

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
ALEXANDRA PRITT, on behalf of herself and all other
persons similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

-against-

MARCHELLO’S GARDEN GRILL, INC.,
GLORIA MARSILIO and FREDERICK MARSILIO,

Defendants.
-----X

COMPLAINT

Collective and Class Action

Jury Trial Demanded

Plaintiff, ALEXANDRA PRITT (“Plaintiff”), by and through her attorneys, the Romero Law Group PLLC, on behalf of herself and all other persons similarly situated, complaining of the Defendants, MARCHELLO’S GARDEN GRILL, INC., GLORIA MARSILIO and FREDERICK MARSILIO, (collectively “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Defendants are engaged in the restaurant business. Plaintiff performed non-exempt work for the Defendants. Plaintiff regularly worked more than 40 hours in a workweek but was not paid overtime at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*, (“FLSA”).

2. Plaintiff brings this action under the FLSA on behalf of herself and all similarly situated current and former employees who elect to opt into the action pursuant to the collective action provision of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to recover unpaid overtime wages, liquidated damages, statutory interest, and reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in the action.

3. Plaintiff also brings this action on behalf of herself and all other persons similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23 of the Rules of Civil Procedure to recover unpaid minimum wages, overtime wages and spread-of-hours pay, liquidated damages, interest, and reasonable attorney’s

fees and costs under New York Labor Law Section 198(1-a), and the supporting New York State Department of Labor Regulations, 12 N.Y.C.R.R. Part 146 (“NYLL”).

4. Plaintiff seeks redress for Defendants’ discrimination against her on the basis of sex and pregnancy under the New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law. (“NYSHRL”)

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction 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.

6. In addition, the Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims under the FLSA pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

7. Venue is proper in the Eastern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Defendants do business in the State of New York, within the Eastern District of New York.

8. Plaintiff timely filed a charge of discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) under charge number 520-2025-07828.

9. Plaintiff will seek to amend this Complaint to add claims of discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (“Title VII”) upon the issuance of the Notice of Right to Sue by the EEOC.

PARTIES

10. Defendant, MARCHELLO’S GARDEN GRILL, INC., is a domestic corporation that operates a restaurant located at 64 North Country Road, Smithtown, New York 11787.

11. At all times relevant, Defendants are engaged in the restaurant business and are an “enterprise engaged in commerce” within the meaning of the FLSA in that they (1) have and have had employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or that handle,

sell, or otherwise work on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce, and (2) have and have had annual gross volume of sales of not less than \$500,000.00.

12. At all times relevant, Defendants have “employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or...has employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce” as required by the FLSA.

13. Defendants’ restaurant requires a “wide variety” of materials that have moved through interstate commerce such as foodstuffs, kitchen utensils, cooking vessels, cleaning supplies, paper products, furniture, and more.

14. At all relevant times, Plaintiff was an “employee” within the meaning of Section 3(e) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(e), and NYLL § 190(2).

15. Plaintiff’s duties included bussing tables and serving food and beverages. In performing her duties, Plaintiff handled or worked with goods, such as fruit, grains, beef, poultry, fish, cheese, dairy products and cookware and cooking utensils which undoubtedly moved in interstate commerce.

16. At all times relevant, Defendants were and still are an “employer” within the meaning of Section 3(d) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d), and NYLL § 190(3).

17. At all times relevant, Defendants have been, and continue to be, an “employer” engaged in “interstate commerce” and/or in the production of goods” for “commerce” within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203. At all times relevant, Defendants have been, and continue to be, an “employer” as defined by 29 U.S.C. § 203(D) and by the NYLL § 190(3).

18. At all relevant times, Defendant, GLORIA MARSILIO, was a shareholder and/or officer of MARCHELLO’S GARDEN GRILL, INC., had authority to make payroll and personnel decisions for MARCHELLO’S GARDEN GRILL, INC., and was active in the day-to-day

management of MARCHELLO'S GARDEN GRILL, INC., including the payment of wages to the Plaintiff and determining what wages were paid to Plaintiff. Defendant is liable to Plaintiff as an "employer" for the unpaid wages Plaintiff seeks to recover.

19. At all relevant times, Defendant, FREDERICK MARSILIO, was a shareholder and/or officer of MARCHELLO'S GARDEN GRILL, INC., had authority to make payroll and personnel decisions for MARCHELLO'S GARDEN GRILL, INC., and was active in the day-to-day management of MARCHELLO'S GARDEN GRILL, INC., including the payment of wages to the Plaintiff and determining what wages were paid to Plaintiff. Defendant is liable to Plaintiff as an "employer" for the unpaid wages Plaintiff seeks to recover.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

20. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the other FLSA Collective Action Plaintiffs are and have been similarly situated, have had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and are and have been subject to Defendant's decision, policy, plan and common policies, programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines, and rules willfully failing and refusing to pay them overtime pay for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) each week.

21. Plaintiff brings FLSA claims on behalf of herself and all persons similarly situated who work or have worked in non-exempt positions, such as servers, waiters, waitresses, bussers, food runners, expeditors, bartenders, cooks, preppers and dishwashers, who give their consent in writing to become plaintiffs and who worked at Defendants' restaurant at any time during the three (3) years prior to the filing of their respective consent forms.

22. Upon information and belief, there are many current and former employees who are similarly situated to the Plaintiff, who have been underpaid in violation of the FLSA. The

named Plaintiff is representative of those other workers and is acting on behalf of the Defendants' current and former employees' interests as well as her own interest in bringing her action.

23. Plaintiff seeks to proceed as a collective action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) on behalf of herself and all persons who are currently, or have been, employed by the Defendants in non-exempt positions including, but not limited to, servers, waiters, waitresses, bussers, food runners, expeditors, bartenders, cooks, preppers and dishwashers, at any time during the three (3) years prior to the filing of their respective consent forms.

24. The First Claim for Relief is properly brought under and maintained as an opt-in collective action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The FLSA Collective Plaintiffs are readily ascertainable. For purposes of notice and other purposes related to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from the Defendant. These similarly situated employees should be notified of and allowed to opt-in to this action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Unless the Court promptly issues such a notice, persons similarly situated to the Plaintiffs, who have been unlawfully deprived of overtime pay in violation of the FLSA, will be unable to secure compensation to which they are entitled, and which has been unlawfully withheld from them by the Defendants.

RULE 23 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS
NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

25. Plaintiff brings NYLL claims on behalf of herself and a class of persons under F.R.C.P. Rule 23 consisting of all persons who are currently, or have been, employed by the Defendants in non-exempt positions at any time during the six (6) years prior to the filing of this Complaint (hereinafter referred to as the "Class" or the "Class Members").

26. The Class Members are readily ascertainable. The number and identity of the Class Members are determinable from the records of Defendant. The hours assigned and worked, the

position held, and rates of pay for each Class Member may also be determinable from Defendant's records. For purposes of notice and other purposes related to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from Defendant. Notice can be provided by means permissible under F.R.C.P. Rule 23.

27. The proposed Class is numerous such that a 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 because the facts on which the calculation of that number rests presently within the sole control of Defendants, upon information and belief there are over forty (40) individuals who are currently, or have been, employed by the Defendants in hourly-paid tipped positions at any time during the six (6) years prior to the filing of their Complaint.

28. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members, including, but not limited to, whether Defendants paid class members at a reduced tipped rate; whether Defendants provided written notice that they were taking a tip credit toward the statutory minimum wage; whether Defendants were entitled to take a tip credit toward the statutory minimum wage; whether class members worked a day that exceeded 10 hours from start to finish; whether Defendants failed and/or refused to pay the Plaintiff and Class Members spread-of-hours pay when they worked more than ten hours in a single workday; whether Defendant's failure to pay spread-of-hours pay was done in good faith; whether Defendants failed to pay premium overtime pay at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours per workweek; whether Defendants' failure to pay overtime was done in good faith; and the nature and extent of the Class-wide injury and the appropriate measure of damages for the class.

29. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class that she seeks to represent. Defendants paid Plaintiff at a reduced rate that fell below the statutory minimum wage, failed to pay Plaintiff spread-of-hours pay, failed to pay Plaintiff at least the state minimum wage for all hours worked each workweek and failed to pay Plaintiff overtime at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked after 40 hours in a single week. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those claims that 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. Defendants' corporate-wide policies and practices 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.

30. Plaintiff is able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and has no interests antagonistic to the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in class actions, wage and hour litigation, and employment litigation.

31. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of litigation, particularly in the context of wage and hour litigation like the present action, where individual Plaintiffs may lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute a lawsuit in court against a corporate defendant.

32. 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 expense that numerous individual actions engender. 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 savings of these costs.

33. The members of the Class have been damaged and are entitled to recovery as a result of Defendant's common and uniform policies, practices, and procedures. Although the relative damages suffered by individual Rule 23 Class members are not *de minimis*, such damages are small compared to the expense and burden of individual prosecution of this litigation. In addition, class treatment is superior because it will obviate the need for unduly duplicative litigation that may result in inconsistent judgments about Defendants' practices.

34. Furthermore, 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 those risks.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

35. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants as a server and bartender from in or about October 2023 until June 29, 2025. Plaintiff performed non-exempt duties for the Defendants including waiting tables and serving food and beverages. Plaintiff also managed Defendants' catering functions and was entitled to a commission for parties and events that she booked.

36. From in or about October 2023 until in or about May, 2025, Plaintiff regularly worked more than 40 hours in a workweek.

37. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff overtime for hours worked after 40 hours per week at the rate of one and one-half times Plaintiff's regular rate of pay.

38. Plaintiff regularly worked from 4:30 p.m. until at least 10:30 p.m. and often later on Thursday and Friday; from 11:00 a.m. until at least 10:30 p.m. and often later on Saturday; from 10:30 a.m. until at least 10:30 p.m. and often later on Sunday, and from 4:30 p.m. until at least 9:30 p.m. and often later on Tuesday.

39. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff at least the state minimum wage for all hours worked by Plaintiff each workweek.

40. Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly rate of pay that fell below the statutory minimum wage. Defendants took a tip credit deduction for each hour that Plaintiff worked and consequently paid her at a reduced hourly rate of pay below the NYLL minimum wage as a tipped employee. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with compliant written notice under the NYLL that they were claiming a tip credit toward the statutory minimum wage.

41. Throughout her employment with Defendants, Plaintiff regularly worked more than 10 hours in a single day.

42. Defendants regularly required Plaintiff to perform duties normally performed by non-tipped employees. Plaintiff frequently performed a substantial amount of non-tipped work during her shifts, commonly in excess twenty percent of her time worked during her shifts and therefore in excess of the amount permitted for a tipped-rate employee by applicable law and regulations. Notwithstanding this, Defendants frequently paid Plaintiff at a reduced tipped rate of pay for time spent performing non-tipped work.

43. By way of example, Defendants required Plaintiff to perform the following non-tipped work for which he was paid at a reduced tipped rate, including, inter alia, cleaning the restaurant, wiping tables, removing chairs from tables, moving tables and furniture around the restaurant, setting up for parties and events, tearing down and resetting restaurant for service after

parties and events, carrying containers of ice upstairs, participating in the set up and preparation of the restaurant for service, and participating in closing procedures for the restaurant.

44. Defendants failed to accurately record the correct amount of tips received by Plaintiff and other tipped employees each workweek.

45. As a result of the foregoing tip credit violations, Defendants were not entitled to pay Plaintiff at a reduced tipped rate that was below the statutorily mandated minimum wage rate under the NYLL. Thus, Defendants paid Plaintiff at a reduced tipped rate that was below the statutorily mandated minimum wage rate, in violation of the NYLL.

46. From in or about November 2024 until June 29, 2025, Defendants paid Plaintiff \$50 per shift when Plaintiff worked as a bartender, regardless of the actual number of hours that she worked during the shift.

47. Plaintiff regularly worked a workday that was longer than 10 hours from its start to its finish.

48. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff spread-of-hours pay for each day in which the spread of hours exceeded 10 hours in violation of N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. 12 § 146-1.6.

49. Defendants made unlawful deductions from Plaintiff's wages purportedly to cover business losses in violation of Section 193 of the New York Labor Law.

50. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff upon hire with an accurate written notice of her rate of pay and other information in violation of N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. 12 § 146-2.2 and NYLL § 195.

51. Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff with an accurate statement with every payment of wages listing the overtime rate or rates of pay, the number of regular hours worked,

and the number of overtime hours worked in violation of N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. 12 § 146-2.3 and NYLL § 195(3).

52. Defendants failed to post notices explaining wage and hour requirements in conspicuous places as required by the FLSA, 29 C.F.R. § 516.4 and the NYLL, N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. 12 § 146-2.4.

53. Defendants' failure to properly state Plaintiff's regular rate and overtime rate upon hire, and failure to properly state Plaintiff's correct overtime rate of pay each pay period, prevented Plaintiff from knowing to what extent she had been underpaid and seeking payment for the precise amount of her unpaid wages.

54. As a result, Plaintiff was deprived of her income for longer than she would have been had she been able to timely raise her underpayment earlier. Plaintiff was unable to determine how much she had been underpaid throughout her employment. Plaintiff would have asserted her claim sooner if accurate statements had been provided.

55. Defendants' failure to provide accurate notices and statements not only denied Plaintiff the time-value of the underpayments she seeks to recover in this action, but also resulted the continued practice of paying Plaintiff less than one and one-half times her regular rate for hours that she worked after 40 hours per workweek.

SEX AND PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION

56. From October 2023 until April 2025, Plaintiff regularly worked four or five days per week. My regular days off were Monday and Wednesday.

57. In April 2025, Defendants learned that Plaintiff was pregnant. At the end of April, Plaintiff informed the Defendant, Gloria Marsilio, and the general manager, Jorge Lopez, that she was pregnant.

58. Within two weeks of learning that Plaintiff was pregnant, Defendants reduced her work schedule and removed her Thursday and Friday shifts. As a result, Plaintiff's work hours were drastically cut and her weekly compensation was greatly diminished.

59. Defendants reassigned Plaintiff's Thursday and Friday shifts to a male employee.

60. Before Defendants learned that she was pregnant, Plaintiff regularly worked Tuesdays. After Defendants learned that she was pregnant, Plaintiff was scheduled to work Tuesday only infrequently.

61. Defendants also completely cut Plaintiff's night shift on Saturday and shortened her work hours on Sunday, which further reduced Plaintiff's compensation.

62. Before Defendants learned that Plaintiff was pregnant, Plaintiff regularly worked seven shifts per week. After Defendants learned that Plaintiff was pregnant, her work schedule was reduced to two, and occasionally three, shifts in two days.

63. The discriminatory cut in Plaintiff's hours and pay negatively affected the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

64. Defendants also engaged in other conduct designed to force Plaintiff's resignation. For example, Defendants made unlawful deductions from Plaintiff's wages, purportedly to cover losses in violation of Section 193 of the New York Labor Law, and the general manager berated Plaintiff in the presence of her co-workers.

65. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff in regard to the terms, conditions and privileges of her employment because of her sex and pregnancy.

66. Defendants' discrimination against Plaintiff on the basis of her sex and pregnancy resulted in the constructive discharge of Plaintiff's employment on June 29, 2025.

67. Due to Defendants' discrimination, Plaintiff has suffered loss of income, loss of employment, mental anguish, emotional pain, and humiliation and embarrassment.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
FLSA OVERTIME WAGES

68. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

69. Defendants employed Plaintiff and Collective Action Plaintiffs for workweeks longer than forty (40) hours and willfully failed to compensate the Plaintiff and Collective Action Plaintiffs for the time worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week, at a rate of at least one and one-half times the regular rate, in violation of the FLSA.

70. Defendants' violations of the FLSA, as described in their Complaint have been willful and intentional. Defendants have not made a good faith effort to comply with the FLSA. Therefore, a three-year statute of limitations applies pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 255.

71. Plaintiff and Collective Action Plaintiffs have been deprived of overtime compensation and other wages in amounts to be determined at trial, and are entitled to recovery of such amounts, liquidated damages, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
NYLL OVERTIME WAGES

72. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

73. Defendants employed Plaintiff and Class Members for workweeks longer than forty (40) hours and willfully failed to compensate them for the time worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week at a rate of at least one and one-half times their regular rate in violation of NYLL.

74. By Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members overtime wages for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week, they have willfully violated the NYLL.

75. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover from Defendants unpaid overtime wages, liquidated damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
NYLL MINIMUM WAGES

76. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

77. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members the applicable minimum wage rates for all hours worked, in violation of the NYLL and the supporting New York State Department of Labor Regulations, including 12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146.

78. Defendants' violations of the NYLL have been willful and intentional.

79. Due to Defendants' violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover from Defendants unpaid minimum wage compensation, attorneys' fees, costs of this action, and interest as permitted by law.

80. Due to Defendants' violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover liquidated damages equal to the amount of these unpaid wages.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
NYLL SPREAD OF HOURS

81. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

82. Defendants willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day the spread of hours exceeded ten (10) in violation of in violation of N.Y.C.C.R. 12 § 146-1.6 and NYLL.

83. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover from Defendants spread of hours pay, plus interest, liquidated damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and the costs of this action.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS TO WAGES

84. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

85. Defendants willfully made unlawful deductions from Plaintiff's wages purportedly to cover business losses in violation of Section 193 of the New York Labor Law.

86. Plaintiff is entitled to unpaid wages, liquidated damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
NYLL WAGE NOTICE

87. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

88. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff upon hire with accurate written notice of her rate of pay and other information in violation of N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. 12 § 146-2.2 and NYLL § 195.

89. Plaintiff is entitled to recover statutory damages from Defendants.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
NYLL WAGE STATEMENTS

90. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

91. Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff with an accurate statement of her wages with every payment of wages listing 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 in violation of in violation of N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. 12 § 146-2.3 and NYLL § 195(3).

92. Plaintiff is entitled to recover statutory damages from Defendants.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
NEW YORK EXECUTIVE LAW

93. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

94. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff on the basis of her gender and pregnancy.

95. Plaintiff was subjected to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of her gender and pregnancy.

96. The conduct described herein was done in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights.

97. As a proximate result of the discrimination and harassment described herein, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer substantial loss of past and future earnings and other employment benefits.

98. As a proximate result of the discrimination and harassment described herein, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer severe and lasting embarrassment, humiliation and anguish, and other incidental and consequential damages in amounts to be determined at trial.

JURY DEMAND

99. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

100. Plaintiff demands a jury by trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

- (i) Certification of this case as a collective action under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);
- (ii) Unpaid wages and an additional and equal amount as liquidated damages pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq. and the supporting United States Department of Labor regulations;
- (iii) Certification of this case as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- (iv) Designation of Plaintiff as Class Representative and Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- (v) Unpaid minimum wages, overtime wages, spread of hours pay, liquidated damages, statutory damages and interest pursuant to NYLL § 198(1-a);
- (vi) Issuance of a declaratory judgment that the practices complained of in this Complaint are unlawful under NYLL, Article 19, § 650 et seq., and the supporting New York State Department of Labor Regulations;
- (vii) Back pay and lost wages with interest, emotional distress damages, and punitive damages under the NYSHRL;
- (viii) All attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting these claims; and
- (ix) Such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: Hauppauge, New York
August 12, 2025

ROMERO LAW GROUP PLLC

/s/ Peter A. Romero

By: _____

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