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

ALAN TAYLOR, an individual, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

OUTLAW JB, LLC, a Delaware Limited
Liability Company; MICHAEL WHITE, an
individual; DOE 1 through and including DOE
10,

Defendants.

Case No:

20STCV42891

COMPLAINT

[Potential PAGA Representative Action; Class
Action]

1. Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201.5 and 203, Continuing Wages
2. Cal Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1, Failure to Pay Minimum Wages
3. Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7 and 512(a), Failure to Provide Meal Breaks
4. Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7, Failure to Provide Rest Breaks
5. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, Unfair Competition
6. Cal. Lab. Code § 226(b), Failure to Provide Employment Records
7. Cal. Lab. Code § 1198.5, Failure to Provide Employment Records

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff ALAN TAYLOR by and through his undersigned attorneys, alleges as follows:

2 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3 1. This will be a representative action brought under the California Labor Code Private
4 Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”), seeking relief under state law on account of unpaid wages, damages,
5 continuing wages, liquidated damages, penalties, restitution and attorneys’ fees and costs. action in
6 court found in codes other than the Code of Civil Procedure.”

7 2. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this judicial district, pursuant to California Business
8 & Professions Code section 17203 and California Code of Civil Procedure sections 395(a) and 395.5.
9 Defendants maintain an office, transact business, have an agent, or are found in the County of Los
10 Angeles and are within the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes of service of process.

11 **INTRODUCTION**

12 3. Plaintiff ALAN TAYLOR (“TAYLOR”) is an individual, who, during the time periods
13 relevant to this Complaint, was and is a resident of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

14 4. Defendant OUTLAW JB, LLC (“OUTLAW JB”) is a Delaware limited liability
15 company, which at all times relevant herein, conducted business within the County of Los Angeles of
16 the State of California.

17 5. Defendant Michael White (“White”) is an individual, who at all times relevant herein,
18 conducted business within the County of Los Angeles of the State of California.

19 6. Defendants Doe One through and including Doe Ten are sued herein under the provisions
20 of section 474 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff is currently ignorant of the true
21 names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of the defendants sued
22 herein under fictitious names and therefore sue such defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will
23 seek leave to amend this complaint to allege the true names and capacities of said fictitiously named
24 defendants when their true names and capacities have been ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and
25 believes and thereon alleges that each of the fictitiously named defendants is legally responsible in some
26 manner for the events and occurrences alleged herein, and for the damages suffered by the Class.

27 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that all defendants, including the
28 fictitious Doe defendants, were at all relevant times acting as actual agents, conspirators, ostensible

1 agents, alter egos, partners and/or joint venturers and/or employees of all other defendants, and that all
2 acts alleged herein occurred within the course and scope of said agency, employment, partnership, and
3 joint venture, conspiracy or enterprise, and with the express and/or implied permission, knowledge,
4 consent authorization and ratification of their co-defendants; however, each of these allegations are
5 deemed “alternative” theories whenever not doing so would result in a contradiction with other
6 allegations.

7 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

8 8. Defendants OUTLAW JB is a production company that employed Plaintiff and
9 Aggrieved Employees as crew members for a motion picture entitled “The Outlaw Johnny Black”
10 (“Production”).

11 9. Plaintiff Taylor was hired to work on November 20, 2019 as a crew member. He worked
12 9 hours that day. Once his employment ended, Defendants were required to pay him by the next week.
13 Plaintiff’s final pay check was not prepared until June 4, 2020 and mailed on the following date.

14 10. Defendants failed to fully compensate Plaintiff and other nonexempt workers who
15 performed services on the Production or other such projects produced in California for Defendants
16 (“Aggrieved Employees”) for work performed. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked on the
17 Production as well as on other California motion picture projects produced by the defense, yet not being
18 paid timely, all due to Defendant’s insufficient funding of the payroll accounting function.

19 11. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Wage Order 12 of the California Industrial
20 Welfare Commission applied to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees. In part, the Wage Order reflects
21 employer obligations regarding hours and days of work, reporting time pay and records (obligations
22 which the employer, here, failed to fulfill, both with respect to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees). The
23 Wage Order provides, in relevant part:

24 **3. Hours and Days of Work.**

25 **(A) Daily Overtime - General Provisions**

26 (1) The following overtime provisions are applicable to employees 18 years of age or
27 over and to employees 16 or 17 years of age who are not required by law to attend school
28 and are not otherwise prohibited by law from engaging in the subject work. Such
employees shall not be employed more than eight (8) hours in any workday or more than
40 hours in any workweek unless the employee receives one and one-half (1.5) times
such employee’s regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 hours in the workweek.

1 Eight (8) hours of labor constitutes a day's work. Employment beyond eight (8) hours in
2 any workday or more than six (6) days in any workweek is permissible provided the
employee is compensated for such overtime as follows:

3 (a) Employees may be employed up to a maximum of sixteen (16) hours including meal
4 periods in any one day from the time they are required and do report until dismissed,
5 provided the employee is compensated for such overtime at not less than:

6 (1) For daily employees and weekly employees, excluding weekly employees guaranteed
7 more than forty (40) hours a workweek and "on call" employees, one and one-half (1.5)
8 times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours
9 up to and including twelve (12) hours in any one workday, and for the first eight (8)
10 hours worked on the seventh (7th) consecutive day of work in a workweek; and

11 (2) Double the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve
12 (12) hours in any workday, , and for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on the
13 seventh (7th) consecutive day of work in a workweek.

14 (3) Overtime payments shall not be compounded and all payments made by the employer
15 for daily overtime on the basis herein above specified shall be applied toward any sum
16 for weekly overtime.

17 (4) The overtime rate of compensation required to be paid to a nonexempt full-time
18 salaried employee shall be computed by using the employee's regular hourly salary as
19 one fortieth (1/40) of the employee's weekly salary. The overtime rate of compensation
20 required to be paid to a nonexempt full-time salaried employee shall be computed by
21 using the employee's regular hourly salary as one-fortieth (1/40) of the employee's
22 weekly salary.

23 ...

24 **7. Records.**

25 (A) Every employer shall keep accurate information with respect to each employee
26 including the following:

27 (1) Full name, home address, occupation and social security number.

28 (2) Birth date, if under 18 years, and designation as a minor.

(3) Time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal
periods, split shift intervals and total daily hours worked shall also be recorded. Meal
periods during which operations cease and authorized rest periods need not be recorded.

(4) Total wages paid each payroll period, including value of board, lodging, or other
compensation actually furnished to the employee.

(5) Total hours worked in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay. This information
shall be made readily available to the employee upon reasonable request.

(6) When a piece rate or incentive plan is in operation, piece rates or an explanation of
the incentive plan formula shall be provided to employees. An accurate production record
shall be maintained by the employer.

(B) Every employer shall semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages furnish
each employee, either as a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the
employee's wages, or separately, an itemized statement in writing showing: (1) all
deductions; (2) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid; (3) the
name of the employee or the employee's social security number; and (4) the name of the
employer, provided all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be
aggregated and shown as one item.

(C) All required records shall be in the English language and in ink or other indelible
form, properly dated, showing month, day and year, and shall be kept on file by the

1 employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a central location within
2 the State of California. An employee's records shall be available for inspection by the
employee upon reasonable request.

3 Cal. Code Regs., Title 8 §§ 11110, 11120.

4 12. At all relevant times mentioned herein, section 201.5 of the California Labor Code
5 provided in part:

6 (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

7 (1) "An employee engaged in the production or broadcasting of motion pictures" means
an employee to whom both of the following apply:

8 (A) The employee's job duties relate to or support the production or broadcasting of
9 motion pictures or the facilities or equipment used in the production or broadcasting of
motion pictures.

10 (B) The employee is hired for a period of limited duration to render services relating to or
supporting a particular motion picture production or broadcasting project, or is hired on
the basis of one or more daily or weekly calls.

11 (2) "Daily or weekly call" means an employment that, by its terms, will expire at the
12 conclusion of one day or one week, unless renewed.

13 (3) "Next regular payday" means the day designated by the employer, pursuant to Section
204, for payment of wages earned during the payroll period in which the termination
occurs.

14 (4) "Production or broadcasting of motion pictures" means the development, creation,
15 presentation, or broadcasting of theatrical or televised motion pictures, television
16 programs, commercial advertisements, music videos, or any other moving images,
including, but not limited to, productions made for entertainment, commercial, religious,
17 or educational purposes, whether these productions are presented by means of film, tape,
live broadcast, cable, satellite transmission, Web cast, or any other technology that is now
in use or may be adopted in the future.

18 (b) An employee engaged in the production or broadcasting of motion pictures whose
19 employment terminates is entitled to receive payment of the wages earned and unpaid at
the time of the termination **by the next regular payday**.

20 (c) The payment of wages to employees covered by this section may be mailed to the
employee or made available to the employee at a location specified by the employer in
21 the county where the employee was hired or performed labor. The payment shall be
deemed to have been made on the date that the employee's wages are mailed to the
22 employee or made available to the employee at the location specified by the employer,
whichever is earlier.

23 (d) For purposes of this section, an employment terminates when the employment
24 relationship ends, whether by discharge, lay off, resignation, completion of employment
for a specified term, or otherwise.

25 (e) Nothing in this section prohibits the parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement
26 from establishing alternative provisions for final payment of wages to employees covered
by this section if those provisions do not exceed the time limitation established in Section
27 204.

28 Cal. Lab. Code § 201.5. At all relevant times mentioned herein, section 201.5 of the California Labor

1 Code controlled the final payment of wages to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

2 13. At all relevant times mentioned herein, section 203 of the California Labor Code
3 provided:

4 If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with
5 Sections 201, 201.5, 202 and 202.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who
6 quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at
7 the same rate until paid or until action therefore is commence; but the wages shall not
continue for more than 30 days.

8 Cal. Lab. Code § 203.

9 14. By failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees all wages when due at the end of
10 employment, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to continuing wages pursuant to section
11 203 of the California Labor Code.

12 15. At all times relevant herein, section 204 of the California Labor Code provided in part:

13 All wages, other than those mentioned in Section 201, 201.3, 202, 204.1, or 204.2, earned
14 by any person in any employment are due and payable twice during each calendar month,
15 on days designated in advance by the employer as the regular paydays. Labor performed
16 between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between
the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor
performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be
paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month.

17 Cal. Lab. Code § 204.

18 16. In no event should Plaintiff or the Aggrieved Employees have been paid later than the
19 time periods established by sections 201.5, 203 or 204 of the California Labor Code, but certain
20 payments to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were made months after they were due, or not at all,
21 leading to penalties and civil penalties under sections 203 and 204 of the California Labor Code.

22 17. At all times relevant herein, section 210 of the California Labor Code provided:

23 In addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this
24 article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in Sections
25 204, 204b, 204.1, 204.2, 205, 205.5, and 1197.5, shall be subject to a civil penalty as
26 follows: (a) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay
each employee; (b) For each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation,
two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the
amount unlawfully withheld.

27 Cal. Lab. Code § 210. Further, the Defendants' policy has been to devote insufficient manpower and
28

1 other resources to the payroll accounting function, with the inevitable result that employees are routinely
2 paid in tardy fashion, in violation of sections 203 and 204 of the California Labor Code.

3 18. Defendants failed to pay proper minimum wage to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees.

4 19. At all relevant times mentioned herein, section 1194 of the California Labor Code
5 provided:

6 Notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less
7 than the legal minimum wage or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the
8 employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of
9 this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest thereon, reasonable
10 attorney's fees, and costs of suit.

11 Cal. Lab. Code § 1194.

12 20. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were not timely paid the minimum wages and/or
13 overtime to which they were entitled. Accordingly, they are entitled to liquidated damages under
14 section 1194.2.

15 21. At all relevant times mentioned herein, section 558.1 of the California Labor Code
16 provided:

17 (a) Any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer, who violates, or
18 causes to be violated, any provision regulating minimum wages or hours and days of
19 work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, or violates, or causes to be
20 violated, Sections 203, 226, 226.7, 1193.6, 1194, or 2802, may be held liable as the
21 employer for such violation.

22 (b) For purposes of this section, the term "other person acting on behalf of an employer"
23 is limited to a natural person who is an owner, director, officer, or managing agent of the
24 employer, and the term "managing agent" has the same meaning as in subdivision (b) of
25 Section 3294 of the Civil Code.

26 (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the definition of employer under existing
27 law.

28 Cal. Lab. Code § 558.1. Defendants are the joint employers or other persons acting on behalf of an
employer who violated, or caused to be violated the relevant sections of the Code referenced herein.

29 22. At all relevant times mentioned herein, section 558 of the California Labor Code
30 provided:

31 Any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to
32 be violated, a section of this chapter or any provision regulating hours and days of work
33 in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission shall be subject to a civil penalty as
34 follows: (1) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee for
35 each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount

1 sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred
2 dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee
3 was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (3)
4 Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee.

5 Cal. Lab. Code § 558. Defendants are the employers or other persons acting on behalf of an employer
6 who violated, or caused to be violated the relevant sections of the California Labor Code referenced
7 herein.

8 23. At all relevant times mentioned herein, section 2810.3 of the California Labor Code
9 provided:

10 (a) As used in this section:

11 (1) (A) "Client employer" means a business entity, regardless of its form, that obtains or
12 is provided workers to perform labor within its usual course of business from a labor
13 contractor.

14 ...
15 (2) "Labor" has the same meaning provided by Section 200.

16 (3) "Labor contractor" means an individual or entity that supplies, either with or without
17 a contract, a client employer with workers to perform labor within the client employer's
18 usual course of business.

19 ...
20 (4) "Wages" has the same meaning provided by Section 200 and all sums payable to an
21 employee or the state based upon any failure to pay wages, as provided by law.

22 (5) "Worker" does not include an employee who is exempt from the payment of an
23 overtime rate of compensation for executive, administrative, and professional employees
24 pursuant to wage orders by the Industrial Welfare Commission described in Section 515.

25 (6) "Usual course of business" means the regular and customary work of a business,
26 performed within or upon the premises or worksite of the client employer.

27 (b) A client employer shall share with a labor contractor all civil legal responsibility and
28 civil liability for all workers supplied by that labor contractor for both of the following:

(1) The payment of wages.

(2) Failure to secure valid workers' compensation coverage as required by Section 3700.

(c) A client employer shall not shift to the labor contractor any legal duties or liabilities
under Division 5 (commencing with Section 6300) with respect to workers supplied by
the labor contractor.

(d) At least 30 days prior to filing a civil action against a client employer for violations
covered by this section, a worker or his or her representative shall notify the client
employer of violations under subdivision (b).

(e) Neither the client employer nor the labor contractor may take any adverse action
against any worker for providing notification of violations or filing a claim or civil
action.

(f) The provisions of subdivisions (b) and (c) are in addition to, and shall be supplemental
of, any other theories of liability or requirement established by statute or common law.

...

Cal. Lab. Code § 2810.3.

CLASS-ACTION ALLEGATIONS

24. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated as a

1 class action pursuant to section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff seek to represent a “203
2 Class” composed of and defined as follows:

3 For the period four years prior to the filing of this Complaint to date, all persons paid on account
4 of services provided for Defendants in the production of Motion Pictures¹ (such persons are
5 referred to hereafter as 203 Class Members, and such period is referred to hereafter as the Class
6 Period).

7 **A. Numerosity**

8 25. The potential members of each Class as defined are so numerous that joinder of all the
9 members of either Class is impracticable. The number of Class Members is great, but not so great as to
10 make the class unmanageable. It, therefore, is impractical to join each Class Member as a named
11 plaintiff. Accordingly, utilization of a class action is the most economically feasible means of
12 determining the merits of this litigation.

13 26. Despite the size of the proposed Classes, the Class Members are readily ascertainable
14 through an examination of the records that Defendants are required by law to keep. Likewise, the dollar
15 amount owed to each Class Member is readily ascertainable by an examination of those same records.

16 **B. Commonality**

17 27. There are questions of law and fact common to each Class that predominate over any
18 questions affecting only individual Class Members. These common questions of law and fact include,
19 without limitation:

- 20 a. Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages in a timely fashion in violation of sections
21 201.5, 203 and/or 204 of the Code.
- 22 b. Whether Defendants untimely and/or nonpayment of wages give rise to liquidated
23 damages for failure to pay minimum wages under section 1194.2.
- 24 c. Whether Defendants had a policy to provide only a first meal break but regardless of the
25 number of hours worked.

26 **C. Typicality**

27 28. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact common to
28 the Class Members.

¹ See Cal. Lab. Code § 201.5 defining Motion Pictures.

1 29. The claims of the named Plaintiff is typical of the claims of each Class, which claims all
2 arise from the same general operative facts, namely, Defendants did not compensate its employees as
3 required by the Code and applicable Wage Order. Plaintiff and all members of the Classes sustained
4 injuries and damages arising out of and caused by Defendants in violation of laws, regulations that have
5 the force and effect of law, and statutes as alleged herein. Plaintiff have no conflict of interest with the
6 other Class Members and are able to represent the Class Members' interests fairly and adequately.

7 **D. Adequacy of Representation**

8 30. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of
9 each Class. Counsel who represents Plaintiff is competent and experienced in litigation large
10 employment class actions. Neither Plaintiff nor his counsel have any conflict with either Class.

11 **E. Superiority of Class Action**

12 31. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication
13 of this controversy. Individual joinder of all Class Members is not practicable, and questions of law and
14 fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the
15 Class. Each member of the Class has been damaged and is entitled to recovery by reason of Defendants'
16 illegal policy and/or practice of failing to pay hourly wages, failing to provide Class Members rest and
17 meal periods without legal compensation. Class action treatment will allow those similarly situated
18 persons to litigate their claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the
19 judicial system. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be construed in the management
20 of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action. The disposition of all claims of the
21 members of the Class in a class action, rather than in individual actions, benefits the parties and the
22 Court. The interest of the Class Members in controlling the prosecution of separate claims against
23 Defendants is small when compared with the efficiency of a class action.

24 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 (Continuing Wages, California Labor Code §§ 201.5, 203, 204
26 On Behalf of Plaintiff and the 203 Class Against All Defendants)

27 32. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in this
28 Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

 33. Defendants employed Plaintiff. As of the date of filing of this Complaint, Plaintiff has

1 not been timely compensated in full for their services.

2 34. Defendants' failure to compensate Plaintiff and the 203 Class within the time for which
3 provision is made by section 201.5 of the California Labor Code, despite their knowledge of their
4 obligation to do so, was and is "willful" as the word is used in section 203.

5 35. Pursuant to section 203 of the California Labor Code, Plaintiff and the Class Members
6 are entitled to continuing wages from Defendants in an amount according to proof. Plaintiff and
7 Aggrieved Employees are also entitled to recover costs and reasonable attorneys' fees under section
8 218.5 of the California Labor Code in the total sum of at least \$12,960.00.

9 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 (Liquidated Damages for Unpaid Minimum Wages,
11 California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1194.2 and 1198
On Behalf of Plaintiff and the 203 Class Against All Defendants)

12 36. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in this
13 Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

14 37. Plaintiff and the 203 Class, worked many hours for Defendants, without compensation
15 for work performed, as required by law.

16 38. Plaintiff and the 203 Class are entitled to recover liquidated damages under section
17 1194.2 of the California Labor Code in an amount according to proof. Plaintiff and Aggrieved
18 Employees are also entitled to recover costs and reasonable attorneys' fees under section 1194 of the
19 California Labor Code.

20 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 (Failure to Provide Meal Breaks, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512
22 On Behalf of Plaintiff And the 203 Class And Against All Defendants)

23 39. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in this
24 Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

25 40. Upon information and belief, Aggrieved Employees the 203 Class have not been timely
26 compensated in full for their services. Plaintiff and the 203 Class consistently worked more than 6-hour
27 and/or 12-hour shifts. However, they were required to keep their walkie talkies or radios on their
28 persons, turned on and audible at all times, including their rest periods and meal breaks and/or they were
precluded from leaving the set during their breaks. Accordingly, they were denied their breaks and are

1 entitled to an additional thirty minutes of wages for each faux meal break.

2 41. Labor Code section 226.7 requires an employer to pay an additional hour of
3 compensation for each meal period the employer fails to provide a timely and uninterrupted meal period.
4 Employees are entitled to meal period of at least thirty 30 minutes per 5-hour work period.

5 42. Upon information and belief, Aggrieved Employees the 203 Class have not been timely
6 compensated in full for their services. Plaintiff and the 203 Class consistently worked more than 6-hour
7 and/or 12-hour shifts. However, they were required to keep their walkie talkies or radios on their
8 persons, turned on and audible at all times, including their rest periods and meal breaks and/or they were
9 precluded from leaving the set during their breaks. Accordingly, they were denied their breaks and are
10 entitled to an additional thirty minutes of wages for each faux meal break.

11 43. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to
12 damages in an amount equal to one hour of wages per missed meal break, in an amount according to
13 proof.

14 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 (Failure to Provide Rest Breaks, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7
16 On Behalf of Plaintiff And the 203 Class Against All Defendants)

17 44. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in this
18 Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

19 45. Labor Code Section 226.7 requires an employer to pay an additional hour of compensation
20 for each rest period the employer fails to provide a compliant rest period. Employees are entitled to a rest
21 period of ten minutes for every four hours worked or major fraction thereof.

22 46. Upon information and belief, Aggrieved Employees the 203 Class have not been timely
23 compensated in full for their services. Plaintiff and the 203 Class consistently worked more than 6-hour
24 and/or 12-hour shifts. However, they were required to keep their walkie talkies or radios on their persons,
25 turned on and audible at all times, including their rest periods and meal breaks and/or they were precluded
26 from leaving the set during their breaks. Accordingly, they were denied their breaks and are entitled to an
27 additional thirty minutes of wages for each faux meal break.

28 47. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7, Plaintiff and the 203 Class are entitled to damages
in an amount equal to one hour of wages per missed meal break, in an amount according to proof.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unfair Business Practices On Behalf of Plaintiff and the 203 Class Members Against All Defendants)

48. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

49. Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq. prohibits acts of unfair competition, including any “unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.

50. Defendants’ violations of the California wage and hour laws constitutes a business practice because Defendants’ aforementioned acts and omissions were done repeatedly over a significant period of time, and in a systematic manner, to the detriment of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees.

51. Defendants have avoided payment of wages and other benefits required by the California Labor Code, the California Code of Regulations, and the applicable IWC Wage Order. Upon information and belief, Aggrieved Employees the 203 Class have not been timely compensated in full for their services. Plaintiff and the 203 Class consistently worked more than 6-hour and/or 12-hour shifts. However, they were required to keep their walkie talkies or radios on their persons, turned on and audible at all times, including their rest periods and meal breaks and/or they were precluded from leaving the set during their breaks. Accordingly, they were denied their breaks and are entitled to an additional thirty minutes of wages for each faux meal break.

52. As a result of Defendants’ unfair and unlawful business practices, Defendants have reaped unfair and illegal profits during the relevant time period herein at the expense of Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees and members of the public. Defendants should be made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains and to restore them to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees.

53. The actions of Defendants entitle Plaintiff to seek the remedies available under section 17200 et seq. Plaintiff seek full restitution of said amounts from Defendants, as necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all amounts—including interest—withheld, acquired, or converted by Defendants by means of the unfair practices complained of herein. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, as well as on behalf of the general public, further seeks attorney’s fees and costs pursuant to sections 218.5 of the Labor Code and 1021.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure. In addition, Plaintiff seeks the

1 appointment of a receiver as necessary.

2 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 (Failure to Provide Employment Records Upon Request Cal. Lab. Code § 226(b)
4 On Behalf of Plaintiff Against Defendants)

5 54. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in this
6 Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

7 55. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226(b), an employer shall afford current and former
8 employees the right to inspect or copy the records pertaining to that current or former employee, upon
9 reasonable request to the employer.

10 56. Plaintiff have requested that Defendants permit inspection or copying of their
11 employment records pursuant to Labor Code section 226(b). Defendants have failed to provide Plaintiff
12 with an opportunity to inspect or copy their employment records within 21 days of their requests.
13 Defendants have not produced any records at all.

14 57. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 226(b) and (f), Plaintiff is entitled, and hereby seek to
15 recover from Defendants a seven-hundred-fifty dollar (\$750) penalty for each violation, reasonable
16 attorney's fees, and the costs of bringing this cause of action

17 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 (Failure to Provide Employment Records Upon Request Cal. Lab. Code § 1198.5
19 On Behalf of Plaintiff Against Defendants)

20 58. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in this
21 Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

22 59. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1198.5, an employer shall afford current and former
23 employees the right to inspect or copy the personnel records pertaining to that current or former
24 employee, upon reasonable request to the employer.

25 60. Plaintiff have requested that Defendants permit inspection or copying of their personnel
26 records pursuant to Labor Code section 1198.5. Defendants have failed to provide Plaintiff with an
27 opportunity to inspect or copy the employment records within 30 days of their request.

28 61. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 1198.5(k), Plaintiff is entitled, and hereby seek to
recover from Defendants a seven-hundred-fifty dollar (\$750) penalty per Defendant, reasonable

1 attorney's fees, and the costs of bringing this cause of action.

2 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff pray judgment as follows:

3 1. That the Court certify the Class.

4 2. That, under the First Cause of Action for Continuing Wages, it be adjudged that the
5 failure of Defendants to make payment of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' wages was in violation of
6 section 201.5, 203 and 204 of the California Labor Code, and was "willful" as that word is used in
7 section 203 of the California Labor Code, and that the Court enter judgment against Defendants in favor
8 of Plaintiff and Class Members. That judgment be entered in favor of Plaintiff of at least \$12,960.00
9 and the 203 Class in an amount according to law and proof, interest thereon, and costs and reasonable
10 attorneys' fees in accordance with the provisions of California Labor Code section 218.5.

11 3. That, under the Second Cause of Action for Failure to Pay Minimum Wages, this Court
12 enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the 203 Class against Defendants in the amount of unpaid
13 minimum wages and liquidated damages according to proof, interest thereon, and costs and reasonable
14 attorneys' fees pursuant to sections 1194 and 1194.2.

15 4. That, under the Third Cause of Action, this Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and
16 the 203 Class in an amount according to proof and award them their damages, penalties, and costs of
17 suit.

18 5. That, under the Fourth Cause of Action, this Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff
19 and the 203 Class in an amount according to proof and award them their damages, penalties, and costs of
20 suit.

21 6. That, with respect to the Fifth Cause of Action for Unfair Competition, this Court enter
22 judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the 203 Class against Defendants in an amount according to proof.
23 Plaintiff seeks full restitution from Defendants, as necessary and according to proof, to restore any and
24 all amounts—including interest—withheld, acquired, or converted by Defendants by means of the unfair
25 practices complained of herein. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, as well as on behalf of the general
26 public, further seeks attorney's fees and costs pursuant to sections 218.5 of the Labor Code and 1021.5
27 of the Code of Civil Procedure. In addition, Plaintiff seek the appointment of a receiver as necessary.

28 7. That, with respect to the Sixth Cause of Action, this Court enter judgment in favor of

1 each Plaintiff against Defendants of \$750 per Defendant, reasonable attorney's fees, and the costs of
2 bringing this cause of action under Labor Code Section 226(b) and (f).

3 8. That, with respect to the Seventh Cause of Action, this Court enter judgment in favor of
4 each Plaintiff against Defendants of \$750 per Defendant, reasonable attorney's fees, and the costs of
5 bringing this cause of action pursuant to Labor Code Section 1198.5(k).

6 For such further relief as the Court may order, including attorney's fees, costs, and interest
7 pursuant to Labor Code sections 218.5 and 218.6, and Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, in an
8 amount according to proof.

9 DATED: November 6, 2020

HARRIS & RUBLE

Alan Harris

Alan Harris
Attorney for Plaintiff