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Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

AUG 10 2020

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court

By Steven Drew, Deputy

10 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
11 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

BY FAX

13 SERGIO ARELLANO and EDGAR
14 MURILLO, individually, and on behalf of
15 other members of the general public
16 similarly situated,

17 Plaintiffs,

18 vs.

19 R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC., a
20 Delaware corporation; TECHTRONIC
21 INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC., a
22 Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 through
23 10, inclusive,

24 Defendants.

Case No.: 20STCV04112

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT & ENFORCEMENT
ACTION UNDER THE PRIVATE
ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT,
CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 2698, ET
SEQ.**

- (1) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 (Unpaid Overtime);
- (2) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198 (Unpaid Minimum Wages);
- (3) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512(a), 516, and 1198 (Failure to Provide Meal Periods);
- (4) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, and 1198 (Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods);
- (5) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226(a), 1174(d), and 1198 (Non-Compliant Wage Statements and Failure to Maintain Payroll Records);
- (6) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 (Wages Not Timely Paid Upon Termination);
- (7) Violation of California Labor Code § 204 (Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment);
- (8) Violation of Labor Code § 1198 and California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 11070 Subdivision 5(A) (Failure to Provide Reporting Time Pay);

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15 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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- (9) Violation of California Labor Code § 2802 (Unreimbursed Business Expenses);
- (10) Civil Penalties for Violations of California Labor Code, Pursuant to PAGA, §§ 2698, *et seq.*;
- (11) Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (Unlawful Business Practices); and
- (12) Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (Unfair Business Practices)

Jury Trial Demanded

1 Plaintiffs Sergio Arellano and Edgar Murillo, individually and on behalf of all other
2 members of the public similarly situated, and as aggrieved employees and on behalf of all
3 other aggrieved employees, allege as follows:

4 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5 1. This class action is brought pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure
6 section 382 and California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”) to recover civil
7 penalties and any other available relief on behalf of Plaintiffs, the State of California, and
8 other current and former employees who worked for Defendants in California as non-exempt,
9 hourly paid employees and received at least one wage statement and against whom one or
10 more violations of any provision in Division 2 Part 2 Chapter 1 of the Labor Code or any
11 provision regulating hours and days of work in the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission
12 (“IWC”) Wage Order were committed, as set forth in this complaint. The monetary damages,
13 penalties, and restitution sought by Plaintiffs exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of the
14 Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial. This Court has jurisdiction
15 over this action pursuant to the California Constitution, Article VI, section 10. The statutes
16 under which this action is brought do not specify any other basis for jurisdiction. Plaintiffs’
17 share of damages, penalties, and other relief sought in this action does not exceed \$75,000.

18 2. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants are either
19 citizens of California, have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise
20 intentionally avail themselves of the California market so as to render the exercise of
21 jurisdiction over them by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play
22 and substantial justice.

23 3. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendants employ persons in this county,
24 and employed Plaintiffs this county, and thus a substantial portion of the transactions and
25 occurrences related to this action occurred in this county.

26 THE PARTIES

27 4. Plaintiff Sergio Arellano is a resident of Pico Rivera, in Los Angeles County,
28 California. Defendants employed Plaintiff Arellano as an hourly paid, non-exempt Single

1 Store Sales Representative from approximately October 2013 to September 2019. Plaintiff
2 Arellano worked for Defendants out of a Home Depot store location in Whittier, California.
3 During his employment, Plaintiff Arellano typically worked eight (8) hours or more per day,
4 five (5) days per week, from 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Plaintiff Arellano's primary job duties
5 included, without limitation, selling Defendants' products to Home Depot customers by
6 answering customer questions at a sales table and demonstrating products; training Home
7 Depot associates about the products; communicating with Home Depot managers about the
8 brand and how to sell product; installing, moving, and rearranging product displays; and
9 picking up, analyzing, and transporting product shipments.

10 5. Plaintiff Edgar Murillo is a resident of Los Angeles, in Los Angeles County,
11 California. Defendants employed Plaintiff Murillo as an hourly paid, non-exempt Single
12 Store Representative from approximately August 2010 to June 2019. Plaintiff Murillo worked
13 for Defendants out of a Home Depot store location in Marina del Rey, California. During his
14 employment, Plaintiff Murillo typically worked eight (8) hours or more per day, five (5) days
15 per week, from 6:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Plaintiff Murillo's primary job duties included, without
16 limitation, picking up product shipments (opening boxes, reviewing contents, loading them
17 into his truck, and transporting product to the store), organizing inventory at the store in
18 product displays, planning and holding sales events, manning the sales table, and providing
19 customer service and outreach.

20 6. R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC. was and is, upon information and
21 belief, a Delaware corporation, and at all times hereinafter mentioned, an employer whose
22 employees are engaged throughout this county, the State of California, or the various states of
23 the United States of America.

24 7. TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. was and is, upon
25 information and belief, a Delaware corporation, and at all times hereinafter mentioned, an
26 employer whose employees are engaged throughout this county, the State of California, or the
27 various states of the United States of America.

28 8. Plaintiffs are unaware of the true names or capacities of the Defendants sued

1 herein under the fictitious names DOES 1 through 10, but will seek leave of this Court to
2 amend the complaint and serve such fictitiously named Defendants once their names and
3 capacities become known.

4 9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that DOES 1 through 10
5 were the partners, agents, owners, or managers of R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC.
6 and TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. at all relevant times.

7 10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each and all of the
8 acts and omissions alleged herein was performed by, or is attributable to, R&B SALES AND
9 MARKETING, INC.; TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. and/or DOES
10 1 through 10 (collectively, “Defendants” or “R&B”), each acting as the agent, employee, alter
11 ego, and/or joint venturer of, or working in concert with, each of the other co-Defendants and
12 was acting within the course and scope of such agency, employment, joint venture, or
13 concerted activity with legal authority to act on the others’ behalf. The acts of any and all
14 Defendants were in accordance with, and represent, the official policy of Defendants.

15 11. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, ratified each and every act
16 or omission complained of herein. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, aided
17 and abetted the acts and omissions of each and all the other Defendants in proximately causing
18 the damages herein alleged.

19 12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of said
20 Defendants is in some manner intentionally, negligently, or otherwise responsible for the acts,
21 omissions, occurrences, and transactions alleged herein.

22 13. Under California law, Defendants are jointly and severally liable as employers
23 for the violations alleged herein because they have each exercised sufficient control over the
24 wages, hours, working conditions, and employment status of Plaintiffs and class members.
25 Each Defendant had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs and class members, supervised and
26 controlled their work schedule and/or conditions of employment, determined their rate of pay,
27 and maintained their employment records. Defendants suffered or permitted Plaintiffs and
28 class members to work and/or “engaged” Plaintiffs and class members so as to create a

1 common law employment relationship. As joint employers of Plaintiffs and class members,
2 Defendants are jointly and severally liable for the civil penalties and all other relief available
3 to Plaintiffs and class members under the law.

4 14. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all relevant
5 times, Defendants, and each of them, have acted as joint employers with respect to Plaintiffs
6 and class members because Defendants have:

- 7 (a) jointly exercised meaningful control over the work performed by
8 Plaintiffs and class members;
- 9 (b) jointly exercised meaningful control over Plaintiffs' and class members'
10 wages, hours, and working conditions, including the quantity, quality
11 standards, speed, scheduling, and operative details of the tasks
12 performed by Plaintiffs and class members;
- 13 (c) jointly required that Plaintiffs and class members perform work which is
14 an integral part of Defendants' businesses; and
- 15 (d) jointly exercised control over Plaintiffs and class members as a matter
16 of economic reality in that Plaintiffs and class members were dependent
17 on Defendants, who shared the power to set the wages of Plaintiffs and
18 class members and determine their working conditions, and who jointly
19 reaped the benefits from the underpayment of their wages and
20 noncompliance with other statutory provisions governing their
21 employment.

22 15. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all relevant times
23 there has existed a unity of interest and ownership between Defendants such that any
24 individuality and separateness between the entities has ceased.

25 16. R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC.; TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES
26 NORTH AMERICA, INC.; and DOES 1-10 are therefore alter egos of each other.

27 17. Adherence to the fiction of the separate existence of Defendants would permit
28 an abuse of the corporate privilege, and would promote injustice by protecting Defendants

1 from liability for the wrongful acts committed by them under the name R&B.

2 18. Plaintiffs further allege, upon information and belief, that Defendants are alter
3 egos of each other for the additional following reasons:

4 (a) On information and belief, R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC. is a
5 subsidiary of TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC.,
6 which is a subsidiary of Techtronic Industries;

7 (b) On information and belief, Lee Sowell served as President of R&B
8 SALES AND MARKETING, INC. and has served as President/Group
9 President of the Outdoor Products Group of TECHTRONIC
10 INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. since 2006;

11 (c) On the Delaware Division of Corporations website
12 (<https://corp.delaware.gov/>), R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC.
13 and TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. list their
14 agent for service of process as “Corporation Service Company;” and

15 (d) On information and belief, R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC. and
16 TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. utilize the
17 same standardized employment forms and issue the same employment
18 policies.

19 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

20 19. Defendants are a leader in quality consumer and professional products
21 marketed to the home improvement and construction industries. Defendants’ brand portfolio
22 includes Milwaukee, AEG, Ryobi, Homelite, Empire, Stiletto, Hoover US, Hart, Oreck, Vax,
23 and Dirt Devil. Upon information and belief, Defendants maintain a single, centralized
24 Human Resources (“HR”) department at their company headquarters in Fort Lauderdale,
25 Florida, which is responsible for recruiting and hiring of new employees, and communicating
26 and implementing Defendants’ company-wide policies, including timekeeping policies and
27 meal and rest period policies, to employees throughout California.

28 20. In particular, Plaintiffs and class members, on information and belief, received

1 the same standardized documents and/or written policies. Upon information and belief, the
2 usage of standardized documents and/or written policies, including new-hire documents,
3 indicate that Defendants dictated policies at the corporate level and implemented them
4 company-wide, regardless of their employees' assigned locations or positions. Upon
5 information and belief, Defendants set forth uniform policies and procedures in several
6 documents provided at an employee's time of hire.

7 21. Upon information and belief, Defendants maintain a centralized Payroll
8 department at their company headquarters in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, which processes
9 payroll for all non-exempt, hourly paid employees working for Defendants at their various
10 locations and jobsites in California, including Plaintiffs and class members. Based upon
11 information and belief, Defendants issue the same formatted wage statements to all non-
12 exempt, hourly paid employees in California, irrespective of their work locations. Upon
13 information and belief, Defendants process payroll for departing employees in the same
14 manner throughout the State of California, regardless of the manner in which each employee's
15 employment ends.

16 22. Defendants continue to employ non-exempt or hourly paid employees in
17 California.

18 23. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein
19 mentioned, Defendants were advised by skilled lawyers and other professionals, employees
20 and advisors knowledgeable about California labor and wage law, employment and personnel
21 practices, and about the requirements of California law.

22 24. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Plaintiffs and class
23 members were not paid for all hours worked because all hours worked were not recorded.

24 25. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
25 should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to receive certain wages
26 for overtime compensation and that they were not receiving certain wages for overtime
27 compensation.

28 26. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or

1 should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to be paid at a regular rate
2 of pay, and corresponding overtime rate of pay, that included as eligible income all income
3 derived from incentive pay, nondiscretionary bonuses, and/or other forms of compensation.

4 27. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
5 should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to receive at least
6 minimum wages for compensation and that they were not receiving at least minimum wages
7 for work that was required to be done off-the-clock. In violation of the California Labor
8 Code, Plaintiffs and class members were not paid at least minimum wages for work done off-
9 the-clock.

10 28. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew
11 or should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to meal periods in
12 accordance with the Labor Code or payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at their regular
13 rates of pay when they were not provided with timely, uninterrupted, thirty (30) minute meal
14 periods and that Plaintiffs and class members were not provided with all meal periods or
15 payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at their regular rates of pay when they did not
16 receive a timely, uninterrupted, thirty (30) minute meal period.

17 29. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew
18 or should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to rest periods in
19 accordance with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Order or payment of one (1)
20 additional hour of pay at their regular rates of pay when they were not authorized and
21 permitted to take a compliant rest period. In violation of the California Labor Code, Plaintiffs
22 and class members were not authorized and permitted to take compliant rest periods, nor did
23 Defendants provide Plaintiffs and class members with payment of one (1) additional hour of
24 pay at their regular rates of pay when they were not authorized and permitted to take a
25 compliant rest period.

26 30. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
27 should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to receive complete and
28 accurate wage statements in accordance with California law. In violation of the California

1 Labor Code, Plaintiffs and class members were not provided complete and accurate wage
2 statements.

3 31. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
4 should have known that they had a duty to maintain accurate and complete payroll records in
5 accordance with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Order, but willfully, knowingly,
6 and intentionally failed to do so.

7 32. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
8 should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to timely payment of all
9 wages earned upon termination of employment. In violation of the California Labor Code,
10 Plaintiffs and class members did not receive payment of all wages due, including, but not
11 limited to, overtime wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premiums, and/or reporting
12 time pay, within permissible time periods.

13 33. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
14 should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to timely payment of
15 wages during their employment. In violation of the California Labor Code, Plaintiffs and
16 class members did not receive payment of all wages, including, but not limited to, overtime
17 wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premiums, and/or reporting time pay, within
18 permissible time periods.

19 34. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
20 should have known that Plaintiff Arellano and class members were entitled to receive all
21 reporting time pay when Defendants required Plaintiff Arellano and class members were
22 required to report to work but were put to work for less than half of their regular scheduled
23 shift. In violation of the California Labor Code, Plaintiff Arellano and class members were
24 not paid all reporting time pay.

25 35. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
26 should have known that Plaintiffs and/or class members were entitled to suitable seating
27 and/or were entitled to sit when it did not interfere with the performance of their duties and
28 also have seats nearby to use during a lull in tasks that do require moving about or standing.

1 36. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
2 should have known that they had a duty to cover the costs and expenses other non-party
3 aggrieved employees incurred undergoing mandatory physical examinations and/or drug
4 testing, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so

5 37. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants knew or
6 should have known that Plaintiffs and class members were entitled to receive full
7 reimbursement for all business-related expenses and costs they incurred during the course and
8 scope of their employment and that they did not receive full reimbursement of applicable
9 business-related expenses and costs incurred.

10 38. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein
11 mentioned, Defendants knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate
12 Plaintiffs and class members for all hours worked, and that Defendants had the financial
13 ability to pay such compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so,
14 and falsely represented to Plaintiffs and class members that they were properly denied wages,
15 all in order to increase Defendants' profits.

16 **PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ALLEGATIONS**

17 39. At all times herein set forth, PAGA provides that any provision of law under
18 the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Order that provides for a civil penalty to be
19 assessed and collected by the LWDA for violations of the California Labor Code and
20 applicable IWC Wage Order may, as an alternative, be recovered by aggrieved employees in a
21 civil action brought on behalf of themselves and other current or former employees pursuant
22 to procedures outlined in California Labor Code section 2699.3.

23 40. PAGA defines an "aggrieved employee" in Labor Code section 2699(c) as "any
24 person who was employed by the alleged violator and against whom one or more of the
25 alleged violations was committed."

26 41. Plaintiffs and other current and former employees of Defendants are "aggrieved
27 employees" as defined by Labor Code section 2699(c) in that they are all Defendants' current
28 or former employees and one or more of the alleged violations were committed against them.

1 42. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699.3 and 2699.5, aggrieved
2 employees, including Plaintiffs, may pursue a civil action arising under PAGA after the
3 following requirements have been met:

4 (a) The aggrieved employee or representative shall give written notice by
5 online filing with the LWDA and by certified mail to the employer of
6 the specific provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have
7 been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged
8 violation.

9 (b) An aggrieved employee's notice filed with the LWDA pursuant to
10 2699.3(a) and any employer response to that notice shall be
11 accompanied by a filing fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75).

12 (c) The LWDA shall notify the employer and the aggrieved employee or
13 representative by certified mail that it does not intend to investigate the
14 alleged violation ("LWDA's Notice") within sixty (60) calendar days of
15 the postmark date of the aggrieved employee's notice. Upon receipt of
16 the LWDA Notice, or if no LWDA Notice is provided within sixty-five
17 (65) calendar days of the postmark date of the aggrieved employee's
18 notice, the aggrieved employee may commence a civil action pursuant
19 to California Labor Code section 2699 to recover civil penalties.

20 43. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699.3(c), aggrieved employees,
21 through Plaintiffs, may pursue a civil action arising under PAGA for violations of any
22 provision other than those listed in Section 2699.5 after the following requirements have been
23 met:

24 (a) The aggrieved employee or representative shall give written notice by
25 online filing with the LWDA and by certified mail to the employer of
26 the specific provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have
27 been violated (other than those listed in Section 2699.5), including the
28 facts and theories to support the alleged violation.

- 1 (b) An aggrieved employee's notice filed with the LWDA pursuant to
2 2699.3(c) and any employer response to that notice shall be
3 accompanied by a filing fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75).
- 4 (c) The employer may cure the alleged violation within thirty-three (33)
5 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice sent by the aggrieved
6 employee or representative. The employer shall give written notice
7 within that period of time by certified mail to the aggrieved employee or
8 representative and by online filing with the LWDA if the alleged
9 violation is cured, including a description of actions taken, and no civil
10 action pursuant to Section 2699 may commence. If the alleged violation
11 is not cured within the 33-day period, the aggrieved employee may
12 commence a civil action pursuant to Section 2699.

13 44. On February 21, 2020, Plaintiff Arellano provided written notice by online
14 filing to the LWDA and by Certified Mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the
15 California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including facts and theories to support
16 the alleged violations, in accordance with California Labor Code section 2699.3. Plaintiff
17 Arellano's written notice was accompanied with the applicable filing fee of seventy-five
18 dollars (\$75). The LWDA PAGA Administrator confirmed receipt of Plaintiff Arellano's
19 written notice and assigned Plaintiff Arellano PAGA Case Number LWDA-CM-774058-20.
20 A true and correct copy of Plaintiff Arellano's written notice to the LWDA and Defendants is
21 attached hereto as "Exhibit 1."

22 45. On February 21, 2020, Plaintiff Murillo provided written notice by online filing
23 to the LWDA and by Certified Mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the California
24 Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including facts and theories to support the alleged
25 violations, in accordance with California Labor Code section 2699.3. Plaintiff Murillo's
26 written notice was accompanied with the applicable filing fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75).
27 The LWDA PAGA Administrator confirmed receipt of Plaintiff Murillo's written notice and
28 assigned Plaintiff Murillo PAGA Case Number LWDA-CM-774063-20. A true and correct

1 copy of Plaintiff Murillo's written notice to the LWDA and Defendants is attached hereto as
2 "Exhibit 2."

3 46. As of the filing date of this complaint, over 65 days have passed since Plaintiffs
4 sent the notices described above to the LWDA, and the LWDA has not responded that it
5 intends to investigate Plaintiffs' claims and Defendants have not cured the violations.

6 47. Thus, Plaintiffs have satisfied the administrative prerequisites under California
7 Labor Code section 2699.3(a) and 2699.3(c) to recover civil penalties against Defendants for
8 violations of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 222.5, 226(a), 226.7, 510,
9 512(a), 516, 1174(d), 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802.

10 48. Labor Code section 558(a) provides "[a]ny employer or other person acting on
11 behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated, a section of this chapter or any
12 provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare
13 Commission shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, fifty
14 dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was
15 underpaid (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each
16 underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid" Labor
17 Code section 558(c) provides "[t]he civil penalties provided for in this section are in addition
18 to any other civil or criminal penalty provided by law."

19 49. Defendants, at all times relevant to this complaint, were employers or persons
20 acting on behalf of an employer(s) who violated Plaintiffs' and other aggrieved employees'
21 rights by violating various sections of the California Labor Code as set forth above.

22 50. As set forth below, Defendants have violated numerous provisions of both the
23 Labor Code sections regulating hours and days of work as well as the applicable IWC Wage
24 Order.

25 51. Pursuant to PAGA, and in particular, California Labor Code sections 2699(a),
26 2699.3(a), 2699.3(c), and 2699.5, and section 558, Plaintiffs, acting in the public interest as
27 private attorneys general, seek assessment and collection of civil penalties for themselves, all
28 other aggrieved employees, and the State of California against Defendants for violations of

California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 222.5, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 516, 1174(d), 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

52. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf, as well as on behalf of each and all other persons similarly situated, and thus seek class certification under California Code of Civil Procedure section 382.

53. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiffs seek relief authorized by California law.

54. Plaintiffs' proposed class consists of and is defined as follows:

All persons who worked for Defendants as non-exempt, hourly paid employees in California, within four years prior to the filing of the initial complaint until the date of trial ("Class").

55. Plaintiffs' proposed subclass consists of and is defined as follows:

All persons who worked for Defendants as non-exempt, hourly paid employees in California and who received at least one wage statement within one (1) year prior to the filing of the initial complaint until the date of trial ("Subclass").

56. Members of the Class and Subclass are referred to herein as "class members."

57. Plaintiffs reserve the right to redefine the Class and Subclass and to add additional subclasses as appropriate based on further investigation, discovery, and specific theories of liability.

58. There are common questions of law and fact as to class members that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Whether Defendants required Plaintiffs and class members to work over eight (8) hours per day, over twelve (12) hours per day, or over forty (40) hours per week and failed to pay all legally required overtime compensation to Plaintiffs and class members;
- (b) Whether Defendants failed to properly calculate the "regular rate" of pay on which Plaintiffs' and class members' overtime rate of pay was based;

- (c) Whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and class members at least minimum wages for all hours worked;
- (d) Whether Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and class members with meal periods;
- (e) Whether Defendants failed to authorize and permit Plaintiffs and class members to take rest periods;
- (f) Whether Defendants provided Plaintiffs and class members with complete and accurate wage statements as required by California Labor Code section 226(a);
- (g) Whether Defendants maintained accurate payroll records as required by California Labor Code section 1174(d);
- (h) Whether Defendants failed to pay earned overtime wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premiums, and/or reporting time pay due to Plaintiffs and class members upon their discharge;
- (i) Whether Defendants failed timely to pay overtime wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premiums, and/or reporting time pay to Plaintiffs and class members during their employment;
- (j) Whether Defendants required Plaintiff Arellano and class members to report to work, but failed to provide them with work or provided them with less than half their scheduled day's work, without properly compensating them as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070, subsection 5;
- (k) Whether Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and class members with suitable seating;
- (l) Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and class members for necessary and required business-related expenditures and/or losses incurred by them in the scope of their employment;
- (m) Whether Defendants engaged in unlawful and unfair business practices

1 in violation of California Business & Professions Code sections 17200,
2 *et seq.*; and

- 3 (n) The appropriate amount of damages, restitution, or monetary penalties
4 resulting from Defendants' violations of California law.

5 59. There is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the class
6 members are readily ascertainable:

- 7 (a) Numerosity: The class members are so numerous that joinder of all
8 members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the
9 entire class is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time; however, the class is
10 estimated to be greater than one hundred (100) individuals and the
11 identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of
12 Defendants' employment records.
- 13 (b) Typicality: Plaintiffs are qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately
14 protect the interests of each class member with whom they have a well-
15 defined community of interest, and Plaintiffs' claims (or defenses, if
16 any) are typical of all class members as demonstrated herein.
- 17 (c) Adequacy: Plaintiffs are qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately
18 protect the interests of each class member with whom they have a well-
19 defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated
20 herein. Plaintiffs acknowledge that they have an obligation to make
21 known to the Court any relationship, conflicts or differences with any
22 class member. Plaintiffs' attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are
23 versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and
24 settlement. Plaintiffs have incurred, and throughout the duration of this
25 action, will continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been,
26 are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action
27 for the substantial benefit of each class member.
- 28 (d) Superiority: The nature of this action makes the use of class action

1 adjudication superior to other methods. A class action will achieve
2 economies of time, effort, and expense as compared with separate
3 lawsuits, and will avoid inconsistent outcomes because the same issues
4 can be adjudicated in the same manner and at the same time for the
5 entire class.

6 (e) Public Policy Considerations: Employers in the State of California
7 violate employment and labor laws every day. Current employees are
8 often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect
9 retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing actions because
10 they believe their former employers might damage their future
11 endeavors through negative references and/or other means. Class
12 actions provide the class members who are not named in the complaint
13 with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights
14 while simultaneously protecting their privacy.

15 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198—Unpaid Overtime**

17 **(Against all Defendants)**

18 60. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each
19 and every allegation set forth above.

20 61. Labor Code section 1198 makes it illegal to employ an employee under
21 conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable wage order. California Labor Code
22 section 1198 requires that “. . . the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall
23 be the . . . standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee . . .
24 under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.”

25 62. California Labor Code section 1198 and the applicable IWC Wage Order
26 provide that it is unlawful to employ persons without compensating them at a rate of pay
27 either time-and-one-half or two-times that person’s regular rate of pay, depending on the
28 number of hours worked by the person on a daily or weekly basis.

1 63. Specifically, the applicable IWC Wage Order provides that Defendants are and
2 were required to pay Plaintiffs and class members working more than eight (8) hours in a day
3 or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, at the rate of time and one-half (1½) for all
4 hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours in a
5 workweek.

6 64. The applicable IWC Wage Order further provides that Defendants are and were
7 required to pay Plaintiffs and class members working more than twelve (12) hours in a day,
8 overtime compensation at a rate of two (2) times their regular rate of pay. An employee's
9 regular rate of pay includes all remuneration for employment paid to, or on behalf of, the
10 employee, including nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive pay.

11 65. California Labor Code section 510 codifies the right to overtime compensation
12 at one and one-half (1½) times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight (8)
13 hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a week or for the first eight (8) hours worked on the
14 seventh (7th) day of work, and to overtime compensation at twice the employee's regular rate
15 of pay for hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day or in excess of eight (8) hours
16 in a day on the seventh (7th) day of work.

17 66. During the relevant time period, Defendants willfully failed to pay all overtime
18 wages owed to Plaintiffs and class members. During the relevant time period, Plaintiffs and
19 class members were not paid overtime premiums for all of the hours they worked in excess of
20 eight (8) hours in a day, in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day, and/or in excess of forty (40)
21 hours in a week, because all hours worked were not recorded.

22 67. First, during the relevant time period, Defendants had a policy and/or practice
23 of discouraging and impeding Plaintiffs and class members from recording hours worked that
24 were outside of their scheduled shifts in order to limit the amount of overtime employees
25 could accrue. On information and belief, this limitation on overtime accrual was based on a
26 company-wide policy of staffing job sites or locations strictly based on the labor hours or
27 labor budget set by corporate. This policy of limiting overtime, coupled with Defendants'
28 single-staffing and/or understaffing policy (*see infra*) and assigning strict deadlines and heavy

workloads, led Plaintiffs and class members to work off-the-clock before and after their scheduled shift times in order to complete their assigned tasks. Defendants discouraged Plaintiffs and class members from earning overtime wages by requiring and then denying approval of overtime hours, but made them to finish “re-sets” or other projects within a single eight-hour shift. Thus, Plaintiffs would clock out at their designated shift end-time and would continue working to finish their assignments, such as performing “re-sets” and preparing product displays. As a result of this restriction on overtime accrual, Defendants also forced Plaintiffs to perform work off-the-clock outside of their scheduled shifts, such as preparing “re-sets” of store displays, including receiving packages at home, organizing product boxes, and loading company vehicles with inventory; filling their company vehicles with gas, taking them in for maintenance or service, and getting car washes; responding to phone calls and texts on their company cellular phones; and traveling to and from Defendants’ meetings or other Home Depot store locations to assist other employees. Defendants failed to track this time spent working before and after scheduled shifts, and Plaintiffs and class members received no compensation for this time.

68. Second, during the relevant time period, on information and belief, Defendants had a policy of improperly adjusting Plaintiffs’ and class members’ clock-in and clock-out duration times in their Kronos timekeeping system. Defendants’ time-shaving policy resulted in the failure to compensate Plaintiffs and class members fully for all hours worked, causing Plaintiffs and class members to not be paid overtime wages for all of the overtime hours they actually worked. Upon information and belief, Defendants’ time-shaving policy is, and continues to be, unfair and has, over time, resulted in the underpayment of wages to Plaintiffs and class members. To the extent Defendants’ policy has taken away time worked that was eligible for overtime, Plaintiffs and class members were denied overtime pay for all hours worked.

69. Third, Defendants have systematically, and on a company-wide basis, understaffed their posts by adopting a single-staffing model for their job sites, pursuant to their labor budget practices, thereby failing to provide adequate meal period coverage to

1 permit employees to take compliant meal periods. Because Defendants understaff their job
2 sites, there is no one available to relieve Plaintiffs and class members needing meal period
3 coverage. For example, Plaintiffs' meal periods were missed or interrupted due to customer
4 demand, contractors asking questions, and calls from Defendants' management on company
5 cellular phones.

6 70. Fourth, during the relevant period, as stated above, Defendants had, and
7 continue to have, a company-wide policy and/or practice of understaffing their worksites
8 while assigning heavy workloads and/or strict deadlines for re-sets, resulting in a failure to
9 provide Plaintiffs and class members with adequate meal period coverage. As a result of this
10 lack of meal period coverage, Plaintiffs and class members were not always afforded
11 uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods during shifts when they were entitled to receive a meal
12 period. For example, Plaintiffs and class members were required to perform their duties, such
13 as working at promotional events, manning product displays, or responding to work-related
14 calls from Defendants' management during unpaid meal periods, or would have their meal
15 periods interrupted to complete such work-related tasks.

16 71. Additionally, Defendants, on a company-wide basis, had a practice of failing to
17 schedule (or adhere to a schedule of) meal periods, which further caused Plaintiffs and class
18 members to not be relieved of their duties for compliant meal periods. Thus, Plaintiffs and
19 class members missed or had meal periods interrupted in order to complete their assigned
20 workloads. Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs and class members for the time they continued
21 to perform tasks during meal periods. Further, on information and belief, because Defendants
22 frowned upon employees accruing meal period penalties, when Plaintiffs and class members
23 failed to clock themselves out at designated meal period start times, they were subject to
24 Defendants altering their time records and deducting time for meal periods that were not
25 taken. Alternatively, Defendants' supervisors adjusted employee time records to show
26 compliant meal periods, even if none were taken. Consequently, Plaintiffs and class members
27 performed work during meal periods for which they were not paid.

28 72. Defendants knew or should have known that as a result of these company-wide

1 practices and/or policies, Plaintiffs and class members were performing assigned duties during
2 their meal periods and performing work off-the-clock before or after their shifts, and were
3 suffered or permitted to perform work for which they were not paid. Because Plaintiffs and
4 class members worked shifts of eight (8) hours a day or more or forty (40) hours a week or
5 more, some of this off-the-clock work qualified for overtime premium pay. Therefore,
6 Plaintiffs and class members were not paid overtime wages for all of the overtime hours they
7 actually worked.

8 73. Furthermore, on information and belief, Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs and
9 class members the correct overtime rate for the recorded overtime hours that they generated.
10 In addition to an hourly wage, Defendants paid Plaintiffs and class members incentive pay,
11 nondiscretionary bonuses, and/or other forms of remuneration. For example, Defendants paid
12 Plaintiffs and class members nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive pay, such as sales
13 bonuses (based on a percentage of a store's total sales). However, in violation of the
14 California Labor Code, Defendants failed to incorporate all compensation, including incentive
15 pay, nondiscretionary bonuses, and/or other forms of remuneration, into the calculation of the
16 regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating the overtime wage rate. Therefore, during
17 times when Plaintiffs and class members worked overtime and received these other forms of
18 pay, Defendants failed to pay all overtime wages by paying a lower overtime rate than
19 required.

20 74. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and class members the balance of overtime
21 compensation as required by California law, violates the provisions of California Labor Code
22 sections 510 and 1198. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, Plaintiffs and class
23 members are entitled to recover their unpaid overtime compensation, as well as interest, costs,
24 and attorneys' fees.

25 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

26 **Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198—Unpaid** 27 **Minimum Wages** 28 **(Against all Defendants)**

1 75. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each
2 and every allegation set forth above.

3 76. At all relevant times, California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197,
4 1197.1, and 1198 provide that the minimum wage for employees fixed by the IWC is the
5 minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a wage less than the minimum so
6 fixed is unlawful. Compensable work time is defined in Wage Order No. 7 as “the time
7 during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time
8 the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.” Cal. Code.
9 Regs. tit. 8, § 11070(2)(G) (defining “Hours Worked”).

10 77. As stated, during the relevant time period, as a result of Defendants’ policy of
11 limiting the amount of overtime employees could accrue by discouraging and impeding
12 Plaintiffs and class members from recording hours worked that were outside of their
13 scheduled shifts, Plaintiffs and class members were required to work off-the-clock before and
14 after their scheduled shift start and end times to complete their assigned job duties.
15 Furthermore, as stated, Defendants had, and continue to have, a company-wide policy of
16 adjusting or shaving down Plaintiffs’ and class members’ hourly clock-in and clock-out times
17 in their Kronos timekeeping system, resulting in the failure to compensate Plaintiffs and class
18 members fully for all hours worked and the failure to pay Plaintiffs and class members
19 minimum wages for all hours actually worked.

20 78. As also stated above, due to Defendants’ policy and/or practice of understaffing
21 or single-staffing while assigning heavy workloads and strict deadlines, and failure to
22 schedule (or adhere to a schedule of) meal periods, Plaintiffs and class members were forced
23 to forego meal periods, have their meal periods interrupted, and/or were otherwise not relieved
24 of all duties during meal periods.

25 79. Defendants did not pay minimum wages for off-the-clock hours that Plaintiffs
26 and class members worked through that qualified for overtime premium payment. To the
27 extent that these off-the-clock hours did not qualify for overtime premium payment,
28 Defendants did not pay at least minimum wages for those hours worked off-the-clock in

violation of California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198.

80. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and class members minimum wages violates California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of California Labor Code, §§ 226.7, 512(a), 516, and 1198—Meal Period Violations (Against all Defendants)

81. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each and every allegation set forth above.

82. At all relevant times herein set forth, California Labor Code section 512(a) provides that an employer may not require, cause, or permit an employee to work for a period of more than five (5) hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total work period per day of the employee is not more than six (6) hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and the employee. Under California law, first meal periods must start after no more than five hours. *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1041-1042 (Cal. 2012).

83. At all relevant times herein set forth, California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a), 516, and 1198 provide that no employer shall require an employee to work during any meal period mandated by an applicable order of the IWC.

84. At all relevant times herein set forth, Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Order also require employers to provide a second meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes if an employee works over ten (10) hours per day or to pay an employee one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate, except that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived.

1 85. First, during the relevant time period, as stated, Defendants had, and continue
2 to have, a uniform policy and/or practice of single-staffing and understaffing pursuant to a
3 labor budget, which resulted in a lack of meal period coverage and prevented Plaintiffs and
4 class members from taking all timely, uninterrupted meal periods to which they were entitled.
5 Because Defendants understaff their job sites, there is no one available to relieve Plaintiffs
6 and class members needing meal period coverage.

7 86. Additionally, as stated, Defendants on a company-wide basis, have
8 systematically discouraged and impeded Plaintiffs and class members from taking meal
9 periods by failing to schedule (or failing to adhere to a schedule of) meal periods, while
10 assigning strict deadlines and heavy workloads, even though they are aware and know that
11 employees are entitled to such meal periods. As a result of this uniform failure to schedule (or
12 failure to adhere to a schedule of) meal periods, Plaintiffs and class members have not been
13 provided timely, uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods during their shifts in which they were
14 entitled to receive a meal period. Additionally, Defendants required Plaintiffs and class
15 members to respond to phone calls to their company cellular phones at all times, which further
16 caused Plaintiffs and class members to not be relieved of their duties for compliant meal
17 periods. As a result of Defendants' practices and/or policies, Plaintiffs and class members
18 had to work through part or all of their meal periods, have their meal periods interrupted,
19 and/or wait extended periods of time before taking meal periods.

20 87. Furthermore, because Defendants frowned upon employees accruing meal
21 period penalties, Defendants' management would adjust Plaintiffs' and class members' time
22 records to reflect compliant meal periods, regardless of whether they had received a compliant
23 meal period or not, in order to strictly limit meal penalties that would need to be paid by
24 Defendants. However, Plaintiffs and class members worked through meal periods or had their
25 meal periods interrupted, because there were not enough employees on duty to handle the
26 heavy workload and tend to customers.

27 88. As a result of Defendants' company-wide practices and/or policies, Plaintiffs
28 and class members would be forced to work in excess of five (5) hours before taking a meal

1 period and, at times, had their meal periods interrupted and/or had to forgo their meal periods
2 altogether. For example, during their employment, Plaintiffs would start their meal periods
3 late or would have their meal periods interrupted by Defendants' supervisors calling about
4 status updates on projects or to assist with customer inquiries. As a further example, Plaintiffs
5 would also miss their meal periods due to the heavy workload and deadlines for completing
6 re-sets and other projects in one eight-hour shift on their own. Plaintiffs and class members
7 did not sign valid meal period waivers on days that they were entitled to meal periods and
8 were not relieved of all duties.

9 89. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants knew or should have known that, as
10 a result of these policies, Plaintiffs and class members were prevented from being relieved of
11 all duties and required to perform some of their assigned duties during meal periods.
12 Defendants further knew or should have known that Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs and
13 class members meal period premium wages when meal periods were late, interrupted,
14 shortened, or missed because Defendants adjusted employee time records to reflect compliant
15 meal periods, even if none were taken.

16 90. Moreover, Defendants engaged in a company-wide practice and/or policy of
17 not paying all meal period premiums owed when compliant meal periods are not provided.
18 Because of Defendants' practices and/or policies, Plaintiffs and class members have not
19 received premium pay for all missed, late, and interrupted meal periods. Alternatively, to the
20 extent that Defendants did pay Plaintiffs and class members premium pay for missed, late, and
21 interrupted meal periods, Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs and class members at the correct
22 rate of pay for premium wages because Defendants systematically failed to include all forms
23 of compensation, such as incentive pay, nondiscretionary bonuses, and/or other forms of
24 remuneration, in the regular rate of pay. As a result, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs
25 and class members compliant meal periods in violation of California Labor Code sections
26 226.7, 512, and 516 and failed to pay the full meal period premiums due.

27 91. Defendants' conduct violates the applicable IWC Wage Order, and California
28 Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a), 516, and 1198. Plaintiffs and class members are therefore

entitled to recover from Defendants one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the meal period was not provided.

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, and 1198—Rest Period Violations (Against all Defendants)

92. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each and every allegation set forth above.

93. At all relevant times herein set forth, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, and 1198 were applicable to Plaintiffs and class members' employment by Defendants.

94. At all relevant times, the applicable IWC Wage Order provides that "[e]very employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period" and that the "rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof" unless the total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3½) hours.

95. At all relevant times, California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any rest period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC. To comply with its obligation to authorize and permit rest periods under California Labor Code section 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order, an employer must "relinquish any control over how employees spend their break time, and relieve their employees of all duties — including the obligation that an employee remain on call. A rest period, in short, must be a period of rest." *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, 2 Cal. 5th 257, 269-270 (2016). Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7(b), Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one (1) additional hour of pay at their regular rates of pay for each work day

1 that a required rest period was not authorized and permitted.

2 96. During the relevant time period, Defendants regularly failed to authorize and
3 permit Plaintiffs and class members to take a ten (10) minute rest period per each four (4)
4 hour period worked or major fraction thereof. As with meal periods, Defendants' company-
5 wide practices, including assigning deadlines and heavy workloads, prevented Plaintiffs and
6 class members from being relieved of all duty to take their rest periods. For example,
7 Defendants actively discouraged Plaintiff Murillo from taking rest periods by threatening him
8 with discipline or write-ups. Additionally, Defendants failed schedule rest periods, which,
9 coupled with Defendants' failure to provide adequate rest period coverage, further led to
10 Plaintiffs and class members not being authorized and permitted to take compliant rest
11 periods. Moreover, Plaintiffs and class members were assigned company-issued cellular
12 phones and were expected to carry and respond to them at all times, including during rest
13 periods. As a result of Defendants' practices and policies, Plaintiffs and class members
14 worked shifts in excess of 3.5 hours, in excess of 6 hours, and/or in excess of 10 hours without
15 receiving all uninterrupted 10-minute rest periods to which they were entitled.

16 97. Furthermore, upon information and belief, during the relevant time period,
17 Defendants maintained implemented a company-wide on-premises rest period policy, which
18 mandated that Plaintiffs and class members remain on the work premises during their rest
19 periods. Upon information and belief, Defendants' company-wide on-premises rest period
20 policy prevented Plaintiffs and class members from being relieved of all duties for rest periods
21 and caused them to perform work during rest periods.

22 98. Defendants have also engaged in a systematic, company-wide practice and/or
23 policy of not paying rest period premiums owed when rest periods are not authorized and
24 permitted. As a result, Defendants denied Plaintiffs and class members rest periods and failed
25 to pay them rest period premium wages due, in violation of Labor Code section 226.7 and the
26 applicable IWC Wage Order.

27 99. Defendants have also engaged in a systematic, company-wide practice and/or
28 policy of not paying rest period premiums owed when rest periods are not authorized and

permitted. Alternatively, to the extent that Defendants did pay Plaintiffs and class members one (1) additional hour of premium pay for missed rest periods, Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs and class members at the correct rate of pay for premium wages because Defendants failed to include all forms of compensation, such as incentive pay, nondiscretionary bonuses, and/or other forms of remuneration, in the regular rate of pay. As a result, Defendants denied Plaintiffs and class members rest periods and failed to pay them rest period premium wages due, in violation of Labor Code section 226.7, 516, and the applicable IWC Wage Order.

100. Defendants' conduct violates the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, and 1198. Plaintiffs and class members are therefore entitled to recover from Defendants one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that a compliant rest period was not authorized and permitted.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226(a), 1174(d), and 1198—Non-Compliant Wage Statements and Failure to Maintain Accurate Payroll Records (Against all Defendants)

101. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each and every allegation set forth above.

102. At all relevant times herein set forth, California Labor Code section 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate and complete itemized wage statement in writing, including, but not limited to, the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, the inclusive dates of the pay period, total hours worked, and all applicable rates of pay.

103. At all relevant times, Defendants have knowingly and intentionally provided Plaintiffs and Subclass members with uniform, incomplete, and inaccurate wage statements. For example, Defendants issued uniform wage statements to Plaintiffs and Subclass members that fail to correctly list: gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; the correct name of the legal entity that is the employer; and all applicable hourly rates in effect

1 during the pay period, including overtime rates of pay, and the corresponding number of hours
2 worked at each hourly rate. Specifically, Defendants violated sections 226(a)(1), 226(a)(2),
3 226(a)(5), 226(a)(8), and 226(a)(9).

4 104. First, because Defendants did not record the time Plaintiffs and Subclass
5 members spent working off the clock and underreported Plaintiffs' and Subclass members'
6 hourly clock-in and clock-out times in their timekeeping system, Defendants did not list the
7 correct amount of gross wages and net wages earned by Plaintiffs and Subclass members in
8 compliance with section 226(a)(1) and 226(a)(5). For the same reason, Defendants failed to
9 accurately list the total number of hours worked by Plaintiffs and Subclass members in
10 violation of section 226(a)(2), and failed to list the applicable hourly rates of pay in effect
11 during the pay period and corresponding accurate number of work hours worked at each
12 hourly rate in violation of section 226(a)(9).

13 105. Second, because Defendants did not calculate Plaintiffs' and Subclass
14 members' regular rate of pay correctly for purposes of paying overtime, Defendants did not
15 list the correct amount of gross wages earned by Plaintiffs and Subclass members in
16 compliance with section 226(a)(1). For the same reason, Defendants failed to list the correct
17 amount of net wages earned by Plaintiffs and Subclass members in violation of section
18 226(a)(5). Defendants also failed to correctly list all applicable hourly rates in effect during
19 the pay period, namely, correct overtime rates of pay and correct rates of pay for premium
20 wages, in violation of section 226(a)(9).

21 106. Third, and separate from these violations, Defendants issued uniform wage
22 statements to Plaintiffs and Subclass members that failed to correctly list the name of the legal
23 entity of the actual employer in violation of 226(a)(8). The purpose of section 226(a)(8) is to
24 provide California employees with transparency as to the true identity of their employer, to
25 allow the employee to contact their employer during employment in the future for various
26 reasons, including, filing an administrative claim, judicial claim, or other action to seek relief
27 against their employer, to obtain unemployment benefits, etc.

28 107. Defendants systematically, and on a company-wide basis, issued wage

1 statements to Plaintiffs and Subclass members that incorrectly list the employing entity's
2 name. Plaintiffs' wage statements list the entity "R & B SALES AND MARKETING INC,"
3 but, according to the California Secretary of State's website, there is no such entity by that
4 name.

5 108. The wage statement deficiencies also include, without limitation, failing to list
6 the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on
7 a piece-rate basis; failing to list all deductions; failing to list the name of the employee and
8 only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification
9 number other than a social security number; failing to list the address of the legal entity that is
10 the employer; failing to list the inclusive dates of the period for which class members were
11 paid; and/or failing to state all hours worked as a result of not recording or stating hours
12 worked off-the-clock.

13 109. California Labor Code section 1198 provides that the maximum hours of work
14 and the standard conditions of labor shall be those fixed by the Labor Commissioner and as
15 set forth in the applicable IWC Wage Orders. Section 1198 further provides that "[t]he
16 employment of any employees for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under
17 conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful." Pursuant to the applicable IWC
18 Wage Order, employers are required to keep accurate time records showing when the
19 employee begins and ends each work period and meal period. During the relevant time
20 period, Defendants failed, on a company-wide basis, to keep accurate records of work period
21 and meal period start and stop times for Plaintiffs and Subclass members, in violation of
22 section 1198. Also, as stated, Defendants engaged in a company-wide practice and/or policy
23 of falsifying Plaintiffs' and Subclass members' time records by recording that compliant meal
24 periods were taken regardless of if or when meal periods were actually taken, and thereby
25 failed to keep accurate records of meal start and end times for Plaintiffs and Subclass
26 members.

27 110. California Labor Code section 1174(d) provides that "[e]very person employing
28 labor in this state shall ... [k]eep a record showing the names and addresses of all employees

1 employed and the ages of all minors” and “[k]eep, at a central location in the state or at the
2 plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours
3 worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any
4 applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments . .
5 . .” At all relevant times, and in violation of Labor Code section 1174(d), Defendants
6 willfully failed to maintain accurate payroll records for Plaintiffs and Subclass members
7 showing the daily hours they worked and the wages paid thereto as a result of failing to record
8 the off-the-clock hours that they worked and underreporting Plaintiffs’ and Subclass
9 members’ hourly clock-in and clock-out times in their timekeeping system.

10 111. Plaintiffs and Subclass members are entitled to recover from Defendants the
11 greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with California Labor
12 Code section 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per
13 employee.

14 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202—Wages Not Timely Paid**

16 **Upon Termination**

17 **(Against all Defendants)**

18 112. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each
19 and every allegation set forth above.

20 113. This cause of action is dependent upon, and wholly derivative of, the overtime
21 wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premium wages, and/or reporting time pay that
22 were not timely paid to Plaintiffs and those class members no longer employed by Defendants
23 upon their termination.

24 114. At all times relevant herein set forth, Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide
25 that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of
26 discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or
27 her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two
28 (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of

1 his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the
2 time of quitting.

3 115. Defendants willfully failed to pay Plaintiffs and class members who are no
4 longer employed by Defendants the earned and unpaid wages set forth above, including but
5 not limited to, overtime wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premium wages, and/or
6 reporting time pay, either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their
7 leaving Defendants' employ.

8 116. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and class members who are no longer
9 employed by Defendants their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within
10 seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, violates Labor Code sections 201
11 and 202. Plaintiffs and class members are therefore entitled to recover from Defendants the
12 statutory penalty wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular rate of pay, up to a
13 thirty (30) day maximum pursuant to California Labor Code section 203.

14 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Violation of California Labor Code § 204—Failure to Timely Pay Wages During** 16 **Employment** 17 **(Against all Defendants)**

18 117. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each
19 and every allegation set forth above.

20 118. This cause of action is dependent upon, and wholly derivative of, the overtime
21 wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premium wages, and/or reporting time pay that
22 were not timely paid to Plaintiffs class members during their employment.

23 119. At all times relevant herein set forth, Labor Code section 204 provides that all
24 wages earned by any person in any employment between the first (1st) and the fifteenth (15th)
25 days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an
26 employee, are due and payable between the sixteenth (16th) and the twenty-sixth (26th) day of
27 the month during which the labor was performed.

28 120. At all times relevant herein, Labor Code section 204 provides that all wages

1 earned by any person in any employment between the sixteenth (16th) and the last day,
2 inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an
3 employee, are due and payable between the first (1st) and the tenth (10th) day of the following
4 month.

5 121. At all times relevant herein, Labor Code section 204 provides that all wages
6 earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for
7 the next regular payroll period. Alternatively, at all times relevant herein, Labor Code section
8 204 provides that the requirements of this section are deemed satisfied by the payment of
9 wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the wages are paid not more than
10 seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll period.

11 122. During the relevant time period, Defendants willfully failed to pay Plaintiffs
12 and class members all wages due including, but not limited to, overtime wages, minimum
13 wages, meal and rest period premium wages, and/or reporting time pay, within the time
14 periods specified by California Labor Code section 204.

15 123. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and class members all wages due violates
16 Labor Code section 204. Plaintiffs and class members are therefore entitled to recover from
17 Defendants the statutory penalty wages pursuant to California Labor Code section 210.

18 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **Violation of Labor Code § 1198 and California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section**

20 **11070 Subdivision 5(A)—Failure to Provide Reporting Time Pay**

21 **(By Plaintiff Arellano on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, against all**
22 **Defendants)**

23 124. Plaintiff Arellano incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated
24 herein each and every allegation set forth above.

25 125. California Labor Code section 1198 dictates that no employer may employ an
26 employee under conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable IWC wage order.
27 California Labor Code section 1198 further requires that “. . . the standard conditions of labor
28 fixed by the commission shall be the . . . standard conditions of labor for employees. The

1 employment of any employee . . . under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is
2 unlawful.”

3 126. The applicable IWC wage order, California Code of Regulations, Title 8,
4 section 11070(5)(A), provides that “[e]ach workday an employee is required to report for
5 work and does report, but is not put to work or is furnished less than half said employee’s
6 usual or scheduled day’s work, the employee shall be paid for half the usual or scheduled
7 day’s work, but in no event for less than two (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at the
8 employee’s regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the minimum wage.”

9 127. During the relevant time period, Defendants violated California Labor Code
10 section 1198 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(5)(A), because
11 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Arellano and class members reporting time pay when they
12 reported to work for their scheduled shift but were put to work for less than half of the
13 regularly scheduled day’s work.

14 128. Defendants had a company-wide practice of sending Plaintiff Arellano and
15 class members home early from their shifts, including before they had worked at least half of
16 their regular shift, but would not pay Plaintiff Arellano and class members for half of their
17 scheduled shift, due to Defendants’ labor budget. For example, Plaintiff Arellano would
18 report to work the day after a quarterly meeting, but would be sent home early by Defendants’
19 management after being told he had accrued too much overtime. Although Plaintiff Arellano
20 and class members would report to work based on the schedule that Defendants provided to
21 them, Defendants would send them home before they had worked at least half of their
22 scheduled shifts without giving them reporting time pay.

23 129. Accordingly, Plaintiff Arellano and class members were not properly
24 compensated with reporting time pay in violation of California Labor Code section 1198.

25 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

26 **Violation of California Labor Code § 2802—Unpaid Business-Related Expenses**

27 **(Against all Defendants)**

28 130. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each

1 and every allegation set forth above.

2 131. At all times herein set forth, California Labor Code section 2802 provides that
3 an employer must reimburse employees for all necessary expenditures and losses incurred by
4 the employee in the performance of his or her job. The purpose of Labor Code section 2802 is
5 to prevent employers from passing off their cost of doing business and operating expenses on
6 to their employees. *Cochran v. Schwan's Home Service, Inc.*, 228 Cal. App. 4th 1137, 1144
7 (2014). The applicable wage order, IWC Wage Order 7-2001, provides that: "[w]hen tools or
8 equipment are required by the employer or are necessary to the performance of a job, such
9 tools and equipment shall be provided and maintained by the employer, except that an
10 employee whose wages are at least two (2) times the minimum wage provided herein may be
11 required to provide and maintain hand tools and equipment customarily required by the trade
12 or craft."

13 132. First, during the relevant time period, Defendants had a company-wide policy
14 of requiring Plaintiffs and class members to utilize their own personal vehicles for work
15 purposes, but failed to reimburse them for the costs of travel, including mileage. For example,
16 Plaintiff Arellano was required to take his company vehicle for maintenance at a service
17 station that was 30 miles from his home, and pick up the vehicle later using his wife's vehicle,
18 but was not reimbursed for travel expenses or mileage from using his personal vehicle.
19 Additionally, while Plaintiff Murillo's company vehicle was being serviced for a flat tire, he
20 was required to utilize his personal vehicle to drive to and from the job site, but was not
21 reimbursed for his travel or mileage. Although Defendants required Plaintiffs and class
22 members to use their own vehicles or obtain alternate transportation to carry out their work-
23 related responsibilities, Defendants never reimbursed them for all their travel expenses.

24 133. Second, Defendants, on a company-wide basis, expected Plaintiffs and class
25 members to maintain clean and presentable company vehicles. Plaintiffs and class members
26 were required to take their vehicles to car washes at least once a week and incur expenses in
27 doing so. Although Defendants required Plaintiffs and class members to maintain their
28 company vehicles as part of their work-related responsibilities, Defendants never reimbursed

1 them for all their expenses.

2 134. Third, Defendants, on a company-wide basis, expected Plaintiffs and class
3 members to report to work in clean and presentable uniforms, including a uniform polo shirt
4 emblazoned with one of Defendants' brand logos (e.g. Milwaukee, Ryobi, or Empire), which
5 forced Plaintiffs and class members to wash their uniforms more frequently than they would
6 otherwise do laundry, and incur expenses for doing so. For example, Plaintiffs were only
7 provided two (2) uniform shirts each, but were scheduled to work five (5) days in a week, and
8 thus incurred laundry expenses for the upkeep of their uniforms, as the nature of their work
9 resulted in their uniforms becoming sweaty and/or dirty. As a further example, Plaintiff
10 Arellano was required to dry-clean his uniform shirts in order to prevent wear and tear,
11 incurring a cost of approximately \$50.00 per month on dry-cleaning, and was also required to
12 purchase replacement uniforms at a cost of \$60.00 per shirt.

13 135. Defendants could have provided Plaintiffs and class members with the actual
14 tools for use on the job, such as company-provided transportation to get to and from vehicle
15 maintenance/service appointments, and with an adequate number of uniform shirts or access
16 to a cleaning service. Or, Defendants could have reimbursed employees for the costs of their
17 travel, mileage, maintenance of company vehicles, and laundry or dry-cleaning expenses.
18 Instead, Defendants passed these operating costs off onto Plaintiffs and class members.

19 136. Defendants' company-wide policy and/or practice of passing on their operating
20 costs to Plaintiffs and class members violates California Labor Code section 2802.
21 Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and other class
22 members for necessary business-related expenses and costs.

23 137. Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to recover from Defendants their
24 business-related expenses incurred during the course and scope of their employment, plus
25 interest.

26 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

27 **For Civil Penalties Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.***

28 **(Against all Defendants)**

138. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each and every allegation set forth above.

139. California Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”) permits Plaintiffs to recover civil penalties for the violation(s) of the Labor Code sections enumerated in Labor Code section 2699.5. Section 2699.5 enumerates Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 222.5, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802. Labor Code section 2699.3(c) permits aggrieved employees, including Plaintiffs, to recover civil penalties for violations of those Labor Code sections not found in section 2699.5, including sections 516 and 1182.12.

140. Defendants’ conduct, as alleged herein, violates numerous sections of the California Labor Code, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Violation of Labor Code sections 510, 1198, and the applicable IWC wage order for Defendants’ failure to compensate Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees with all required overtime and failure to properly calculate the overtime rates paid to Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees, as alleged herein;
- (b) Violation of Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and the applicable IWC wage order for Defendants’ failure to compensate Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees with at least minimum wages for all hours worked, as alleged herein;
- (c) Violation of Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, 516, 1198, and the applicable IWC wage order for Defendants’ failure to provide Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees with meal periods, as alleged herein;
- (d) Violation of Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, 1198, and the applicable IWC wage order for Defendants’ failure to authorize and permit Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees to take rest periods, as alleged herein;
- (e) Violation of Labor Code sections 226(a), 1198, and the applicable IWC

wage order for failure to provide accurate and complete wage statements to Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees, as alleged herein;

(f) Violation of Labor Code sections 1174(d), 1198, and the applicable IWC wage order for failure to maintain payroll records as alleged herein;

(g) Violation of Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 for failure to pay all earned wages upon termination as alleged herein;

(h) Violation of Labor Code section 204 for failure to pay all earned wages during employment, as alleged herein;

(i) Violation of Labor Code section 1198 and the applicable IWC wage order for failure to pay reporting time pay when Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees were put to work for less than half of their regular scheduled shifts, as alleged herein;

(j) Violation of Labor Code section 1198 for failing to provide suitable seating to Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees, as set forth below;

(k) Violation of Labor Code section 222.5 for failing to pay the costs of mandatory drug tests and/or physical examinations as set forth below; and

(l) Violation of Labor Code section 2802 for failure to reimburse Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees for all business expenses necessarily incurred, as alleged herein.

141. At all relevant times herein, California Labor Code section 1198 makes it illegal to employ an employee under conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable wage order. California Labor Code section 1198 requires that “. . . the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the . . . standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee . . . under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.”

142. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(A) provides that

1 “[a]ll working employees shall be provided with suitable seats when the nature of the work
2 reasonably permits the use of seats.”

3 143. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants’ California job sites are generally similar in
4 their layout and design and there is space behind sales/demonstration tables to allow for the
5 presence and use of a seat or stool by Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees during the
6 performance of their work duties. Defendants could have provided Plaintiffs and other
7 aggrieved employees with a seat or stool at their sales/demonstration tables, with reasonable
8 or no modification to these work areas, but instead denies employees seating and forces
9 Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees to stand throughout the day.

10 144. Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees have spent a substantial portion of
11 their day at or behind these sales/demonstration tables. The nature of the work of an
12 employee performing sales representative duties at sales/demonstration tables can reasonably
13 be accomplished from a seated position. However, Defendants systematically, and on a
14 company-wide basis, did not provide seats or stools at or near the sales/demonstration tables,
15 forcing Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees to stand throughout their work shifts.

16 145. During the relevant time period, Defendants violated California Labor Code
17 section 1198 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(A), because
18 Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees were not allowed to sit, even when the nature of
19 their work would reasonably permit the use of seats, nor were they provided with suitable
20 seats.

21 146. A substantial portion of Plaintiffs’ and other aggrieved employees’ duties were
22 performed from and connected to sales/demonstration tables and could have been performed
23 from a seated position. For example, Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees could have
24 performed their sales representative duties, while seated without interference to their ability to
25 complete these duties.

26 147. Defendants could have placed seats or stools near each sales/demonstration
27 table for use by Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees with reasonable or no modification
28 to these work areas. However, on a company-wide basis, Defendants did not provide seats or

1 stools at their sales/demonstration tables. Defendants' management did not inform Plaintiffs
2 and other aggrieved employees that they were allowed to sit down, provide any means for
3 them to sit down, or mention any policy regarding sitting.

4 148. As a result of Defendants' company-wide policy and/or practice prohibiting
5 employees from sitting during their shifts and failure to provide suitable seating to these
6 employees, Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees were forced to stand during shifts and
7 denied seats. Defendants' failure to provide suitable seating to Plaintiffs and other aggrieved
8 employees violated and continues to violate California Labor Code section 1198 and IWC
9 Wage Order 7-2001, Section 14(A). Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees are therefore
10 entitled to recover civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a), (f), and (g).

11 149. At all relevant times herein, California Labor Code section 1198 makes it
12 illegal to employ an employee under conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable
13 wage order. California Labor Code section 1198 requires that "... the standard conditions of
14 labor fixed by the commission shall be the ... standard conditions of labor for employees.
15 The employment of any employee ... under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is
16 unlawful."

17 150. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(B) provides that
18 "[w]hen employees are not engaged in the active duties of their employment and the nature of
19 the work requires standing, an adequate number of suitable seats shall be placed in reasonable
20 proximity to the work area and employees shall be permitted to use such seats when it does
21 not interfere with the performance of their duties."

22 151. During the relevant time period, Defendants violated California Labor Code
23 section 1198 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(B), because
24 Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees are not allowed to sit, even during lulls in their work
25 duties, nor are they provided with suitable seats in reasonable proximity to their work areas.

26 152. Defendants did not provide Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees with seats
27 or stools in reasonable proximity to their work area to allow them to use seats when it would
28 not interfere with the performance of their duties for times when they were not engaged in

1 active duties that require standing. In other words, to the extent Plaintiffs and other aggrieved
2 employees have engaged in duties in which the nature of the work required standing,
3 Defendants denied them the use of seats nearby when they were not engaged in those duties.
4 Even though the layout of Defendants' workplaces could accommodate seats or stools with
5 reasonable or no modification to these work areas, Defendants have, on a company-wide
6 basis, denied Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees suitable seating altogether.

7 153. As a result of Defendants' company-wide policy and/or practice prohibiting
8 employees from sitting at any time, even when they are not engaged in active duties requiring
9 standing, and company-wide failure to provide seats in reasonable proximity to their work
10 areas, Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees were forced to stand during shifts and denied
11 seats. Defendants' failure to provide suitable seating to Plaintiffs and other aggrieved
12 employees violated and continues to violate California Labor Code section 1198 and IWC
13 Wage Order 7-2001, Section 14(B). Plaintiffs and other aggrieved employees are therefore
14 entitled to recover civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a), (f), and (g).

15 154. In addition, during the relevant time period, Defendants maintained and
16 implemented a company-wide policy of requiring newly-hired employees to undergo a
17 mandatory drug test. At all times, Defendants were in control of scheduling the date and time
18 for the exam, selecting the provider/facility where the exam was to take place, and
19 determining the scope of the exam. Defendants gave other non-party aggrieved employees
20 strict instructions to obtain a drug test and other non-party aggrieved employees underwent the
21 drug testing for the sole benefit of Defendants. However, Defendants did not compensate
22 other non-party aggrieved employees for the time they spent traveling to and from the drug
23 testing facility, for the time they spent undergoing drug testing, or for the travel expenses they
24 incurred getting to and from the medical and/or testing facility.

25 155. Defendants' company-wide policy and/or practice of not paying for all costs
26 other non-party aggrieved employees incurred obtaining mandatory drug tests and/or physical
27 examinations is in violation of California Labor Code section 222.5. In addition, Defendants'
28 company-wide policy and/or practice of passing its operating costs on to non-party aggrieved

employees is in violation of California Labor Code section 2802. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to fully reimburse other non-party aggrieved employees for necessary business-related expenses and costs.

156. Other non-party aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to recover penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a), (f)-(g).

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* –

Unlawful Business Practices

(Against all Defendants)

157. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each and every allegation set forth above.

158. Defendants are "persons" as defined by California Business & Professions Code sections 17201, as they are corporations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies, and/or associations.

159. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair, unlawful and harmful to Plaintiffs, class members, and to the general public. Plaintiffs have suffered injury in fact and has lost money as a result of Defendants' unlawful business practices. Plaintiffs seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

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

161. A violation of California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. In the instant case, Defendants' policies and practices have violated state law in at least the following respects:

- (a) Requiring non-exempt, hourly paid employees, including Plaintiffs and class members, to work overtime without paying them proper

1 compensation in violation of California Labor Code sections 510 and
2 1198 and the applicable IWC Order, and paying Plaintiffs and class
3 members overtime at a lower rate than required by law by failing to
4 properly calculate the regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime, as
5 alleged herein;

6 (b) Failing to pay at least minimum wage to Plaintiffs and class members in
7 violation of California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197,
8 1197.1, and 1198 and the applicable IWC Order, as alleged herein;

9 (c) Failing to provide uninterrupted meal periods to Plaintiffs and class
10 members in violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a),
11 516, 1198, and the applicable IWC Order, as alleged herein;

12 (d) Failing to authorize and permit Plaintiffs and class members to take
13 uninterrupted rest periods in violation of California Labor Code sections
14 226.7, 516, 1198, and the applicable IWC Order, as alleged herein;

15 (e) Failing to provide Plaintiffs and class members with accurate wage
16 statements and failing to maintain accurate payroll records in violation
17 of California Labor Code sections 226(a), 1174(d), 1198, and the
18 applicable IWC Order, as alleged herein;

19 (f) Failing timely to pay all earned wages to Plaintiffs and class members in
20 violation of California Labor Code section 204 and the applicable IWC
21 Order, as alleged herein;

22 (g) Failing to pay reporting time pay in violation of California Labor Code
23 section 1198 and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Order,
24 as alleged herein; and

25 (h) Failing to reimburse Plaintiffs and class members for all business
26 expenses necessarily incurred in violation of California Labor Code
27 sections 2802, as alleged herein.

28 162. As a result of the violations of California law herein described, Defendants

1 unlawfully gained an unfair advantage over other businesses. Plaintiffs and class members
2 have suffered pecuniary loss by Defendants' unlawful business acts and practices alleged
3 herein.

4 163. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code sections 17200 *et seq.*,
5 Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by
6 Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this complaint; a
7 permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiffs and
8 class members; and an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil
9 Procedure section 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

10 **TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. –**

12 **Unfair Business Practices**

13 **(Against all Defendants)**

14 164. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein each
15 and every allegation set forth above.

16 165. Defendants are "persons" as defined by California Business & Professions
17 Code sections 17201, as they are corporations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies,
18 and/or associations.

19 166. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair,
20 and harmful to Plaintiffs, class members, and to the general public. Plaintiffs have suffered
21 injury in fact and has lost money as a result of Defendants' unfair business practices.
22 Plaintiffs seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of
23 Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

24 167. Defendants' activities, namely Defendants' company-wide practice and/or
25 policy of not paying Plaintiffs and class members all meal and rest period premium wages due
26 to them under Labor Code section 226.7, deprived Plaintiffs and class members of the
27 compensation guarantee and enhanced enforcement implemented by section 226.7. The
28 statutory remedy provided by section 226.7 is a "dual-purpose" remedy intended primarily to

1 compensate employees, and secondarily to shape employer conduct. *Safeway, Inc. v. Superior*
2 *Court*, 238 Cal. App. 4th 1138, 1149 (2015). The statutory benefits of section 226.7 were
3 guaranteed to Plaintiffs and class members as part of their employment with Defendants, and
4 thus Defendants' practice and/or policy of denying these statutory benefits constitutes an
5 unfair business practice in violation of California Business & Professions Code sections
6 17200, *et seq.* (Id.)

7 168. A violation of California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*
8 may be predicated on any unfair business practice. In the instant case, Defendants' policies
9 and practices have violated the spirit of California's meal and rest break laws and constitute
10 acts against the public policy behind these laws.

11 169. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code sections 17200 *et seq.*,
12 Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to restitution for the class-wide loss of the statutory
13 benefits implemented by section 226.7 withheld and retained by Defendants during a period
14 that commences four years prior to the filing of this complaint; a permanent injunction
15 requiring Defendants to pay all statutory benefits implemented by section 226.7 due to
16 Plaintiffs and class members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil
17 Procedure section 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

18 **REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL**

19 Plaintiffs request a trial by jury.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 Plaintiffs, on behalf of all others similarly situated, pray for relief and judgment
22 against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

23 1. For damages, unpaid wages, penalties, injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees in
24 excess of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiffs
25 reserve the right to amend their prayer for relief to seek a different amount.

26 //

27 **Class Certification**

28 2. That this case be certified as a class action;

- 1 3. That Plaintiffs be appointed as the representatives of the Class and Subclass;
- 2 4. That counsel for Plaintiffs be appointed as class counsel.

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

4 5. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California

5 Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to

6 pay all overtime wages due to Plaintiffs and class members;

7 6. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special

8 damages as may be appropriate;

9 7. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing

10 from the date such amounts were due, or as otherwise provided by law;

11 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to

12 California Labor Code section 1194(a); and

13 9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and

14 appropriate.

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

16 10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California

17 Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198 by willfully failing to pay

18 minimum wages to Plaintiffs and class members;

19 11. For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be

20 appropriate;

21 12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation from the date such

22 amounts were due, or as otherwise provided by law;

23 13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to

24 California Labor Code section 1194(a);

25 14. For liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2; and

26 15. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and

27 appropriate.

28 **As to the Third Cause of Action**

16. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a), 516, and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Order(s) by willfully failing to provide all meal periods to Plaintiffs and class members;

17. That the Court make an award to the Plaintiffs and class members of one (1) hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that a meal period was not provided;

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

19. For premiums pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7(b);

20. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid meal period premiums from the date such amounts were due, or as otherwise provided by law;

21. For attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, or as otherwise provided by law; and

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

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

23. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to authorize and permit Plaintiffs and class members to take all rest periods;

24. That the Court make an award to the Plaintiffs and class members of one (1) hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of pay for each workday that a rest period was not authorized and permitted;

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

26. For premiums pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7(b);

27. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid rest period premiums from the date such amounts were due, or as otherwise provided by law;

28. For attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section

1021.5, or as otherwise provided by law; and

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

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

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

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

32. For injunctive relief pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(h);

33. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(e);

34. For attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(e)(1); and

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

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

36. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 by willfully failing to pay overtime wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premiums, and/or reporting time pay owed at the time of termination of the employment of Plaintiffs and other terminated class members;

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

38. For waiting time penalties according to proof pursuant to California Labor Code section 203 for all employees who have left Defendants' employ;

39. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due, or as otherwise provided by law;

40. For attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section

1021.5, or as otherwise provided by law; and

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

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

42. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 204 by willfully failing to timely pay Plaintiffs and class members overtime wages, minimum wages, meal and rest period premiums, and/or reporting time pay during their employment;

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

44. For statutory penalties according to proof pursuant to California Labor Code section 210;

45. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due, or as otherwise provided by law;

46. For attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, or as otherwise provided by law; and

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

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

48. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 1198 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(5)(A) by failing to provide Plaintiff Arellano and class members with reporting time pay;

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

50. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due, or as otherwise provided by law; and

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

1 **As to the Ninth Cause of Action**

2 52. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
3 Labor Code section 2802 by willfully failing to reimburse and/or indemnify all business-
4 related expenses and costs incurred by Plaintiffs and class members;

5 53. For unpaid business-related expenses and such general and special damages as
6 may be appropriate;

7 54. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid business-related expenses from the
8 date such amounts were due, or as otherwise provided by law;

9 55. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
10 proof;

11 56. For attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code
12 section 2802(c), or as otherwise provided by law; and

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

15 **As to the Tenth Cause of Action**

16 58. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the
17 following California Labor Code provisions as to Plaintiffs and/or other aggrieved employees:
18 510 and 1198 (by failing to pay all overtime compensation); 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and
19 1198 (by failing to pay at least minimum wages for all hours worked); 226.7, 512, 516, and
20 1198 (by failing to provide all meal periods); 226.7, 516, and 1198 (by failing to authorize and
21 permit all rest periods); 222.5 (by failing to pay for mandatory drug testing); 226(a), 1174(d)
22 and 1198 (by failing to provide accurate wage statements and maintain accurate payroll
23 records); 201, 202, 203 (by failing timely to pay all earned wages upon termination); 204 (by
24 failing timely to pay all earned wages during employment); 1198 (by failing to pay reporting
25 time pay); 1198 (by failing to provide suitable seating); and 2802 (by failing to reimburse
26 business expenses);

27 59. For civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 256,
28 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, and/or 2699(a), (f) and (g), for violations of California Labor Code

sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 222.5, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 516, 1174(d), 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802;

60. For attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(g)(1), and any and all other relevant statutes, for Defendants' violations of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 222.5, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 516, 1174(d), 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802;

61. For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law; and

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

As to the Eleventh Cause of Action

63. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants' conduct of failing to provide Plaintiffs and class members all overtime wages due to them, failing to provide Plaintiffs and class members all minimum wages due to them, failing to provide Plaintiffs and class members all meal periods, failing to authorize and permit Plaintiffs and class members to take all rest periods, failing to provide Plaintiffs and class members accurate and complete wage statements, failing to maintain accurate payroll records for Plaintiffs and class members, failing timely to pay Plaintiffs and class members all earned wages during employment, failing to pay Plaintiffs and class members reporting time pay, and failing to reimburse Plaintiffs and class members for business-related expenses, constitutes an unlawful business practice in violation of California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*;

64. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiffs and all class members and prejudgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

65. 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 sections 17200 *et seq.*;

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

1 67. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
2 appropriate.

3 **As to the Twelfth Cause of Action**

4 68. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants' conduct of denying
5 Plaintiffs and class members the statutory benefits guaranteed under section 226.7 constitutes
6 an unfair business practice in violation of California Business and Professions Code sections
7 17200, *et seq.*;

8 69. For restitution of the statutory benefits under section 226.7 unfairly withheld
9 from Plaintiffs and class members and prejudgment interest from the day such amounts were
10 due and payable;

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

15 71. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
16 California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;

17 72. For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law; and

18 73. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
19 appropriate.
20

21 Dated: August 10, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

Capstone Law APC

24 By: _____

25 Bevin Allen Pike
26 Orlando Villalba
27 Joseph Hakakian

Attorneys for Plaintiffs Sergio Arellano
and Edgar Murillo

EXHIBIT “1”

MAO SHIOKURA
310.712.8030 Direct
Mao.Shiokura@capstonelawyers.com

February 21, 2020

VIA ONLINE SUBMISSION

California Labor & Workforce Development Agency
ATTN: PAGA Administrator
(<https://dir.tfaforms.net/260>)

Subject: *Sergio Arellano v. R&B Sales and Marketing, Inc., et al.*

Dear PAGA Administrator:

This office represents Sergio Arellano in connection with his claims under the California Labor Code. Mr. Arellano was an employee of R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC. and/or TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. For the purpose of this letter, Mr. Arellano collectively refers to these entities as "R&B."

The employer may be contacted directly at the address below:

R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC.
1428 PEARMAN DAIRY ROAD
ANDERSON, SC 29625

TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC.
450 EAST LAS OLAS BOULEVARD, SUITE 1500
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301

Mr. Arellano intends to seek civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and other available relief for violations of the California Labor Code, which are recoverable under sections 2698, *et seq.*, the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"). Mr. Arellano seeks relief on behalf of himself, the State of California, and other persons who are or were employed by R&B in California as a non-exempt, hourly paid employee and who received at least one wage statement ("aggrieved employees"). This letter is sent in compliance with the notice and reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3.

R&B employed Mr. Arellano as a non-exempt, hourly paid Single Store Sales Representative from approximately October 2013 to September 2019. Mr. Arellano worked for R&B out of a Home Depot store location in Whittier, California. During his employment, Mr. Arellano typically worked eight (8) hours or more per day, five (5) days per week, from 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Mr. Arellano's primary job duties included, without limitation, selling R&B's products to Home Depot customers by

answering customer questions at a sales table and demonstrating products; training Home Depot associates about the products; communicating with Home Depot managers about the brand and how to sell product; installing, moving, and rearranging product displays; and picking up, analyzing, and transporting product shipments.

R&B has committed one or more of the following Labor Code violations against Mr. Arellano, the facts and theories of which follow, making him an “aggrieved employee” pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(c):¹

R&B’s Company-Wide and Uniform Payroll and HR Practices

R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC. and TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. are Delaware corporations, a leader in quality consumer and professional products marketed to the home improvement and construction industries. R&B’s brand portfolio includes Milwaukee, AEG, Ryobi, Homelite, Empire, Stiletto, Hoover US, Hart, Oreck, Vax, and Dirt Devil. Upon information and belief, R&B maintains a single, centralized Human Resources (HR) department at its corporate headquarters in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, for all non-exempt, hourly paid employees working for R&B in California, including Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees. At all relevant times, R&B issued and maintained uniform, standardized scheduling and timekeeping practices and procedures for all non-exempt, hourly paid employees in California, including Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees, regardless of their location or position.

Upon information and belief, R&B maintains a centralized Payroll department at its corporate headquarters in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, which processes payroll for all non-exempt, hourly paid employees working for R&B in California, including Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees. Further, R&B issues the same formatted wage statements in the same manner for all non-exempt, hourly paid employees working in California, including Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees, irrespective of their location, position, or manner in which each employee’s employment ended. In other words, R&B utilized the same methods and formulas when calculating wages due to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees in California.

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 – Unpaid Overtime

California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order require employers to pay employees working more than eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek at the rate of time-and-one-half (1½) times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek. The applicable IWC Wage Order further provides that employers are required to pay employees working more than twelve (12) hours in a day overtime compensation at a rate of two (2) times their regular rate of pay. An employee’s regular rate of pay includes all remuneration

¹ These facts, theories, and claims are based on Mr. Arellano’s experience and counsel’s review of those records currently available relating to Mr. Arellano’s employment. Discovery conducted in litigation of wage and hour claims such as these often reveals additional claims that the aggrieved employee was not initially aware of (because the aggrieved employee was not aware of the law’s requirements, the employer misinformed its employee of the law’s requirements, or because the employer effectively hid the violations). Thus, Mr. Arellano reserves the right to supplement this letter with additional facts, theories, and claims if he becomes aware of them subsequent to the submission of this letter.

for employment paid to, or on behalf of, the employee, including nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive pay.

R&B willfully failed to pay all overtime wages owed to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees. During the relevant time period, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were not paid overtime premiums for all of the hours they worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day, in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day, and/or in excess of forty (40) hours in a week, because all hours that they worked were not recorded.

First, during the relevant period, R&B had a policy and/or practice of discouraging and impeding Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees from recording hours worked that were outside of their scheduled shifts in order to limit the amount of overtime employees could accrue. On information and belief, this limitation on overtime accrual was based on a company-wide policy of staffing job sites or locations strictly based on the labor hours or labor budget set by corporate. This policy of limiting overtime, coupled with R&B's single-staffing and/or understaffing policy (*see infra*) and assigning strict deadlines and heavy workloads, led Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to work off-the-clock before and after their scheduled shift times in order to complete their assigned tasks. R&B discouraged Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees from earning overtime wages by requiring and then denying approval of overtime hours, but made them to finish "re-sets" or other projects within a single eight-hour shift. Thus, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees would clock out at their designated shift end-time and would continue working to finish their assignments, such as performing "re-sets" and preparing product displays.

As a result of this restriction on overtime accrual, R&B also forced Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to perform work off-the-clock outside of their scheduled shifts, such as preparing "re-sets" of store displays, including receiving packages at home, organizing product boxes, and loading company vehicles with inventory; filling their company vehicles with gas, taking them in for maintenance or service, and getting car washes; responding to phone calls and texts on their company cellular phones; and traveling to and from R&B's meetings or other Home Depot store locations to assist other employees. R&B failed to track this time spent working before and after scheduled shifts, and Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees received no compensation for this time.

Second, during the relevant time period, on information and belief, R&B had a policy of improperly adjusting Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' clock-in and clock-out duration times in its Kronos timekeeping system. R&B's time-shaving policy resulted in the failure to compensate Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees fully for all hours worked, causing Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to not be paid overtime wages for all of the overtime hours they actually worked. Upon information and belief, R&B's time-shaving policy is, and continues to be, unfair and has, over time, resulted in the underpayment of wages to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees. To the extent R&B's policy has taken away time worked that was eligible for overtime, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were denied overtime pay for all hours worked.

Third, R&B has systematically, and on a company-wide basis, understaffed its posts by adopting a single-staffing model for job sites, pursuant to its labor budget practices, thereby failing to provide adequate meal period coverage to permit employees to take compliant meal periods. Because R&B understaffs its job sites, there is no one available to relieve Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees needing meal period coverage. For example, Mr. Arellano's meal periods were missed or interrupted due to customer demand, contractors asking questions, and calls from R&B's management on company cellular phones.

Fourth, during the relevant period, as stated above, R&B had, and continues to have, a company-wide policy and/or practice of understaffing its worksites while assigning heavy workloads and/or strict deadlines for re-sets, resulting in a failure to provide Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees with adequate meal period coverage. As a result of this lack of meal period coverage, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were not always afforded uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods during shifts when they were entitled to receive a meal period. For example, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were required to perform their duties, such as working at promotional events, manning product displays, or responding to work-related calls from R&B's management during unpaid meal periods, or would have their meal periods interrupted to complete such work-related tasks.

Additionally, R&B, on a company-wide basis, had a practice of failing to schedule (or adhere to a schedule of) meal periods, which further caused Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to not be relieved of their duties for compliant meal periods. Thus, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees missed or had meal periods interrupted in order to complete their assigned workloads. R&B did not pay Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees for the time they continued to perform tasks during meal periods. Further, on information and belief, because R&B frowned upon employees accruing meal period penalties, when Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees failed to clock themselves out at designated meal period start times, they were subject to R&B altering their time records and deducting time for meal periods that were not taken. Alternatively, R&B's supervisors adjusted employee time records to show compliant meal periods, even if none were taken. Consequently, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees performed work during meal periods for which they were not paid.

R&B knew or should have known that, as a result of these company-wide practices and/or policies, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were performing their assigned duties during their meal periods and performing work off-the-clock before or after their shifts, and were suffered or permitted to perform work for which they were not paid. R&B also knew, or should have known, that it did not compensate Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees applicable overtime rates of pay for overtime hours that they worked.

Because Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees regularly worked shifts of eight (8) hours a day or more or forty (40) hours a week or more, some of this off-the-clock work qualified for overtime premium pay. Therefore, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were not paid overtime wages for all of the overtime hours they actually worked. R&B's failure to pay Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees the balance of overtime compensation, as required by California law, violates the provisions of California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198.

Furthermore, R&B did not pay Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees the correct overtime rates for the recorded overtime hours that they generated. In addition to an hourly wage, R&B paid Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees incentive pay, nondiscretionary bonuses, and/or other forms of remuneration. For example, R&B paid Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees nondiscretionary bonuses and incentive pay, such as sales bonuses (based on a percentage of a store's total sales). However, in violation of the California Labor Code, R&B failed to incorporate all remunerations, including incentive pay and/or nondiscretionary bonuses, into the calculation of the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating the overtime wage rate. Therefore, during times when Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees worked overtime and received these other forms of pay, R&B failed to pay all overtime wages by paying a lower overtime rate than required.

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 558 and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198 – Unpaid Minimum Wages

California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198 require employers to pay employees the minimum wage fixed by the IWC. The payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful. Compensable work time is defined in Wage Order No. 7 as "the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so." Cal. Code. Regs. tit. 8, § 11070(2)(G) (defining "Hours Worked").

As set forth above, during the relevant time period, as a result of R&B's policy of limiting the amount of overtime employees could accrue by discouraging and impeding Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees from recording hours worked that were outside of their scheduled shifts, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were required to work off-the-clock before and after their scheduled shift start and end times to complete their assigned job duties. Furthermore, as stated above, R&B had, and continues to have, a company-wide policy of adjusting or shaving down Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' hourly clock-in and clock-out times in its Kronos timekeeping system, resulting in the failure to compensate Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees fully for all hours worked and the failure to pay them minimum wages for all hours actually worked. As also stated, due to R&B's policy and/or practice of understaffing or single-staffing while assigning heavy workloads and strict deadlines, and failure to schedule (or adhere to a schedule of) meal periods, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were forced to forego meal periods, have their meal periods interrupted, and/or were otherwise not relieved of all duties during meal periods.

Moreover, R&B maintained and implemented a company-wide policy of requiring employees to travel to a medical facility on their own time and using their own personal vehicles to undergo mandatory drug testing and/or physical examinations. At all times, R&B was in control of scheduling the date and time for the testing and/or physical examinations, selecting the provider or facility where the testing and/or physical examinations were to take place, and determining the scope of the testing and/or physical examinations. However, R&B did not compensate other aggrieved employees for the time they spent traveling to and from the medical facilities and undergoing the mandatory drug testing and/or physical examinations.

Thus, R&B did not pay minimum wages for all hours worked by Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees. To the extent that these off-the-clock hours did not qualify for overtime premium payment, R&B did not pay at least minimum wages for those hours worked off-the-clock in violation of California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198. Accordingly, R&B regularly failed to pay at least minimum wages to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees for all of the hours they worked in violation of California Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198.

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 1197.1 and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512(a), 516, and 1198 – Failure to Provide Meal Periods

California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a), 516, and 1198 and the applicable IWC Wage Order require employers to provide meal and rest periods and to pay an employee one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate for each work day that a meal or rest period is not provided. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Order, an employer may not require, cause or permit an employee to work for a period of more than five (5) hours per day without providing the employee with an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total work period per day of the employee is not more than six (6) hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and the employee. Under California law, first meal periods must start after no more than five hours. *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1041-1042 (Cal. 2012). Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Order also require employers to provide a second meal break of not less than thirty (30) minutes if an employee works over ten (10) hours per day or to pay an employee one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate, except that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived.

First, during the relevant time period, as stated, R&B had, and continues to have, a uniform policy and/or practice of single-staffing and understaffing pursuant to a labor budget, which resulted in a lack of meal period coverage and prevented Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees from taking all timely, uninterrupted meal periods to which they were entitled. Because R&B understaffs its job sites, there is no one available to relieve Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees needing meal period coverage.

Second, as stated, R&B has, on a company-wide basis, systematically discouraged and impeded Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees from taking meal periods by failing to schedule (or failing to adhere to a schedule of) meal periods, while assigning strict deadlines and heavy workloads, even though they are aware and know that employees are entitled to such meal periods. As a result of this uniform failure to schedule (or failure to adhere to a schedule of) meal periods, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees have not been provided timely, uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods during their shifts in which they were entitled to receive a meal period. Additionally, R&B required Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to respond to phone calls to their company cellular phones at all times, which further caused Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to not be relieved of their duties for compliant meal periods. As a result of R&B's practices and/or policies, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees had to work through part or all of their meal periods, have their meal periods interrupted, and/or wait extended periods of time before taking meal periods.

Third, because R&B frowned upon employees accruing meal period penalties, R&B's management would adjust Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' time records to reflect compliant meal periods, regardless of whether they had received a compliant meal period or not, in order to strictly limit meal penalties that would need to be paid by R&B. However, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees worked through meal periods or had their meal periods interrupted, because there were not enough employees on duty to handle the heavy workload and tend to customers.

R&B's practice of single-staffing and understaffing, coupled with R&B's failure to schedule (or failure to adhere to a schedule of) meal periods while assigning strict deadlines and heavy workloads, prevented Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees from taking all compliant meal

periods to which they were entitled. As a result, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees would be forced to work in excess of five (5) hours before taking a meal period and, at times, had their meal periods interrupted and/or had to forgo their meal periods altogether. For example, during his employment, Mr. Arellano would start his meal periods late or would have his meal periods interrupted by his supervisors calling about status updates on projects or to assist with customer inquiries. As a further example, Mr. Arellano would also miss his meal periods due to the heavy workload and deadlines for completing re-sets and other projects in one eight-hour shift on his own.

Fourth, R&B did not provide other aggrieved employees with second 30-minute meal periods on days that they worked in excess of ten (10) hours in one day. Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees did not sign valid meal period waivers on days that they were entitled to meal periods and were not relieved of all duties.

As a result of R&B's practices and/or policies, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were forced to work in excess of five (5) hours before taking a meal period and, at times, had their meal periods interrupted, and/or had to forgo their meal periods altogether. R&B knew or should have known that as a result of its policies, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were not actually relieved of all duties to take timely, uninterrupted meal periods. R&B further knew or should have known that it did not pay Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees meal period premium wages when meal periods were missed, late, short, and/or interrupted, because R&B adjusted employee time records to reflect compliant meal periods, even if none were taken.

R&B also has engaged in a company-wide practice and/or policy of not paying meal period premiums owed when compliant meal periods are not provided. Because of this practice and/or policy, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees have not received premium pay for missed, late, and interrupted meal periods. Alternatively, to the extent that R&B did pay meal period premium wages to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees, it did so at the incorrect rates. Because R&B did not properly calculate Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' regular rates of pay by including all remunerations, such as incentive pay and/or nondiscretionary bonuses, any premiums paid for meal period violations were also paid at an incorrect rate and resulted in an underpayment of meal period premium wages.

Accordingly, R&B failed to provide all meal periods in violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, 516, and 1198. Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 558 and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, and 1198 – Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any rest period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC. The applicable IWC Wage Order provides that "[e]very employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period" and that the "rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof" unless the total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3½) hours.

To comply with its obligation to authorize and permit rest periods under California Labor Code section 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order, an employer must “relinquish any control over how employees spend their break time, and relieve their employees of all duties—including the obligation that an employee remain on call. A rest period, in short, must be a period of rest.” *Augustus, et al. v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, 2 Cal. 5th 257, 269-270 (2016).

During the relevant time period, R&B regularly failed to authorize and permit Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to take a ten (10) minute rest period per each four (4) hour period worked or major fraction thereof. As with meal periods, R&B’s company-wide practices, including assigning deadlines and heavy workloads, prevented Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees from being relieved of all duty to take compliant rest periods. For example, R&B actively discouraged other aggrieved employees from taking rest periods by threatening them with discipline or write-ups. Additionally, R&B failed to schedule rest periods, which, coupled with R&B’s failure to provide adequate rest period coverage, further led to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees not being authorized and permitted to take compliant rest periods. Moreover, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were assigned company-issued cellular phones and were expected to carry and respond to them at all times, including during rest periods.

Furthermore, R&B maintained and implemented a company-wide practice and/or policy requiring that Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees remain on the work premises during their rest periods. Because Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were restricted from leaving the work premises during rest periods, they were denied the ability to use their rest periods freely for their own purposes. Thus, R&B effectively maintained control over Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees during rest periods, and, as a result of this rest period policy, R&B did not relinquish control over Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees during rest periods.

As a result of R&B’s practices and policies, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees worked shifts in excess of 3.5 hours, in excess of 6 hours, and/or in excess of 10 hours without receiving all uninterrupted 10-minute rest periods to which they were entitled. For example, throughout his employment, Mr. Arellano missed his rest periods, due to R&B’s policy of assigning heavy workloads and strict deadlines, failure to schedule rest periods, and requirement that he respond to his company-issued cellular phone at all times.

R&B also has engaged in a company-wide practice and/or policy of not paying all rest period premiums owed when compliant rest periods are not authorized and permitted. Because of this practice and/or policy, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees have not received premium pay for all missed rest periods. Alternatively, to the extent that R&B did pay rest period premium wages to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees, it did so at the incorrect rates. Because R&B did not properly calculate Mr. Arellano’s and other aggrieved employees’ regular rates of pay by including all forms of compensation, such as incentive pay, nondiscretionary bonuses, and/or other forms of remuneration, any premiums paid for rest period violations were also paid at an incorrect rate and resulted in an underpayment of rest period premium wages.

Accordingly, R&B failed to authorize and permit all rest periods in violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, and 1198. Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to civil penalties, attorney’s fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 558 and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226(a), 1174(d), and 1198 – Non-Compliant Wage Statements and Failure to Maintain Accurate Payroll Records

California Labor Code section 226(a) requires employers to make, keep and provide true, accurate, and complete employment records. R&B has not provided Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees with properly itemized wage statements. Labor Code section 226(e) provides that if an employer fails to comply with providing an employee with properly itemized wages statements as set forth in 226(a), then the employee is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or \$50.00 for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and \$100 per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed \$4,000. Further, Labor Code section 226.3 provides that any employer who violates section 226(a) shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of \$250 per employee per violation in an initial citation and \$1,000 per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage statement or fails to keep the required records pursuant to Section 226(a).

During the relevant time period, R&B has knowingly and intentionally provided Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees with uniform, incomplete, and inaccurate wage statements. For example, R&B issued uniform wage statements to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees that fail to correctly list: gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; the correct name of the legal entity that is the employer; and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period, including overtime rates of pay, and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate. Specifically, R&B violated sections 226(a)(1), 226(a)(2), 226(a)(5), 226(a)(8), and 226(a)(9).

First, because R&B did not record the time Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees spent working off-the-clock and underreported Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' hourly clock-in and clock-out times in their timekeeping system, R&B did not list the correct amount of gross wages and net wages earned by Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees, in compliance with section 226(a)(1) and 226(a)(5), respectively. For the same reason, R&B failed to accurately list the total number of the hours worked by Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees, in violation of section 226(a)(2), and failed to list the applicable hourly rates of pay in effect during the pay period and the corresponding accurate number of hours worked at each hourly rate, in violation of section 226(a)(9).

Second, because R&B did not calculate Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay correctly for purposes of paying overtime wages, R&B did not list the correct amount of gross wages earned by Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees in compliance with section 226(a)(1) and did not list the correct amount of net wages earned by Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees in violation of section 226(a)(5). R&B also failed to correctly list all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period, namely, correct overtime rates of pay and correct rates of pay for premium wages, in violation of section 226(a)(9).

Third, and separate from these violations, R&B issued uniform wage statements to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees that failed to correctly list the name and address of the legal entity of the actual employer in violation of 226(a)(8). The purpose of section 226(a)(8) is to provide California employees with transparency as to the true identity of their employer, to allow the employee to contact their employer during employment in the future for various reasons, including filing an administrative claim, judicial claim, or other action to seek relief against their employer, to obtain unemployment benefits, etc. Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' wage statements incorrectly list the employer as "R & B SALES AND MARKETING INC," but, according to the

California Secretary of State's website, there is no such entity by that name. *See example paystub below.*

CO. GFS	FILE	DEPT.	CLOCK	VCHR. NO.	1
					045-0001
R & B SALES AND MARKETING INC					
1428 PEARMAN DAIRY ROAD					
ANDERSON, SC 29625					

Earnings Statement



Period Beginning: 08/26/2019
Period Ending: 09/08/2019
Pay Date: 09/13/2019

Taxable Marital Status: ☐
Exemptions/Allowances:
Federal: ☐
CA: ☐

SERGIO ARELLANO

The wage statement deficiencies also include, without limitation, failing to list the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis; failing to list all deductions; failing to list 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; failing to list the address of the legal entity that is the employer; failing to list the inclusive dates of the period for which aggrieved employees were paid; and/or failing to state all hours worked as a result of not recording or stating hours worked off-the-clock.

California Labor Code section 1174(d) provides that “[e]very person employing labor in this state shall ... [k]eep a record showing the names and addresses of all employees employed and the ages of all minors” and “[k]eep, 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...” Labor Code section 1174.5 provides that employers are subject to a \$500 civil penalty if they fail to maintain accurate and complete records as required by section 1174(d). During the relevant time period, and in violation of Labor Code section 1174(d), R&B willfully failed to maintain accurate payroll records for Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees showing the daily hours they worked and the wages paid thereto as a result of failing to record the off-the-clock hours that they worked and underreporting Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' hourly clock-in and clock-out times in their timekeeping system.

California Labor Code section 1198 provides that the maximum hours of work and the standard conditions of labor shall be those fixed by the Labor Commissioner and as set forth in the applicable IWC Wage Orders. Section 1198 further provides that “[t]he employment of any employees for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.” Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Order, employers are required to keep accurate time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period and meal period. At all relevant times, as stated, R&B engaged in company-wide practices and/or policies of failing to record actual hours worked, and thereby failed to keep accurate records of work period and meal period start and end times for Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees. Also, as stated, R&B engaged in a company-wide practice and/or policy of falsifying Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' time records by recording that compliant meal periods were taken regardless of if or when meal periods were actually taken, and thereby failed to keep accurate records of meal start and end times for Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees.

Because R&B failed to provide the correct net and gross wages earned, applicable rates of pay, and number of total hours worked on wage statements, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees have been prevented from verifying, solely from information on the wage statements themselves, that they were paid correctly and in full. Instead, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees have had to look to sources outside of the wage statements themselves and reconstruct time records to determine whether in fact they were paid correctly and the extent of underpayment, thereby causing them injury.

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.3, 1174.5, and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code § 204 – Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment

California Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and the 10th day of the following month. California Labor Code section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period. Alternatively, California Labor Code section 204 provides that the requirements of this section are deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the wages are paid not more than seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll period.

During the relevant time period, R&B failed to pay Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees all wages due to them, including, but not limited to, overtime wages, minimum wages, reporting time pay, and/or meal and rest period premium wages, within any time period specified by California Labor Code section 204.

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 – Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages Upon Termination

California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

R&B willfully failed to pay Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees who are no longer employed by R&B all their earned wages, including, but not limited to, overtime wages, minimum wages, reporting time pay, and/or meal and rest period premium wages, either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving R&B's employ in violation of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 256 and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code § 222.5 – Failure to Pay for Costs of Mandatory Physical Exams and/or Drug Testing

At all times herein set forth, California Labor Code section 222.5 requires employers to pay for the costs an employee incurs for obtaining any required medical or physical examination.

During the relevant time period, R&B implemented, on a company-wide basis, an employer-imposed requirement that other aggrieved employees undergo mandatory drug tests and/or physical examinations, but required them to do so at their own expense. As stated, R&B had a company-wide policy requiring that other aggrieved employees travel to a specified medical facility on their own time and use their own means of transportation to undergo drug testing and/or physical examinations. At all times, R&B was in control of scheduling the date and time for the drug testing and/or physical examinations, selecting the provider/facility where the drug testing and/or physical examinations were to take place, and determining the scope of the drug test and/or physical examinations.

However, R&B did not compensate other aggrieved employees for the time they spent traveling to and from their drug tests and/or physical examinations, or for the time they spent undergoing the testing and/or examinations, or reimburse them for the travel expenses they incurred getting to and from the medical facilities. R&B's policy and/or practice of not paying for all costs and other aggrieved employees incurred obtaining mandatory drug tests and/or physical examinations violates California Labor Code section 222.5.

Other aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code § 1198 and California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 11070 Subdivision 14(A) – Failure to Provide Suitable Seating

California Labor Code section 1198 makes it illegal to employ an employee under conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable wage order. California Labor Code section 1198 requires that “. . . the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the . . . standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee . . . under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.” California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(A) provides that “[a]ll working employees shall be provided with suitable seats when the nature of the work reasonably permits the use of seats.”

“The ‘nature of the work’ refers to an employee’s tasks performed at a given location for which a right to a suitable seat is claimed, rather than a ‘holistic’ consideration of the entire range of an employee’s duties anywhere on the jobsite during a complete shift. If the tasks being performed at a given location reasonably permit sitting, and provision of a seat would not interfere with performance of any other tasks that may require standing, a seat is called for.” *Kilby v. CVS Pharmacy, Inc.*, 368 P.3d 554, 558 (Cal. 2016). “Whether the nature of the work reasonably permits sitting is a question to be determined objectively based on the totality of the circumstances. An employer’s business judgment and the physical layout of the workplace are relevant but not dispositive factors. The inquiry focuses on the nature of the work, not an individual employee’s characteristics.” *Id.* The burden of proof to show suitable seating is not available is on the employer. *Id.* at 568. In other

words, the employer must show that compliance is “infeasible because no suitable seating exists.”
See id.

R&B’s California job sites are generally similar in their layout and design and there was, and continues to be, space behind the sales/demonstration tables to allow for the presence and use of a seat or stool by Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees during the performance of their work duties. R&B could provide Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees with a seat or stool at its sales/demonstration tables, with reasonable or no modification to these work areas, but instead denies employees seating and forces Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to stand throughout the day.

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees spent a substantial portion of their day behind or at these sales/demonstration tables. The nature of the work of an employee performing sales representative duties at sales/demonstration tables can reasonably be accomplished from a seated position. However, as set forth herein, R&B systematically, and on a company-wide basis, does not provide seats or stools at or near the sales/demonstration tables, forcing Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to stand throughout their work shifts.

R&B violated California Labor Code section 1198 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(A) because Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were not allowed to sit, even when it would not have interfered with the performance of their duties, nor were they provided with suitable seats. R&B’s management did not inform Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees that they were allowed to sit down, provide any means for them to sit down, or mention any policy regarding sitting.

As a result of R&B’s company-wide policy and/or practice of prohibiting employees from sitting during their shifts and company-wide failure to provide suitable seating, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were forced to stand during shifts and denied seats. R&B’s failure to provide suitable seating to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees violates California Labor Code section 1198 and IWC Wage Order 7-2001, Section 14(A).

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney’s fees, costs, and interest thereon, and seek injunctive relief to bring R&B into compliance with California’s seating requirements, pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194.5 and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code § 1198 and California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 11070 Subdivision 14(B) – Failure to Provide Suitable Seating

California Labor Code section 1198 makes it illegal to employ an employee under conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable wage order. California Labor Code section 1198 requires that “. . . the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the . . . standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee . . . under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.” California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(B) provides that “[w]hen employees are not engaged in the active duties of their employment and the nature of the work requires standing, an adequate number of suitable seats shall be placed in reasonable proximity to the work area and employees shall be permitted to use such seats when it does not interfere with the performance of their duties.”

The IWC states that section 14(B) applies during “lulls in operation” when an employee, while still on the job, is not then actively engaged in any duties. *Kilby v. CVS Pharmacy, Inc.*, 368 P.3d 554, 565 (Cal. 2016), citing IWC, 1976 Wage Orders, Summary of Basic Provisions, Seats. When taken together, an employee is entitled to a seat under section 14(A) if his or her actual tasks at a discrete location make seated work feasible, while working there. *Id.* However, if other job duties take the employee to a different location where he or she must perform tasks requiring standing, the employee would be entitled to a seat under section 14(B) during “lulls in operation.” *Id.*

As stated, R&B’s California job sites are generally similar in their layout and design and there was, and continues to be, space near their work areas to allow for the presence and use of a seat or stool by Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees during lulls in operation. R&B could provide Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees with a seat or stool in its work areas, with reasonable or no modification to these work areas, but instead denies employees seating and forces Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to stand throughout the day.

R&B did not provide Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees with seats or stools in reasonable proximity to their work areas to allow them to use seats when it would not interfere with the performance of their duties for times when they were not engaged in active duties that require standing. In other words, to the extent Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees engaged in duties in which the nature of the work required standing, R&B denied them the use of seats nearby during lulls in their work duties. Moreover, R&B did not inform Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees of their rights to a seat or stool under California law.

As a result of R&B’s company-wide policy and/or practice of prohibiting employees from sitting at any time, even when they were not engaged in active duties requiring standing, and company-wide failure to provide seats in reasonable proximity to their work areas, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were forced to stand during shifts and denied seats. R&B’s failure to provide suitable seating to Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees violates California Labor Code section 1198 and IWC Wage Order 7-2001, Section 14(B).

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney’s fees, costs, and interest thereon, and seek injunctive relief to bring R&B into compliance with California’s seating requirements, pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194.5 and/or 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code § 1198 and California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 11070 Subdivision 5(A) – Failure to Pay Reporting Time Pay

California Labor Code section 1198 dictates that no employer may employ an employee under conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable IWC wage order. California Labor Code section 1198 further requires that “. . . the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the . . . standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee . . . under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.”

California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(5)(A) provides that “[e]ach workday an employee is required to report for work and does report, but is not put to work or is furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work, the employee shall be paid for half the usual or scheduled day’s work, but in no event for less than two (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at the employee’s regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the minimum wage.” The

“primary purpose of the reporting time regulation” is “to guarantee at least partial compensation for employees who report to work expecting to work a specified number of hours, and who are deprived of that amount because of inadequate scheduling or lack of proper notice by the employer.” *Aleman v. AirTouch Cellular*, 209 Cal. App. 4th 556 (2012).

R&B violated California Labor Code section 1198 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(5), because R&B failed to pay Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees reporting time pay when they reported to work for their scheduled shift but were put to work for less than half of the regular schedule. R&B had a company-wide practice of sending Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees home early from their shifts, including before they had worked at least half of their regular shift, but would not pay Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees for half of their scheduled shift, due to R&B’s labor budget. For example, Mr. Arellano would report to work the day after a quarterly meeting, but would be sent home early by R&B’s management after being told he had accrued too much overtime. Although Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees would report to work based on the schedule that R&B provided to them, R&B would send them home before they had worked at least half of their scheduled shifts without giving them reporting time pay. Accordingly, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were not properly compensated with reporting time pay in violation of California Labor Code section 1198.

Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney’s fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code § 2802 – Unreimbursed Business Expenses

California Labor Code section 2802 requires employers to pay for all necessary expenditures and losses incurred by the employee in the performance of his or her job. The purpose of Labor Code section 2802 is to prevent employers from passing off their cost of doing business and operating expenses on to their employees. *Cochran v. Schwan’s Home Service, Inc.*, 228 Cal. App. 4th 1137, 1144 (2014). The applicable wage order provides that: “[w]hen tools or equipment are required by the employer or are necessary to the performance of a job, such tools and equipment shall be provided and maintained by the employer, except that an employee whose wages are at least two (2) times the minimum wage provided herein may be required to provide and maintain hand tools and equipment customarily required by the trade or craft.”

First, during the relevant time period, R&B had a company-wide policy of requiring Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to utilize their own personal vehicles for work purposes, but failed to reimburse them for the costs of travel, including mileage. For example, Mr. Arellano was required to take his company vehicle for maintenance at a service station that was 30 miles from his home, and pick up the vehicle later using his wife’s vehicle, but was not reimbursed for travel expenses or mileage from using his personal vehicle. Additionally, other aggrieved employees had their company vehicles serviced for flat tires or other issues, but were required to utilize their personal vehicle to drive to and from job sites, and were not reimbursed for their travel or mileage. R&B also had a company-wide policy of requiring other aggrieved employees to travel in their own personal vehicles to medical facilities to obtain mandatory drug testing and/or physical examinations, but did not reimburse them for their travel expenses, including mileage. Although R&B required Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to use their own vehicles or obtain alternate transportation to carry out their work-related responsibilities, R&B never reimbursed them for all their travel expenses.

Second, R&B, on a company-wide basis, expected Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to maintain clean and presentable company vehicles. Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were required to take their vehicles to car washes at least once a week and incur expenses in doing so. Although R&B required Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to maintain their company vehicles as part of their work-related responsibilities, R&B never reimbursed them for all their expenses.

Third, R&B, on a company-wide basis, expected Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to report to work in clean and presentable uniforms, including a uniform polo shirt emblazoned with one of R&B's brand logos (e.g., Milwaukee, Ryobi, or Empire), which forced Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees to wash their uniforms more frequently than they would otherwise do laundry, and incur expenses for doing so. For example, Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees were only provided two (2) uniform shirts each, but were scheduled to work five (5) days in a week, and thus incurred laundry expenses for the upkeep of their uniforms, as the nature of their work resulted in their uniforms becoming sweaty and/or dirty. As a further example, Mr. Arellano was required to dry-clean his uniform shirts in order to prevent wear and tear, incurring a cost of approximately \$50.00 per month on dry-cleaning, and was also required to purchase replacement uniforms at a cost of \$60.00 per shirt.

R&B could have provided Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees with the actual tools for use on the job, such as company vehicles, to be used for fulfilling work-related tasks, or company-provided transportation to get to and from vehicle maintenance/service appointments, and with an adequate number of uniform shirts or access to a cleaning service. Or, R&B could have reimbursed employees for the costs of their travel, mileage, maintenance of company vehicles, and laundry or dry-cleaning expenses. Instead, R&B passed these operating costs off onto Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees. At all relevant times, Mr. Arellano did not earn at least two (2) times the minimum wage.

Thus, R&B had, and continues to have, a company-wide policy and/or practice of not reimbursing employees for expenses necessarily incurred in violation of California Labor Code section 2802. Mr. Arellano and other aggrieved employees are entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a), (f)-(g).

Violation of California Labor Code § 2810.5(a)(1)(A)-(C) – Failure to Provide Notice of Material Terms of Employment

California's Wage Theft Prevention Act was enacted to ensure that employers provide employees with basic information material to their employment relationship at the time of hiring, and to ensure that employees are given written and timely notice of any changes to basic information material to their employment. Codified at California Labor Code section 2810.5, the Wage Theft Prevention Act provides that at the time of hiring, an employer must provide written notice to employees of the rate(s) of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or otherwise, including any rates for overtime, the regular payday designated by the employer, and any allowances claims as part of the minimum wage, including meal or lodging allowances. Effective January 1, 2015, an employer's written notice pursuant to section 2810.5 must also include a statement that the employee may accrue and use sick leave; has a right to request and use accrued paid sick leave; may not be terminated or retaliated against for using or requesting the use of accrued paid sick leave; and has the right to file a complaint against an employer who retaliates.

R&B failed to provide other aggrieved employees written notice that lists all the requisite information set forth in Labor Code section 2810.5(a)(1)(A)-(C). R&B's failure to provide other aggrieved employees with written notice of basic information regarding their employment with R&B is in violation of Labor Code section 2810.5.

Other aggrieved employees are therefore entitled to recover civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a), (f)-(g).

California Labor Code § 558(a)

California Labor Code section 558(a) provides "[a]ny employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated, a section of this chapter or any provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid . . . (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid . . ." Labor Code section 558(c) provides that "[t]he civil penalties provided for in this section are in addition to any other civil or criminal penalty provided by law." R&B, at all relevant times, was an employer or person acting on behalf of an employer(s) who violated Mr. Arellano's and other aggrieved employees' rights by violating various sections of the California Labor Code.

Accordingly, Mr. Arellano seeks the remedies set forth in Labor Code section 558 for himself, the State of California, and all other aggrieved employees. Specifically, pursuant to PAGA, and in particular California Labor Code sections 1194.5, 2699(a), 2699.3(a) and 2699.3(c), 2699.5, and 558, Mr. Arellano, acting in the public interest as a private attorney general, seeks assessment and collection of civil penalties and injunctive relief for himself, all other aggrieved employees, and the State of California against R&B for violations of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 222.5, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, 516, 1174(d), 1182.12, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, and 2810.5.

Therefore, on behalf of all aggrieved employees, Mr. Arellano seeks all applicable penalties related to these violations of the California Labor Code pursuant to PAGA.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please contact me at the phone number or address below:

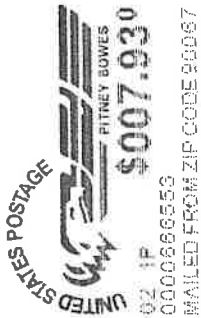
Mao Shiokura
Capstone Law APC
1875 Century Park East, Suite 1000
Los Angeles, CA 90067
(310) 556-4811

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mao Shiokura", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mao Shiokura

Copy: R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC. (via U.S. Certified Mail); TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC. (via U.S. Certified Mail)



SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC.
1428 PEARMAN DAIRY ROAD
ANDERSON, SC 29625



9590 9403 0424 5163 3656 48

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

7019 0700 0001 7653 1025

PS Form 3811, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X

☐ Agent☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

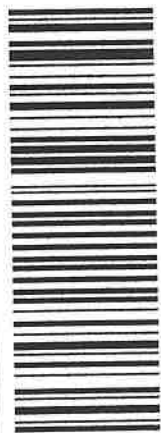
C. Date of Delivery

- D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☒ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Insured Mail
- ☐ Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over \$500)
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
- ☐ Registered Mail™
- ☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
- ☐ Signature Confirmation™
- ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

Domestic Return Receipt



7019 0700 0001 7653 1025

R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC.
1428 PEARMAN DAIRY ROAD
ANDERSON, SC 29625

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.**OFFICIAL USE**

Certified Mail Fee

\$ 3.50

Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)

- ☒ Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$ 2.80
- ☐ Return Receipt (electronic) \$
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$
- ☐ Adult Signature Required \$
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$

Postage

\$ 1.63

Total Postage and Fees

\$ 7.93

Sent To

R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC.

Street and Apt. No. 1428 PEARMAN DAIRY ROAD

City, State, ZIP+4® ANDERSON, SC 29625

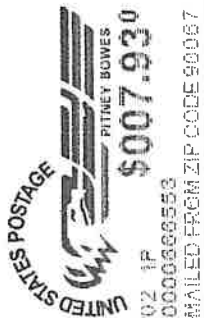
Postmark
Here

Arellano v. R&B
Sales and Marketing
Inc.

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

one
AW APC
Park East, Ste 1000
CA 90067



SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH
AMERICA, INC.
450 EAST LAS OLAS BOULEVARD, SUITE
1500
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301



9590 9403 0424 5163 3656 31

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

7019 0700 0001 7653 1292

PS Form 3811, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X

- ☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

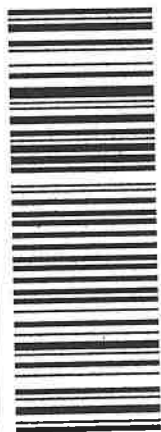
C. Date of Delivery

- D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
☒ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
☒ Certified Mail®
☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
☐ Insured Mail®
☐ Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over \$500)
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
☐ Registered Mail™
☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Signature Confirmation™
☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

Domestic Return Receipt



7019 0700 0001 7653 1292

TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH AMERICA, INC.
450 EAST LAS OLAS BOULEVARD, SUITE 1500
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

OFFICIAL USE

Certified Mail Fee

\$ 3.50

Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)

- ☒ Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$ 2.80
☐ Return Receipt (electronic) \$
☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$
☐ Adult Signature Required \$
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$

Postage

\$ 1.63

Total Postage and Fees

\$ 7.93

Sent To

AMERICA, INC.

Street and Apt. No., P.O. Box, or Street Name

450 EAST LAS OLAS BOULEVARD, SUITE

City, State, ZIP+4

1500
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

Postmark
HereArellano v. Techtronic
Industries North
America, Inc.

ine
W APC
Park East, Ste 1000
CA 90067

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH
AMERICA, INC.
450 EAST LAS OLAS BOULEVARD, SUITE
1500
PORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301



9590 9403 0424 5163 3656 31

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

7019 0700 0001 7653 1292

PS Form 3811, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X☐ Agent☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

C. Date of Delivery

7-25-00

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Adult Signature | ☐ Priority Mail Express® |
| ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery | ☐ Registered Mail™ |
| ☒ Certified Mail® | ☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery |
| ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery | ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise |
| ☐ Collect on Delivery | ☐ Signature Confirmation™ |
| ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery | ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery |
| ☐ Insured Mail | |
| ☐ Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over \$500) | |

Domestic Return Receipt

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC.
1428 PEARMAN DAIRY ROAD
ANDERSON, SC 29625



9590 9403 0424 5163 3656 48

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

7019 0700 0001 7653 1025

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X *[Signature]*

☐ Agent

☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

[Signature]

C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☒ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Insured Mail
- ☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery (over \$500)

- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
- ☐ Registered Mail™
- ☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
- ☐ Signature Confirmation™
- ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

PS Form 3811, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

Domestic Return Receipt

PROOF OF SERVICE

I am employed in the State of California, County of Los Angeles. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within suit; my business address is 1875 Century Park East, Suite 1000, Los Angeles, California 90067.

On **August 10, 2020**, I served the document(s) described as: **FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT & ENFORCEMENT ACTION UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 2698, ET SEQ.** on the interested parties in this action by sending [] the original [✓] a true copy thereof [✓] to interested parties as follows [or] [] as stated on the attached service list:

Kimberly Y. Higgin, (SBN: 245174)
kimberly.higgins@pillsburylaw.com
Paula M. Weber, (SBN: 121144)
paula.weber@pillsburylaw.com
PILLSBURY WINTHROP SHAW
PITTMAN, LLP
725 S. Figueroa Street, Suite 2800
Los Angeles, CA 90017-5406
Tel.: (213) 488-7327
Fax: (213) 629-1033

Attorneys for Defendants
R&B SALES AND MARKETING, INC. and
TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES NORTH
AMERICA, INC.

() **BY MAIL (ENCLOSED IN A SEALED ENVELOPE):** I deposited the envelope(s) for mailing in the ordinary course of business at Los Angeles, California. I am “readily familiar” with this firm’s practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice, sealed envelopes are deposited with the U.S. Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business with postage thereon fully prepaid at Los Angeles, California.

() **BY FAX TRANSMISSION:** At or before 5:00 pm, I caused said document(s) to be transmitted by facsimile. The name(s) and facsimile machine telephone number(s) of the person(s) served are set forth in the service list. The document was transmitted by facsimile transmission, and the sending facsimile machine properly issued a transmission report confirming that the transmission was complete and without error.

() **BY PERSONAL SERVICE:** I caused delivery of the document(s), enclosed in a sealed envelope, by hand via ProLegal Network to the offices of the addressee(s) named herein.

() **BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE:** Pursuant to Court Order, I hereby certify that I caused a true and correct copy of the document(s) listed above to be served electronically on counsel of record via transmission to an electronic service provider.

() **BY OVERNIGHT DELIVERY:** I am “readily familiar” with this firm’s practice of collection and processing correspondence for overnight delivery. Under that practice, overnight packages are enclosed in a sealed envelope with a packing slip attached thereto fully prepaid. The packages are picked up by the carrier at our offices or delivered by our office to a designated collection site.

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(X) **BY E-MAIL:** I hereby certify that this document was served from Los Angeles, California, by e-mail delivery on the parties listed herein at their most recent known e-mail address or e-mail of record in this action: kimberly.higgins@pillsburylaw.com; paula.weber@pillsburylaw.com

Executed on **August 10, 2020**, at Los Angeles, California.

Xochitl Tapia
Type or Print Name


Signature