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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

JOSE DUVAL, individually, and on behalf
of other members of the general public
similarly situated;

Plaintiff,

v.

MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL
COMPANY, a Delaware corporation; and
DOES 1 through 100, inclusive;

Defendants.

Case No.: 34-2020-00276862

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

- (1) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 (Unpaid Overtime);
- (2) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a) (Unpaid Meal Period Premiums);
- (3) Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 (Unpaid Rest Period Premiums);
- (4) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 (Unpaid Minimum Wages);
- (5) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 (Final Wages Not Timely Paid);
- (6) Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) (Non-Compliant Wage Statements);
- (7) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802 (Unreimbursed Business Expenses);
- (8) Violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*;
- (9) Violation of California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* (Private Attorneys General Act of 2004).

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMES NOW, Plaintiff JOSE DUVAL (“Plaintiff”), individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This class action is brought pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure section 382. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiff exceeds the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial.

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California Constitution, Article VI, Section 10, which grants the superior court “original jurisdiction in all other causes” except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is brought do not specify any other basis for jurisdiction.

3. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because, upon information and belief, Defendants are citizens of California, have sufficient minimum contacts in California, and/or otherwise intentionally avail themselves of the California market so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

4. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, Defendants maintain offices, have agents, and/or transact business in the State of California, including the County of Sacramento. The majority of the acts and omissions alleged herein relating to Plaintiff took place in the State of California. Defendants employed Plaintiff within the State of California, County of Sacramento.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff JOSE DUVAL is an individual residing in the State of California.

6. Defendant MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY, at all times herein mentioned, was and is, upon information and belief, a California company that is located at 4325 Pacific Street, Rocklin, California 95677, and at all times herein mentioned, was and is, an employer whose employees are engaged throughout the State of California, including the County of Sacramento.

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1 7. At all times herein relevant, Defendants MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON
2 OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through 100, and each of them, were the agents, partners, joint
3 venturers, joint employers, representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-
4 conspirators and assigns, each of the other, and at all times relevant hereto were acting within
5 the course and scope of their authority as such agents, partners, joint venturers, joint
6 employers, representatives, servants, employees, successors, co-conspirators and assigns, and
7 all acts or omissions alleged herein were duly committed with the ratification, knowledge,
8 permission, encouragement, authorization, and consent of each defendant designated herein.

9 8. The true names and capacities, whether corporate, associate, individual or
10 otherwise, of Defendants DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff, who sues
11 said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based on that
12 information and belief alleges, that each of the Defendants designated as a DOE is legally
13 responsible for the events and happenings referred to in this Complaint, and unlawfully caused
14 the injuries and damages to Plaintiff and the other class members as alleged in this Complaint.
15 Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and
16 capacities when the same have been ascertained.

17 9. Defendants MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1
18 through 100 will hereinafter collectively be referred to as "Defendants."

19 10. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants directly or indirectly controlled or
20 affected the working conditions, wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of
21 Plaintiff and the other class members so as to make each of said Defendants employers and
22 employers liable under the statutory provisions set forth herein.

23 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

24 11. Plaintiff brings this action on her own behalf and on behalf of all other members
25 of the general public similarly situated, and, thus, seeks class certification under Code of Civil
26 Procedure section 382.

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1 12. The proposed class is defined as follows:
2 All hourly or non-exempt employees of Defendant who worked for Defendant
3 within the State of California, at any time between March 5, 2016 through the
4 date of preliminary approval..

5 13. Plaintiff reserves the right to establish subclasses as appropriate.

6 14. The class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest in
7 the litigation:

8 a. Numerosity: The class members are so numerous that joinder of all class
9 members is impracticable. The membership of the entire class is
10 unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, the class is estimated to be
11 greater than fifty (50) individuals and the identity of such membership is
12 readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' employment records.

13 b. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of all other class members'
14 claims as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately
15 protect the interests of the other class members with whom she has a
16 well-defined community of interest.

17 c. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
18 each class member, with whom she has a well-defined community of
19 interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff has no
20 interest that is antagonistic to the other class members. Plaintiff's
21 attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing
22 class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has
23 incurred, and during the pendency of this action will continue to incur,
24 costs and attorneys' fees, that have been, are, and will be necessarily
25 expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of
26 each class member.

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- 1 d. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the
2 fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation because individual joinder
3 of all class members is impractical.
- 4 e. Public Policy Considerations Certification of this lawsuit as a class
5 action will advance public policy objectives. Employers of this great
6 state violate employment and labor laws every day. Current employees
7 are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect
8 retaliation. However, class actions provide the class members who are
9 not named in the complaint anonymity that allows for the vindication of
10 their rights.

11 15. There are common questions of law and fact as to the class members that
12 predominate over questions affecting only individual members. The following common
13 questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to the members of the class:

- 14 a. Whether Defendants' failure to pay wages, without abatement or
15 reduction, in accordance with the California Labor Code, was willful;
- 16 b. Whether Defendants failed to pay their hourly-paid or non-exempt
17 employees within the State of California for all hours worked, missed
18 meal periods and rest breaks in violation of California law;
- 19 c. Whether Defendants required Plaintiff and other class members to work
20 over eight (8) hours per day and/or over forty (40) hours per week and
21 failed to pay the legally required overtime compensation to Plaintiff and
22 the other class members;
- 23 d. Whether Defendants deprived Plaintiff and other class members of meal
24 and/or rest periods or required Plaintiff and the other class members to
25 work during meal and/or rest periods without compensation;
- 26 e. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and other
27 class members for all hours worked;

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- 1 f. Whether Defendants failed to properly calculate the regular rate of pay
2 by including safety incentives and on-call pay;
- 3 g. Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages due to Plaintiff and other
4 class members within the required time upon their discharge or
5 resignation;
- 6 h. Whether Defendants failed to timely pay all wages due to Plaintiff and
7 other class members during their employment;
- 8 i. Whether Defendants complied with wage reporting as required by the
9 California Labor Code, including, inter alia, section 226;
- 10 j. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful or reckless;
- 11 k. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff and the other class
12 members for necessary business-related expenses and costs;
- 13 l. Whether Defendants engaged in unfair business practices in violation of
14 California Business & Professions Code section 17200, et seq.;
- 15 m. The appropriate amount of damages, restitution, and/or monetary
16 penalties resulting from Defendants' violation of California law; and
- 17 n. Whether Plaintiff and other class members are entitled to compensatory
18 damages pursuant to the California Labor Code.

19 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

20 16. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants employed Plaintiff
21 and other persons as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California,
22 including the County of Sacramento.

23 17. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiff as an hourly-paid non-
24 exempt employee from January 2019 to August 2019, in the State of California.

25 18. Defendants, jointly and severally, hired Plaintiff and the other class members
26 and classified them as hourly-paid, non-exempt employees, and failed to compensate them for
27 all hours worked, missed meal periods, and/or missed rest breaks.

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1 19. Defendants had the authority to hire and terminate Plaintiff and the other class
2 members; to set work rules and conditions governing Plaintiff's and the other class members'
3 employment; and to supervise their daily employment activities.

4 20. Defendants exercised sufficient authority over the terms and conditions of
5 Plaintiff and the other class members' employment for them to be joint employers of Plaintiff
6 and the other class members.

7 21. Defendants directly hired and paid wages and benefits to Plaintiff and the other
8 class members.

9 22. Defendants continue to employ hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the
10 State of California.

11 23. Plaintiff and the other class members worked over eight (8) hours in a day,
12 and/or forty (40) hours in a week during their employment with Defendants.

13 24. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
14 engaged in a pattern and practice of wage abuse against their hourly-paid or non-exempt
15 employees within the State of California. This scheme involved, inter alia, failing to pay them
16 for all hours worked, missed meal periods, and missed rest breaks in violation of California
17 law.

18 25. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
19 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive
20 certain wages for overtime compensation and that they were not receiving wages for overtime
21 compensation.

22 26. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
23 failed to provide Plaintiff and the other class members the required rest and meal periods
24 during the relevant time period as required under the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage
25 Orders and thus they are entitled to any and all applicable penalties.

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1 27. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
2 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive
3 all timely and complete meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's
4 and the other class members' regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed, late or
5 interrupted, and they did not receive all timely and proper meal periods or payment of one
6 additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other class members' regular rate of pay when a
7 meal period was missed.

8 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
9 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive
10 all timely rest periods without interruption or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff
11 and the other class members' regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed, late or
12 interrupted, and they did not receive all rest periods or payment of one additional hour of pay
13 at Plaintiff's and the other class members' regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed.

14 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
15 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive
16 at least minimum wages for compensation and that they were not receiving at least minimum
17 wages for all hours worked.

18 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
19 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive
20 the wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation, including overtime and minimum
21 wages and meal and rest period premiums, and they did not, in fact, receive such wages owed
22 to them at the time of their discharge or resignation.

23 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
24 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive
25 complete and accurate wage statements in accordance with California law, but, in fact, they did
26 not receive complete and accurate wage statements from Defendants. The deficiencies included,
27 inter alia, the failure to include the total number of hours worked by Plaintiff and other class
28 members.

1 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
2 knew or should have known that Defendants had to keep complete and accurate payroll records
3 for Plaintiff and the other class members in accordance with California law, but, in fact, did not
4 keep complete and accurate payroll records.

5 33. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
6 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to
7 reimbursement for necessary business-related expenses such as gloves, steel-toed boots and
8 personal cellular phone for business purposes.

9 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
10 knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiff and the other class
11 members pursuant to California law, and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such
12 compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so, and falsely represented
13 to Plaintiff and the other class members that they were properly denied wages, all in order to
14 increase Defendants' profits.

15 35. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
16 Defendants failed to pay overtime wages to Plaintiff and the other class members for all hours
17 worked. Plaintiff and other class members were required to work more than eight (8) hours per
18 day and/or forty (40) hours per week without overtime compensation.

19 36. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed
20 to provide the requisite uninterrupted and timely meal and rest periods to Plaintiff and other class
21 members.

22 37. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
23 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members at least minimum wages for all
24 hours worked.

25 38. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
26 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the wages owed to them upon
27 discharge or resignation.

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39. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide complete or accurate wage statements to Plaintiff and the other class members.

40. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to keep complete or accurate payroll records for Plaintiff and the other class members.

41. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to properly compensate Plaintiff and the other class members pursuant to California law in order to increase Defendants' profits.

42. California Labor Code section 218 states that nothing in Article 1 of the Labor Code shall limit the right of any wage claimant to “sue directly . . . for any wages or penalty due to him [or her] under this article.”

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198)

(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through 100)

43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 42, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

44. California Labor Code section 1198 and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order provide that it is unlawful to employ persons without compensating them at a rate of pay either time-and-one-half or two-times that person’s regular rate of pay, depending on the number of hours worked by the person on a daily or weekly basis.

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

6 46. The applicable IWC Wage Order further provides that Defendants are and were
7 required to pay Plaintiff and the other class members overtime compensation at a rate of two
8 times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day.

9 47. California Labor Code section 510 codifies the right to overtime compensation
10 at one-and-one-half times the regular hourly rate for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours
11 in a day or forty (40) hours in a week or for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day
12 of work, and overtime compensation at twice the regular hourly rate for hours worked in
13 excess of twelve (12) hours in a day or in excess of eight (8) hours in a day on the seventh day of
14 work.

15 48. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiff and the other class
16 members worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day, and/or in excess of forty (40) hours in a
17 week.

18 49. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
19 Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay overtime wages owed to Plaintiff and the
20 other class members.

21 50. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the unpaid
22 balance of overtime compensation, as required by California laws, violates the provisions of
23 California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198, and is therefore unlawful.

24 51. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, Plaintiff and the other class
25 members are entitled to recover unpaid overtime compensation, as well as interest, costs, and
26 attorneys' fees.

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1 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a))**

3 **(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through**
4 **100)**

5 52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs
6 1 through 51, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
7 forth herein.

8 53. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the IWC Order and California
9 Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) were applicable to Plaintiff's and other class members'
10 employment by Defendants.

11 54. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code section
12 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any meal or rest
13 period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC.

14 55. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order
15 and California Labor Code section 512(a) provide that an employer may not require, cause or
16 permit an employee to work for a work period of more than five (5) hours per day without
17 providing the employee with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the
18 total work period per day of the employee is no more than six (6) hours, the meal period may be
19 waived by mutual consent of both the employer and employee.

20 56. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order
21 and California Labor Code section 512(a) further provide that an employer may not require,
22 cause, or permit an employee to work for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day
23 without providing the employee with a second uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty
24 (30) minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second
25 meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the first
26 meal period was not waived.

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1 57. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiff
2 and the other class members who were scheduled to work for a period of time no longer than six
3 (6) hours, and who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were
4 required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of
5 not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

6 58. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiff
7 and the other class members who were scheduled to work for a period of time in excess of six (6)
8 hours were required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal
9 period of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

10 59. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiff
11 and the other class members who were scheduled to work for a period of time no longer than
12 twelve (12) hours, and who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods by mutual
13 consent, were required to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours without an uninterrupted
14 meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

15 60. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein,
16 Plaintiff and the other class members who were scheduled to work for a period of time in
17 excess of twelve (12) hours were required to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours
18 without an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest
19 period.

20 61. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein,
21 Defendants intentionally and willfully required Plaintiff and the other class members to work
22 during meal periods and failed to compensate Plaintiff and the other class members the full meal
23 period premium for work performed during meal periods.

24 62. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein,
25 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the full meal period premium due
26 pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7.

27 63. Defendants' conduct violates applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor
28 Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).

64. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7(b), Plaintiff and other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal or rest period is not provided.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7)

(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through 100)

65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs through 64, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

66. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7 were applicable to Plaintiff's and the other class members' employment by Defendants.

67. During the relevant time period set forth herein, 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.

68. During the relevant time period set forth herein, 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 (3 ½) hours.

69. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants required Plaintiff and the other class members to work four (4) or more hours without authorizing or permitting a ten (10) minute rest period per each four (4) hour period worked.

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70. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants willfully required Plaintiff and the other class members to work during rest periods and failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the full rest period premium for work performed during rest periods.

71. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the full rest period premium due pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7

72. Defendants' conduct violates applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7.

73. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7(b), Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one additional hour of pay at the employees' regular hourly rate of compensation for each workday that the rest period was not provided.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1)

(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through 100)

74. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 73 and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

75. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 provide that the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed, is unlawful.

76. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and the other class members as required, pursuant to California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1.

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77. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the minimum wage as required violates California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1. Pursuant to those sections, Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of their minimum wage compensation as well as interest, costs, and attorney's fees, and liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

78. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202)

(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through 100)

79. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 78, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

80. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and if an employee quits 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 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.

81. As a pattern and practice during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

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82. Defendants' pattern and practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

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

84. Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants the statutory penalty wages for each day they were not paid, up to a thirty (30) day maximum pursuant to California Labor Code section 203.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a))

(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through 100)

85. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 84, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

86. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code section 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his or her social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. The deductions

made from payments of wages shall be recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing the month, day, and year, and a copy of the statement or a record of the deductions shall be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a central location within the State of California.

87. As a pattern and practice, Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide Plaintiff and the other class members with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include but are not limited to: the failure to include the total number of hours worked by Plaintiff and the other class members.

88. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code section 226(a), Plaintiff and the other class members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

89. More specifically, Plaintiff and the other class members have been injured by Defendants' intentional and willful violation of California Labor Code section 226(a) because they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate and itemized wage statements pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(a).

90. Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California Labor Code section 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars per employee.

91. Plaintiff and the other class members are also entitled to injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(g).

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802)

(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through 100)

92. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 91, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

1 93. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802, an employer must
2 reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct
3 consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her
4 obedience to the directions of the employer.

5 94. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to reimburse class members for
6 all necessary business-related expenses and costs. Class members are entitled to recover from
7 Defendants their business-related expenses and costs incurred during the course and scope of
8 their employment, plus interest accrued from the date on which the employee incurred the
9 necessary expenditures at the same rate as judgments in civil actions in the State of California.

10 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

12 **(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through**
13 **100)**

14 95. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
15 through 94, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
16 forth herein.

17 96. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be unfair,
18 unlawful and harmful to Plaintiff, the other class members, to the general public, and
19 Defendants' competitors. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the
20 public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

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

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98. A violation of California Business & Professions Code section 17200, et seq. may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. In this instant case, Defendants' pattern and practice of requiring Plaintiff and the other class members work overtime hours without paying them proper compensation violate California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198. Additionally, Defendants' pattern and practice of requiring Plaintiff and other class members, to work through their meal and rest periods without paying them proper compensation violate California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a). Moreover, Defendants' pattern and practice of failing to timely pay wages to Plaintiff and the other class members violate California Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Defendants also violated California Labor Code sections 226(a), 1194, 1197, 2800 and 2802.

99. As a result of the herein described violations of California law, Defendants unlawfully gained an unfair advantage over other businesses.

100. Plaintiff and the other class members have been personally injured by Defendants' unlawful business acts and practices as alleged herein, including but not necessarily limited to the loss of money and/or property.

101. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, et seq., Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this Complaint; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil procedure section 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*)

(Against MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY and DOES 1 through 100)

102. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 101, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

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1 103. PAGA expressly establishes that any provision of the California Labor
2 Code which provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the LWDA, or
3 any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or employees for a
4 violation of the California Labor Code, may be recovered through a civil action brought
5 by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself, and other current or former
6 employees.

7 104. On March 5, 2020, Plaintiff provided written notice to the LWDA and
8 Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code she contends were violated, and the
9 theories supporting her contentions. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** and incorporated by
10 reference is a copy of the written notice to the LWDA. Plaintiff believes that on or about
11 May 9, 2020, the sixty-five (65) day notice period expired as to all Defendants, and the
12 LWDA did not take any action to investigate or prosecute this matter. Therefore, Plaintiff has
13 exhausted the statutory time period to bring this action.

14 105. Plaintiff and the other hourly-paid or non-exempt employees are
15 “aggrieved employees” as defined by California Labor Code § 2699(c) in that they are all
16 current or former employees of Defendants who worked for Defendants at any time during
17 the period from March 5, 2019 to the present, and one or more of the alleged violations was
18 committed against them.

19 **Failure to Pay Minimum and Overtime Wages**

20 106. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to compensate their non-
21 exempt employees minimum wages for all hours worked and overtime wages for all hours
22 worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a workweek, pursuant to the
23 mandate of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198.

24 107. As a pattern and practice, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and other
25 aggrieved current and former employees for all hours worked, resulting in a failure to pay all
26 minimum wages and overtime wages, where applicable.

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1 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Rest Breaks**

2 108. In accordance with the mandates of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, Defendants
3 were required to authorize and permit their non-exempt employees to take a 10-minute rest
4 break for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof, and were further required to
5 provide their non-exempt employees with a 30-minute meal period for every five (5) hours
6 worked.

7 109. As a pattern and practice, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and other
8 aggrieved current and former employees with legally-mandated meal periods and rest breaks
9 and failed to pay proper compensation for this failure.

10 **Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment**

11 110. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their employees
12 within a specified time period pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code § 204.

13 111. As a pattern and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other aggrieved
14 current and former employees all wages due and owing them within the required time period.

15 **Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination**

16 112. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their employees
17 all wages owed in a timely fashion at the end of employment pursuant to California Labor
18 Code §§ 201 to 204.

19 113. As a result of Defendants' Labor Code violations alleged above, Defendants
20 failed to pay Plaintiff and the other aggrieved former employees their final wages pursuant to
21 Labor Code §§ 201 to 204 and accordingly owe waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code
22 § 203.

23 **Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements**

24 114. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to keep *accurate* records
25 regarding their California employees pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174.

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1 115. As a result of Defendants' various Labor Code violations, Defendants failed to
2 keep accurate records regarding Plaintiff and other aggrieved current and former employees.
3 For example, Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to keep accurate records
4 regarding Plaintiff and other aggrieved current and former employees' gross wages earned,
5 total hours worked, all deductions, net wages earned, and all applicable hourly rates and the
6 number of hours worked at each hourly rate.

7 **Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses**

8 116. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to reimburse its
9 employees for any and all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employees in direct
10 consequences of the discharge or his or her duties pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code §§
11 2800 and 2802.

12 117. As a pattern and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other aggrieved
13 current and former employees all business expenses incurred and owing them within the
14 required time period.

15 **Penalties**

16 118. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf
17 of other current and former aggrieved employees, requests and is entitled to recover from
18 Defendants, and each of them, civil penalties, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant, as
19 well as all statutory penalties against Defendants, and each of them, including but not limited
20 to:

- 21 a. Penalties under California Labor Code § 2699 in the amount of a hundred
22 dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial
23 violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay
24 period for each subsequent violation;
- 25 b. Penalties under California Code of Regulations Title 8 § 11040 in the amount of
26 fifty dollars (\$50) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial
27 violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay
28 period for each subsequent violation;

- 1 c. Penalties under California Labor Code § 210 in addition to, and entirely
2 independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the California Labor
3 Code in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee
4 per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each
5 aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 6 d. Penalties under Labor Code § 1197.1 in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100)
7 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two
8 hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for
9 each subsequent violation;
- 10 e. Any and all additional penalties as provided by the Labor Code and/or other
11 statutes; and
- 12 f. Attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code §§ 210, 1194, and 2699, and
13 any other applicable statute.

14 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

15 Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly
16 situated, requests a trial by jury.

17 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all other members of the general
19 public similarly situated, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and
20 severally, as follows:

21 **Class Certification**

- 22 1. That this action be certified as a class action;
- 23 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as representative of the Class;
- 24 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel; and
- 25 4. That Defendants provide to Class Counsel immediately the names and
26 most current contact information (address, e-mail and telephone numbers) of all
27 class members.

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9. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

16. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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As to the Third Cause of Action

17. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to provide all rest periods to Plaintiff and the other class members;

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

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

20. For premium wages pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7(b);

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

22. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

23. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 by willfully failing to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and the other class members;

24. For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;

25. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 1197.1 for Plaintiff and the other class members in the amount as may be established according to proof at trial;

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

27. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194(a);

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

29. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

30. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment of the other class members no longer employed by Defendants;

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

32. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 203 for the other class members who have left Defendants' employ;

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

34. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

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

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

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

38. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(g); and

39. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

40. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 by willfully failing to reimburse Plaintiff and other class members for all necessary business-related expenses as required by California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802;

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- 1 41. For actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;
2 42. For the imposition of civil penalties and/or statutory penalties;
3 43. For punitive damages and/or exemplary damages according to proof at trial;
4 44. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein; and
5 45. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

6 **As to the Eighth Cause of Action**

7 46. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
8 Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* by failing to provide Plaintiff and other
9 class members all overtime compensation due to them, failing to provide all meal and rest
10 periods to Plaintiff and the other class members, failing to pay at least minimum wages to
11 Plaintiff and the other class members, failing to pay Plaintiff's and other class members' wages
12 timely as required by California Labor Code section 201, 202.

13 47. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and the other class members and all
14 pre-judgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

15 48. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all
16 funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by
17 Defendants as a result of violation of California Business and Professions Code sections
18 17200, *et seq.*;

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

21 50. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to
22 California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*; and

23 51. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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

25 52. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California
26 Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*, the PAGA, for civil penalties pursuant to Defendants' violations of
27 Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d),
28 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802.

53. Upon the Cause of Action, for costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code §§ 210, 218.5, 1194, and 2699, and any other applicable statute; and

54. For such other and further relief the court may deem just and proper.

Dated: December 10, 2020

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

By:

Douglas Han
Shunt Tatavos-Gharajeh
Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT 1

March 5, 2020

BY U.S. EMAIL/ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

State of California

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55

Sacramento, California 95814

Re: MEL DAWSON, INC. DBA DAWSON OIL COMPANY

Dear Representative:

We have been retained to represent Jose Duval against Mel Dawson, Inc. dba Dawson Oil Company (including any and all affiliates, managers, members, subsidiaries, and parents, and their shareholders, officers, directors, and employees), Melvin C. Dawson and Eleanor R. Dawson and any other individual, owner, officer and managing agent as an "Employer" or person acting on behalf of an "Employer" pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, and DOES 1-20¹ for violations of California wage-and-hour laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as "DAWSON").

Mr. Duval is pursuing his California Labor Code sections 2698 *et seq.*, the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") claim on a representative basis. Therefore, Mr. Duval may seek penalties and wages for violations of the Labor Code on behalf of the State of California and aggrieved employees, which are recoverable under PAGA. This letter is sent in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3.

Mel Dawson, Inc. dba Dawson Oil Company is a California corporation headquartered at 4325 Pacific Street Rocklin, California 95677.

DAWSON employed Mr. Duval as an hourly-paid non-exempt driver within one year of the date of this letter (until on or around August 17, 2019) in the State of California. DAWSON directly controlled the wages, hours and working conditions of Mr. Duval's employment.

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¹ Mr. Duval does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner or corporate, of DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, and for that reason, said DOES are designated under such fictitious names. Mr. Duval will amend this notice when the true names and capacities are known. Mr. Duval is informed and believes that each DOE was responsible in some way for the matters alleged herein and proximately caused Mr. Duval and other current and former aggrieved employees to be subject to the illegal employment practices, wrongs and injuries complained of herein.

The “aggrieved employees” that Mr. Duval may seek penalties on behalf of are all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employee (whether hired directly or through a labor contractor or staffing agency) of DAWSON, including Drivers, Drivers’ Helpers, office employees and other non-exempt employees, within the State of California.

DAWSON failed to properly pay its hourly-paid or non-exempt employees for all hours worked, failed to properly provide or compensate minimum and overtime wages and for meal and rest breaks, failed to issue compliant wage statements, and failed to reimburse for all necessary business-related costs and expenses, thus resulting in other Labor Code violations as stated below.

Pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services*, 23 Cal. App. 5th 745, 751(2018), an employee who brings a representative action and was affected by at least one of the violations alleged in the complaint has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state not only for that violation, but for violations affecting other employees as well. Accordingly, Mr. Duval has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state for violations affecting all the aggrieved employees at DAWSON, regardless of their classification, job title, locations, or whether they were hired directly or through a labor contractor or staffing agency.

DAWSON has violated and/or continues to violate, among other provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable wage law, California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

California Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1198 require employers to pay at least minimum wage for all hours worked, pay time-and-a-half, or double time overtime wages, and make it unlawful to work employees for hours longer than eight hours in one day and/or over forty hours in one week without paying the premium overtime rates. During the relevant time period, Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees routinely worked in excess of 8 hours in a day and 40 hours in a week. DAWSON failed to compensate Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees for all hours work and work performed including time on-call. Further, DAWSON also failed to include non-discretionary bonuses and incentives in Mr. Duval’s and other aggrieved employees’ regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime compensation. Therefore, Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation, but they were not paid for all overtime hours worked.

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California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 require employers to pay an employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate for each workday that a meal or rest break is not provided. During the relevant time period, DAWSON routinely required Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees to work through, interrupt, cut short, and/or delay their meal and rest breaks to comply with DAWSON policies and expectations, meet production goals, and complete their routes in a timely manner. Additionally, DAWSON failed to authorize and permit aggrieved employees to take the requisite number of meal and rest breaks, including second meal breaks and third rest breaks, when working shifts exceeding 10 hours in length. Despite these facts, DAWSON failed to compensate Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees all the premium wages they were owed.

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. During the relevant time period, DAWSON failed to pay Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees all wages due to them within any time period specified by California Labor Code section 204.

California Labor Code section 226 requires employers to make, keep and provide complete and accurate itemized wage statements to their employees. During the relevant time period, DAWSON did not provide Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees with complete and accurate itemized wage statements. The wage statements they received from DAWSON were in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). The violations include, but are not limited to, the failure to include (1) gross wages earned by Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees, (2) total hours worked by Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate by Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees (4) all deductions for Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees, (5) net wages earned by Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees are paid, (7) the name of the aggrieved employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees.

California Labor Code section 558 allows recovery of penalties and wages. (a) Any 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 in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (3) Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee. Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees have been denied their wages and premium wages and, therefore, are entitled to penalties.

California Labor Code sections 1174(d) requires an employer to keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than two years. During the relevant time period, DAWSON failed to keep accurate and complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid, to Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees.

California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 provide the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful. During the relevant time period, DAWSON did not provide Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees with the minimum wages to which they were entitled despite constructive and actual knowledge of on-call work as well working through meal breaks.

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. During their employment, Mr. Duval and other aggrieved employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by DAWSON, including for purchasing personal protective equipment (steel toed boots and gloves) they were required to wear while working, and well as costs for personal cellular phones used for business purposes.

We believe that Mr. Duval and other current and former California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees are entitled to penalties and wages as allowed under California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.* for violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

LWDA
March 5, 2020
Page 5 of 5

California Labor Code section 2699.3 requires that a claimant send a certified letter to the employer in questions and the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency setting forth the claims, and the basis for the claims, thereby giving the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency an opportunity to investigate the claims and/or take any action it deems appropriate.

The purpose of this letter is to satisfy the requirement created by California Labor code section 2699 prior to seeking penalties allowed by law for the aforementioned statutory violations. We look forward to determining whether California Labor & Workforce Development Agency intends to take any action in reference to these claims. We kindly request that you respond to this notice according to the time frame contemplated by the California Labor Code.

Mr. Duval will seek these penalties and wages on his own behalf and on behalf of other similarly situated California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees of DAWSON within one year of the date of this letter, as allowed by law.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your attention to this matter and the noble cause you advance each and every day.

Very truly yours,

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

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

Douglas Han, Esq

CC: (By Certified U.S. Mail Only)

Terry Miller

Melvin C. Dawson

Elanor R. Dawson

c/o Mel Dawson, Inc. dba Dawson Oil Company

4325 Pacific Street Rocklin, California 95677

Agent for Service of Process for Mel Dawson, Inc. dba Dawson Oil Company

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PROOF OF SERVICE
1013A(3) CCP

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 751 N. Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 101, Pasadena, California 91103 and my electronic service address is arivera@justicelawcorp.com

On December 18, 20, I served the foregoing document described as

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

for the following case: **Duval v. Mel Dawson, Inc. dba Dawson Oil Company**
LWDA/Court Case No.: **LWDA-CM-776622-20**
34-2020-00276862
Sacramento County Superior Court

on interested parties in this action by electronically submitting as follows:

State of California
Labor & Workforce Development Agency
800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55
Sacramento, California 95814

[X] BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

Pursuant to California Senate Bill No. 836, I caused the documents described above to be electronically submitted by and through the procedure stated on the website of the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

[X] STATE

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on December 18, 2020, at Pasadena, California.



Allana Rivera