

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Jian Zhang and En Rong Zhang on behalf of themselves
and all other employees similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

- against -

Osaka Steakhouse & Sushi, Inc. d/b/a SHU Chinese
Restaurant, Chun Chen, “Jane” (first name unknown)
Chen, “John” (first name unknown) Chen #1 and “John”
(first name unknown) Chen #2.

Defendants.

Case No. 1:18-CV-0577 (DNH/DJS)

**COLLECTIVE & CLASS
ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs Jian Zhang and En Rong Zhang (collectively “Plaintiffs”), on their own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through their undersigned attorneys, Hang & Associates, PLLC, hereby file this complaint against the Defendants Osaka Steakhouse & Sushi, Inc. d/b/a SHU Chinese Restaurant, Chun Chen, “Jane” (first name unknown) Chen, “John” (first name unknown) Chen #1, “John” (first name unknown) Chen #2. (collectively “Defendants”), allege and show the Court the following:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action brought by Plaintiffs on their own behalf and on behalf of similarly situated employees, alleging violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq. (“FLSA”) and the New York Labor Law, arising from Defendants’ various willful and unlawful employment policies, patterns and/or practices.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendants have willfully and intentionally committed widespread violations of the FLSA and NYLL by engaging in a pattern and practice of

failing to pay their employees, including Plaintiffs, overtime compensation for all hours worked over forty (40) each workweek.

3. Plaintiffs allege pursuant to the FLSA, that they are entitled to recover from the Defendants: (1) unpaid minimum wages (2) overtime wages, (3) liquidated damages, (4) prejudgment and post-judgment interest, and (5) attorneys' fees and costs.

4. Plaintiffs further allege pursuant to New York Labor Law § 650 et seq. and 12 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations §§ 146 ("NYCRR") that they are entitled to recover from the Defendants: (1) unpaid minimum wages (2) unpaid overtime compensation, (3) unpaid "spread of hours" premium for each day they worked ten (10) or more hours, (4) compensation for failure to provide wage notice at the time of hiring in violation of the NYLL, (5) liquidated damages, (6) prejudgment and post-judgment interest, and (7) attorney's fees and costs.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has original federal question jurisdiction over this controversy under 29 U.S.C. §216(b), 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and has supplemental jurisdiction over the New York Labor Law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

6. Venue is proper in the Northern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c), because Defendants conduct business in this District, and the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims herein alleged took place in this District.

PLAINTIFF

7. Plaintiff Jian Zhang is a resident of Queens, New York and was employed by SHU Chinese Restaurant located at 2050 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084, from mid-April 2017 to January 31, 2018.

8. Plaintiff En Rong Zhang is a resident of Queens, New York and was employed by SHU Chinese Restaurant located at 2050 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084, from mid-April 2017 to January 31, 2018.

DEFENDANTS

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant, Osaka Steakhouse & Sushi, Inc. d/b/a SHU Chinese Restaurant”, (“SHU Chinese Restaurant”) had gross sales in excess of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000) per year. Upon information and belief, SHU Chinese Restaurant purchased and handled goods moved in interstate commerce.

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant Chun Chen is an owner, officer, director and/or managing agent of SHU Chinese Restaurant located at 2050 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084, and participated in the day-to-day operations SHU Chinese Restaurant and acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §203d, and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. §791.2, NYLL §2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with SHU Chinese Restaurant.

11. Upon information and belief, Defendant Chun Chen owns stock of SHU Chinese Restaurant and manages and makes business decisions including but not limited to the amount in salary the employee will receive and the number of hours employees will work.

12. Upon information and belief, Defendant “Jane” (first name unknown) Chen a/k/a “Female Boss” is an owner, officer, director and/or managing agent of SHU Chinese Restaurant located at 2050 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084, and participated in the day-to-day operations SHU Chinese Restaurant and acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §203d, and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. §791.2,

NYLL §2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with SHU Chinese Restaurant.

13. Upon information and belief, Defendant “John” (first name unknown) Chen a/k/a “Male Boss” is an owner, officer, director and/or managing agent of SHU Chinese Restaurant located at 2050 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084 and participated in the day-to-day operations of SHU Chinese Restaurant and acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §203d, and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. §791.2, NYLL §2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with SHU Chinese Restaurant.

14. Upon information and belief, Defendant “John” (first name unknown) Chen #2 a/k/a “Son of Boss” is an owner, officer, director and/or managing agent of SHU Chinese Restaurant located at 2050 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084 and participated in the day-to-day operations of SHU Chinese Restaurant and acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §203d, and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. §791.2, NYLL §2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with SHU Chinese Restaurant.

15. Upon information and belief, Defendant “Jane” (first name unknown) Chen owns stock of SHU Chinese Restaurant and manages and makes business decisions including but not limited to the amount in salary the employee will receive and the number of hours employees will work.

16. Upon information and belief, Defendant “John” (first name unknown) Chen #1 owns stock of SHU Chinese Restaurant and manages and makes business decisions including but

not limited to the amount in salary the employee will receive and the number of hours employees will work.

17. Upon information and belief, Defendant “John” (first name unknown) Chen #2 owns stock of SHU Chinese Restaurant and manages and makes business decisions including but not limited to the amount in salary the employee will receive and the number of hours employees will work.

18. At all times relevant herein, SHU Chinese Restaurant was, and continues to be, an “enterprise engaged in commerce” within the meaning of FLSA.

19. At all relevant times, the work performed by Plaintiffs was directly essential to the business operated by SHU Chinese Restaurant.

20. At all relevant times, Defendants knowingly and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff their lawfully earned minimum wages, overtime compensation, and spread-of-hour premiums, and failed to provide them a wage notice at the time of hiring in violation of the NYLL.

21. Plaintiffs have fulfilled all conditions precedent to the institution of this action and/or conditions have been waived.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

22. Defendants committed the following alleged acts knowingly, intentionally and willfully.

23. Defendants knew that the nonpayment of minimum wages, overtime pay, spread of hours pay, and their failure to provide the required wage notice at the time of hiring would financially injure Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees and violate state and federal laws.

24. From mid-April 2017 to January 31, 2018 Plaintiff Jian Zhang was hired by Defendants to work as a cook for Defendants' restaurant located at 2050 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084.

25. Defendants did not compensate Plaintiff Jian Zhang for his overtime hours worked over forty (40) each workweek according to state and federal laws.

26. Throughout the entire period of time when Plaintiff Jian Zhang was employed by the Defendants, Plaintiff Jian Zhang worked from 11am to 10pm daily for six days per week. Plaintiff Jian Zhang had one day off per week. Plaintiff worked at least 66 hours a week.

27. Plaintiff Jian Zhang was paid a flat rate of \$4800 per month for the first two months of his employment, then raised to \$5000 per month until the end of his employment.

28. Plaintiff Jian Zhang was paid bi-weekly. Defendant "Jane" Chen (first name unknown) a/k/a "Female Boss" determined work schedule and paid the Plaintiff in cash.

29. From mid-April 2017 to January 31, 2018 Plaintiff En Rong Zhang was hired by Defendants to work as a cook for Defendants' restaurant located at 2050 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084.

30. Defendants did not compensate Plaintiff Chen minimum wage or overtime hours worked over forty (40) each workweek according to state and federal laws.

31. Throughout the entire period of his employment, Plaintiff En Rong Zhang worked from 11am to 10pm daily for six days per week. Plaintiff En Rong Zhang had one day off per week. Plaintiff worked at least 66 hours a week.

32. Plaintiff En Rong Zhang was paid a flat rate of \$2600 per month for the first two months of his employment. Plaintiff then received \$2800 per month on July 17, 2017 until December 31, 2017, and then \$3000 per month from January 1, 2018 until January 31, 2018.

33. Plaintiff En Rong Zhang was paid bi-weekly. Defendant “Jane” (first name unknown) Chen a/k/a “Female Boss” determined work schedule and paid the Plaintiff in cash.

34. Defendants did not maintain accurate, contemporaneous records of the Plaintiffs’ wages or hours worked. For instance, the Defendants paid the Plaintiffs in cash.

35. Plaintiffs were not compensated for New York’s “spread of hours” premium for shifts that lasted longer than ten (10) hours, six days each week.

36. Defendants did not compensate Plaintiffs for any overtime hours worked over forty (40) each workweek according to state and federal laws.

37. Defendants did not provide Plaintiffs with a wage notice at the time of hiring.

38. Defendants did not provide Plaintiffs with any wage statement.

39. Defendants committed the following alleged acts knowingly, intentionally and willfully.

40. Defendants knew that the nonpayment of overtime and the “spread of hours” premium would economically injure Plaintiffs and the Class Members by their violation of federal and state laws.

41. While employed by Defendants, Plaintiffs were not exempt under federal and state laws requiring employers to pay employees overtime.

42. Plaintiffs and the New York Class Members’ workdays always lasted longer than 10 hours.

43. Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs and other Class members’ New York’s “spread of hours” premium for every day in which they worked over 10 hours.

44. Defendants did not provide Plaintiffs and other Class members with written notices about the terms and conditions of their employment upon hire in relation to their rate of pay, regular

pay cycle and rate of overtime pay. These notices were similarly not provided upon Plaintiffs' and other Class members' pay increase(s).

45. Defendants did not post the required New York State Department of Labor posters regarding minimum wage pay rates, overtime pay, tip credit and pay day.

46. Defendants committed the foregoing acts against the Plaintiffs, the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, and the Class.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

47. Defendants knowingly and willfully operated their business with a policy of not paying Plaintiffs and other similarly situated employees either the FLSA overtime rate (of time and one-half) in violation of the FLSA and the supporting federal and New York State Department of Labor Regulations.

48. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of all other and former non-exempt employees who have been or were employed by the Defendants for up to the last three (3) years, through entry of judgment in this case (the "Collective Action Period") and whom failed to receive overtime compensation for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week (the "Collective Action Members"), and have been subject to the same common decision, policy, and plan to not provide required wage notices at the time of hiring, in contravention to federal and state labor laws.

49. Upon information and belief, the Collective Action Members are so numerous the joinder of all members is impracticable. The identity and precise number of such persons are unknown, and the facts upon which the calculations of that number may be ascertained are presently within the sole control of the Defendants. Upon information and belief, there are more than thirty (30) Collective Action members, who have worked for or have continued to work for

the Defendants during the Collective Action Period, most of whom would not likely file individual suits because they fear retaliation, lack adequate financial resources, access to attorneys, or knowledge of their claims. Therefore, Plaintiff submits that this case should be certified as a collection action under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §216(b).

50. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Collective Action Members, and has retained counsel that is experienced and competent in the field of employment law and class action litigation. Plaintiffs have no interests that are contrary to or in conflict with those members of this collective action.

51. This action should be certified as collective action because the prosecution of separate action by individual members of the collective action would risk creating either inconsistent or varying adjudication with respect to individual members of this class that would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interest of the other members not party to the adjudication, or subsequently impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

52. A collective action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, inasmuch as the damages suffered by individual Collective Action Members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it virtually impossible for the members of the collective action to individually seek redress for the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as collective action.

53. Questions of law and fact common to members of the collective action predominate over questions that may affect only individual members because Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to all members. Among the questions of fact common to Plaintiffs and other Collective Action Members are:

- a. Whether the Defendants employed Collective Action members within the meaning of the FLSA;
- b. Whether the Defendants failed to pay the Collective Action Members the minimum wage in violation of the FLSA and the regulations promulgated thereunder;
- c. Whether the Defendants failed to pay the Collective Action Members overtime wages for all hours worked above forty (40) each workweek in violation of the FLSA and the regulation promulgated thereunder;
- d. Whether the Defendants' violations of the FLSA are willful as that terms is used within the context of the FLSA; and,
- e. Whether the Defendants are liable for all damages claimed hereunder, including but not limited to compensatory, punitive, and statutory damages, interest, costs and disbursements and attorneys' fees.

54. Plaintiffs know of no difficulty that will be encountered in the management of this litigation that would preclude its maintenance as a collective action.

55. Plaintiffs and others similarly situated have been substantially damaged by Defendants' unlawful conduct.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

56. Plaintiffs bring their NYLL claims pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("F. R. C. P.") Rule 23, on behalf of all non-exempt persons employed by Defendants at SHU Chinese Restaurant on or after the date that is six years before the filing of the Complaint in this case as defined herein (the "Class Period").

57. All said persons, including Plaintiffs, are referred to herein as the "Class." The Class members are readily ascertainable. The number and identity of the Class members are

determinable from the records of Defendants. The hours assigned and worked, the positions held, and the rate of pay for each Class Member is also determinable from Defendants' records. For purpose of notice and other purposes related to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from Defendants. Notice can be provided by means permissible under said F.R.C.P 23.

58. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, and the disposition of their claims as a class will benefit the parties and the Court. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, and the facts on which the calculation of the number is presently within the sole control of the Defendants, upon information and belief, there are more than thirty (30) members of the class.

59. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those claims which could be alleged by any member of the Class, and the relief sought is typical of the relief that would be sought by each member of the Class in separate actions. All the Class members were subject to the same corporate practices of Defendants, as alleged herein, of failing to pay overtime wages. Defendants' corporation wide policies and practices, including but not limited to their failure to provide a wage notice at the time of hiring, affected all Class members similarly, and Defendants benefited from the same type of unfair and/ or wrongful acts as to each Class member. Plaintiffs and other Class members sustained similar losses, injuries and damages arising from the same unlawful policies, practices and procedures.

60. Plaintiffs are able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and have no interests antagonistic to the Class. Plaintiffs are represented by attorneys who are experienced and competent in representing plaintiffs in both class action and wage and hour employment litigation cases.

61. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, particularly in the context of wage and hour litigation where individual Class members lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute corporate defendants. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of efforts and expenses that numerous individual actions engender. The losses, injuries, and damages suffered by each of the individual Class members are small in the sense pertinent to a class action analysis, thus the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it extremely difficult or impossible for the individual Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. Further, important public interests will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The adjudication of individual litigation claims would result in a great expenditure of Court and public resources; however, treating the claims as a class action would result in a significant saving of these costs. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent and/or varying adjudications with respect to the individual members of the Class, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants and resulting in the impairment of class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were not parties. The issues in this action can be decided by means of common, class-wide proof. In addition, if appropriate, the Court can, and is empowered to, fashion methods to efficiently manage this action as a class action.

62. Upon information and belief, defendants and other employers throughout the state violate the New York Labor Law. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing claims

because doing so can harm their employment, future employment, and future efforts to secure employment. Class actions provide class members who are not named in the complaint a degree of anonymity which allows for the vindication of their rights while eliminating or reducing these risks.

63. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members, including:

- a. Whether Defendants employed Plaintiffs and the Class within the meaning of the New York law;
- b. Whether Defendants paid Plaintiffs and Class members the New York minimum wage for all hours worked
- c. Whether Plaintiffs and Class members are entitled to overtime under the New York Labor Law;
- d. Whether Defendants maintained a policy, pattern and/or practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class spread-of-hours pay as required by the NYLL;
- e. Whether the Defendants provided wage notices at the time of hiring to Plaintiff and class members as required by the NYLL;
- f. At what common rate, or rates subject to common method of calculation were and are the Defendants required to pay the Class members for their work.

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

COUNT I

[Violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act—Minimum Wage Brought on behalf of the Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective]

64. Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class re-allege and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

65. At all relevant times, upon information and belief, Defendants have been, and continue to be, “employers” engaged in interstate “commerce” and/or in the production of “goods” for “commerce,” within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§206(a) and §§207(a). Further, Plaintiffs are covered within the meaning of FLSA, U.S.C. §§206(a) and 207(a).

66. At all relevant times, Defendants employed “employees” including Plaintiffs, within the meaning of FLSA.

67. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Defendants have had gross revenues in excess of \$500,000.

68. The FLSA provides that any employer engaged in commerce shall pay employees the applicable minimum wage. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

69. At all relevant times, Defendants had a policy and practice of refusing to pay the statutory minimum wage to Plaintiffs, and the collective action members, for some or all of the hours they worked.

70. The FLSA provides that any employer who violates the provisions of 29 U.S.C. §206 shall be liable to the employees affected in the amount of their unpaid minimum compensation, and in an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.

71. Defendants knowingly and willfully disregarded the provisions of the FLSA as evidenced by failing to compensate Plaintiffs and Collective Class Members at the statutory minimum wage when they knew or should have known such was due and that failing to do so would financially injure Plaintiffs and Collective Action members.

COUNT II
[Violation of New York Labor Law—Minimum Wage
Brought on behalf of Plaintiff and Rule 23 Class]

72. Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

73. At all relevant times, plaintiffs were employed by Defendants within the meaning of New York Labor Law §§2 and 651.

74. Pursuant to the New York Wage Theft Prevention Act, an employer who fails to pay the minimum wage shall be liable, in addition to the amount of any underpayments, for liquidated damages equal to the total of such under-payments found to be due the employee.

75. Defendants knowingly and willfully violated Plaintiffs' and Class Members' rights by failing to pay them minimum wages in the lawful amount for hours worked.

COUNT III
[Violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act—Overtime Wage
Brought on behalf of the Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective]

76. Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

77. The FLSA provides that no employer engaged in commerce shall employ a covered employee for a work week longer than forty (40) hours unless such employee receives compensation for employment in excess of forty (40) hours at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he or she is employed, or one and one-half times the minimum wage, whichever is greater. 29 USC §207(a).

78. The FLSA provides that any employer who violates the provisions of 29 U.S.C. §207 shall be liable to the employees affected in the amount of their unpaid overtime compensation, and in an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. 29 USC §216(b).

79. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective their overtime pay violated the FLSA.

80. At all relevant times, Defendants had, and continue to have, a policy of practice of refusing to pay overtime compensation at the statutory rate of time and a half to Plaintiffs and Collective Action Members for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek, which violated and continues to violate the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§201, et seq., including 29 U.S.C. §§207(a)(1) and 215(a).

81. The FLSA and supporting regulations required employers to notify employees of employment law requires employers to notify employment law requirements. 29 C.F.R. §516.4.

82. Defendants willfully failed to notify Plaintiffs and FLSA Collective of the requirements of the employment laws in order to facilitate their exploitation of Plaintiffs' and FLSA Collectives' labor.

83. Defendants knowingly and willfully disregarded the provisions of the FLSA as evidenced by their failure to compensate Plaintiffs and Collective Class Members the statutory overtime rate of time and one half for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) per week when they knew or should have known such was due and that failing to do so would financially injure Plaintiff and Collective Action members.

COUNT IV
[Violation of New York Labor Law—Overtime Pay
Brought on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class]

84. Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

85. Pursuant to the New York Wage Theft Prevention Act, an employer who fails to pay proper overtime compensation shall be liable, in addition to the amount of any underpayments, for liquidated damages equal to the total of such under-payments found to be due the employee.

86. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class their overtime pay violated the NYLL.

87. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs was not in good faith.

COUNT V
[Violation of New York Labor Law—Spread of Hour Pay
Brought on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class]

88. Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

89. The NYLL requires employers to pay an extra hour's pay for every day that an employee works an interval in excess of ten hours pursuant to NYLL §§190, et seq., and §§650, et seq., and New York State Department of Labor regulations §146-1.6.

90. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class spread-of-hours pay was not in good faith.

COUNT VI
[Violation of New York Labor Law—Failure to Provide Wage
Notice at the Time of Hiring]

91. Plaintiffs on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated Collective Action Members and members of the Class repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs hereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

92. The Defendants failed to furnish to the Plaintiffs at the time of hiring a notice 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 in accordance with section one hundred ninety-one of this article; 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; the telephone number of the employer, and anything otherwise required by law; in violation of the NYLL, § 195(1).

93. Due to the Defendants’ violation of the NYLL, § 195(1), the Plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the Defendants liquidated damages of \$50.00 per workday that the violation occurred, up to a maximum of \$5000.00, reasonable attorney’s fees, and costs and disbursements of the action, pursuant to the NYLL, § 198(1-b).

94. The Defendants’ NYLL violations have caused the Plaintiff irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VII

[Violation of New York Labor Law—New York Pay Stub Requirement]

95. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

96. The NYLL and supporting regulations require employers to provide detailed paystub information to employees every payday. NYLL §195-1(d).

97. Defendants have failed to make a good faith effort to comply with the New York Labor Law with respect to compensation of each Plaintiff, and did not provide the paystub on or after Plaintiff’s payday.

98. Due to Defendants’ violations of New York Labor Law, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants, jointly and severally, \$250 for each workday of the violation, up to \$5,000 for each Plaintiff together with costs and attorneys’ fees pursuant to New York Labor

Law N.Y. Lab. Law §198(1-d).

Prayer For Relief

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and the FLSA collective members and rule 23 class, respectfully requests that this court enter a judgment providing the following relief:

a) Issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all similarly situated members of the FLSA opt-in class, apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims and state claims in this action by filing individual Consent to Sue forms pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the Collective Action Members;

b) Certification of this case as a collective action pursuant to FLSA;

c) Certification of this case as a class action pursuant to rule 23 of the federal rules of civil procedure;

d) Designation of Plaintiff as representatives of the Rule 23 Class, and counsel of record as Class counsel;

e) A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under FLSA and New York Labor Law;

f) An injunction against Osaka Steakhouse & Sushi Inc., its officers, agents, successors, employees, representatives and any and all persons acting in concert with them as provided by law, from engaging in each of unlawful practices and policies set forth herein;

g) An award of unpaid minimum and overtime wages due under FLSA and New York Labor Law;

h) An award of unpaid wages due Plaintiffs and the Collective Action members under

the FLSA and New York Labor Law, plus compensatory and liquidated damages in the amount of twenty five percent under NYLL §§190 et seq., §§650 et seq., and one hundred percent after April 9, 2011 under NY Wage Theft Prevention Act, and interest;

i) An award of unpaid “spread of hours” premium due under the New York Labor Law;

j) An award of damages for Defendants’ failure to provide wage notice at the time of hiring as required under the New York Labor Law.

k) An award of liquidated and/or punitive damages as a result of Defendants’ knowing and willful failure to pay wages and overtime compensation pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216;

l) An award of liquidated and/ or punitive damages as a result of Defendants’ willful failure to pay overtime compensation, and “spread of hours” premium pursuant to New York Labor Law;

m) An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys’ and expert fees pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216(b) and NYLL §§198 and 663;

n) The cost and disbursements of this action;

o) An award of prejudgment and post-judgment fees;

p) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following the 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

q) Such other and further legal and equitable relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

Dated: Flushing, New York May 15, 2018

HANG & ASSOCIATES, PLLC.

/S/ PHILLIP H. KIM

Phillip H. Kim
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Flushing, New York 11354
Tel: 718.353.8588
pkim@hanglaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT 1

**CONSENT TO SUE UNDER
FEDERAL FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT**

I am an employee currently or formerly employed by Osaka Steakhouse & Sushi, Inc., Chun Chen and/or related entities. I consent to be a plaintiff in an action to collect unpaid wages. I agree that I am bound by the terms of the Contingent Fee Retainer signed by the named plaintiff in this case.

ZHANG JIAN
Full Legal Name (Print)

ZHANG JIAN
Signature

2/2/2018
Date

**CONSENT TO SUE UNDER
FEDERAL FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT**

I am an employee currently or formerly employed by Osaka Steakhouse & Sushi, Inc., Chun Chen and/or related entities. I consent to be a plaintiff in an action to collect unpaid wages. I agree that I am bound by the terms of the Contingent Fee Retainer signed by the named plaintiff in this case.

ZHANG ENRONG

Full Legal Name (Print)

ZHANG ENRONG

Signature

2.2.2018

Date

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
Jian Zhang and En Rong Zhang
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Queens
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Hang & Associates, PLLC
136-20 38th Ave. Suite 10G
Flushing, NY 11354

DEFENDANTS
Osaka Steakhouse & Sushi, Inc. d/b/a SHU Chinese Restaurant,
Chun Chen, "Jane" (first name unknown) Chen, "John" (first name
unknown) Chen #1, and "John" (first name unknown) Chen #2
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Albany
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country
PTF DEF
1 1
2 2
3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
Foreign Nation
PTF DEF
4 4
5 5
6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
FLSA 29 USC 216(b)
Brief description of cause:
UNPAID WAGES AND OVERTIME

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.
DEMAND \$
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions):
JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 05/15/2018
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /S Phillip H. Kim

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT \$400.00 APPLYING IFP JUDGE DNH MAG. JUDGE DJS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [SHU Chinese Restaurant Hit with Former Cooks' Unpaid Wage Claims](#)
