1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS W. FALVEY THOMAS W. FALVEY, SBN 65744 J.D. HENDERSON, SBN 235767 MICHAEL H. BOYAMIAN, SBN 256107 301 North Lake Avenue, Suite 800 Pasadena, California 91101 Telephone: (626) 795-0205 Facsimile: (626) 795-3096 E-mail: thomaswfalvey@gmail.com, hendersomike.falveylaw@gmail.com HARTOUNIAN LAW FIRM ALEX HARTOUNIAN, SBN 252210 65 North Catalina Avenue Pasadena, California 91106 Telephone: (818) 794-9675 Facsimile: (818) 459-6997 E-mail: alex@h-lf.com Attorneys for Plaintiff ADAIRE PURSELL, individually and on behalf of all others similar	John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk BY (Artifice Officer) Deputy Cristina Officer)
12 13 14		THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TY OF LOS ANGELES
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	ADAIRE PURSELL, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiff, vs. BUFFALO WILD WINGS INTERNATIONAL, INC.; a Minnesota corporation; PACIFIC WINGS, LLC, a California limited liability company d/b/a BUFFALO WILD WINGS; and DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, Defendants.	CASE NO.: BC 5 2 2 0 8 3 [CLASS ACTION] COMPLAINT FOR: 1. UNPAID WAGES (LABOR CODE §§ 216 and 1194); 2. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGE (LABOR CODE §1194 et seq.); 3. FAILURE TO PAY REPORTING TIME AND CONTRACT WAGES (LABOR CODE §§ 1194 and 1198); 4. FAILURE TO FURNISH ACCURATE WAGE AND HOUR STATEMENTS (LABOR CODE § 226); 5. WAITING TIME PENALTIES (LABOR CODE § 226.7; 6. FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL & REST PERIODS (LABOR CODE § 226.7 and 512); 7. INDEMNIFICATION (LABOR CODE § 226.7 and 512); 7. INDEMNIFICATION (LABOR CODE § 2800 and 2802); 8. COMMON LAW CONVERSION;
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COMPLAINT

- f. failed to maintain complete and accurate payroll records for the Servers;
- g. failed to indemnify the Servers for all necessary expenditures or losses;
- h. wrongfully withheld wages and compensation due to the Servers;
- i. committed unfair business practices in an effort to increase profits and to gain an unfair business advantage at the expense of the Servers and the public; and
- j. violated the Labor Code and owe civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(a).
- 3. The foregoing acts and other acts by Defendants committed throughout California and Los Angeles County violated numerous provisions of California law, including Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 216, 225.5, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 1174, 1174.5, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1199, 2802, and 2698 et seq. and the applicable Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission (collectively, "Employment Laws and Regulations"), Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq., owe civil penalties pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code §§ 2698 et seq. ("PAGA"), and violated Plaintiff's rights and the rights of the Servers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 4. This Court has jurisdiction over all causes of action herein pursuant to the California Constitution, Article VI, § 10, Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10 and Business and Professions Code § 17203.
- 5. Venue is proper in this Court under Code of Civil Procedure §§ 395 and 395.5 because Defendants operate in this County, Plaintiff Adaire Pursell resides in and/or worked in this county and the injuries that are the subject of this lawsuit arose in this county.

THE PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Adaire Pursell was employed by Defendants as a server/waitress within the last year, and was assigned to Defendants' restaurant located in Palmdale, California.

Plaintiff resided in and performed duties in the County of Los Angeles during the last year preceding the filing of this action.

- 7. Defendants BUFFALO WILD WINGS INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("BWWI") and PACIFIC WINGS, LLC ("PACIFIC"), are, and at all relevant times were, corporations conducting business in the State of California, including the County of Los Angeles. PACIFIC WINGS is alleged to be a franchise of BWWI, a dining restaurant and sports bar franchise. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon such information and belief, alleges that BWWI exercised control over the operations of PACIFIC from its resources, food offerings and preparation, and management, to PACIFIC utilizing BWWI international logo in advertisements, displays, employee uniforms, and menus.
- 8. The degree of control exercised by BWWI over PACIFIC is enough to reasonably deem PACIFIC an agent of BWWI under traditional agency principles. PACIFIC can legitimately be described as only a means through which BWWI acts and conducts its global business. Defendants PACIFIC and BWWI have such a unity of interest and ownership that the separate personalities do not in reality exist and that the corporate structure is just a shield for the alter ego of each other. Plaintiff therefore is informed and believes and thereupon alleges PACIFIC, BWWI, and each of them, were her employer under California law, that Defendants herein did acts consistent with the existence of an employer-employee relationship with Plaintiff and that PACIFIC was owned, controlled, directly or indirectly, by BWWI.
- 9. Plaintiff is currently unaware of the true names and capacities of the defendants sued in this action by the fictitious names DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, and therefore sue those defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of such fictitiously named defendants when they are ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believe and based thereon state that the persons sued herein as DOES are in some manner responsible for the conduct, injuries and damages herein alleged.
- 10. Plaintiff is informed and believe and based thereon allege that each defendant sued in this action, including each defendant sued by the fictitious names DOES 1 through 25,

inclusive, is responsible in some manner for the occurrences, controversies and damages alleged below.

- Plaintiff is informed and believe and based thereon allege that DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, were the agents, servants and/or employees of Defendants and, in doing the things hereinafter alleged and at all times, were acting within the scope of their authority as such agents, servants and employees, and with the permission and consent of Defendants.
- 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants ratified, authorized, and consented to each and all of the acts and conduct of each other as alleged herein. Each of the defendants was the agent and/or employee of the others, and the conduct of each defendant herein alleged was authorized and/or ratified by the others. The conduct of the Company was carried on by and through its authorized agents, including owners, officers, directors, managers and supervisors.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

- 13. Plaintiff alleges that on or about July 30, 2013, Plaintiff provided written notice by certified mail to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and Defendant of the facts and theories regarding the violations of the Employment Laws and Regulations.

 Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of the letter sent to the LWDA and the Company.
- 14. More than 33 calendar days have elapsed since Plaintiff's notice to the LWDA and Defendants. The LWDA has not advised Plaintiff that it intends to investigate Plaintiff's claims, nor have Defendants provided notice that the alleged violations have been cured.
- 15. Plaintiff has therefore exhausted all administrative procedures required under Labor Code §§ 2698, 2699 and 2699.3, and as a result, are justified as a matter of right in seeking penalties pursuant to PAGA.

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FACTS

- 16. Plaintiff is an individual who was a resident of the County of Los Angeles, during the four years preceding the filing of this action. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant as a Server in Los Angeles County within the last four years preceding the filing of this action.
- 17. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, the Company required Plaintiff to monitor and manage her tables when she supposedly was on her meal and rest breaks. Plaintiff was provided a "breaker card" so that she can continue to perform transactions on the register even though she was on her purported breaks. Plaintiff therefore was not relieved of all duty and accordingly was not provided with legally compliant meal and rest periods.
- 18. Throughout her employment with Defendants, the Company forced Plaintiff to clock out at the end of her shift but instructed her to continue working off the clock by cleaning tables, restocking, etc. In addition, on many occasions Plaintiff reported to work only to be told by Defendants that no work was available, and did not receive the appropriate amount of waiting time pay that the appropriate wage order mandates. This compensation scheme is illegal and is in violation of the Employment Laws and Regulations.
- 19. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Defendants failed and refused to provide Plaintiff with timely and accurate wage and hour statements in violation of the Employment Laws and Regulations.
- 20. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Plaintiff was required to purchase clothing unique to her employment at the Company but Defendants failed to indemnify Plaintiff for all these necessary expenditures or losses incurred by her in direct consequence of the discharge of her duties, or for her obedience to the directions of Defendants.
- 21. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Defendants wrongfully withheld from Plaintiff and failed to pay wages and other compensation due for all hours worked, and as otherwise required per Employment Laws and Regulations.
- 22. To the extent that any Server, including Plaintiff, entered into any arbitration agreement with any Defendant, such agreement is void and unenforceable. Any such agreement was one of adhesion, executed under duress, lacked consideration and mutuality, and is otherwise

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void under both Labor Code § 229 and the California Supreme Court case of *Armendariz v. Foundation Health Psychare Services, Inc.* (2000) 24 Cal.4th 83.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 23. All current and former Servers who were employed by Defendants in California during the Class Period, including Plaintiff, are proposed class members (henceforth, "Class Members").
- 24. The Servers' duties and activities during their respective working hours and each shift are known to and directed by Defendants, and are set and controlled by Defendants.
- 25. During the Class Period, Defendants have routinely failed to provide Servers with legally compliant and mandated meal and rest breaks.
- 26. During the Class Period, the Company refused to compensate Servers for all wages earned ("off-the-clock" work) and for all hours worked including time during which Servers were subject to Defendants' control and were suffered or permitted to work for the Company. The Company failed and refused to pay Servers for all hours worked, including but not limited to time worked after the official end times of their shifts.
- 27. During the Class Period, Defendants have failed and refused to provide Servers with timely and accurate wage and hour statements.
- 28. During the Class Period, Defendants have failed and refused to pay accrued wages and other compensation earned and due immediately to Servers who were terminated, and Defendants have failed and refused to pay accrued wages and other compensation earned and due within seventy-two hours to Servers who ended their employment.
- 29. During the Class Period, Defendants have failed and refused to maintain complete and accurate payroll records for Servers showing gross hours earned, total hours worked, all deductions made, net wages earned, and all applicable hourly rates in effect during each pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate.
 - 30. During the Class Period, Defendants have failed and refused to indemnify the

Servers for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by them in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties, or of their obedience to the directions of Defendants.

- 31. During the Class Period, Defendants have wrongfully withheld and failed to pay Servers wages and other compensation earned and due them for all hours worked and as otherwise required pursuant to the Employment Laws and Regulations.
- 32. During the Class Period, Defendants have refused and failed to fully compensate Servers with reporting time pay.
- 32. Defendants' conduct violated the Employment Laws and Regulations. Defendants' systematic acts and practices also violated, *inter alia*, Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq*.
- 33. Plaintiff also seeks of all other compensation and all benefits required pursuant to the Employment Laws and Regulations, plus penalties and interest, owed to Servers.
- 34. The duties and business activities of the Class Members were essentially the same as the duties and activities of the Plaintiff described above. At all times during the Class Period, all of the Class Members were employed in the same or similar job as Plaintiff (as a waiter, waitress, or server) and were paid in the same manner and under the same standard employment procedures and practices as Plaintiff.
- 35. During the Class Period, Defendants were fully aware that Plaintiff and the Class Members were performing "off-the-clock" unpaid work and not being paid for all hours worked in violation of the provisions of the Labor Code.
- 36. Defendants' violations of the Employment Laws and Regulations were repeated, willful and intentional.
 - 37. Plaintiff and the Class Members have been damaged by Defendants' conduct.
- 38. While the exact number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiff at the present time, based on information and belief, there are more than 40 such persons. A class action is the most efficient mechanism for resolution of the claims of the Class Members.
- 39. In addition, a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by individual Class