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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

CLAUDIA AVILES, individually, and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ALSICO HI TEC, INC., a California corporation
dba ACME LAUNDRY PRODUCTS; and
DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants

Case No.: 20STCV09874

[Assigned to Hon. Elihu M. Berle, Dept. 6]

**SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT:**

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

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants Alsico Hi Tec, Inc. dba Acme
6 Laundry Products, and Does 1 through 10 (Alsico Hi Tec, Inc. dba Acme Laundry Products, and
7 Does 1 through 10 are collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for California Labor Code
8 violations and unfair business practices stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay minimum and
9 straight time wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to
10 authorize and permit rest periods, failure to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal
11 periods, failure to timely pay all wages to terminated employees, and failure to furnish accurate
12 wage statements.

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

19 3. Plaintiff brings the Eighth Cause of Action as a representative action under the
20 California Private Attorney General Act (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties that are owed to
21 Plaintiff, the State of California, and past and present non-exempt, hourly-paid employees of
22 Defendants who worked in California during the applicable statute of limitations period
23 (hereinafter referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 **THE PARTIES**

5 **A. Plaintiff**

6 8. Plaintiff Claudia Aviles is a California resident that worked for Defendants in the
7 State of California as a seamstress from approximately 2009 to March 29, 2019.

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

11 **B. Defendants**

12 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief
13 alleges, that Defendant Alsico Hi Tec, Inc. is:

- 14 (a) A California corporation with its principal place of business in Los
15 Angeles, California.
- 16 (b) A business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the
17 State of California, including in Los Angeles County; and
- 18 (c) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer
19 of the putative Class. Alsico Hi Tec, Inc. suffered and permitted Plaintiff,
20 the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their
21 wages, hours, or working conditions.
- 22 (d) At all times relevant herein, is and was doing business as Acme Laundry
23 Products.

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

complaint to set forth the true names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained, together with appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

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

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

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

14. Plaintiff Claudia Aviles worked for Defendants in the State of California as a seamstress from 2009 to March 29, 2019. During this time, Defendants classified Plaintiff as non-exempt and typically scheduled Plaintiff to work 5 days per workweek, and in excess of 8 hours each workday.

15. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for all hours worked (including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with uninterrupted meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take uninterrupted rest periods, failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants

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

3 16. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of
4 not paying Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including all
5 overtime wages. Defendants regularly use a system of time rounding in a manner that resulted,
6 over a period of time, in failing to compensate Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees
7 properly for all the time they have actually worked, even though the realities of Defendants'
8 operations are such that it is possible, practical, and feasible to count and pay for work time to
9 the minute. Further, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were required to wait in
10 line in order to clock into work each workday, and when returning from meal breaks,
11 uncompensated. As a result, Defendants frequently paid Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
12 Employees less than all their work time, some of which should have been paid at the overtime
13 rate. As a further result, Defendants failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff, the
14 Class, and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

15 17. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to provide
16 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods.
17 Defendants regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees
18 to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, continuous and
19 uninterrupted, duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating
20 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the
21 end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Defendants did not adequately inform
22 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a meal period by the end
23 of the fifth hour of work, or, for shifts greater than 10 hours, by the end of the tenth hour of
24 work. Moreover, Defendants did not have adequate written policies or practices providing meal
25 periods for Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees, nor did Defendants have adequate
26 policies or practices regarding the timing of meal periods. Further as a result of a bell system,
27 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were instructed to begin returning to work
28 approximately 28 minutes into the meal period, thereby preventing Plaintiff, the Class, and the

1 Aggrieved Employees from having a complete and uninterrupted 30 minute meal period each
2 workday. Defendants also did not have adequate policies or practices to document and verify
3 whether Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were taking their required meal
4 periods. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not provide meal periods to
5 Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

6 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize
7 and permit Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to take timely and duty-free rest
8 periods. Defendants regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved
9 Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and
10 permitting them to take a 10-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four
11 hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class, and
12 the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Defendants did
13 not adequately inform Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a
14 rest period. Moreover, Defendants did not have adequate policies or practices permitting or
15 authorizing rest periods for Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees, nor did
16 Defendants have adequate policies or practices regarding the timing of rest periods. Defendants
17 also did not have adequate policies or practices to verify whether Plaintiff, the Class, and the
18 Aggrieved Employees were taking their required rest periods. Further, Defendants did not
19 maintain accurate records of employee work periods, and therefore Defendants cannot
20 demonstrate that Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees took rest periods during the
21 middle of each work period. Further as a result of a bell system, Plaintiff, the Class, and the
22 Aggrieved Employees were instructed to begin returning to work approximately 8 minutes into
23 the rest period, thereby preventing Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees from
24 having a complete and uninterrupted 10 minute rest period each workday. Accordingly,
25 Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff, the Class, and the
26 Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

27 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely
28 pay Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees at the conclusion of their employment all

wages for all minimum wages, straight time wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages.

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

- (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages to which they were entitled, even though they were entitled;
- (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages, even though they had not been;
- (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they were;
- (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they had not been;
- (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium owed to them;
- (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have to perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages

owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage statements contained the required accurate information;

- (g) by understating the wages truly due them, the violations caused them to lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security, disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits;
- (h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wages rates to which Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were entitled, and Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were paid less than the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled.

Thus, Plaintiff, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees are owed the amounts provided for in California Labor Code § 226(e), including actual damages.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so

1 numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical.
2 The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time,
3 however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 100 individuals and the
4 identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of
5 Defendants' records.

6 (b) Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect
7 the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-
8 defined community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any)
9 are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.

10 (c) Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect
11 the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-
12 defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated
13 herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class
14 Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in
15 the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement.
16 Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will
17 continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be
18 necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial
19 benefit of each class member.

20 (d) Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the
21 fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration
22 of:

- 23 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually
24 controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- 25 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy
26 already commenced by or against members of the Class;
- 27 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of
28 the claims in the particular forum; and

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

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

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

- (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages;
- (b) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class Members;
- (c) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages to Class Members;
- (d) Failed to promptly pay all wages due to Class Members upon their discharge or resignation;
- (e) Failed to maintain accurate records of all hours Class Members worked, and all meal periods Class Members took or missed; and
- (f) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a result of their illegal conduct as described above.

28. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to

1 California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

- 2 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any
3 question affecting only individual members;
- 4 (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and
5 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
- 6 (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all
7 members of the class before the Court;
- 8 (d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain
9 effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a
10 class action;
- 11 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
12 equitable relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate
13 compensation for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are
14 responsible in an amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members
15 of the Class for the injuries sustained;
- 16 (f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by
17 individual members of the class would create a risk of:
 - 18 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
19 members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards
20 of conduct for Defendants; and/or
 - 21 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would,
22 as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other
23 members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially
24 impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but
25 not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from
26 those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,
- 27 (g) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
28 the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to

1 the class as a whole.

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

9 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages for All**
11 **Hours Worked)**

12 30. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
13 paragraphs 1 through 20 in this Complaint.

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

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

22 33. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum and straight
23 time wages for all non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

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

26 35. By virtue of the Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to
27 Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class
28 suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to

1 Plaintiff and the Class, but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court, and which
2 will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

3 36. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code §
4 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage
5 compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

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

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

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

18 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

25 42. California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 provide that employees in California
26 shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional
27 compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, California
28 Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed

1 by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

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

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

18 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

22 54. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of 10
23 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than
24 two hours). Section 512 of the California Labor Code, the applicable Wage Orders require that
25 the employer permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of 10 minutes each for
26 each 4-hour period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is 6 hours and ten
27 minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so
28 required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of Section 226.7 of

1 the California Labor Code for an employer to require any employee to work during any rest
2 period mandated under any Wage Order.

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

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

12 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Wages of Discharged Employees – Waiting Time** 14 **Penalties)**

15 57. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein
16 paragraphs 1 through 20 in this Complaint.

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

23 59. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many
24 other members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the
25 employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants failed, and
26 continue to fail to pay terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be
27 paid by California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within
28 seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

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

61. California Labor Code § 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 wage from the due date, and at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

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

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

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

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

65. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (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 the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal

entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

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

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

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

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

70. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants their actual damages caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a).

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

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

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

73. Defendants, and each of them, are “persons” as defined under California Business

1 & Professions Code § 17201.

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

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

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

15 **Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages**

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

19 **Failure to Pay Overtime Wages**

20 78. Defendants' failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation
21 of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198, California Penal Code §§ 484 and 532
22 (obtaining labor through false pretenses), constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited
23 by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

24 **Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of All Hours Worked**

25 79. Defendants' failure to maintain accurate records of all hours worked in accordance
26 with California Labor Code § 1174.5 and the IWC Wage Orders constitutes unlawful and/or
27 unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

28 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

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

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

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

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

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

12 83. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices
13 described herein, the Defendants, have obtained valuable property, money and services from
14 Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, and have deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly
15 situated, of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

16 84. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of
17 Defendants' wrongful conduct.

18 85. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, is entitled
19 to, and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property which the
20 Defendants have wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiff and the Class have been deprived, by
21 means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff and
22 the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful practices of
23 Defendants in order to recover restitution.

24 86. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, are further
25 entitled to and do seek a declaration that the above described business practices are unfair,
26 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,
27 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business
28 practices in the future.

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

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

89. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and putative 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; a permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiff and Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

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

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

92. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative,

1 be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or
2 herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section
3 2699.3.”

4 93. Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor
5 Code § 2699.3. On March 3, 2020, she gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and
6 Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions
7 of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and certain current and former
8 aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also
9 paid the filing fee. Plaintiff’s PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-776190-20.

10 94. More than 65 days has elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the Labor and
11 Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants’
12 Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may commence a civil
13 action to recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of
14 the Labor Code described in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to,
15 penalties under California Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 558, and 2699(f)(2).

16 95. In addition, Plaintiff seeks penalties for Defendants’ violation of California Labor
17 Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any entity,
18 employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by
19 California Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable
20 IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee
21 begins and ends each work period. Meal periods, and total hours worked daily shall also be
22 recorded. Additionally, pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(5), every employer shall
23 keep total hours worked in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay.

24 96. During the time period of employment for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees,
25 Defendants failed to maintain records pursuant to the Labor Code and IWC Orders by failing to
26 maintain accurate records showing meal periods. Defendants’ failure to provide and maintain
27 records required by the Labor Code IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
28 Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal

1 periods. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting
2 failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendants.
3 As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer,
4 substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and
5 expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendants to fully perform its obligation
6 under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. Because of
7 Defendants' knowing failure to comply with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders,
8 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented
9 from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

10 97. Based on the conduct described in this Complaint, Plaintiff is entitled to an award
11 of civil penalties on behalf of herself, the State of California, and similarly Aggrieved Employees
12 of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to be shown
13 according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies permitted by law.

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

17 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

18 Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated only with respect to
19 the class claims, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as
20 follows:

21 **Class Certification**

22 1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second,
23 Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action;

24 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and

25 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

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

27 4. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
28 Labor Code §§ 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all

1 minimum and straight time wages due;

2 5. For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be
3 appropriate;

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

6 7. For liquidated damages;

7 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
8 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

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

10 As to the Second Cause of Action

11 10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
12 Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all
13 overtime wages due;

14 11. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special
15 damages as may be appropriate;

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

18 13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
19 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

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

21 As to the Third Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

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

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

33. For actual damages pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

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

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

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

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

43. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay all wages owed, including overtime, failure to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay final wages at termination, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

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

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

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

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

As to all Causes of Action

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

Dated: July 16, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

MOON & YANG, APC

By:

Kane Moon
Allen Feghali
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

Dated: July 16, 2020

MOON & YANG, APC

By:

Kane Moon
Allen Feghali
Attorneys for Plaintiff

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

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

[] **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.

Executed this **July 21, 2020**, at Los Angeles, California.

Signature