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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

SALVADOR RAMIREZ CALDERON, an individual, and ANGEL AVILA, an individual, on behalf of the State of California as a private attorney general, and all other Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff, v. UNITED PRODUCTION FRAMING LLC, a California limited liability company; UNITED PRODUCTION FRAMING, INC., a California corporation; BFS GROUP OF CALIFORNIA LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; and DOES 1 TO 50, Defendants.	Case Number: CVRI2301587 **First Amended PAGA Representative Action Complaint** **1.** Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act (Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 *et seq.*)

Plaintiffs Salvador Ramirez Calderon and Angel Avila ("Plaintiffs"), on behalf of the State of California as a private attorney general, complains and alleges of defendants United Production Framing LLC, United Production Framing, Inc., BFS Group of California LLC, and Does 1 to 50 (collectively, "Defendants"), and each of them, as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This action is a representative action brought pursuant to the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA), codified as California Labor Code sections 2698 through 2699.6.

2. The "PAGA Period" as used herein, is defined as the period from January 10, 2022, and continuing into the present and ongoing.

3. This PAGA action is brought on behalf of Plaintiffs, the State of California as private attorney general, and on behalf of the following aggrieved employees: *All who are or were employed by Defendants as salespersons, and/or design consultants, or similar positions in California during the PAGA Period* (the "Aggrieved Employees").

4. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the California Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order applicable to the facts of this case is IWC Wage Order 16-2001 (the "Applicable Wage Order") and possibly others that may be applicable. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11160.) Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend or modify the definition of "Applicable Wage Order" with greater specificity or add additional IWC Wage Orders if additional applicable wage orders are discovered in litigation.

II. JURISDICTION & VENUE

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over all causes of action asserted herein pursuant to Article VI, section 10, of the California Constitution and Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10 because this is a civil action in which the matter in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds $25,000, and because each cause of action asserted arises under the laws of the State of California or is subject to adjudication in the courts of the State of California.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants have caused injuries in the County of Riverside and the State of California through their acts, and by their violation

of the California Labor Code and California state common law. Defendants transact millions of dollars of business within the State of California. Defendants own, maintain offices, transact business, have an agent or agents within the County of Riverside, and/or otherwise are found within the County of Riverside, and Defendants are within the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes of service of process.

7. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this judicial district, pursuant to section 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Defendants operate within California and do business within Riverside County, California. The unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiffs and all of Defendants' employees identified above within Riverside County and surrounding counties where Defendants may remotely operate.

III. <u>THE PARTIES</u>

A. PLAINTIFFS

8. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Salvador Ramirez Calderon, who is over the age of 18, was and currently is a citizen of California residing in the State of California. Defendants employed Plaintiff Calderon as a non-exempt hourly employee in the County of Riverside.

9. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Angel Avila, who is over the age of 18, was and currently is a citizen of California residing in the State of California. Defendants employed plaintiff Avila as a non-exempt hourly employee in the County of Riverside.

10. The Aggrieved Employees at all times pertinent hereto, are or were employees of Defendants during the relevant statutory period.

B. DEFENDANTS

11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Defendants were authorized to and doing business in Riverside County and is and/or was the legal employer of the other Aggrieved Employees during the applicable statutory periods. The Aggrieved Employees were, and are, subject to Defendants' policies and/or practices complained of herein and have been deprived of the rights guaranteed to them by: California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 256, 510, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2804, and others that may be applicable; California Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17210 ("UCL"); and the Applicable Wage Order (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11160).

12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that during the PAGA Period, Defendants did (and continue to do) business in the State of California, County of Riverside.

13. Plaintiffs do not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner, or corporate, of the defendants sued herein as Does 1 to 50, inclusive, and for that reason, said defendants are sued under such fictitious names, and Plaintiffs will seek leave from this Court to amend this complaint when such true names and capacities are discovered. Plaintiffs are informed, and believe, and thereon allege, that each of said fictitious defendants, whether individual, partners, or corporate, were responsible in some manner for the acts and omissions alleged herein, and proximately caused Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees to be subject to the unlawful employment practices, wrongs, injuries, and damages complained of herein.

14. Plaintiffs are informed, and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants were and/or are the employers of Plaintiffs and the other Aggrieved Employees. At all times herein mentioned, each of said Defendants participated in the doing of the acts hereinafter alleged to have been done by the named Defendants. Furthermore, the Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, servants, and employees of each and every one of the other Defendants, as well as the agents of all Defendants, and at all times herein mentioned were acting within the course and scope of said agency and employment. Defendants, and each of them, approved of, condoned, or otherwise ratified every one of the acts or omissions complained of herein.

15. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, were members of and engaged in a joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise, and acting within the course and scope of and in pursuance of said joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise. Further, Plaintiffs are informed, and believe, and thereon allege, that all Defendants were joint employers for all purposes of the Aggrieved Employees.

IV. COMMON FACTS & ALLEGATIONS

16. The Aggrieved Employees are, and were at all relevant times, employed by the Defendants within the State of California.

17. The Aggrieved Employees are, and were, at all relevant times, non-exempt employees for the purposes of minimum wages, overtime, rest breaks, meal periods, and the other claims alleged

in this complaint.

18. Specifically, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants within the statutory PAGA Period, working as hourly, non-exempt employees for Defendants.

A. MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS

19. Labor Code section 1197 requires employees to be paid at least the minimum wage fixed by the IWC, and any payment of less than the minimum wage is unlawful. Similarly, Labor Code section 1194 entitles "any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage . . . to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage." Likewise, the Applicable Wage Order also obligates employers to pay each employee minimum wages for all hours worked. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11160.) Labor Code section 1198 makes unlawful the employment of an employee under conditions that the IWC Wage Orders prohibit.

20. These minimum wage standards apply to each hour that employees work. Therefore, an employer's failure to pay for any particular time worked by an employee is unlawful, even if averaging an employee's total pay over all hours worked, paid or not, results in an average hourly wage above minimum wage. (*Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.* (2005) 135 Cal.App.4th 314, 324.)

21. Here, Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of the law during the relevant statutory periods. The Aggrieved Employees were not compensated for all hours worked including, but not limited to, all hours they were subject to the control of Defendants and/or suffered or permitted to work under the California Labor Code and the Applicable Wage Order.

22. Labor Code sections 1194, subdivision (a), and 1194.2, subdivision (a), provide that an employer who has failed to pay its employees the legal minimum wage is liable to pay those employees the unpaid balance of the unpaid wages as well as liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages due and interest thereon.

23. When employees, such as the Aggrieved Employees, are not paid for all hours worked under Labor Code section 1194, they are entitled to recover minimum wages for the time which they received no compensation. (See *Sillah v. Command International Security Services* (N.D. Cal. 2015) 154 F.Supp.3d 891 [employees suing for failure to pay overtime could recover liquidated damages under Labor Code section 1194.2 if they also showed they were paid less than minimum wage].)

24. Labor Code section 1197.1 authorizes employees who are paid less than the minimum wage fixed by an applicable state or local law, or by an order of the IWC, a civil penalty, among other damages, as follows:

> (1) "For any initial violation that is intentionally committed, one hundred dollars ($100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee is underpaid."
>
> (2) "For each subsequent violation for the same specific offense, two hundred fifty dollars ($250) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee is underpaid regardless of whether the initial violation is intentionally committed." (Lab. Code, § 1197.1, subd. (a).)

25. As set forth above, Defendants failed to fully compensate the Aggrieved Employees for all minimum wages. Accordingly, the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover liquidated damages for violations of Labor Code section 1197.1.

26. Based upon these same factual allegations, the Aggrieved Employees are likewise entitled to penalties under Labor Code sections 1199.

B. OVERTIME VIOLATIONS

27. Labor Code section 510 requires employers to compensate employees who work more than eight hours in one workday, forty hours in a workweek, and for the first eight hours worked on the seventh consecutive day no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for an employee. (Lab. Code, § 510, subd. (a).) Further, Labor Code section 510 obligates employers to compensate employees at no less than twice the regular rate of pay when an employee works more than twelve hours in a day or more than eight hours on the seventh consecutive day of work. (Lab. Code, § 510, subd. (a).) These rules are also reflected in the Applicable Wage Order.

28. In accordance with Labor Code section 1194 and the Applicable Wage Order, the Aggrieved Employees could not then agree and cannot now agree to work for a lesser wage than the amount provided by Labor Code sections 510 or the Applicable Wage Order.

/ / /

29. Here, Defendants violated their duty to accurately and completely compensate the Aggrieved Employees for all overtime worked. The Aggrieved Employees periodically worked hours that entitled them to overtime compensation under the law but were not fully compensated for those hours.

30. These actions were and are in clear violation of California's overtime laws as set forth in Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1199, and the Applicable Wage Order. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11160.) As a result of Defendants' faulty policies and practices, the Aggrieved Employees were not compensated for all hours worked or paid accurate overtime compensation.

C. REST BREAK VIOLATIONS

31. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order, Defendants were and are required to provide the Aggrieved Employees with compensated, duty-free rest periods of not less than ten minutes for every major fraction of four hours worked. Under the Applicable Wage Order, an employer must authorize and permit all employees to take ten minute duty free rest periods for every major fraction of four hours worked. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11160.)

32. Likewise, Labor Code section 226.7 provides that "[a]n employer shall not require an employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission . . . ." (Lab. Code, § 226.7, subd. (b).) Labor Code section 226.7 also provides that employers must pay their employees one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate for each workday that a "meal or rest or recovery period is not provided." (Lab. Code, § 226.7, subd. (c).) The "regular rate" for these purposes must factor in all nondiscretionary payments for work performed by the employee, including non-discretionary bonuses, commissions, and other forms of wage payments exceeding the employees' base hourly rate. (*Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858, 878.) Thus, the Wage Orders set when and for how long the rest period must take place and the Labor Code establishes that violations of the IWC Wage Orders are unlawful and sets forth the premium pay employer must pay their employees when employers fail to provide rest periods.

33. The California Supreme Court has held that, during required rest periods, "employers must relieve their employees of all duties and relinquish any control over how employees spend their

break time." (*Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 260.) Relinquishing control over employees during rest periods requires that employees be "free to leave the employer's premises" and be "permitted to attend to personal business." (*Id.* at p. 275.) The *Brinker* Court explained in the context of rest breaks that employer liability attaches from adopting an unlawful policy:

> "An employer is required to authorize and permit the amount of rest break time called for under the wage order for its industry. If it does not—if, for example, it adopts a uniform policy authorizing and permitting only one rest break for employees working a seven-hour shift when two are required—it has violated the wage order and is liable." (*Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1033.)

34. Here, Defendants periodically did not permit the Aggrieved Employees to take compliant duty-free rest breaks, free from Defendants' control as required by Labor Code section 226.7, the Applicable Wage Order, and applicable precedent. (See *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 269 [concluding that "during rest periods employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time."].) At all relevant times, the Aggrieved Employees were periodically not provided with legally-compliant and timely rest periods of at least ten minutes for each four hour work period, or major fraction thereof due to Defendants' unlawful rest period policies/practices. The Aggrieved Employees were often expected and required to continue working through rest periods to meet the expectations Defendants and finish the workday. In some cases when the Aggrieved Employees worked more than ten hours in a shift, Defendants failed to authorize and/or permit a third mandated rest period. As a result, the Aggrieved Employees were periodically unable to take compliant rest periods.

35. In such cases where Defendants did not offer the Aggrieved Employees the opportunity to receive a compliant off-duty rest period, "the court may not conclude employees voluntarily chose to skip those breaks." (*Alberts v. Aurora Behavioral Health Care* (2015) 241 Cal.App.4th 388, 410 (2015) ["If an employer fails to provide legally compliant meal or rest breaks, the court may not conclude employees voluntarily chose to skip those breaks."]; *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*,

supra, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033 ["No issue of waiver ever arises for a rest break that was required by law but never authorized; if a break is not authorized, an employee has no opportunity to decline to take it."].)

36. In addition to failing to authorize and permit compliant rest periods, the Aggrieved Employees were not compensated with one hour's worth of pay at their regular rate of compensation when they were not provided with a compliant rest period in accordance with Labor Code section 226.7, subdivision (c). Thus, Defendants have violated Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order.

37. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs seek to recover, on behalf of the state of California, and other non-exempt employees, rest period premiums and penalties.

D. MEAL BREAK VIOLATIONS

38. Labor Code section 512 and the Applicable Wage Order require employers to provide employees with a thirty-minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period within the first five hours of work. (Lab. Code, § 512, subd. (a) ["An employer shall not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes . . . ."]; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11160 ["No employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes . . . ."].) Additionally, an employee who works more than ten hours per day is entitled to receive a second thirty-minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period. (Lab. Code, § 512, subd. (a) ["An employer shall not employ an employee for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes . . . ."].)

39. "An on-duty meal period is permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all duty and the parties agree in writing to an on-duty paid meal break." (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.* (2016) 5 Cal.App.5th 926, 932.) The written agreement must include a provision allowing the employee to revoke it at any time. (*Ibid.*) Generally, the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement ("DLSE") and courts have "found that the nature of the work exception applies: (1) where the work has some particular external force that requires the employee to be on duty at all times, and (2) where the employee is the

sole employee of a particular employer." (*Id.* at p. 945, internal quotation marks omitted; *Abdullah v. U.S. Security Associates, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2013) 731 F.3d 952, 958–959.) "[I]t is the employer's obligation to determine whether the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved before requiring an employee to take an on-duty meal period." (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.*, *supra*, 5 Cal.App.5th at p. 946.)

40. Here, the Aggrieved Employees were never asked to sign any enforceable document agreeing to an on-duty meal period. Moreover, nothing in the nature of their work involved the kind of "external force" that might justify on-duty meal breaks. (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.*, *supra*, 5 Cal.App.5th at p. 945.) Nevertheless, Defendants periodically did not provide compliant off-duty meal periods within the first five hours of work for the Aggrieved Employees.

41. As with rest breaks, meal breaks must be duty-free. (*Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1035 ["The IWC's wage orders have long made a meal period's duty-free nature its defining characteristic."].) Relinquishing control over employees during meal periods requires that employees be "free to leave the employer's premises" and be "permitted to attend to personal business." (*Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, *supra*, 2 Cal.5th at p. 275.) Under Labor Code section 512, if an employer maintains a uniform policy that does not authorize and permit the amount of meal time called for under the law (as specified in the Labor Code and/or applicable IWC Wage Order), "it has violated the wage order and is liable." (*Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court*, *supra*, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033.)

42. During the applicable statutory periods here, the Aggrieved Employees were periodically denied legally-compliant and timely off-duty meal periods of at least thirty minutes due to Defendants' unlawful meal period policy and practices. As a result of Defendants' uniform meal period policies and practices, the Aggrieved Employees were often not permitted to take compliant first meal periods before the end of the fifth hour of work. The Aggrieved Employees were also periodically not permitted to take second meal periods for shifts in excess of ten hours. Defendants thus violated Labor Code section 512 and the Applicable Wage Order by failing to advise, authorize, or permit the Aggrieved Employees receive thirty-minute, off-duty meal periods within the first five hours of their shifts.

43. Labor Code section 226.7 provides that "[a]n employer shall not require an employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission." (Lab. Code, § 226.7, subd. (b).) Labor Code section 226.7, subdivision (c), and the Applicable Wage Order further obligate employers to pay employees one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided. (Lab. Code, § 226.7, subd. (c); Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11160 ["If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided."].) The "regular rate" for these purposes must factor in all nondiscretionary payments for work performed by the employee, including non-discretionary bonuses, commissions, and other forms of wage payments exceeding the employees' base hourly rate. (*Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858, 878.)

44. Accordingly, for each day that the Aggrieved Employees did not receive compliant meal periods, they were and are entitled to receive meal period premiums pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order. Defendants, however, failed to pay the Aggrieved Employees applicable meal period premiums for many workdays that the employees did not receive a compliant meal period. Thus, Defendants have violated Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order.

45. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs seek to recover, on behalf of the state of California, and other non-exempt employees, meal period premiums and penalties.

E. UNTIMELY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT

46. Labor Code section 204 expressly requires employers who pay employees on a weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly basis to pay all wages "not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period." Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a), makes employers who violate Labor Code section 204 subject to a penalty of:

> "(1) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars ($100) for each failure to pay each employee.

> "(2) For each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars ($200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld." (Lab. Code, § 210, subd. (a).)

47. Notably, the penalty provided by Labor Code section 210 is "[i]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article . . . ." (Lab. Code, § 210, subd. (a).)

48. Due to Defendants' failure to pay the Aggrieved Employees the wages described above, along with rest and meal break premiums, Defendants failed to timely pay the Aggrieved Employees within seven calendar days following the close of payroll in accordance with Labor Code section 204 on a regular and consistent basis. (See *Parson v. Golden State FC, LLC* (N.D. Cal., May 2, 2016, No. 16-CV-00405-JST) 2016 WL 1734010, at p. *3–5, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58299 [finding that a failure to pay rest period premiums can support claims under Labor Code sections 203 and 204].)

F. UNTIMELY WAGES AT SEPARATION

49. Labor Code section 203 provides "if an employer willfully fails to pay . . . any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty" for up to thirty days. (Lab. Code § 203; *Mamika v. Barca* (1998) 68 Cal.App.4th 487, 492.) As a result of Defendants' failure to pay the Aggrieved Employees for the wages described above, along with rest and meal break premiums, Defendants violated and continue to violate Labor Code section 203.

50. Due to Defendants' faulty pay policies, those Aggrieved Employees whose employment with Defendants concluded were not compensated for each and every hour worked at the appropriate rate. Defendants have failed to pay formerly-employed Aggrieved Employees whose sums were certain at the time of termination within at least seventy-two hours of their resignation and have failed to pay those sums for thirty days thereafter.

G. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES

51. At all relevant times herein, Defendants were subject to Labor Code section 2802, which states that "an employer shall indemnify his or her employees for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her

obedience to the directions of the employer." The purpose of this section is to "prevent employers from passing along their operating expenses onto their employees." (*Gattuso v. Harte-Hanks Shoppers, Inc.* (2007) 42 Cal.4th 554, 562.)

52. At all relevant times herein, Defendants were subject to Labor Code section 2804, which states that "any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any employee to waive the benefits of this article or any part thereof, is null and void, and this article shall not deprive any employee or his personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is entitled under the laws of this State."

53. Thus, the Aggrieved Employees were and are entitled to reimbursement for the expenses they incurred during the course of their duties. The duty to reimburse even extends to the use of equipment the employee may already own and would be required to pay for anyway. (*Cochran v. Schwan's Home Serv., Inc.* (2014) 228 Cal.App.4th 1137, 1144 ["The threshold question in this case is this: Does an employer always have to reimburse an employee for the reasonable expense of the mandatory use of a personal cell phone, or is the reimbursement obligation limited to the situation in which the employee incurred an extra expense that he or she would not have otherwise incurred absent the job? The answer is that reimbursement is always required. Otherwise, the employer would receive a windfall because it would be passing its operating expenses on to the employee."].)

54. Here, Defendants failed to fully reimburse the Aggrieved Employees for necessary expenditures incurred as a direct consequence and requirement of performing their job duties, including the costs associated with their personal cell phone, tools, and protective gear they required to perform their work. Consequently, Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 2802.

H. WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS

55. Defendants also failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in accordance with Labor Code sections 226, subdivisions (a)(1), (2), (5), and (9). Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), obligates employers, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment to furnish an itemized wage statement in writing showing:

(1) The gross wages earned;

(2) The total hours worked by the employee;

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(3) The number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece rate basis;

(4) All deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item;

(5) The net wages earned;

(6) The inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid;

(7) The name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number;

(8) The name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; and

(9) All applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

56. Due to Defendants' failure to pay the Aggrieved Employees properly as described above, the wage statements issued do not indicate the correct amount of gross wages earned, total hours worked, or the net wages earned, or the applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate. Thus, Defendants have violated Labor Code section 226, subdivisions (a)(1), (2), (5), and (9).

In addition to Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), Defendants also knowingly and intentionally failed to provide the Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e). Defendants knew that they were not providing the Aggrieved Employees with wage statements required by California law but nevertheless failed to correct their unlawful practices and policies. (See *Garnett v. ADT LLC* (E.D. Cal. 2015) 139 F.Supp.3d 1121, 1134 [finding the defendant knowingly and intentionally violated Labor Code section 226 because the "[d]efendant knew that it was not providing total hours worked to plaintiff or other employees paid on commission" even though it believed that employees paid solely on commission or commission and salary "are exempt and therefore we do not record hours on a wage statement."].)

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I. RECORDKEEPING VIOLATIONS

57. Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), requires employers to keep an accurate record of, among other things, all hours worked by employees. Labor Code section 226.3 provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

> "Any employer who violates subdivision (a) of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars ($1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage deduction statement or fails to keep the records required in subdivision (a) of Section 226. The civil penalties provided for in this section are in addition to any other penalty provided by law." (Lab. Code, § 226.3, emphasis added.)

58. Likewise, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d), requires every employer, including Defendants, to:

> "Keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case shall be kept on file for not less than three years. An employer shall not prohibit an employee from maintaining a personal record of hours worked, or, if paid on a piece-rate basis, piece-rate units earned." (Lab. Code, § 1174, subd. (d), emphasis added.)

59. As explained in detail above, Defendants failed to provide the Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements. Defendants did so, in part, because they failed to accurately track hours worked by the Aggrieved Employees. Defendants have thus failed to keep accurate records of the "total hours worked by the employee[s]" in violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a),

and are therefore subject to the penalties provided by Labor Code section 226.3. These penalties are "in addition to any other penalty provided by law." (Lab. Code, § 226.3.)

60. The failure to accurately track hours worked also resulted in a failure of Defendants to keep a record of all "payroll records showing the hours worked daily by" Defendants' employees, including the Aggrieved Employees, in violation of Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d).

V. <u>CAUSES OF ACTION</u>

<u>First Cause of Action</u>

Penalties Pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004

("PAGA")

(Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees Against All Defendants)

61. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all previous paragraphs.

62. Based on the above allegations incorporated by reference, Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 256, 510, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2804, and others that may be applicable; California Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17210 ("UCL"); and the Applicable Wage orders (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11070). As a result of the acts alleged above, Plaintiffs seek, on behalf of the state of California and the Aggrieved Employees, penalties under California Labor Code §§ 2698-2699.6 because of Defendants' violation of the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders.

63. Under California Labor Code §§ 2699(f)(2) and 2699.5, for each such violation, the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to penalties in an amount to be shown at the time of trial subject to the following formula:

A. $100 for the initial violation per employee per pay period; and

B. $200 for each subsequent violation per employee per pay period.

64. These penalties shall be allocated seventy-five percent (75%) to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA) and twenty-five percent (25%) to the affected employees. These penalties may be stacked separately for each of Defendants violations of the California Labor Code. *See e.g., Hernandez v. Towne Park, Ltd.*, No. CV 12-02972 MMM (JCGx) 2012 U.S. Dist.

LEXIS 86975, at *59, fn. 77 (C.D. Cal. June 22, 2012) (holding that although the plaintiff did not seek stacked PAGA penalties, that "PAGA penalties can be 'stacked,' *i.e.*, multiple PAGA penalties can be assessed for the same pay period for different Labor Code violations."); *see Lopez v. Friant & Assocs., LLC*, No. A148849, 2017 Cal. App. LEXIS 839, at *1. (Ct. App. Sept. 26, 2017) ("hold[ing] a plaintiff seeking civil penalties under PAGA for a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) does not have to satisfy the 'injury' and 'knowing and intentional' requirements of section 226(e)(1) and acknowledging that a Plaintiff could recover separately under PAGA for violations of Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e)).

65. In addition, to the extent permitted by law, Defendants failed to provide the Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in compliance with Labor Code § 226(a). Plaintiffs seek separate PAGA penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e).

66. For violations of Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiffs seek the default penalty provided by Labor Code § 226.3. Labor Code § 226.3 provides that "[a]ny employer who violates subdivision (a) of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) per employee per violation in an initial violation and one thousand dollars ($1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage deduction statement or fails to keep the required in subdivision (a) of Section 226." Accordingly, through PAGA and to the extent permitted by law the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover penalties for violations of Labor Code § 226.3 and seek default PAGA penalties for each of Defendants' numerous violations of Labor Code § 226(e).

67. Further, Plaintiffs, as Aggrieved Employees, need not demonstrate or prove that Defendants' conduct in refusing to provide accurate and itemized wage statements was knowing, intentional, or willful.

68. Labor Code § 210 provides that "in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in Sections…204…shall be subject to civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars ($100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) For each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars ($200) for each failure to pay each

employee, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld." As a result of the faulty compensation policies and practices described in detail above, the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover penalties under Labor Code § 210 through PAGA.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs pray for judgment for themselves and for all others on whose behalf this suit is brought against Defendants, as follows:

1. For the claim of penalties pursuant to PAGA and other provisions of the California Labor Code, a civil penalty in the amount of $100 for the initial violation and $200 for each subsequent violation as specified in Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2), in the representative action brought on behalf of the Aggrieved Employees pursuant to the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, and for civil penalties available under Labor Code section 210;

2. Prejudgment interest on all due and unpaid wages pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6 and Civil Code sections 3287 and 3289;

3. On all causes of action for which attorneys' fees may be available, for attorneys' fees and costs as provided by Labor Code sections 218.5, 226, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, and others as may be applicable;

4. For an order enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their agents, servants, and employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for them, from acting in derogation of any rights or duties adumbrated in this complaint; and

5. For such other and further relief, this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: February 5, 2024

MELMED LAW GROUP P.C.

JONATHAN MELMED
Attorney for Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees

PROOF OF SERVICE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

I am over the age of 18 years and am employed in the county of Los Angeles, State of California. I am not a party to the action. My business address is 1801 Century Park East, Suite 850, Los Angeles, CA 90067.

I declare that on the date hereof, February 5, 2024, I served the foregoing document(s) described as:

- **First Amended PAGA Representative Action Complaint**

By causing a true copy thereof to be sent to the following individuals and/or parties:

OGLETREE DEAKIINS, NASH SMOAK & STEWART, P.C. Spencer C. Skeen spencer.skeen@ogletree.com Nikolas T. Djordjevski Nikolas.djordjevski@ogletree.com Keenan P. O'Connor (SBN 311800) Keenan.oconnor@ogletree.com 4660 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 900 San Diego, California. 92122 Attorneys for Defendants UNITED PRODUCTION FRAMING LLC and UNITED PRODUCTION FRAMING, INC.	**BALLARD ROSENBERG GOLPER & SAVITT, LLP** Matthew B. Golper mgolper@brgslaw.com Darla Salter dsalter@brgslaw.com Keith Rossman krossman@brgslaw.com 15760 Ventura Boulevard, Eighteenth Floor Encino, California. 91436 Attorneys for Defendant BFS GROUP OF CALIFORNIA LLC

[XX]BY ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION. Pursuant to CCP section 1010.6(e), I caused such document to be served on this date by electronic transmission in accordance with standard procedures and to the email address listed. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the above is true and correct. I further declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on February 5, 2024, in Los Angeles, California.

Gloria Ibarra
Gloria Ibarra