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Superior Court of California,
County of San Diego
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Clerk of the Superior Court
By Jose Hernandez, Deputy Clerk

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

VERONICA SILVA, individually, and on
behalf of other members of the general public
similarly situated and aggrieved employees
pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act
("PAGA");

Plaintiff,

v.

CORODATA CORPORATION, a California
corporation; CORODATA MEDIA
STORAGE, INC., a California corporation;
CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT,
INC., a California corporation; CORODATA
SHREDDING, INC., a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 100,
inclusive;

Defendants.

Case No.: 37-2020-00033872-CU-OE-CTL

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES**

- (1) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 (Unpaid Overtime);
- (2) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 (Unpaid Minimum Wages);
- (3) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 (Final Wages Not Timely Paid);
- (4) Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) (Non-Compliant Wage Statements);
- (5) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.* (Private Attorneys General Act of 2004);
- (6) Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMES NOW, Plaintiff VERONICA SILVA (“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, 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 San Diego. 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.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Veronica Silva is an individual residing in the State of California, County of Alameda.

6. Defendant CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC., CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA SHREDDING, INC., at all times herein mentioned, were and are, upon information and belief, California corporations, and at all times herein mentioned, were and are, employers whose employees are engaged throughout the State of California, including the County of San Diego.

1 7. At all relevant times, Defendants CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA
2 MEDIA STORAGE, INC., CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA
3 SHREDDING, INC. were the “employer” of Plaintiff within the meaning of all applicable
4 California laws and statutes.

5 8. At all times herein relevant, Defendants CORODATA CORPORATION,
6 CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC., CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and
7 CORODATA SHREDDING, INC. and DOES 1 through 100, and each of them, were the
8 agents, partners, joint venturers, joint employers, representatives, servants, employees,
9 successors-in-interest, co-conspirators and assigns, each of the other, and at all times relevant
10 hereto were acting within the course and scope of their authority as such agents, partners, joint
11 venturers, joint employers, representatives, servants, employees, successors, co-conspirators
12 and assigns, and all acts or omissions alleged herein were duly committed with the ratification,
13 knowledge, permission, encouragement, authorization, and consent of each defendant
14 designated herein.

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

23 10. Defendants CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE,
24 INC., CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA SHREDDING, INC.
25 and DOES 1 through 100 will hereinafter collectively be referred to as “Defendants.”

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

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

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

13. The proposed class is defined as follows:

All current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees (whether hired directly or through staffing agencies) of Defendants within the State of California at any time during the period from April 6, 2016¹ to final judgment.

14. Plaintiff reserves the right to establish subclasses as appropriate.

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

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

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

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¹ Per Emergency Rule 9 (Tolling statute of limitations for civil causes of action) of the Judicial Council's Emergency Rules Related to COVID-19, all statute of limitations for civil causes of action that exceed 180 days are tolled from April 6, 2020 until October 1, 2020. Accordingly, Plaintiff's claims were tolled during that time period.

1 c. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
2 each class member, with whom she has a well-defined community of
3 interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff has no
4 interest that is antagonistic to the other class members. Plaintiff's
5 attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing
6 class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has
7 incurred, and during the pendency of this action will continue to incur,
8 costs and attorneys' fees, that have been, are, and will be necessarily
9 expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of
10 each class member.

11 d. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the
12 fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation because individual joinder
13 of all class members is impractical.

14 e. Public Policy Considerations: Certification of this lawsuit as a class
15 action will advance public policy objectives. Employers of this great
16 state violate employment and labor laws every day. Current employees
17 are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect
18 retaliation. However, class actions provide the class members who are
19 not named in the complaint anonymity that allows for the vindication of
20 their rights.

21 16. There are common questions of law and fact as to the class members that
22 predominate over questions affecting only individual members. The following common
23 questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to the members of the class:

24 a. Whether Defendants' failure to pay wages, without abatement or
25 reduction, in accordance with the California Labor Code, was willful;

26 b. Whether Defendants failed to pay their hourly-paid or non-exempt
27 employees within the State of California for all hours worked in
28 violation of California law;

- 1 c. Whether Defendants required Plaintiff and the other class members to
2 work over eight (8) hours per day and/or over forty (40) hours per week
3 and failed to pay the legally required overtime compensation to Plaintiff
4 and the other class members;
- 5 d. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and the
6 other class members for all hours worked;
- 7 e. Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages due to Plaintiff and the other
8 class members within the required time upon their discharge or
9 resignation;
- 10 f. Whether Defendants failed to timely pay all wages due to Plaintiff and
11 the other class members during their employment;
- 12 g. Whether Defendants complied with wage reporting as required by the
13 California Labor Code, including, inter alia, section 226;
- 14 h. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful or reckless;
- 15 i. Whether Defendants engaged in unfair business practices in violation of
16 California Business & Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*;
- 17 j. The appropriate amount of damages, restitution, and/or monetary
18 penalties resulting from Defendants' violation of California law; and
- 19 k. Whether Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to
20 compensatory damages pursuant to the California Labor Code.

21 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

22 17. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants employed Plaintiff
23 and other persons as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California.

24 18. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiff as an hourly-paid
25 employee from August of 2019 to October of 2019 in the State of California.

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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 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 other class members' employment for them to be joint employers of Plaintiff and
6 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 uniform policy and systematic scheme of wage abuse against their hourly-paid or
15 non-exempt employees within the State of California. This scheme involved, inter alia, failing
16 to pay them for all hours worked in violation of California law.

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

21 26. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
22 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive
23 at least minimum wages for compensation and that Plaintiff and the other class members were
24 not receiving at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

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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 the wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation, including overtime and minimum
4 wages and meal and rest period premiums, and that Plaintiff and the other class members did
5 not, in fact, receive such wages owed to them at the time of their discharge or resignation.

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

12 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
13 knew or should have known that Defendants had to keep complete and accurate payroll records
14 for Plaintiff and the other class members in accordance with California law, but, in fact, did not
15 keep complete and accurate payroll records for Plaintiff and the other class members.

16 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
17 knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiff and the other class
18 members pursuant to California law, and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such
19 compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so, and falsely
20 represented to Plaintiff and the other class members that they were properly denied wages, all
21 in order to increase Defendants' profits.

22 31. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay
23 overtime wages to Plaintiff and the other class members for all hours worked. Plaintiff and
24 other class members were required to work more than eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40)
25 hours per week without overtime compensation.

26 32. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay
27 Plaintiff and the other class members at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

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33. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation.

34. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide complete or accurate wage statements to Plaintiff and the other class members.

35. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to keep complete or accurate payroll records for Plaintiff and the other class members.

36. 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.

37. 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 CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC.,
CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA SHREDDING,
INC., and DOES 1 through 100)**

38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 37, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

39. 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 40. 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 41. 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 42. 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
14 of work.

15 43. 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 44. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and
19 willfully failed to pay overtime wages owed to Plaintiff and the other class members.

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

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

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1 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197)**

3 **(Against CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC.,**
4 **CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA SHREDDING,**
5 **INC., and DOES 1 through 100)**

6 47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
7 through 46 and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
8 forth herein.

9 48. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code sections
10 1194 and 1197 provide that the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a
11 lesser wage than the minimum so fixed, is unlawful.

12 49. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay
13 minimum wages to Plaintiff and the other class members as required, pursuant to California
14 Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197.

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

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

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1 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

3 **(Against CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC.,**
4 **CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA SHREDDING,**
5 **INC., and DOES 1 through 100)**

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

9 53. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code sections
10 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid
11 at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and if an employee quits his or her
12 employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72)
13 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours notice of his or her
14 intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of
15 quitting.

16 54. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and
17 willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members who are no longer employed by
18 Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving
19 Defendants' employ.

20 55. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and the other class members who are no
21 longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours
22 of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code sections 201 and
23 202.

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

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1 57. Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants the
2 statutory penalty wages for each day they were not paid, up to the thirty (30) day maximum as
3 provided by Labor Code section 203.

4 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

6 **(Against CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC.,**
7 **CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA SHREDDING,**
8 **INC., and DOES 1 through 100)**

9 58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
10 through 57, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
11 forth herein.

12 59. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code section
13 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate
14 itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the
15 employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the
16 employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on
17 written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages
18 earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the
19 employee and his or her social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity
20 that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
21 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. The deductions
22 made from payments of wages shall be recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated,
23 showing the month, day, and year, and a copy of the statement or a record of the deductions
24 shall be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a
25 central location within the State of California.

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60. 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 other class members.

61. 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.

62. 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).

63. 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.

64. 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).

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

**(Against CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC.,
CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA SHREDDING, INC.,
and DOES 1 through 100)**

65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 64, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

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

6 67. On July 17, 2020, Plaintiff provided written notice to the LWDA and
7 Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code she contends were violated, and the
8 theories supporting her contentions. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** and incorporated by
9 reference is a copy of the written notice to the LWDA. Plaintiff believes that on or about
10 September 20, 2020, the sixty-five (65) day will expire as to all Defendants, and the LWDA
11 did not take any action to investigate or prosecute this matter. Therefore, Plaintiff exhausted
12 her administrative remedies.

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

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

20 69. Plaintiff and the other hourly-paid or non-exempt employees are “aggrieved
21 employees” as defined by California Labor Code § 2699(c) in that they are all current and
22 former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees (whether hired directly or through staffing
23 agencies) of Defendants within the State of California who worked for Defendants at any time
24 during the period from July 17, 2019 to the present, and one or more of the alleged violations
25 was committed against them.

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

5 71. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and the other
6 aggrieved current and former employees for all hours worked, resulting in a failure to pay all
7 minimum wages and overtime wages, where applicable.

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

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

14 73. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to provide aggrieved current and
15 former employees with legally-mandated meal periods and rest breaks and failed to pay proper
16 compensation for this failure.

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

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

20 75. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other
21 aggrieved current and former employees all wages due and owing them within the required
22 time period.

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

24 76. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their employees all
25 wages owed in a timely fashion at the end of employment pursuant to California Labor Code
26 §§ 201 to 204.

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1 77. As a result of Defendants' Labor Code violations alleged above, Defendants
2 failed to pay Plaintiff and the other aggrieved former employees their final wages pursuant to
3 Labor Code §§ 201 to 204 and accordingly owe waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code
4 § 203.

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

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

8 79. As a result of Defendants' various Labor Code violations, Defendants failed to
9 keep accurate records regarding Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former
10 employees. For example, Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to keep accurate
11 records regarding Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former employees' gross wages
12 earned, total hours worked, all deductions, net wages earned, and all applicable hourly rates
13 and the number of hours worked at each hourly rate.

14 **Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses**

15 80. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to reimburse its
16 employees for any and all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employees in direct
17 consequences of the discharge or his or her duties pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code §§
18 2800 and 2802.

19 81. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to reimburse aggrieved current and
20 former employees for all business expenses incurred and owing them within the required time
21 period.

22 **Penalties**

23 82. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf
24 of other current and former aggrieved employees, requests and is entitled to recover from
25 Defendants, and each of them, civil penalties, interest, attorneys' fees and costs, including but
26 not limited to:

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- 1 a. Penalties under California Labor Code § 2699 in the amount of a hundred
2 dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial
3 violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per
4 pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 5 b. Penalties under California Code of Regulations Title 8 § 11040 in the
6 amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for each aggrieved employee per pay period
7 for the initial violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved
8 employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 9 c. Penalties under California Labor Code § 210 in addition to, and entirely
10 independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the California
11 Labor Code in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved
12 employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred dollars
13 (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent
14 violation;
- 15 d. Penalties under Labor Code § 1197.1 in the amount of a hundred dollars
16 (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation,
17 and two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each aggrieved employee per pay
18 period for each subsequent violation;
- 19 e. Any and all additional penalties as provided by the Labor Code and/or
20 other statutes; and
- 21 f. Attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code §§ 210, 1194, and 2699,
22 and any other applicable statute.

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1 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

3 **(Against CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC.,**
4 **CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. and CORODATA SHREDDING, INC.,**
5 **and DOES 1 through 100)**

6 83. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
7 through 82, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
8 forth herein.

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

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

16 86. A violation of California Business & Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*
17 may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. In this instant case, Defendants'
18 policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and the other class members work overtime hours
19 without paying them proper compensation violate California Labor Code sections 510 and
20 1198. Additionally, Defendants' policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and the other class
21 members, to work through their meal and rest periods without paying them proper
22 compensation violate California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a). Moreover, Defendants'
23 policy and practice of failing to timely pay wages to Plaintiff and the other class members
24 violate California Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Defendants also violated California Labor
25 Code sections 226(a), 1194, 1197, 2800 and 2802.

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

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88. 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.

89. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code section 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.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

Class Certification

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

As to the First Cause of Action

5. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime wages due to Plaintiff and the other class members;
6. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;

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1 7. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing
2 from the date such amounts were due;

3 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
4 California Labor Code section 1194; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 17. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
24 proof;

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

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

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

2 **As to the Fourth Cause of Action**

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

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

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

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

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

12 **As to the Fifth Cause of Action**

13 26. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
14 Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.*, the PAGA, for civil penalties pursuant to Defendants'
15 violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a),
16 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802;

17 27. Upon the Cause of Action, for costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code
18 Sections 210, 1194, and 2699, and any other applicable statute; and

19 28. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

20 **As to the Sixth Cause of Action**

21 29. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
22 Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* by failing to provide Plaintiff and the
23 other class members all overtime compensation due to them, failing to pay at least minimum
24 wages to Plaintiff and the other class members, failing to pay Plaintiff's and the other class
25 members' wages timely as required by California Labor Code section 201, 202.

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

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1 31. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all
2 funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by
3 Defendants as a result of violation of California Business and Professions Code sections
4 17200, *et seq.*;

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

7 33. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to
8 California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*; and

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

10
11 Dated: September 23, 2020

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

12
13 By: 

14 Douglas Han
15 Shunt Tatavos-Gharajeh
16 Areen Babajanian
17 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*
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EXHIBIT 1

July 17, 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: CORODATA CORPORATION, CORODATA MEDIA STORAGE, INC.,
CORODATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT, INC. AND CORODATA
SHREDDING, INC.**

Dear Representative:

We have been retained to represent Veronica Silva against Corodata Corporation, Corodata Media Storage, Inc., Corodata Records Management, Inc., Corodata Shredding, Inc. (including any and all affiliates, managers, members, subsidiaries, and parents, and their shareholders, officers, directors, and employees), any individual, owner, officer and managing agent, DOES 1-10 as an "Employer" or person acting on behalf of an "Employer" pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, and DOES 11-20¹ for violations of California wage-and-hour laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as "CORODATA").

Ms. Silva is pursuing her California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.*, the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") claim on a representative basis. Therefore, Ms. Silva 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.

Corodata Corporation, Corodata Media Storage, Inc., Corodata Records Management, Inc., and Corodata Shredding, Inc. are California corporations located at 12375 Kerran Street, Poway, California 92064.

CORODATA employed Ms. Silva as an hourly-paid non-exempt Receptionist within one year of the date of this letter (until in or about October of 2019) in the State of California. SVS Group placed Ms. Silva at CORODATA. CORODATA directly controlled the wages, hours and working conditions of Ms. Silva employment, including supervising her daily work.

¹ Ms. Silva 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. Ms. Silva will amend this notice when the true names and capacities are known. Ms. Silva is informed and believes that each DOE was responsible in some way for the matters alleged herein and proximately caused Ms. Silva 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 Ms. Silva may seek penalties on behalf of are all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees (whether hired directly or through staffing agencies or labor contractors) of CORODATA within the State of California.

CORODATA 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, Ms. Silva has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state for violations affecting all the aggrieved employees at CORODATA, regardless of their classification, job title, locations, or whether they were hired directly or through a labor contractor or staffing agency.

CORODATA 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, Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees routinely worked in excess of 8 hours in a day and 40 hours in a week. CORODATA failed to compensate Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees for all hours worked and performing off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift and during meal breaks. Additionally, CORODATA failed to include non-discretionary bonuses and incentives in aggrieved employees’ regular rate for purposes of overtime compensation. Therefore, Ms. Silva 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, CORODATA routinely required aggrieved employees to work through, interrupt, cut short, and/or delay their meal and rest breaks to comply with CORODATA policies and expectations. Moreover, CORODATA 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, CORODATA failed to compensate aggrieved employees all the premium wages they were owed.

California Labor Code section 201 requires that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately. California Labor Code section 202 requires that if an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Labor Code sections 201, 201.3, 201.5, 201.6, 201.8, 201.9, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, 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 therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days. During the relevant time period, CORODATA failed to pay Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees all wages, including for uncompensated off-the-clock work and premium wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks as explained above, due to them within any time period specified by California Labor Code sections 201 and 203 and therefore is liable under California Labor Code section 203.

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, CORODATA failed to pay Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees all wages due to them, including for uncompensated off-the-clock work and premium wages as explained above, 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, CORODATA did not provide Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees with complete and accurate itemized wage statements. The wage statements they received from CORODATA 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 Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees, (2) total hours worked by Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate by Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees (4) all deductions for Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees, (5) net wages earned by Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which Ms. Silva 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 Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees.

California Labor Code section 558 allows recovery of penalties. (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. Ms. Silva 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, CORODATA failed to keep accurate and complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid, to Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees.

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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, CORODATA did not provide Ms. Silva and other aggrieved employees with the minimum wages to which they were entitled despite constructive and actual knowledge of off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift, and during 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, aggrieved employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by CORODATA.

We believe that Ms. Silva 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.

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.

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

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LWDA
July 17, 2020
Page 6 of 6

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 long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Douglas Han, Esq.

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

Robert J. Schmitz
c/o Corodata Corporation
12375 Kerran Street
Poway, California 92064
Agent for Service of Process for Corodata Corporation

Robert J. Schmitz
c/o Corodata Media Storage, Inc., Corodata Records Management, Inc., Corodata
Shredding, Inc.
10901 Biggie Street
San Leandro, California 94577
*Agent for Service of Process for Corodata Media Storage, Inc., Corodata Records
Management, Inc., Corodata Shredding, Inc.*

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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, CA 91103 and my electronic service address is dcseri@justicelawcorp.com

On October 9, 2020, I served the foregoing document described as

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

for the following case: **Silva v. Corodata Corporation, et al.**
LWDA/Court Case No.: **LWDA Case No.: CM- 797435-20**
Court Case No.: 37-2020-00033872-CU-OE-CTL
San Diego 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

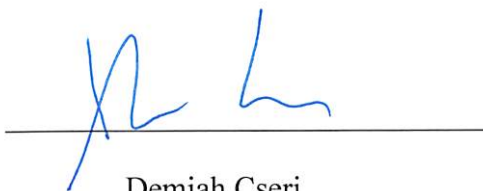
[X] BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

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 October 9, 2020, at Pasadena, California.


Demiah Cseri