 17203, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

7 94. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful,
8 unfair, and deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and the
9 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment with
10 DEFENDANTS.

11 95. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unfair and
12 deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policies, practices and procedures failed to provide
13 mandatory meal and/or rest breaks to PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members as
14 required by California Labor Code Sections 226.7 and 512.

15 96. Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of PLAINTIFF and on behalf of each
16 CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off-duty meal
17 period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of pay for each
18 workday in which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each ten (10) hours
19 of work.

20 97. PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of PLAINTIFF and on behalf of each
21 CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which a rest period was
22 not timely provided as required by law.

23 98. By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein,
24 DEFENDANTS have obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and the
25 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for all time worked, and has
26 deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and contract, all to the detriment
27 of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANTS so as to allow DEFENDANTS to unfairly
28 compete against competitors who comply with the law.

99. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the California Labor Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices in violation of California Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, *et seq.*

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

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

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

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure To Pay Minimum Wages

(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1)

(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS)

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

1 103. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for
2 DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial
3 Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to accurately calculate and pay
4 minimum wages to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members.

5 104. Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 204, other applicable laws and
6 regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.

7 105. California Labor Code Section 1197 provides the minimum wage for employees
8 fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less
9 wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

10 106. California Labor Code Section 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover
11 unpaid wages, including minimum wage compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs
12 of suit.

13 107. DEFENDANTS maintained a uniform wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the
14 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS without regard to the correct amount of time they
15 work. As set forth herein, DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice was to unlawfully and
16 intentionally deny timely payment of wages due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
17 CALIFORNIA CLASS.

18 108. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested,
19 without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing
20 a uniform policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other
21 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in regard to minimum wage pay.

22 109. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS
23 inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time worked
24 by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. DEFENDANTS acted in an
25 illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the
26 California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws
27 and regulations.

28 ///

1 110. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein,
2 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive the correct
3 minimum wage compensation for their time worked for DEFENDANTS.

4 111. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
5 CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for time worked than they were entitled to, constituting a
6 failure to pay all earned wages.

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

12 113. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
13 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under-compensated for their time worked.
14 DEFENDANTS systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross
15 nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice
16 and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay
17 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS the correct minimum wages for
18 their time worked.

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

27 115. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request
28 recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment

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

10 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **Failure To Pay Overtime Compensation**

12 **(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 510, 1194 and 1198)**

13 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS)**

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

17 117. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for
18 DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial
19 Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to pay these employees for all
20 overtime worked including work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve
21 (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.

22 118. Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 204, other applicable laws and
23 regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.

24 119. California Labor Code Section 510 provides that employees in California shall not
25 be employed more than eight (8) hours per workday and/or more than forty (40) hours per
26 workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts
27 specified by law.
28

1 120. California Labor Code Section 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover
2 unpaid wages, including minimum and overtime compensation and interest thereon, together with
3 the costs of suit. California Labor Code Section 1198 further states that the employment of an
4 employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.

5 121. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members
6 were required by DEFENDANTS to work for DEFENDANTS and were not paid for all the time
7 they worked, including overtime work.

8 122. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested,
9 without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing
10 a uniform policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by PLAINTIFF and
11 other CALIFORNIA CLASS members and denied accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the
12 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked, including, the overtime work
13 performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or
14 forty (40) hours in any workweek.

15 123. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS
16 inaccurately recorded overtime worked and consequently underpaid the overtime worked by
17 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal
18 attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California
19 Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and
20 regulations.

21 124. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein,
22 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive the correct
23 overtime compensation for their time worked for DEFENDANTS.

24 125. California Labor Code Section 515 sets out various categories of employees who are
25 exempt from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to
26 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. Further, PLAINTIFF and the
27 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are not subject to a valid collective bargaining
28 agreement that would preclude the causes of action contained herein this Complaint. Rather,

1 PLAINTIFF brings this Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS based on
2 DEFENDANTS' violations of non-negotiable, non-waivable rights provided by the State of
3 California.

4 126. During the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
5 CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for overtime worked than they were entitled to, constituting
6 a failure to pay all earned wages.

7 127. DEFENDANTS failed to accurately pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS overtime wages for the time they worked which was in excess of the
9 maximum hours permissible by law as required by California Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, and
10 1198, even though PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were
11 regularly required to work, and did in fact work overtime, and did in fact work overtime as to which
12 DEFENDANTS failed to accurately record and pay as evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business
13 records and witnessed by employees.

14 128. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned
15 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true
16 amount of overtime they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA
17 CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently
18 unknown to them, and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

19 129. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other
20 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were undercompensated for their time worked.
21 DEFENDANTS systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross
22 nonfeasance, to not pay them for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and
23 procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF
24 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS the correct overtime wages for their overtime
25 worked.

26 130. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor
27 laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked
28 and provide them with the requisite compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act

1 intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the
2 CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the
3 consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal
4 rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of
5 these employees.

6 131. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS request
7 recovery of overtime wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment
8 of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor
9 Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent overtime compensation is determined to be
10 owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment,
11 DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates California Labor Code Sections 201 and/or 202, and
12 therefore these individuals are also entitled to waiting time penalties under California Labor Code
13 203, which penalties are sought herein. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful,
14 intentional, and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members
15 are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

16 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **Failure To Provide Required Meal Periods**

18 **(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512)**

19 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS)**

20 132. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS reallege and
21 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
22 Complaint.

23 133. During the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS failed to provide all the legally
24 required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members as
25 required by the applicable Wage Order and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by
26 PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members did not prevent these employees from being
27 relieved of all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their
28 rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were often not

1 fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANTS for their meal periods. Additionally, DEFENDANTS'
2 failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members with legally required meal
3 breaks prior to their fifth (5th) hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.
4 Further, DEFENDANTS failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members with
5 a second off-duty meal period in some workdays in which these employees were required by
6 DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other members of
7 the CALIFORNIA CLASS forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in
8 accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice.

9 134. DEFENDANTS further violated California Labor Code Section 226.7 and the
10 applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS
11 members who were not provided a meal period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one
12 additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that a
13 meal period was not provided.

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

17 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **Failure To Provide Required Rest Periods**

19 **(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512)**

20 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS)**

21 136. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
22 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
23 Complaint.

24 137. From time to time, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were
25 required to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods.
26 Further, these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some
27 shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10)
28 minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours, and a first, second and third

1 rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more. PLAINTIFF
2 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages *in lieu*
3 thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS
4 members were periodically denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and
5 DEFENDANTS' managers. In addition, DEFENDANTS failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and
6 other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for their rest periods as required by the applicable Wage
7 Order and Labor Code. As a result, DEFENDANTS' failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS members with all the legally required paid rest periods is evidenced by
9 DEFENDANTS' business records.

10 138. DEFENDANTS further violated California Labor Code Sections 226.7 and the
11 applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS
12 members who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one
13 additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that rest
14 period was not provided.

15 139. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and
16 CALIFORNIA CLASS members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and
17 seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

18 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **Failure To Provide Accurate Itemized Statements**

20 **(Cal. Lab. Code § 226)**

21 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS)**

22 140. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
23 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
24 Complaint.

25 141. California Labor Code Section 226 provides that an employer must furnish
26 employees with an "accurate itemized" statement in writing showing:

27 a. Gross wages earned,
28

- b. total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission,
- c. the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis,
- d. all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item,
- e. net wages earned,
- f. the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid,
- g. the name of the employee and his or her social security number, except that by January 1, 2008, only the last four digits of his or her social security number of an employee identification number other than social security number may be shown on the itemized statement,
- h. the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and
- i. all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

142. When DEFENDANTS did not accurately record PLAINTIFFS' and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members' missed meal and rest breaks, or were paid inaccurate missed meal and rest break premiums, or were not paid for all hours worked, DEFENDANTS violated California Labor Code Section 226 in that DEFENDANTS failed to provide PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to show, among other things, all deductions, the accurate gross wages earned, net wages earned, the total hours worked and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate, and correct rates of pay for penalty payments or missed meal and rest periods.

143. Further, DEFENDANTS from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members with wage statements that accurately provided the name and

1 address of the legal entity that is the employer, in violation of California Labor Code Section
2 226(a)(8).

3 144. Moreover, DEFENDANTS from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
4 CALIFORNIA CLASS members with wage statements that accurately all applicable hourly rates
5 in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate
6 by the employee, in violation of California Labor Code section 226 (a)(9).

7 145. In addition to the foregoing, DEFENDANTS failed to provide itemized wage
8 statements to PLAINTIFF and members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS that complied with the
9 requirements of California Labor Code Section 226(a)(1)-(9).

10 146. DEFENDANTS knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with California Labor
11 Code Section 226(a)(1)-(9), causing injury and damages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of
12 the CALIFORNIA CLASS. These damages include, but are not limited to, costs expended
13 calculating the correct wages for all missed meal and rest breaks and the amount of employment
14 taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities. These damages are difficult
15 to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS may elect
16 to recover liquidated damages of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the
17 violation occurred, and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period
18 pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial
19 (but in no event more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective
20 member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS herein).

21 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **Failure To Pay Wages When Due**

23 **(Cal. Lab. Code § 203)**

24 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS)**

25 147. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
26 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
27 Complaint.

28 148. California Labor Code Section 200 provides that:

As used in this article:

- (d) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece, commission basis, or other method of calculation.
- (e) "Labor" includes labor, work, or service whether rendered or performed under contract, subcontract, partnership, station plan, or other agreement if the labor to be paid for is performed personally by the person demanding payment.

149. California Labor Code Section 201 provides, in relevant part, that "If an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately."

150. California Labor Code Section 202 provides, in relevant part, that:

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

151. There was no definite term in PLAINTIFF'S or any CALIFORNIA CLASS members' employment contract.

152. California Labor Code Section 203 provides:

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

153. The employment of PLAINTIFF and many CALIFORNIA CLASS members terminated, and DEFENDANTS have not tendered payment of wages to these employees who missed meal and rest breaks, as required by law.

154. Therefore, as provided by California Labor Code Section 203, on behalf of themselves and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose employment has ended, PLAINTIFF demands up to thirty (30) days of pay as penalty for not paying all wages due at time of termination for all employees who terminated employment during the CLASS PERIOD and

1 demand an accounting and payment of all wages due, plus interest and statutory costs as allowed
2 by law.

3 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Failure To Reimburse Employees for Required Expenses**

5 **(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2802)**

6 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS)**

7 155. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and
8 incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this
9 Complaint.

10 156. California Labor Code Section 2802 provides, in relevant part, that:
11 An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or
12 losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her
13 duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though
unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to
be unlawful.

14 157. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS violated California
15 Labor Code Section 2802, by failing to indemnify and reimburse PLAINTIFF and the
16 CALIFORNIA CLASS members for required expenses incurred in the discharge of their job duties
17 for DEFENDANTS' benefit. DEFENDANTS failed to reimburse PLAINTIFF and the
18 CALIFORNIA CLASS members for expenses which included, but were not limited to, the use of
19 their personal cell phones, all on behalf of and for the benefit of DEFENDANTS. Specifically,
20 DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members to use their
21 personal cell phones, to execute their essential job duties on behalf of DEFENDANTS.
22 DEFENDANTS' uniform policy, practice and procedure was to not reimburse PLAINTIFF and
23 the CALIFORNIA CLASS members for expenses resulting from the use of their personal cell
24 phones, within the course and scope of their employment for DEFENDANTS. These expenses
25 were necessary to complete their principal job duties. DEFENDANTS are estopped by
26 DEFENDANTS' conduct to assert any waiver of this expectation. Although these expenses were
27 necessary expenses incurred by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members,
28 DEFENDANTS failed to indemnify and reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS

1 members for these expenses as an employer is required to do under the laws and regulations of
2 California.

3 158. PLAINTIFF therefore demands reimbursement for expenditures or losses incurred
4 by them and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members in the discharge of their job duties for
5 DEFENDANTS, or their obedience to the directions of DEFENDANTS, with interest at the
6 statutory rate and costs under California Labor Code Section 2802.

7 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **Failure To Permit Inspection of Employee Records**

9 **(Cal. Lab. §§ 226, 432, 1198.5 and Applicable IWC Wage Orders)**

10 **(Alleged by PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS against all Defendants)**

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

14 160. Labor Code Section 226(b) requires employers to make payroll records available to
15 employees upon reasonable request. Labor Code Section 226(c) further requires that the employer
16 comply with the request for records as soon as practicable, but no later than twenty-one (21)
17 calendar days from the date of request.

18 161. Labor Code Section 432 also entitles an employee to receive copies of any signed
19 documents related to the obtaining or holding of employment.

20 162. Labor Code § 1198.5 states that employees (and former employees) have the right
21 to inspect personnel records maintained by the employer “related to the employee’s performance
22 or to any grievance concerning the employee.” Employers must allow inspection or copying
23 within thirty (30) days of the request.

24 163. The applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders require employers to
25 maintain accurate records for employees, including time records, and such records must be made
26 readily available for inspection by the employee upon a reasonable request.

27 164. On September 2, 2025, PLAINTIFF caused a written request via certified mail to be
28 delivered to DEFENDANTS for PLAINTIFF’S personnel and employment records, including but

1 not limited to: (1) payroll records; (2) employment contracts; (3) itemized pay stubs; (4) time
2 records; and (5) PLAINTIFF'S complete employment file.

3 165. DEFENDANTS failed to provide and/or make available to PLAINTIFF their
4 personnel records, payroll records, employment contract, and entire employment file within thirty
5 (30) days of their request stated above. In fact, as of the date of filing of this complaint,
6 DEFENDANT has still failed to pay PLAINTIFF the statutory penalty in the amount of \$750.

7 166. PLAINTIFF is now entitled to and requests injunctive relief to obtain compliance
8 with California Labor Code Sections 226, 432, 1198.5 and the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and
9 applicable statutory penalties and an award of attorneys' fees and costs for bringing this action.

10 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

11 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for a judgment against all DEFENDANTS, jointly and
12 severally, as follows:

13 1. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

- 14 a. That the Court certify the First Cause of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA
15 CLASS as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 382;
16 b. An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and restraining
17 DEFENDANTS from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set forth herein;
18 c. An order requiring DEFENDANTS to pay all overtime wages and all sums
19 unlawfully withheld from compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members
20 of the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and
21 d. Restitutionary disgorgement of DEFENDANTS' ill-gotten gains into a fluid fund
22 for restitution of the sums incidental to DEFENDANTS' violations due to
23 PLAINTIFF and to the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

24 2. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

- 25 a. That the Court certify the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and
26 Ninth Causes of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a class action
27 pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 382;
28 b. Compensatory damages, according to proof at trial, including compensatory

1 damages for overtime compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of
2 the CALIFORNIA CLASS, during the applicable CLASS PERIOD plus interest
3 thereon at the statutory rate;

4 c. Meal and rest period compensation pursuant to California Labor Code Sections
5 226.7, 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;

6 d. The greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in
7 which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per each member of the
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding
9 an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and an award of costs for
10 violation of California Labor Code Section 226;

11 e. The wages of all terminated employees from the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a
12 penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action
13 therefore is commenced, in accordance with California Labor Code Section 203.

14 f. The amount of the expenses PLAINTIFF and each member of the CALIFORNIA
15 CLASS incurred in the course of their job duties, plus interest, and costs of suit.

16 3. On the Ninth Cause of Action

17 a. For an award of statutory damages as plead pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226 and
18 1198.5.

19 b. For an injunction compelling production of Plaintiff's employment records
20 pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226, 432 and 1198.5 and the applicable IWC Wage
21 Order.

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1 4. On all claims:

- 2 a. An award of interest, including prejudgment interest at the legal rate;
- 3 b. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable; and
- 4 c. An award of penalties, attorneys' fees, and costs of suit, as allowable under the law,
- 5 including and pursuant to, but not limited to, California Labor Code Sections 218.5,
- 6 226, 246 and/or 1194.

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8 DATED: November 26, 2025

ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC

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10 By: Nicole Noursamadi

11 Nicole Noursamadi, Esq.

12 Attorney for PLAINTIFF

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DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

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

DATED: November 26, 2025

ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC

By: Nicole Noursamadi
Nicole Noursamadi, Esq.
Attorney for PLAINTIFF