

Kane Moon (SBN 249834)
H. Scott Leviant (SBN 200834)
Lilit Ter-Astvatsatryan (SBN 320389)
MOON & YANG, APC
1055 W. Seventh St., Suite 1880
Los Angeles, California 90017
Telephone: (213) 232-3128
Facsimile: (213) 232-3125
E-mail: kane.moon@moonyanglaw.com
E-mail: scott.leviant@moonyanglaw.com
E-mail: lilit@moonyanglaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff Rolando Becerra

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

ROLANDO BECERRA, individually, and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BLACK DIAMOND BLADE COMPANY, a
California corporation dba CUTTING EDGE
SUPPLY COMPANY; and DOES 1 through 10,
inclusive,

Defendants

Case No.: CIVDS200062

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT:**

[Amended As of Right Pursuant to Labor
Code Section 2699.3(2)(C)]

1. Failure to Pay Minimum and Regular Rate Wages [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197];
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198];
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512];
4. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Breaks [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7];
5. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203];
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements [Cal. Lab. Code § 226]; and
7. Unfair Business Practices [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.].
8. Civil Penalties Under PAGA [Cal. Lab. Code § 2699, et seq.]

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT	1
THE PARTIES	3
A. Plaintiff.....	3
B. Defendants.....	3
ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION	4
CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS	7
FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION.....	11
SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION.....	12
THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION	13
FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION.....	14
FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION.....	15
SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION.....	16
SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION.....	17
EIGHT CAUSE OF ACTION.....	20
PRAYER FOR RELIEF.....	23
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	27

1 Plaintiff Rolando Becerra (“Plaintiff”), based upon facts that either have evidentiary
2 support or are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further
3 investigation and discovery, alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant Black Diamond Blade Company dba
6 Cutting Edge Supply Company, and Does 1 through 10 (Black Diamond Blade Company dba
7 Cutting Edge Supply Company, and Does 1 through 10 are collectively referred to as
8 “Defendants”) for California Labor Code violations and unfair business practices stemming from
9 Defendants’ failure to pay minimum and regular rate wages, failure to pay overtime wages,
10 failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to maintain
11 accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failure to timely pay all wages to terminated
12 employees, and failure to furnish accurate wage statements.

13 2. Plaintiff brings the First through Seventh Causes of Action individually and as a class
14 action on behalf of herself and certain current and former employees of Defendants (hereinafter
15 collectively referred to as the “Class” or “Class Members” and defined more fully below). The
16 Class consists of Plaintiff and all other persons who have been employed by any Defendant in
17 California and classified as a non-exempt employee during the statute of limitations period
18 applicable to the claims pleaded here.

19 3. Plaintiff brings the Eight Cause of Action as a representative action under the
20 California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties that are owed to
21 Plaintiff, the State of California, and past and present employees of Defendants (hereinafter
22 referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).

23 4. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and establishment
24 within the State of California, including San Bernardino County. As such, and based upon all the
25 facts and circumstances incident to Defendants’ business in California, Defendants are subject to
26 the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”),
27 and the California Business & Professions Code.

1 5. Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period Defendants maintained a
2 systematic, company-wide policy and practice of:

- 3 (a) Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum
4 wages, and overtime wages, in compliance with the California Labor Code
5 and IWC Wage Orders;
- 6 (b) Failing to maintain accurate records of the hours employees worked;
- 7 (c) Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in
8 compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing
9 to maintain accurate records of all meal periods taken or missed, and
10 failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a meal period
11 violation occurred;
- 12 (d) Failing to authorize and permit employees to take timely and duty-free rest
13 periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage
14 Orders, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a rest
15 period violation occurred;
- 16 (e) Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum wages, overtime wages,
17 meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages due within
18 the time period specified by California law when employment terminates;
19 and
- 20 (f) Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements
21 containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and
22 IWC Wage Orders.

23 6. On information and belief, Defendants, and each of them were on actual and
24 constructive notice of the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify their
25 unlawful policies. Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were
26 willful and deliberate.

27 7. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the
28 unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the

1 foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff and the Class. Further, Defendants are
2 responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of
3 “respondeat superior”.

4 **THE PARTIES**

5 **A. Plaintiff**

6 8. Plaintiff is a California resident who worked for Defendants in San Bernardino
7 County, California as a machine operator from approximately February 2018 to March 2019.

8 9. Plaintiff reserves the right to seek leave to amend this complaint to add new plaintiffs,
9 if necessary, in order to establish suitable representative(s) pursuant to *La Sala v. American*
10 *Savings and Loan Association* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 864, 872, and other applicable law.

11 **B. Defendants**

12 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges,
13 that Defendant Black Diamond Blade Company is, and at all times herein mentioned, was:

- 14 (a) A California corporation with its corporate headquarters and principal
15 place of business in San Bernardino, California.
- 16 (b) A business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the
17 State of California, including in San Bernardino County;
- 18 (c) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer
19 of the putative Class. Black Diamond Blade Company suffered and
20 permitted Plaintiff and the Class to work, and/or controlled their wages,
21 hours, or working conditions; and
- 22 (d) At all relevant times within the statutory period, was doing business as
23 Cutting Edge Supply Company.

24 11. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued
25 herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names.
26 Each of the Doe Defendants was in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by
27 Plaintiff and the Class as alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to set forth the true
28

names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained, together with appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

12. At all times mentioned herein, the Defendants named as Does 1-10, inclusive, and each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the jurisdiction of, and/or injured a significant number of the Plaintiff and the Class in the State of California.

13. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and the other employees described in the class definitions below, and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all relevant times, each Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to some or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged below. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or should have known about, and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

14. Plaintiff Rolando Becerra worked for Defendants in San Bernardino County, California as a machine operator from approximately February 2018 to March 2019. At all times Defendants classified Plaintiff as non-exempt from California's overtime requirements. During the statutory time period, Plaintiff was typically scheduled to work 5 days in a workweek, and typically in excess of 8 hours in a single workday.

15. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for all hours worked (including minimum wages and overtime compensation), failed to provide Plaintiff with uninterrupted meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take uninterrupted rest periods, failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff worked, failed to timely pay all

1 final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated Plaintiff's employment, and failed to furnish
2 accurate wage statements to Plaintiff. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for
3 Defendants was typical and illustrative.

4 16. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants regularly used a system of time rounding
5 in a manner that results, over a period of time, in a failure to compensate Plaintiff and the Class
6 properly for all the time they actually worked, even though the realities of Defendants'
7 operations are such that it is possible, practical, and feasible to count and pay for every minute of
8 work performed. Due to Defendants' time rounding, Plaintiff and the Class are frequently paid
9 for less than all their work time.

10 17. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to provide
11 Plaintiff and the Class with legally compliant meal periods. Defendants regularly, but not
12 always, required Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without
13 providing a 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, duty-free meal period for every five hours
14 of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Class for meal periods that were not provided
15 by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Defendants did not adequately inform
16 Plaintiff and the Class of their right to take a meal period by the end of the fifth hour of work, or,
17 for shifts greater than 10 hours, by the end of the tenth hour of work. Moreover, Defendants did
18 not have adequate written policies or practices providing meal periods for Plaintiff and the Class,
19 nor did Defendants have adequate policies or practices regarding the timing of meal periods.
20 Defendants also did not have adequate policies or practices to document and verify whether
21 Plaintiff and the Class were taking their required meal periods. Accordingly, Defendants' policy
22 and practice was to not provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Class in compliance with
23 California law.

24 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize and
25 permit Plaintiff and the Class to take timely and duty-free rest periods. Defendants regularly, but
26 not always, required Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day
27 without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, continuous and
28 uninterrupted, rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or

1 without compensating Plaintiff and the Class for rest periods that were not authorized or
2 permitted. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit
3 Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

4 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely pay
5 Plaintiff and the Class at the conclusion of their employment all wages, including overtime
6 wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages.

7 20. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Class
8 with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and
9 net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages earned for hours worked,
10 correct overtime hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in
11 accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and
12 permitted to take in accordance with California law). As a result of these violations of California
13 Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and the Class suffered injury because, among other things:

- 14 (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid
15 minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest
16 period premium wages to which they were entitled, even though they were
17 entitled;
- 18 (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum,
19 overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages to which
20 they were entitled, even though they had not been;
- 21 (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid
22 minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages
23 at the correct California rate even though they were;
- 24 (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, overtime,
25 meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct
26 California rate even though they had not been;
- 27 (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum,
28 overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium owed to them;

- 1 (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in
2 connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have
3 to perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages
4 owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage
5 statements contained the required accurate information;
- 6 (g) by understating the wages truly due them, the violations caused them to
7 lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security,
8 disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits;
- 9 (h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wage
10 rates to which Plaintiff and the Class were entitled, and Plaintiff and the
11 Class were paid less than the wages and wage rates to which they were
12 entitled.

13 Thus, Plaintiff and the Class are owed the amounts provided for in California Labor Code §
14 226(e).

15 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

16 21. Plaintiff brings certain claims individually, as well as on behalf of each and all other
17 persons similarly situated, and thus, seeks class certification under California Code of Civil
18 Procedure § 382.

19 22. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiff seeks relief
20 authorized by California law.

21 23. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

22 All persons who worked for any Defendants in California as an hourly-paid,
23 non-exempt employee at any time during the period beginning four years before
24 the filing of the initial complaint in this action and ending when notice to the
Class is sent.

25 24. At all material times, Plaintiff was a member of the Class.

26 25. Plaintiff undertakes this concerted activity to improve the wages and working
27 conditions of all Class Members.

28 26. There is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the Class is readily

ascertainable:

- (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 100 individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' records.
- (b) Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.
- (c) Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each class member.
- (d) Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:
 - 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
 - 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the Class;

1 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of
2 the claims in the particular forum; and

3 4) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a
4 class action.

5 (e) Public Policy Considerations: The public policy of the State of California
6 is to resolve the California Labor Code claims of many employees through
7 a class action. Indeed, current employees are often afraid to assert their
8 rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are
9 also fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former
10 employers might damage their future endeavors through negative
11 references and/or other means. Class actions provide the class members
12 who are not named in the complaint with a type of anonymity that allows
13 for the vindication of their rights at the same time as their privacy is
14 protected.

15 27. There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class (and each subclass, if any)
16 that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including without limitation,
17 whether, as alleged herein, Defendants have:

18 (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum
19 wages, and overtime wages;

20 (b) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to
21 Class Members;

22 (c) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium
23 wages to Class Members;

24 (d) Failed to promptly pay all wages due to Class Members upon their
25 discharge or resignation;

26 (e) Failed to provide Class Members with accurate wages statements;

27 (f) Failed to maintain accurate records of all hours Class Members worked,
28 and all meal periods Class Members took or missed; and

(g) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a result of their illegal conduct as described above.

28. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

- (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any question affecting only individual members;
- (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
- (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all members of the class before the Court;
- (d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a class action;
- (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are responsible in an amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the Class for the injuries sustained;
- (f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of:
 - 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants; and/or
 - 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from

1 those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,
2 (g) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
3 the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to
4 the class as a whole.

5 29. Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of the
6 Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. The Defendants' own
7 business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the
8 contemplated notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiff would
9 contemplate the use of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as
10 published notice, e-mail notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by
11 other methods suitable to the Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

12 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum Wages for All Hours Worked)**

14 30. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1
15 through 20 in this First Amended Complaint.

16 31. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an
17 employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not
18 required to do so.

19 32. At all relevant times herein mentioned, Defendants knowingly failed to pay to
20 Plaintiff and the Class compensation for all hours they worked. By their failure to pay
21 compensation for each hour worked as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the
22 provisions of Section 1194 of the California Labor Code, and any additional applicable Wage
23 Orders, which require such compensation to non-exempt employees.

24 33. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum wages for all
25 non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

26 34. By and through the conduct described above, Plaintiff and the Class have been
27 deprived of their rights to be paid wages earned by virtue of their employment with Defendants.
28

1 35. By virtue of the Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to
2 Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class
3 suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to
4 Plaintiff and the Class, but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court, and which
5 will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

6 36. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code §
7 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage
8 compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

9 37. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled
10 to recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants' failure to pay minimum wages.

11 38. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with all
12 wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to
13 this cause of action, Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates
14 required by law, including minimum wages. However, during all such times, Defendants
15 systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due, and failed to
16 pay those wages twice a month.

17 39. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid minimum
18 wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code §§
19 218.5, 218.6, and 1194(a).

20 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)**

22 40. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1
23 through 20 in this First Amended Complaint.

24 41. California Labor Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be
25 employed more than eight (8) hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless
26 they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

27 42. California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 provide that employees in California shall
28 not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional

1 compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, California
2 Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed
3 by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.

4 43. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the Class have worked more than eight hours
5 in a workday, as employees of Defendants.

6 44. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class overtime
7 compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours permissible by
8 law as required by California Labor Code § 510 and 1198. Plaintiff and the Class are regularly
9 required to work overtime hours.

10 45. By virtue of Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional premium rate
11 compensation to the Plaintiff and the Class for their overtime hours worked, Plaintiff and the
12 Class have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently
13 unknown to them but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court and which will be
14 ascertained according to proof at trial.

15 46. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d),
16 Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime compensation due to
17 Plaintiff and the Class.

18 47. Plaintiff and the Class also request recovery of overtime compensation according to
19 proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a), as well as
20 the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the
21 California Labor Code and/or other statutes.

22 48. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages
23 due and payable twice a month. The Wage Orders also provide that every employer shall pay to
24 each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for all
25 overtime hours worked in the payroll period. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class
26 with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code § 204.

27 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

28 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Meal Periods)**

49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 20 in this First Amended Complaint.

50. Under California law, Defendants have an affirmative obligation to relieve the Plaintiff and the Class of all duty in order to take their first daily meal periods no later than the start of Plaintiff and the Class' sixth hour of work in a workday, and to take their second meal periods no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. Section 512 of the California Labor Code, and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Orders require that an employer provide unpaid meal periods of at least 30 minutes for each five-hour period worked. It is a violation of Section 226.7 of the California Labor Code for an employer to require any employee to work during any meal period mandated under any Wage Order.

51. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants regularly failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with both meal periods as required by California law. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take all meal periods as alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted meal periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of Section 226.7 of the California Labor Code and the applicable Wage Orders.

52. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s), plus interest thereon.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods)

53. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 19 in this Complaint.

54. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of 10 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). Section 512 of the California Labor Code, the applicable Wage Orders require that the employer permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of 10 minutes each for each 4-hour period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is 6 hours and ten

1 minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so
2 required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of Section 226.7 of
3 the California Labor Code for an employer to require any employee to work during any rest
4 period mandated under any Wage Order.

5 55. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to authorize Plaintiff and the
6 Class to take rest breaks, regardless of whether employees worked more than 4 hours in a
7 workday. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods as
8 alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take
9 these uninterrupted rest periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of Section 226.7 of
10 the California Labor Code and the applicable Wage Orders.

11 56. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of
12 premium wages rate for each workday he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s),
13 plus interest thereon.

14 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Wages of Discharged Employees – Waiting Time** 16 **Penalties)**

17 57. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1
18 through 20 in this First Amended Complaint.

19 58. At all times herein set forth, California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if an
20 employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due
21 and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his
22 or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter,
23 unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to
24 quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

25 59. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many
26 other members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the
27 employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants failed, and
28 continue to fail to pay terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be

1 paid by California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within
2 seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

3 60. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and those Class members who are no longer
4 employed by Defendants their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within
5 seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor
6 Code §§ 201 and 202.

7 61. California Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages
8 owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as
9 a penalty wage from the due date, and at the same rate until paid or until an action is
10 commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

11 62. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants their additionally
12 accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to 30 days
13 maximum pursuant to California Labor Code § 203.

14 63. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6 and 1194, Plaintiff and the Class
15 are also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, interest, expenses, and costs incurred
16 in this action.

17 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain Accurate and** 19 **Compliant Wage Records)**

20 64. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1
21 through 20 in this First Amended Complaint.

22 65. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code § 226(a) provides that
23 every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement
24 in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours
25 worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate
26 if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made
27 on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages
28 earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the

employee and 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.

66. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to correctly identify the gross wages earned by Plaintiff and the Class, the failure to list the true “total hours worked by the employee,” and the failure to list the true net wages earned.

67. As a result of Defendants’ violation of California Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily-protected rights.

68. Specifically, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured by Defendants’ intentional violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) because they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate, itemized wage statements under California Labor Code § 226(a).

69. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiff and the Class is difficult and time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiff and the Class were also injured as a result of having to bring this action to attempt to obtain correct wage information following Defendants’ refusal to comply with many of the mandates of California’s Labor Code and related laws and regulations.

70. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars per employee.

71. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief, as well as an award of attorney’s fees and costs to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(h).

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against all Defendants for Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.)

72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 20 in this First Amended Complaint.

73. Defendants, and each of them, are “persons” as defined under California Business & Professions Code § 17201.

74. Defendants’ conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, other Class members, and to the general public. Plaintiff seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

75. Defendants’ activities, as alleged herein, are violations of California law, and constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

76. A violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. All of the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the California Labor Code, are unlawful and in violation of public policy; and in addition are immoral, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and unscrupulous, and thereby constitute unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

77. Defendants’ failure to pay minimum wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Overtime Wages

78. Defendants’ failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of All Hours Worked

79. Defendants’ failure to maintain accurate records of all hours worked in accordance with California Labor Code § 1174.5 and the IWC Wage Orders constitutes unlawful and/or

1 unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

2 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

3 80. Defendants' failure to provide meal periods in accordance with California Labor Code
4 §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or
5 unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

6 **Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Meal Periods**

7 81. Defendants' failure to maintain accurate records of employee meal periods in
8 accordance with California Labor Code § 226.7 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above,
9 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code
10 §§ 17200, *et seq.*

11 **Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods**

12 82. Defendants' failure to authorize and permit rest periods in accordance with California
13 Labor Code § 226.7 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or
14 unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

15 **Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements**

16 83. Defendants' failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements in accordance with
17 California Labor Code § 226, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity
18 prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

19 84. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described
20 herein, the Defendants, have obtained valuable property, money and services from Plaintiff, and
21 all persons similarly situated, and have deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, of
22 valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

23 85. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of
24 Defendants' wrongful conduct.

25 86. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, are entitled to,
26 and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property which the
27 Defendants have wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiff and the Class have been deprived, by
28 means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff and

1 the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful practices of
2 Defendants in order to recover restitution.

3 87. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, are further
4 entitled to and do seek a declaration that the above described business practices are unfair,
5 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,
6 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business
7 practices in the future.

8 88. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, have no plain,
9 speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class Members suffered
10 as a consequence of the Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a
11 result of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, Plaintiff,
12 individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, suffered and will continue to suffer
13 irreparable harm unless the Defendants, and each of them, are restrained from continuing to
14 engage in said unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

15 89. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth
16 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other
17 withholdings.

18 90. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and
19 putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by
20 Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this complaint; a
21 permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiff and
22 Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §
23 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

24 **EIGHT CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **(Against all Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act of**
26 **2004, Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 et seq.)**

27 91. Plaintiff incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1
28 through 20 in this First Amended Complaint.

1 92. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the State
2 of California and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Orders.

3 93. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action to
4 recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
5 any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the
6 Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions,
7 boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered
8 through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other
9 current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3.”

10 94. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor Code
11 § 2699.3. January 6, 2020 Plaintiff gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and
12 Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions
13 of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and current and former
14 aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also
15 paid the filing fee on January 6, 2020. Plaintiff’s PAGA case numbers is Case No. LWDA-CM-
16 764759-20. At the time of this filing, 65 days has elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the
17 Labor and Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate
18 Defendants’ Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may
19 commence a civil action to recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for
20 the violations of the Labor Code described in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are
21 not limited to, penalties under California Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 558, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2).

22 95. In addition, Plaintiff seeks penalties for Defendants’ violation of California Labor
23 Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any entity,
24 employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by
25 California Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable
26 IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee
27 begins and ends each work period. Meal periods, and total hours worked daily shall also be
28

1 recorded. Additionally, pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(5), every employer shall
2 keep total hours worked in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay.

3 96. During the time period of employment for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees,
4 Defendants failed to maintain records pursuant to the Labor Code and IWC Orders by failing to
5 maintain accurate records showing meal periods, and accurate records showing when employees
6 begin and end each work period. Defendants' failure to provide and maintain records required by
7 the Labor Code IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the ability to
8 know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the accuracy of
9 their hours worked stated in Defendants' records. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
10 Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an
11 unjustified economic enrichment to Defendants. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
12 Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and
13 enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking
14 to compel Defendants to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective
15 damage in amounts according to proof at trial. Because of Defendants' knowing failure to
16 comply with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
17 Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing,
18 understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

19 97. Based on the conduct described in this First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff is entitled
20 to an award of civil penalties on behalf of himself, the State of California, and similarly
21 Aggrieved Employees of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in
22 an amount to be shown according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other
23 remedies permitted by law.

24 98. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs
25 pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, "Any employee who prevails in
26 any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."
27
28

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated only with respect to
3 the class claims, pray for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as
4 follows:

5 **Class Certification**

- 6 1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second,
7 Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Causes of Action;
8 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and
9 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

10 **As to the First Cause of Action**

- 11 4. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor
12 Code §§ 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all minimum
13 wages due;
14 5. For general unpaid wages as may be appropriate;
15 6. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date
16 such amounts were due;
17 7. For liquidated damages;
18 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
19 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,
20 9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

21 **As to the Second Cause of Action**

- 22 10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor
23 Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime
24 wages due;
25 11. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;
26 12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from
27 the date such amounts were due;
28 13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to

California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

14. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Third Cause of Action

15. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

16. For unpaid meal period premium wages as may be appropriate;

17. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

18. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

19. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

20. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

21. For unpaid rest period premium wages as may be appropriate;

22. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

23. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

24. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment;

26. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203 for former employees who have left Defendants' employ;

27. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due;

28. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

29. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

30. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the record keeping provisions of California Labor Code § 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

31. For statutory penalties and actual damages pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

32. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(h);

33. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

34. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

35. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to maintain accurate records of all hours worked and meal periods, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

36. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all Class Members and prejudgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

37. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by Defendants as a result of violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*;

38. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;

39. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and,

40. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Eight Cause of Action

41. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to maintain accurate records of all hours worked and meal periods, failing to indemnify necessary business expenses, failing to pay final wages at termination, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

42. For all actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

43. For all civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.*, and all other applicable Labor Code provisions;

44. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699;

45. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to all Causes of Action

46. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: March 12, 2020

MOON & YANG, APC

By: 

Kane Moon
H. Scott Leviant
Lilit Ter-Astvatsatryan

Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury as to all causes of action triable by jury.

Dated: March 12, 2020

MOON & YANG, APC

By: 

Kane Moon
H. Scott Leviant
Lilit Ter-Astvatsatryan

Attorneys for Plaintiff

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

Ernest W. "Will" Klatte, III
Summer Young-Agresti
Yeun C. Yim
KLATTE, BUDENSIEK & YOUNG-AGRESTI, LLP
1111 A Quail Street
Newport Beach, California 92660
Telephone: (949) 221-8700
Facsimile: (949) 222-1044
E-mail: ewklatte@kbylaw.com
E-mail: syoung@kbylaw.com
E-mail: yyim@kbylaw.com

Attorneys for Defendant Black Diamond Blade Company.

[] **BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE:** Based on a court order or an agreement of the parties to accept electronic service, I caused the documents to be sent to the persons at the electronic service addresses listed above via third-party cloud service **CASEANYWHERE**

Executed this **March 12, 2020** at Los Angeles, California.

Signature