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4	Fresno, California 93720 Telephone: (559) 437-1079 Facsimile: (559) 437-1720	E-FILED 6/17/2021 1:36 PM
5 6	E-mail: walt@whelanlawgroup.com E-mail: brian@whelanlawgroup.com E-mail: lucas@whelanlawgroup.com	Superior Court of California County of Fresno By: I. Herrera, Deputy
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8	Attorneys for: Plaintiff HILDA LOPEZ	
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10	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
11	COUNTY OF FRESNO, UNLIMITED CIVIL DIVISION	
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13	HILDA LOPEZ,	Case No. 21CECG01746
14	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT; AND JURY DEMAND
15	v.	
16	OLIVE/BROADWAY ENTERPRISES, INC., DBA BOBBY SALAZAR'S	
17 18	TAQUERIA, ROBERT "BOBBY" SALAZAR; and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive,	) ) )
19	Defendants.	
20		) )
21	1. Plaintiff HILDA LOPEZ ("LOPEZ") is an individual residing in Fresno	
22	County, California. Plaintiff was employed by OLIVE/BROADWAY ENTERPRISES, INC.	
23	DBA BOBBY SALAZAR'S TAQUERIA ("BST") from July 2019 through November 7, 2020	
24	2. Defendant OLIVE/BROADWAY ENTERPRISES, INC. DBA BOBBY	
25	SALAZAR'S TAQUERIA ("BST") is a California corporation which has done business and	
26	continues to do business in Fresno County, California.	
27	3. Defendant ROBERT "BOBBY" SALAZAR is an individual residing in	
28 Whelan Law Group,	J. Dolondant RODDRI DODDI STEMENT IS an individual restaing in	
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1 an 227-731-114V		

Fresno County, California. ROBERT SALAZAR was Plaintiff's manager and owns BST during the relevant times and violated the fair employment and housing act with harassing and discriminatory actions made to and about Plaintiff that violated the law. ROBERT SALAZAR is further liable to Plaintiff individually under Labor Code Section 558.1.

- 4. The true names and capacities of the Defendants named herein as DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, whether an individual, corporation or otherwise are unknown to the Plaintiff who, therefore, sues such Defendants by fictitious names pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §474. Alternatively, such DOE Defendants are persons whose identities are unknown to Plaintiff, but about whom sufficient facts are not known that would support the assertion by Plaintiff of a civil claim at this time. When Plaintiff obtains information supporting a claim against any DOE Defendant, she will seek leave to amend this Complaint and will allege appropriate charging allegations.
- 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Defendants, and each of them, are agents and/or employees and/or parents, subsidiaries or sister corporations of each other, and are responsible for the acts complained of herein, unless otherwise alleged in this Complaint.

#### **SUMMARY OF FACTS.**

- 6. Plaintiff began working for BST in the kitchen in July 2019 as a cook. At the outset of her employment, Plaintiff frequently requested time to take her (labor-code-compliant) rest and meal periods. Plaintiff's requests were met with disapproving responses by her manager, Antonio, and Plaintiff was told that she should not complain about not getting breaks because she could just eat while she worked and that was the trade off for no breaks. In the summer of 2020, Plaintiff found out that she was pregnant. At a time when Plaintiff's pregnancy was obvious and showing, Defendant Bobby Salazar got in Plaintiff's face and very aggressively demanded that Plaintiff work faster and stop whining about taking breaks. Bobby Salazar raised his voice at Plaintiff and aggressively pointed his finger in Plaintiff's face demanding that she work faster.
  - 7. Plaintiff got the message, and stopped commenting about taking breaks,

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and continued to work. Plaintiff needed the job. Though being pregnant, Plaintiff had not slowed down and continued to work in the kitchen preparing meals for customers.

- With her manager, Antonio, Plaintiff made it known that due to her family 8. commitments, Plaintiff could only work certain days of the week. Prior to her pregnancy, Antonio had been cooperative and had assisted in scheduling Plaintiff. After the above-described incident with Bobby Salazar, and when it was open and obvious that Plaintiff was pregnant, Plaintiff's schedule was shifted. On October 3, 2020, Plaintiff sent Bobby Salazar a text messages indicating "I told you that I can't work Sundays. I think your discriminating against me because I'm pregnant but I can do my work better then some people there." Thereafter, the treatment became worse. Not only were breaks denied, but as a punishment Plaintiff was also sent next door to Lucy's, another restaurant owned and managed by Defendants, to clean the bathrooms. Until making it known that she was upset about being discriminated against on account of pregnancy, Plaintiff had not been sent to clean bathrooms at a different restaurant. The new bathroom duty at another restaurant was pushed on Plaintiff as castigation for complaining about being treated badly (which was in writing) on account of pregnancy.
- Plaintiff was ultimately due to give birth in November 2020, and worked 9. until she could no longer physically work, which ended up being November 7, 2020. Plaintiff wanted to return to work after giving birth, but was denied the opportunity, in violation of the law, to come back to work. Plaintiff never received any notice about CFRA/FMLA leave, leave of any kind, and not told that she could return.
- Plaintiff filed a complaint for harassment, discrimination and termination, 10. among other things, with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing. Plaintiff has received a right to sue letter.

### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Hostile Work Environment Harassment Based on Medical Condition/ Pregnancy [Violation of Cal. Govt. Code §12940] against All Defendants, and Does 1 through 20)

Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 11. through 10 above, as though fully set forth in this cause of action.

12. In violation of Cal. Govt. Code §12940(j)(1), Defendants subjected Plaintiff to harassment based on her medical condition/pregnancy causing a hostile and/or abusive work environment. The harassing conduct included, but was not limited to, depriving Plaintiff of breaks, open hostility, re-assignment to tasks intended to demean Plaintiff, a changed working environment, failure to uniformly apply or adhere to the workplace policy, and failure to follow and apply the law governing medical leaves. Defendants failed to accommodate Plaintiff and harmed Plaintiff. The conduct was so severe and pervasive that a reasonable person in Plaintiff's circumstances would have found the work environment to be hostile or abusive.

- 13. As a consequence, Plaintiff is entitled to recover compensatory damages (for lost wages and benefits, past and future, damage to employability, and emotional distress damages) and attorney's fees and costs, in an amount according to proof.
- 14. Because the conduct of Defendants was despicable, malicious and intentional, Plaintiff is entitled to recover punitive damages in an amount according to proof.

### **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Disability/Medical Condition/Pregnancy Discrimination in Violation of FEHA Does 1 through 20)

- 15. Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 14 above, as though fully set forth in this cause of action.
- Defendants did not accommodate Plaintiff's condition or pregnancy.

  Defendants effectively terminated Plaintiff because of Plaintiff's condition by failing to allow Plaintiff to return after giving birth and failing to supply Plaintiff with leave. Defendants violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to reasonably accommodate Plaintiff's disability (pregnancy), by treating Plaintiff disparately because of her conditions, and by effectively terminating (wrongfully) Plaintiff from her employment because of her medical condition and/or because of her pregnancy.
- 17. In doing the things alleged herein, including harassing and terminating Plaintiff as a result of Plaintiff's medical condition, Defendants violated the California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA") and caused Plaintiff to suffer consequential damages,

including lost wages, employment benefits and emotional distress damages (including emotional pain and suffering and mental anguish), in an amount according to proof, but not less than the jurisdictional limit of this Court.

- 18. Plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in connection with the prosecution of this action. Plaintiff has employed the Whelan Law Group to represent her in this case. Pursuant to her rights under FEHA, Plaintiff will seek recovery of attorney's fees and costs upon the conclusion of this lawsuit.
- 19. In doing the things alleged herein, Defendants acted intentionally, maliciously, in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, oppressively and despicably; as a consequence, Plaintiff is entitled to recover punitive damages against Defendants, in an amount according to proof.

### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

## [ Violation of CALIFORNIA FAMILY RIGHTS ACT]

- 20. Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 19 above, as though fully set forth in this cause of action.
- Defendants. In failing to provide mandated protected leave, both on account of pregnancy and child birth, and ultimately terminating Plaintiff's employment, Defendants engaged in an unlawful employment practice, in violation of Government Code §12945.2. Specifically, a motivating factor in the decision made by Defendants to terminate Plaintiff's employment was Defendants' displeasure that Plaintiff had attempted to exercise her rights under CFRA to take a leave of absence to give birth and/or on account of Plaintiff's pregnancy. Upon attempt at return, Plaintiff was not reinstated to her position.
- 22. As a direct result of Defendants' engaging in unlawful retaliation by terminating Plaintiff, in violation of Government Code §12945.2(L)(1) and §12945.2(t), Plaintiff has suffered lost wages, past and future, lost employee benefits, past and future, emotional distress damages, job search expenses, diminished employability and other compensatory damages, in an amount according to proof, and in excess of the jurisdictional limit of this Court.

- 23. In addition, Plaintiff has been required to employ the services of the Whelan Law Group. Pursuant to Government Code §12965(b), Plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees and costs, in an amount according to proof.
- 24. In doing the things alleged herein, Defendant, by and through their officers, directors, and managing agents, who authorized or ratified the retaliatory termination of Plaintiff, engaged in conduct that was malicious, reprehensible, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to recover punitive damages, in an amount according to proof.

### FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

### [Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy Against Employer BST]

- 25. Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 24 above, as though fully set forth in this cause of action.
- 26. Plaintiff was terminated from her employment after being denied lawful leave, after being subjected to unlawful physical discrimination, intimidation and harassment in the workplace about which she complained. Defendants refused to comply with the requirements of FEHA which, among other things, entitles a person to remain free of harassment, and medical condition harassment and discrimination. The termination was in violation of the public policy against discrimination and harassment on the basis of pregnancy and/or a medical condition and in violation of Govt. Code §12945.
- 27. As a direct consequence of the wrongful termination in violation of public policy, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, compensatory damages, including lost wages (past and future), lost employee benefits (past and future) and emotional distress damages (pain, suffering and mental anguish) in an amount according to proof, but not less than the jurisdictional limit of this Court.
- 28. In doing the acts alleged herein, Defendants acted intentionally, maliciously, in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, oppressively and despicably; as a consequence, Plaintiff is entitled to recover punitive damages against Defendants.

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### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

## [Claim for Violation of Labor Code §226.7 (Meal Breaks)]

- Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 29. through 28 above, as though fully set forth in this cause of action.
- During the time that Plaintiff was employed by Defendants she was not 30. permitted to take 30-minute meal breaks in violation of Labor Code §226.7. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff or other similarly situated employees with the opportunity to take meal breaks. Pursuant to Labor Code §226.7, Plaintiff is entitled to one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's regular rate of compensation, for each day of work that Plaintiff worked for which a meal break was not taken. Defendants' violations as herein stated constitute an Unfair Business Practice in violation of Bus. and Prof. Code §17200 thus extending the statute of limitations to four years.
- As a result of Defendants' failure to provide meal breaks, as mandated by 31. the applicable order of the Industrial Wage Commission and pursuant to Labor Code §226.7, Plaintiff has suffered damages in the form of unpaid wages in an amount according to proof.

#### SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

# [Claim for Violation of Labor Code §226.7 (Rest Period Breaks)]

- Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 32. through 31 above, as though fully set forth in this cause of action.
- During the time that Plaintiff was employed by Defendants she was not 33. permitted to take rest period breaks in violation of Labor Code §226.7. Pursuant to Labor Code §226.7, Plaintiff is entitled to one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's regular rate of compensation for each day of work that Plaintiff worked for which a rest period break was not taken. Defendants' violations as herein stated constitute an Unfair Business Practice in violation of Bus. and Prof. Code §17200 thus extending the statute of limitations to four years.
- As a result of Defendants' failure to provide rest period breaks, as 34. mandated by the applicable order of the Industrial Wage Commission and pursuant to Labor Code §226.7, Plaintiff has suffered damages in the form of unpaid wages in an amount according to proof.

### SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

# [Penalty Assessment Under Labor Code §§ 203, 226.3 and 226 Against Defendants]

- 35. Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 34 above, as though fully set forth in this cause of action.
- 36. In addition to unpaid overtime wages, wages, interest, attorney's fees, and costs, which Plaintiff seeks to recover under her Causes of Action herein stated, Plaintiff is also entitled to recover wage penalties under Labor Code §§203, 226.3 and 226(e) in an amount according to proof.

### **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

# (Retaliation in Violation of Labor Code §1102.5 Against Defendants)

- 37. Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 36 above, as though fully set forth in this cause of action.
- 38. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that Defendants retaliated against Plaintiff because of Plaintiff's opposition to practices forbidden under the labor code act, specifically opposition to denial of meal and rest periods and voicing opposition to discrimination directly to Robert Salazar, and because of Plaintiff's complaints to a person with authority over the employee or another employee who has the authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance.
- 39. As a direct result of Defendants' retaliation against Plaintiff in violation of Labor Code §1102.5, Plaintiff has suffered lost wages and benefits, past and future, emotional distress damages, diminished employability, and other compensatory damages in an amount according to proof, in excess of the jurisdictional limit of this Court.
- 40. In doing the acts alleged herein, Defendants acted intentionally, maliciously, despicably, in bad faith, with malice and in conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights; as a consequence, Plaintiff is entitled to recover punitive damages against Defendants, in an amount according to proof, along with attorney's and costs.

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