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

RAYMOND FLORES, on behalf of the State of
California and other aggrieved persons,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ARBEE INCORPORATED dba FENCE
FACTORY, C&W, and ELECTRONIC ENTRY
DISTRIBUTORS, a California corporation; and
DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 56-2021-00559015-CU-OE-VTA

**PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT:**

1. Civil Penalties Under PAGA [Cal. Lab.
Code § 2699, et seq.]



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

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants ARBEE INCORPORATED dba
6 FENCE FACTORY, C&W, and ELECTRONIC ENTRY DISTRIBUTORS and DOES 1 through
7 10 (ARBEE INCORPORATED dba FENCE FACTORY, C&W, and ELECTRONIC ENTRY
8 DISTRIBUTORS and DOES 1 through 10 are collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for civil
9 penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code §§ 2698 *et*
10 *seq.* (“PAGA”) stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay for all hours worked (minimum,
11 straight time, and overtime wages), failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and
12 permit rest periods, failure to pay all earned wages twice per month, failure to maintain accurate
13 records of hours worked and meal periods, failure to timely pay final wages, and failure to
14 furnish accurate wage statements.

15 2. For over 50 years, California’s courts and legislature have recognized that this
16 State’s wage-and-hour laws serve a compelling public interest of fostering a stable job market.
17 Wages are not ordinary debts. Because of the economic position of the average worker and his
18 or her family, it is essential to the public welfare that employers obey the wage-and-hour laws so
19 that employees are promptly paid the minimum/overtime wages that the Legislature has required
20 for employees. So fundamental are California’s wage-and-hour laws that the Legislature has
21 criminalized certain types of violations. In extending extra protection to deter violations of these
22 underlying statutes—since Plaintiff is not seeking general and/or special damages, restitution or
23 other damages other than civil penalties—California has enacted the PAGA to permit an
24 individual to bring an action for PAGA penalties only, which is the precise and sole nature of this
25 action.

26 3. All California employees during the relevant statutes of limitations who are or
27 were harmed by Defendants’ illegal practices are “Aggrieved Employees.” The Aggrieved
28 Employees worked for Defendants as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the

applicable statutory period.

4. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants seeking only to recover penalties on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees that worked for Defendants, and on behalf of the State of California. Plaintiff does not seek to recover anything other than penalties as permitted by California Labor Code Section 2699 at this time. To the extent that statutory violations are mentioned for wage violations, Plaintiff does not seek underlying general and/or special damages for those violations, but simply penalties as permitted by California Labor Code Section 2699, declaratory relief, and injunctive relief for himself and all Aggrieved Employees as permitted by the PAGA.

5. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California, including Ventura County. As such, and based upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants' business in California, Defendants are subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC"), and the California Business & Professions Code.

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

7. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees. Further, Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of "respondeat superior".

THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff is a resident of Ventura County, California, who worked for Defendants in Ventura, California from approximately February 2019 to approximately November 2020.

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1 **B. Defendants**

2 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief
3 alleges, that Defendants ARBEE INCORPORATED dba FENCE FACTORY, C&W, and
4 ELECTRONIC ENTRY DISTRIBUTORS are, and at all times herein mentioned, were:

5 (a) Corporations qualified to do business and actually conducting business in
6 numerous counties throughout the State of California, including Ventura
7 County; and,

8 (b) The former employers of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer
9 of the Aggrieved Employees because Defendants ARBEE
10 INCORPORATED dba FENCE FACTORY, C&W, and ELECTRONIC
11 ENTRY DISTRIBUTORS suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the
12 Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or
13 working conditions.

14 10. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued
15 herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names.
16 Each of the Doe Defendants was in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by
17 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees as alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to
18 set forth the true names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained,
19 together with appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

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

24 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times
25 each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and
26 the other employees and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions.
27 Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all relevant times, each Defendant
28 was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder,

1 subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or predecessor in interest of
2 some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all of the other Defendants in
3 a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to some or all of the other
4 Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged below. Plaintiff
5 is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted pursuant to and within the
6 scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or should have known about,
7 and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all other
8 Defendants.

9 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

10 13. Plaintiff Raymond Flores worked for Defendants in Ventura, California from
11 approximately February 2019 to approximately November 2020. At all times, Defendants paid
12 Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified him as non-exempt from overtime.

13 14. Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendants committed numerous labor code
14 violations under state law. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendants
15 was typical and illustrative.

16 **A. Failure to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum, Straight Time,**
17 **and Overtime Wages**

18 15. Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee.
19 "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer,
20 and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required
21 to do so.

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

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

1 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of
2 not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum,
3 straight time, and overtime wages. Indeed, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of
4 automatically deducting at least thirty (30) minutes each day for meal periods, regardless of
5 whether Defendants actually provided Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with a legally
6 compliant meal period, and despite the fact that Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees rarely
7 received a duty-free meal period lasting thirty (30) minutes. Some of this unpaid work time
8 should have been paid at the overtime rate because it occurred when Plaintiff and Aggrieved
9 Employees worked more than eight hours in a workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek. In
10 failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also failed to maintain accurate records of the
11 hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

12 19. Further, Defendants wrongfully failed to include non-discretionary bonuses,
13 commissions, incentive pay, production pay, performance pay, and/or shift differentials in the
14 calculation of Plaintiff's and the other Aggrieved Employees' regular rate of pay used to
15 calculate their overtime rate for the payment of overtime wages. Plaintiff and the other
16 Aggrieved Employees earned non-discretionary bonuses, commissions, incentive pay, production
17 pay, performance pay, and/or shift differentials and overtime wages in the same pay period where
18 they worked overtime hours. Accordingly, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and the
19 Aggrieved Employees for all overtime compensation they were owed.

20 20. Defendants also regularly used a system of time rounding and/or synthetic
21 timekeeping that resulted, over a period of time, in failing to compensate Plaintiff and the
22 Aggrieved Employees properly for all the time they have actually worked, even though the
23 realities of Defendants' operations are such that it is possible, practical, and feasible to count and
24 pay for work time to the minute. Accordingly, Defendants frequently paid Plaintiff and the
25 Aggrieved Employees less than all their work time. Some of this unpaid work also should have
26 been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also failed to
27 maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

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1 **B. Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

2 21. Under California law, employers have an affirmative obligation to relieve
3 employees of all duty in order to take their first 30-minute, duty-free meal periods no later than
4 the start of sixth hour of work in a workday, and to allow employees to take their second 30-
5 minute, duty-free meal period no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday.
6 Further, employees are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday they
7 were not provided with all required meal period(s).

8 22. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff
9 and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods. Defendants regularly, but
10 not always, required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of five consecutive
11 hours a day without providing a 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal period for every
12 five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for meal
13 periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work.
14 Instead, Defendants continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by
15 requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed
16 without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the
17 Aggrieved Employees permission to take a meal period. Defendants also never informed
18 Plaintiff of the right to, nor permitted Plaintiff to take, a second meal period when Plaintiff
19 worked at least ten hours in a workday. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was not to
20 provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California
21 law.

22 23. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants also had a policy and practice of
23 automatically deducting at least thirty (30) minutes from each shift worked by Plaintiff and the
24 Aggrieved Employees even though they actually worked during this time. As discussed above,
25 Defendants did not have sufficient documentary evidence showing that Plaintiff and the
26 Aggrieved Employees actually took meal periods.

27 24. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of
28 additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s).

Defendants, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for meal periods that were not provided.

C. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

25. Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

26. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods. Defendants regularly, but not always, required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, Defendants continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

27. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not authorized and permitted to take all required rest period(s). Defendants, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

D. Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

28. Based on Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as discussed above, Defendants also violated Labor Code § 204.

29. Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month. Throughout the statutory period, employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for overtime hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendants systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendants, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendants, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result, Defendants owe employees the legally required wages not paid, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

E. Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods

30. Plaintiff seeks penalties under California Labor Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by California Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded

31. Defendants, however, failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and all meal periods taken or missed by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

32. Defendants' failure to provide and maintain records required by the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendants' records. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendants. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendants to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective

1 damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendants' knowing failure to
2 comply with the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the
3 Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing,
4 understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

5 **F. Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination**

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

12 34. Throughout the statutory period, the employment of Plaintiff and many other
13 Aggrieved Employees ended, i.e., was terminated by quitting or being discharged, and the
14 employment of others will be terminated. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants
15 failed, and continue to fail to pay Plaintiff and terminated Aggrieved Employees, without
16 abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time
17 of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employment. These
18 unpaid wages include wages for unpaid work time (including minimum, straight time, and
19 overtime wages), missed meal period premium wages, and missed rest period premium wages.

20 35. Defendants' conduct violates Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. Labor Code § 203
21 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201
22 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and
23 at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for
24 more than thirty (30) days.

25 36. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from
26 Defendants their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid pursuant to Labor
27 Code § 203.

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1 **G. Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements**

2 37. Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her
3 employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information,
4 including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of
5 piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis,
6 (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be
7 aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for
8 which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her
9 social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number,
10 (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly
11 rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each
12 hourly rate by the employee. An employee is presumed to suffer an injury if this information is
13 missing. (Labor Code § 226(e)(2)(B)(iii).)

14 38. The statute further provides: “An employee suffering injury as a result of a
15 knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to
16 recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a
17 violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent
18 pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled
19 to an award of costs and reasonable attorney’s fees.” (Labor Code § 226(e)(1).)

20 39. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff and the
21 Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly
22 rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal
23 periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest
24 periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law).

25 40. Because Defendants violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved
26 Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly,
27 Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater
28 of their actual damages caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an

aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) dollars per employee.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

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

41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

42. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the State of California and the applicable IWC Orders.

43. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3.”

44. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699.3. On August 10, 2021, he gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and current and former Aggrieved Employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also paid the filing fee on August 10, 2021. Plaintiff’s PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-840955-21 (*Raymond Flores v. Arbee Incorporated dba Fence Factory, C&W, and Electronic Entry Distributors*).

45. The statute of limitations is tolled while a plaintiff exhausts his administrative remedies with California’s LWDA prior to suit, which is required by the statute. (*See* Labor Code § 2699.3(d).)

46. The statute of limitations is also tolled from April 6, 2020 to October 1, 2020

pursuant to Rule 9(a) of the Emergency Rules Related to COVID-19.

47. Sixty-five (65) days has elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the LWDA has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants' Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may commence a civil action to recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of the Labor Code described in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to, penalties under California Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2).

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

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff, on behalf of all similarly aggrieved employees, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

1. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay all earned wages twice per month, failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failing to timely pay final wages, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

2. An award of civil penalties on behalf of himself and all similarly aggrieved employees pursuant to PAGA;

3. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed;

4. Attorneys' fees and costs reasonably incurred;

5. Injunctive and declaratory relief to the extent allowed by PAGA; and,

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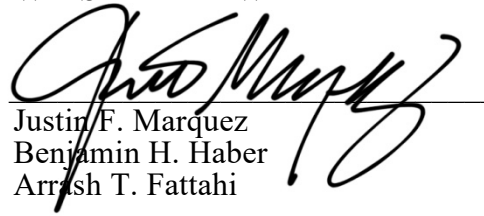
6. Such other and further relief that the Court deems proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: October 14, 2021

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

By:


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Attorneys for Plaintiff Raymond Flores