

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
JOSE LUIS ANGEL BASURTO and HUGO
NERI DE JESUS, *individually and on behalf of*
others similarly situated,

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs,

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

-against-

ECF Case

SUPERRUAY CORP. (D/B/A LARB UBOL),
NIRUN NOREE, RATCHANEE
SUMPATBOON (A.K.A POODAM), and
KHAO DOE,

Defendants.

-----X

Plaintiffs Jose Luis Angel Basurto and Hugo Neri de Jesus, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Superruay Corp (d/b/a Larb Ubol), (“Defendant Corporation”), Nirun Noree, Ratchanee Sumpatboon (a.k.a Poodam), and Khao Doe (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants Superruay Corp (d/b/a Larb Ubol), Nirun Noree, Ratchanee Sumpatboon (a.k.a Poodam), and Khao Doe.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control a Thai restaurant, located at 480 9th Ave, New York, NY 10018 under the name “Larb Ubol”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Nirun Noree, Ratchanee Sumpatboon (a.k.a Poodam), and Khao Doe, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operate or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were employed as cooks and Plaintiff Basurto was also a salad preparer at the restaurant located at 480 9th Ave, New York, NY 10018.

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that they worked.

6. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked, failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

7. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which they had to work over 10 hours a day.

8. Furthermore, Defendants repeatedly failed to pay Plaintiffs wages on a timely basis.

9. Defendants’ conduct extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

10. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

11. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of

1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the “NYLL”), and the “spread of hours” and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the “Spread of Hours Wage Order”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

12. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

14. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a Thai restaurant located in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

15. Plaintiff Jose Luis Angel Basurto (“Plaintiff Basurto” or “Mr. Basurto”) is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York. Plaintiff Basurto was employed by Defendants at Larb Ubol from approximately September 2014 until on or about June 19, 2018.

16. Plaintiff Hugo Neri de Jesus (“Plaintiff Neri de Jesus” or “Mr. Neri de Jesus”) is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York. Plaintiff Neri de Jesus was employed by Defendants at Larb Ubol from approximately February 2018 until on or about June 19, 2018.

Defendants

17. At all relevant times, Defendants own, operate, or control a Thai restaurant, located at 480 9th Ave, New York, NY 10018 under the name “Larb Ubol”.

18. Upon information and belief, Superruay Corp (d/b/a Larb Ubol) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 480 9th Ave, New York, NY 10018.

19. Defendant Nirun Noree is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Nirun Noree is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Nirun Noree possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

20. Defendant Ratchanee Sumpatboon (a.k.a Poodam) is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Ratchanee Sumpatboon (a.k.a Poodam) is sued individually in her capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Ratchanee Sumpatboon (a.k.a Poodam) possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. She determines the

wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

21. Defendant Khao Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Khao Doe is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Khao Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

22. Defendants operate a Thai restaurant located in the Hell's Kitchen section of Manhattan in New York City.

23. Individual Defendants, Nirun Noree, Ratchanee Sumpatboon (a.k.a Poodam), and Khao Doe, possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, and control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

24. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

25. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the

employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

26. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

27. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

28. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Nirun Noree, Ratchanee Sumpatboon (a.k.a Poodam), and Khao Doe operate Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of themselves and/or failed to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporation,

g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and

h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

29. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

30. In each year from 2014 to 2018, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

31. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiffs

32. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants who were employed as cooks. Additionally, Plaintiff Basurto was also employed as a salad preparer.

33. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Jose Luis Angel Basurto

34. Plaintiff Basurto was employed by Defendants from approximately September 2014 until on or about June 19, 2018.

35. Defendants employed Plaintiff Basurto as a cook and salad preparer.

36. Plaintiff Basurto regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

37. Plaintiff Basurto's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

38. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Basurto regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

39. From approximately September 2014 until on or about December 2015, Plaintiff Basurto worked as a cook and a salad preparer from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 11:00 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 72 hours per week).

40. From approximately January 2016 until on or about December 2016, Plaintiff Basurto worked from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 69 hours per week).

41. From approximately January 2017 until on or about December 2017, Plaintiff Basurto worked from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:15 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 66.9 hours per week).

42. From approximately January 2018 until on or about June 25, 2018, Plaintiff Basurto worked from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 11:00 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 72 hours per week).

43. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Basurto his wages in cash.

44. From approximately September 2014 until on or about December 2015, Defendants paid Plaintiff Basurto a fixed salary of \$530 per week.

45. From approximately January 2016 until on or about December 2016, Defendants paid Plaintiff Basurto a fixed salary of \$590 per week.

46. From approximately January 2017 until on or about December 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Basurto a fixed salary of \$750 per week.

47. From approximately January 2018 until on or about June 25, 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Basurto a fixed salary of \$900 per week.

48. Plaintiff Basurto's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

49. For example, from September 2014 to December 2015 Defendants required Plaintiff Basurto to work an additional 20 minutes past his scheduled departure time three times a week, and from January 2017 to December 2017, Defendants required Plaintiff Basurto to work an additional 10-15 minutes past his scheduled departure time twice a week, and in neither of the two cases did not pay him for the additional times he worked.

50. Prior to January 2017 Defendants never granted Plaintiff Basurto any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

51. Prior to January 2016 Plaintiff Basurto was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

52. Starting January 2016, Plaintiff Basurto was required to keep track of his time, but Defendants required him to record fewer hours than he actually worked. As a result, Plaintiff Basurto was not compensated for all of the hours that he worked.

53. In addition, in order to get paid, Plaintiff Basurto was required to sign a blank document, which Defendants filled out after he signed and of which he could not keep a copy.

54. Further, starting January 2016, Defendants required Plaintiff Basurto to sign several documents, the contents of which he was not allowed to review in detail or keep a copy.

55. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Basurto regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

56. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Basurto an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

57. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Basurto, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Basurto's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

58. Defendants required Plaintiff Basurto to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including kitchen shoes, uniform shirts and pants.

Plaintiff Hugo Neri de Jesus

59. Plaintiff Neri de Jesus was employed by Defendants from approximately February 2018 until on or about June 19, 2018.

60. Defendants employed Plaintiff Neri de Jesus as a cook.

61. Plaintiff Neri de Jesus regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

62. Plaintiff Neri de Jesus's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

63. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Neri de Jesus regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

64. From approximately February 2018 until on or about June 19, 2018, Plaintiff Neri de Jesus worked from approximately 11:30 a.m. until on or about 9:30 p.m., Tuesdays through Fridays and from approximately 11:30 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m. on Saturdays (typically 51 hours per week).

65. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Neri de Jesus his wages in cash.

66. From approximately February 2018 until on or about June 19, 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Neri de Jesus a fixed salary of \$700 per week.

67. Plaintiff Neri de Jesus's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

68. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Neri de Jesus to work an additional 15 minutes past his scheduled departure time every day, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

69. Plaintiff Neri de Jesus was not required to keep track of his time. In fact, Defendants did utilize a punching machine; however, he was not required to use it.

70. Defendants required Plaintiff Neri de Jesus to sign a document, which contained the number of days he worked and the amount of money he got, in order to release his weekly pay.

71. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Neri de Jesus regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

72. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Neri de Jesus an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

73. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Neri de Jesus, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Neri de Jesus's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

Defendants' General Employment Practices

74. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week

without paying them appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

75. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked.

76. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

77. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

78. Defendants' time keeping system did not reflect the actual hours that Plaintiff Basurto worked.

79. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

80. Defendants required Plaintiff Basurto to sign several documents, the contents of which they were not allowed to review.

81. Further, Defendants required Plaintiffs to sign blank documents and/or documents that did not reflect their hours worked, only their names, number of days worked and amount paid.

82. Defendants paid Plaintiffs their wages in cash.

83. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

84. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.

85. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

86. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated former workers.

87. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

88. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address

if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

89. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the “FLSA Class members”), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the “FLSA Class Period”).

90. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants’ common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records as required under the FLSA.

91. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

92. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

93. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs’ employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

94. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

95. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

96. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

97. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

98. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

99. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

100. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

101. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

102. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

103. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

104. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

105. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

106. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

107. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

108. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

109. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

110. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

111. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER

OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

112. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

113. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

114. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

115. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

116. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

117. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiffs' primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

118. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

119. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

120. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

121. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

122. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

123. Defendants required Plaintiffs to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform their jobs, further reducing their wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

124. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE TIMELY PAYMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

125. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

126. Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs on a regular weekly basis, in violation of NYLL §191.

127. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount

equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiffs;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the timely payment provisions of the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(l) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(m) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order were willful as to Plaintiffs;

(n) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable

(o) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(p) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay

shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(q) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(r) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(s) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(t) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York
July 12, 2018

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

One Grand Central Place
60 E 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620
Email: Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

June 25, 2018

BY HAND

To: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff. (Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes).

Name / Nombre:

Jose Luis Angel Basurto

Legal Representative / Abogado:

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:

 _____

Date / Fecha:

June 25, 2018

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

One Grand Central Place
60 E 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620
Email: Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

June 25, 2018

BY HAND

To: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff. (Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes).

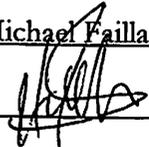
Name / Nombre:

Hugo Neri de Jesus

Legal Representative / Abogado:

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Date / Fecha:

June 25, 2018

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Manhattan Thai Eatery Larb Ubol Hit with Lawsuit Over Allegedly Unpaid Wages](#)
