

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

**SAMUEL & STEIN**

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Proposed FLSA Collective*

Zhaolin Liang, on behalf of himself and all  
other persons similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

- vs. -

JR Asian Fusion, Inc. d/b/a JR Asian  
Fusion, Yanyu Chen, Jiaohao “Doe”,

Defendants.

DOCKET NO. 17-cv-

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Zhaolin Liang, by and through his undersigned attorneys, for his complaint against Defendants JR Asian Fusion Inc. (“Asian Fusion”), Yanyu Chen, Jiaohao, “Doe”, alleges as follows, on behalf of himself and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated:

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. Plaintiff Zhaolin Liang alleges on behalf of himself and on behalf of other similarly situated current and former employees of Defendants JR Asian Fusion, Yanyu Chen, Jiaohao “Doe”, who elect to opt into this action pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), that they are entitled to: (i) compensation for wages paid at less than the statutory minimum wage; (ii) unpaid wages from Defendants for overtime work for which they did not receive overtime premium pay as required by law;

and (iii) liquidated damages pursuant to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*, because Defendants' violations lacked a good faith basis.

2. Plaintiff further complains that he is entitled to: (i) compensation for wages paid at less than the statutory New York minimum wage; (ii) back wages for overtime work for which Defendants willfully failed to pay overtime premium pay as required by the New York Labor Law §§ 650 *et seq.* and the supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations; (iii) compensation for Defendants' violations of the "spread of hours" requirements of New York Labor Law; (iv) compensation for Defendants' violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act; and (v) liquidated damages pursuant to New York Labor Law for these violations.

#### **THE PARTIES**

3. Plaintiff is an adult individual residing in Queens, New York.

4. Plaintiff consents in writing to be a party to this action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b); his written consent is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant JR Asian Fusion is a New York corporation with a principal place of business at 892-896 W. Beech Street, Long Beach, NY 11561.

6. At all relevant times, Defendant JR Asian Fusion has been, and continues to be, an employer engaged in interstate commerce and/or the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 206(a) and 207(a).

7. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Defendant JR Asian Fusion has had gross revenues exceeding \$500,000.00.

8. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times herein, Defendant JR Asian Fusion has used goods and materials produced in interstate commerce, and has employed individuals who handled such goods and materials.

9. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Defendant JR Asian Fusion has constituted an “enterprise” as defined in the FLSA.

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant Yanyu Chen is an owner or part owner and principal of JR Asian Fusion; he has the power to hire and fire employees, set wages and schedules, and maintain their records.

11. Defendant Yanyu Chen was involved in the day-to-day operations of JR Asian Fusion and played an active role in managing the business.

12. Upon information and belief, Defendant Jianhao “Doe” is an owner or part owner and principal of JR Asian Fusion; he has the power to hire and fire employees, set wages and schedules, and maintain their records.

13. Defendant Jiaohao “Doe” was involved in the day-to-day operations of JR Asian Fusion and played an active role in managing the business.

14. Defendants constituted “employers” of Plaintiff as that term is used in the Fair Labor Standards Act and New York Labor Law.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337 and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367. In addition, the Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims under the FLSA pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

16. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants' business is located in this district.

### **COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

17. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 207, Plaintiff seeks to prosecute his FLSA claims as a collective action on behalf of all persons who are or were formerly employed by Defendants in the United States at any time since May 2, 2014, to the entry of judgment in this case (the "Collective Action Period"), who were non-exempt employees within the meaning of the FLSA, and who were not paid proper minimum wage or overtime compensation at rates not less than one-and-one-half times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of forty hours per workweek (the "Collective Action Members").

18. The Collective Action Members are similarly situated to Plaintiff in that they were employed by Defendants as non-exempt restaurant workers, and were denied payment of the proper minimum wage and premium overtime pay for some of their hours worked beyond forty hours in a week.

19. They are further similarly situated in that Defendants had a policy and practice of knowingly and willfully refusing to pay them at the correct minimum wage and the proper overtime premium.

20. The exact number of such individuals is presently unknown, but is known by Defendants and can be ascertained through appropriate discovery.

### **FACTS**

21. At all relevant times herein, Defendants owned and operated a restaurant in New York.

22. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants from approximately June 23, 2015 to December 3, 2016. At some point in that period, there was a three (3) month gap in his employment.

23. Plaintiff was primarily employed as a waiter, but he was also responsible for restaurant cleaning and food preparation.

24. Plaintiff's work was performed in the normal course of Defendants' business and was integrated into the business of Defendants, and did not involve executive or administrative responsibilities.

25. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff was an employee engaged in commerce and/or in the production of goods for commerce, as defined in the FLSA and its implementing regulations.

26. Plaintiff's regular schedule was six days per week; he worked every day of the week except Tuesdays.

27. Plaintiff worked roughly 11 hours per day on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. He started work at 11:30 A.M. and ended at 10:30 P.M.

28. Plaintiff worked roughly 11.5 hours per day on Saturdays and Sundays. He started work at 11:30 A.M. and ended at 11:00 P.M.

29. Consequently, Plaintiff worked roughly 67 hours per week each week of his employment with Defendants.

30. Defendants did not provide a time clock, sign in sheet, or any other method for employees to track their time worked.

31. Plaintiff was paid by cash throughout his employment.

32. Plaintiff was paid \$400 per month.

33. Consequently, Plaintiff's effective rate of pay was occasionally below the statutory minimum wages in effect at relevant times.

34. Plaintiff received gratuities of approximately \$100 per day. However, Defendants deducted at least 8% of tips Plaintiff received by credit card.

35. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff an amount at least equal to the New York state minimum wages in effect during the time from 2015 until the end of his employment was willful, and lacked a good faith basis.

36. In addition, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff an overtime "bonus" for 31 hours he worked beyond 40 hours in a workweek, in violation of the FLSA, the New York Labor Law, and the supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations.

37. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff the overtime bonus for his overtime hours worked was willful, and lacked a good faith basis.

38. Throughout his employment, Plaintiff worked six shifts per week that lasted ten hours from start to finish, yet Defendants willfully failed to pay him one additional hour's pay at the minimum wage for each such day he worked shifts lasting ten hours, in violation of the New York Labor Law and the supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations.

39. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with written notices providing the information required by the Wage Theft Prevention Act – including, *inter alia*, Defendants' contact information, Plaintiff's regular and overtime rates, and intended allowances claimed – and failed to obtain Plaintiff's signature acknowledging the same, upon his hiring or at any time thereafter, in violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act in effect at the time.

40. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with weekly paystubs or other wage statements constituting records of their compensation and hours worked, in violation of New York Labor Law § 195.3 and the Wage Theft Prevention Act.

41. Upon information and belief, throughout the period of Plaintiff's employment, both before that time (throughout the Collective Action Period) and continuing until today, Defendants have likewise employed other individuals like Plaintiff (the Collective Action Members) in positions at Defendants' restaurant that required little skill, no capital investment, and with duties and responsibilities that did not include any managerial responsibilities or the exercise of independent judgment.

42. Upon information and belief, Defendants have failed to pay other employees at the required statutory minimum wage.

43. Upon information and belief, these other individuals have worked more than forty (40) hours per week, yet Defendants have likewise failed to pay them overtime compensation of one-and-one-half times their regular hourly rate in violation of the FLSA and the New York Labor Law.

44. Upon information and belief, these other individuals were not provided with required wage notices or accurate weekly wage statements as specified in New York Labor Law §§ 195.1, 195.3, and the Wage Theft Prevention Act.

45. Upon information and belief, while Defendants employed Plaintiff and the Collective Action members, and through all relevant time periods, Defendants failed to maintain accurate and sufficient time records or provide accurate records to employees.

**COUNT I: Fair Labor Standards Act – Minimum Wage**

46. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all Collective Action Members repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.

47. At all relevant times, Defendants employed Plaintiff and each of the Collective Action Members within the meaning of the FLSA.

48. Defendants failed to pay a salary greater than the minimum wage to Plaintiff for all hours worked.

49. Because of Defendants' willful failure to compensate Plaintiff and the Collective Action Members at a rate at least equal to the federal minimum wage for each hour worked, Defendants have violated, and continue to violate, the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*, including 29 U.S.C. §§ 206.

50. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, constitutes a willful violation of the FLSA within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a), and lacked a good faith basis within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 206.

51. Due to Defendants' FLSA violations, Plaintiff and the Collective Action Members are entitled to recover from Defendants their unpaid compensation plus liquidated damages, interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements of this action, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

**COUNT II: Fair Labor Standards Act - Overtime**

52. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all Collective Action Members, repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.



53. At all relevant times, Defendants employed Plaintiff and each of the Collective Action Members within the meaning of the FLSA.

54. Defendants had a policy and practice of refusing to pay overtime compensation to their employees for some of the hours they worked in excess of forty hours per workweek.

55. As a result of Defendants' willful failure to compensate their employees, including Plaintiff and the Collective Action Members, at a rate at least one-and-one-half times the regular rate of pay for some of their work performed in excess of forty hours per workweek, Defendants have violated, and continue to violate, the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*, including 29 U.S.C. §§ 207(a)(1) and 215(a).

56. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, constituted a willful violation of the FLSA within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a), and lacked a good faith basis within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 260.

57. Due to Defendants' FLSA violations, Plaintiff and the Collective Action Members are entitled to recover from Defendants their unpaid overtime compensation, an additional equal amount as liquidated damages, interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements of this action, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

**COUNT III: New York Labor Law – Minimum Wage**

58. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.

59. At all relevant times, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants within the meaning of the New York Labor Law, §§ 2 and 651.

60. Defendants willfully violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to pay his compensation at the statutory minimum wage in violation of the New York Labor Law §§ 190-199, 652 and supporting regulations.

61. Defendants' failure to pay compensation in excess of the statutory minimum wage was willful, and lacked a good faith basis, within the meaning of New York Labor Law § 198, § 663 and supporting regulations.

62. Due to Defendants' New York Labor Law violations, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants his unpaid compensation, liquidated damages, interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements of the action, pursuant to New York Labor Law § 198, and § 663(1).

**COUNT IV: New York Labor Law - Overtime**

63. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.

64. At all relevant times, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants within the meaning of the New York Labor Law, §§ 2 and 651.

65. Defendants willfully violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to pay him overtime compensation at rates at least one-and-one-half times his regular rate of pay for the hours worked exceeding forty hours per workweek in violation of the New York Labor Law §§ 650 *et seq.* and its supporting regulations in 12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146.

66. Defendants' failure to pay overtime was willful, and lacked a good faith basis, within the meaning of New York Labor Law § 198, § 663 and supporting regulations.

67. Due to Defendants' New York Labor Law violations, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants his unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated damages, interest,

reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements of the action, pursuant to New York Labor Law § 198, and § 663(1).

**COUNT V: New York Labor Law – Spread of Hours**

68. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.

69. At all relevant times, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants within the meaning of the New York Labor Law, §§ 2 and 651.

70. Defendants willfully violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to pay him an additional hour's pay at the minimum wage for each day he worked a shift lasting longer than ten hours, in violation of the New York Labor Law §§ 650 *et seq.* and its regulations in 12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146-1.6.

71. Defendants' failure to pay the "spread of hours" premium was willful, and lacked a good faith basis, within the meaning of New York Labor Law § 198, § 663 and supporting regulations.

72. Due to Defendants' New York Labor Law violations, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants his unpaid compensation, liquidated damages, interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements of the action, pursuant to New York Labor Law § 198, and § 663(1).

**COUNT VI: New York Labor Law – Wage Theft Prevention Act**

73. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.

74. At all relevant times, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants within the meaning of the New York Labor Law, §§ 2 and 651.

75. Defendants willfully violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to provide him with the wage notices required by the Wage Theft Prevention Act when he was hired, or at any time thereafter.

76. Defendants willfully violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to provide him with weekly wage statements that conformed to the specific requirements of the Wage Theft Prevention Act at any time during his employment.

77. Due to Defendants' New York Labor Law violations relating to the failure to provide wage notices, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants \$50 per day through the termination of his employment, up to the maximum statutory damages.

78. Due to Defendants' New York Labor Law violations relating to the failure to provide accurate weekly wage statements, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants statutory damages of \$250 per day through the end of his employment, up to the maximum statutory damages.

**COUNT VII: New York Labor Law – Illegal Deductions from Gratuities**

79. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

80. Defendants retained portions of Plaintiff's tips.

81. Defendants' retention of the tips was willful within the meaning of New York Labor Law §§ 196-d, 663.

82. Because of Defendants' willful and unlawful conduct, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of damages, including liquidated damages, pre- and post-judgment interest, costs and attorneys' fees, as provided by New York Labor Law §§ 196-d, 663.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. Designation of this action as a collective action on behalf of the Collective Action Members and prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all similarly situated members of an FLSA Opt-In Class, apprising them of the pendency of this action, permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims in this action by filing individual Consents to Sue pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the Collective Action members;
- b. A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under the FLSA and the New York Labor Law;
- c. An injunction against Defendants and their officers, agents, successors, employees, representatives, and any and all persons acting in concert with them, as provided by law, from engaging in each of the unlawful practices, policies, and patterns set forth herein;
- d. A compensatory award of unpaid compensation, at the statutory overtime rate, due under the FLSA and the New York Labor Law;
- e. Compensatory damages for failure to pay the minimum wage pursuant to the New York Labor Law;
- f. An award of liquidated damages as a result of Defendants' willful failure to pay overtime compensation pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216;

- g. Compensatory damages for failure to pay the “spread of hours” premiums required by New York Labor Law;
- h. Compensatory damages for illegal deductions of gratuities;
- i. Liquidated damages for Defendants’ New York Labor Law violations;
- j. Statutory damages for Defendants’ violations of the New York Wage Theft Prevention Act;
- k. Back pay;
- l. Punitive damages;
- m. An award of prejudgment and post judgment interest;
- n. An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys’ and expert fees; and
- o. Such other, further, and different relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: July 24, 2017

/s/ Michael Samuel  
Michael Samuel, Esq.

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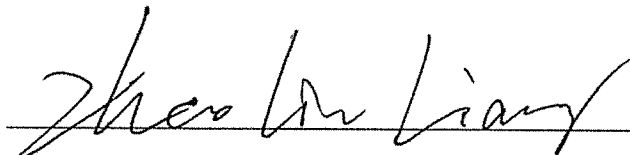
**EXHIBIT A**

## Consent to Sue

### 诉讼同意书

By my signature below, I hereby authorize the filing and prosecution of claims in my name and on my behalf to contest the failure of JR Asian Fusion and its owners and affiliates to pay me, inter alia, overtime wages as required under state and/or federal law and also authorize the filing of this consent in the action(s) challenging such conduct, and consent to being named as the representative plaintiff in this action to make decisions on behalf of all other plaintiffs concerning this action. I have been provided with a copy of a retainer agreement with the law firm of Samuel & Stein, and I agree to be bound by its term.

在下方签字，我同意并授权 SAMUEL & STEIN 律师事务所由我的名义代表我申请和起诉 JR Asian Fusion 和其所有者，没有按照纽约州州法及联邦法律要求支付我合法的工资，尤其是，超时工资。我也同时授权 SAMUEL & STEIN 律师事务所起草这份诉讼同意书，以及使用我的名字做为本案的原告代表，代表其他所有原告一并授权。我已与 SAMUEL & STEIN 律师事务所签署了聘应协议，并同意遵守条款内容。



Mr. Zhaolin Liang

Date: April 19, 2017



# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [JR Asian Fusion Facing Unpaid Wage Lawsuit](#)

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