

Assigned for all purposes to: Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Judicial Officer: Terry Green

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Attorneys for Plaintiff, RODNEY ALBERT JORDAN,
as an aggrieved employee, and on behalf of all other
aggrieved employees

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

RODNEY ALBERT JORDAN, as an
aggrieved employee, and on behalf of all other
aggrieved employees under the Labor Code
Private Attorneys' General Act of 2004,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE MARTIN-BROWER COMPANY, LLC,
a Delaware limited liability company; JESUS
FLORES, an individual; and DOES 1 through
100, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 22STCV01052

REPRESENTATIVE ACTION

**COMPLAINT UNDER THE LABOR
CODE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS'
GENERAL ACT OF 2004 FOR CIVIL
PENALTIES UNDER LABOR CODE
SECTIONS 210, 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1
and 2699**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

[Amount in Controversy Greater Than
\$25,000.00]

COMES NOW plaintiff RODNEY ALBERT JORDAN ("Plaintiff"), as aggrieved
employees, and on behalf of all other aggrieved employees under the Labor Code Private Attorneys'
General Act of 2004, and alleges as follows:

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1 Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, codified at Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA") plus
2 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved current and former
3 employees of Defendants during the Civil Penalty Period.

4 5. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks to recover PAGA civil penalties through a representative
5 action permitted by PAGA and the California Supreme Court in, among other authorities, *Arias v.*
6 *Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 969. According to the same authorities, class certification of the
7 PAGA allegations described herein is not required.

8 6. During the period beginning one (1) year preceding the provision of notice to the
9 LWDA regarding the herein-described Labor Code violations (the "Civil Penalty Period"),
10 Defendants violated, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 96, 98.6, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226,
11 226.3, 226.7, 227.3, 232, 232.5, 246, *et seq.*, 432, 510, 512, 558, 1102.5, 1174, 1174.5, 1194, 1197,
12 1197.1, 1197.5, 1198.5, 2699, 2802, and 2810.5, among others.

13 7. Labor Code section 2699, subdivisions (a) and (g), authorizes aggrieved employees
14 such as Plaintiff, on behalf of Plaintiff and all other aggrieved current and former employees within
15 the statutory period, to bring a civil action to recover civil penalties pursuant to the procedures
16 specified in Labor Code section 2699.3.

17 8. On or around November 3, 2021, Plaintiff provided written notice pursuant to Labor
18 Code section 2699.3 online and by certified mail, with return receipt requested, of Defendants'
19 violation of various, including the herein-described, provisions of the Labor Code, to the LWDA,
20 as well as by certified mail, with return receipt requested to Defendants, and each of them.

21 9. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivision (a)(2)(A), the LWDA did not
22 provide notice of its intention to investigate Defendants' alleged violations within sixty-five (65)
23 calendar days of the November 3, 2021 postmarked date of the herein-described notice sent by
24 Plaintiff to the LWDA and Defendants.

25 **PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ALLEGATIONS**

26 10. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
27 of failing to pay overtime wages to Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees in the State of
28 California in violation of California state wage and hour laws as a result of, without limitation,

1 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees working over eight (8) hours per day, forty (40) hours per
2 week, and/or seven (7) straight workdays in a workweek without paying them proper overtime
3 wages, as a result of, without limitation, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all minutes actually
4 worked; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock, including, without
5 limitation, by requiring Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees: to come early to work and leave
6 late work without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Defendants' control due to
7 long lines for clocking in, to complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after
8 clocking out, to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to
9 don and doff uniforms and/or safety equipment off the clock, to attend company meetings off the
10 clock, to make phone calls or drive off the clock, and/or go through security screenings and/or
11 temperature checks off the clock; failing to include all forms of remuneration, including non-
12 discretionary bonuses, incentive pay, meal allowances, and other forms of remuneration into the
13 regular rate of pay for the pay periods where overtime was worked and the additional compensation
14 was earned for the purpose of calculating the overtime rate of pay; detrimental rounding of employee
15 time entries, editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show less hours than actually worked,
16 and for paying straight pay instead of overtime pay, to the detriment of Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
17 Employees.

18 11. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a practice or policy
19 of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with minimum wages for all hours
20 worked or otherwise under Defendants' control as a result of, without limitation, failing to
21 accurately track and/or pay for all minutes actually worked; engaging, suffering, or permitting
22 employees to work off the clock, including, without limitation, by requiring employees: to come
23 early to work and leave late work without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under
24 Defendants' control due to long lines for clocking in, to complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in
25 and post-shift tasks after clocking out, to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock
26 out for rest periods, to don and doff uniforms and/or safety equipment off the clock, to attend
27 company meetings off the clock, to make phone calls or drive off the clock; detrimental rounding
28 of employee time entries; editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show less hours than

1 actually worked; and failing to pay split shift premiums. In addition, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
2 Employees were required to report to work, and did report, but were not put to work and/or were
3 furnished less than half their usual or scheduled day's work without being paid for half the usual or
4 scheduled work at their regular rate of pay, to the detriment of Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
5 Employees.

6 12. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
7 of failing to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees a thirty (30) minute uninterrupted,
8 timely, and complete meal period for days on which the employee worked in excess of five (5) and
9 ten (10) hours per day without being afforded uninterrupted, timely, and complete 30-minute meal
10 periods or compensation in lieu thereof including, without limitation, by interrupting meal periods;
11 not providing timely meal periods; failing to provide first and second meal periods; providing short
12 meal periods; requiring that employees carry cellular telephones or walkie-talkies during meal
13 periods; not permitting employees to leave the premises; otherwise requiring on-duty/on-call meal
14 periods; and/or auto-deducting meal periods that could not be auto-deducted by law or during which
15 employees worked, as required by California wage and hour laws

16 13. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
17 of failing to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees paid, uninterrupted, timely, and
18 complete rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes per four (4) hours worked or major fractions
19 thereof, or compensation in lieu thereof, including, without limitation, by failing to provide rest
20 periods all together; requiring that they be bundled together and/or with meal periods; interrupting
21 them; requiring that employees carry cellular telephones or walkie-talkies during rest periods not
22 providing them in a timely fashion; and not permitting employees to leave the premises; and/or
23 otherwise requiring on-duty/on-call rest periods, as required by California wage and hour laws.

24 14. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
25 of failing to comply with Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) by intentionally failing to furnish
26 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with itemized wage statements that accurately reflect gross
27 wages earned; total hours worked by the employee; net wages earned; all deductions; all applicable
28 hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each

1 hourly rate by the employee; the legal name of the employer and/or the name and address of the legal
2 entity securing the employer's services if the employer is a farm labor contractor; and other such
3 information as required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a).

4 15. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
5 of failing to comply with Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) by intentionally failing to furnish
6 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with documents signed to obtain or hold employment
7 under Labor Code section 432, personnel records under Labor Code section 1198.5, and time records
8 under Labor Code section 1174, making it difficult for Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees to
9 calculate their unpaid wages and/or premium payments, to the detriment of Plaintiff and other
10 Aggrieved Employees.

11 16. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
12 of failing to timely pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees, among other wages, all wages
13 owed as a result of Defendants' practice or policy of failing to pay, among other wages, overtime
14 wages, minimum wages, premium wages, paid time off and vacation time owed as required by Labor
15 Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

16 17. At all relevant times herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice of failing
17 to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees their paid time off and vacation time owed upon
18 separation of employment as wages at their final rate of pay in violation of Labor Code section 227.3
19 and applicable Wage Orders.

20 18. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants have had a policy or practice of
21 failing and refusing, and continue to fail and refuse, to reimburse employees, including, without
22 limitation, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees, with their costs incurred for driving personal
23 vehicles (*i.e.*, mileage and gas), purchasing uniforms, providing uniform and other deposits,
24 separately laundering mandatory uniforms, for the purchase of tools and safety equipment (including
25 work boots to handle oil), for the purchase and maintenance of cellular phones and cellular phone
26 plans, in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties, or of their obedience to the directions
27 of Defendants, as required by Labor Code 2802.

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1 19. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants have had a policy or practice of
2 failing to comply with the notice requirements of Labor Code section 2810.5 (*i.e.*, the Wage Theft
3 Protection Act of 2011) by, among other things, failing to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
4 Employees with the rates of pay and overtime rates of pay applicable to their employment;
5 allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage; the regular payday designated by Defendants; the
6 name, address, and telephone number of the workers' compensation insurance carrier; information
7 regarding paid sick leave; and other pertinent information required to be disclosed by Defendants
8 under Labor Code section 2810.5.

9 20. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and
10 other Aggrieved Employees with the amount of paid sick leave required to be provided pursuant to
11 California law (including, without limitation Labor Code section 246, *et seq.*), and also did not
12 permit its use upon request as contemplated under California laws, to the detriment of Plaintiff and
13 all other Aggrieved Employees.

14 21. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants have had a policy or practice of
15 failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees their wages in accordance with Labor Code
16 Section 204, which requires that: "[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of
17 any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the
18 labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive of any
19 calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month."

20 22. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
21 of preventing Plaintiff and/or Aggrieved Employees from using or disclosing the skills, knowledge
22 and experience they obtained at Defendants for purposes of competing with Defendants, including,
23 without limitation, preventing Employees from disclosing their wages in negotiating a new job with
24 a prospective employer, and from disclosing who else works at Defendants and under what
25 circumstances that they might be receptive to an offer from a rival employer. Plaintiff is informed
26 and believes that this policy and/or practice violates Business and Professions Code sections 17200,
27 16600 and 16700, and, by virtue thereof, various provisions of the Labor Code, including Labor
28 Code sections 232, 232.5, and 1197.5, subdivision (k).

23. Defendants had and have a policy or practice of preventing Plaintiff and/or other Aggrieved Employees from disclosing violations of state and federal law, either within Defendants to their managers or outside to private attorneys or government officials, among others, in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200, and, thus, in violation of Labor Code section 1102.5. In addition, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants' herein-described policies and/or practices prevent Plaintiff and/or other Aggrieved Employees from disclosing information about unsafe or discriminatory working conditions, or about wage and hour violations in violation of Labor Code section 232 and 232.5.

24. Defendants had and have a policy or practice of preventing Plaintiff and/or other Aggrieved Employees from engaging in lawful conduct during non-work hours, thus violating state statutes entitling employees to disclose wages, working conditions, and illegal conduct, including, without limitation, Labor Code sections 96, subdivision (k), 98.6, 232, 232.5, and 1197.5, subdivision (k). Plaintiff is informed and believes that this lawful conduct includes the exercise of Plaintiff's and/or other Aggrieved Employee's constitutional rights of freedom of speech and economic liberty.

25. Plaintiff, in Plaintiff's representative capacity, seeks civil penalties under Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699 for the herein-described acts, which violate the California Labor Code as described above, including on behalf of Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees pursuant to PAGA.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

26. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of California. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants employed Plaintiff as a non-exempt employee, with duties that included, but were not limited to, loading trucks and assisting in shipping. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Plaintiff worked for Defendants from approximately June of 2019 through approximately March of 2021.

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1 **B. Defendants**

2 27. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that defendant
3 MARTIN-BROWER is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a limited liability company organized
4 and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware and doing business in the
5 County of Los Angeles, State of California.

6 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that defendant FLORES
7 is, and at all times relevant hereto was, an individual residing in California, as well as Manager for
8 MARTIN-BROWER, and DOES 1 through 100, as further defined below. Plaintiff is further
9 informed and believes and based thereon alleges that FLORES violated, or caused to be violated,
10 the above-referenced and below-referenced Labor Code provisions in violation of Labor Code
11 section 558.1.

12 29. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise,
13 of defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff,
14 who therefore sues defendants by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure section 474.
15 Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that each of the defendants designated
16 herein as DOE is legally responsible in some manner for the unlawful acts referred to herein.
17 Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of
18 the defendants designated hereinafter as DOES when such identities become known. Plaintiff is
19 informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each defendant acted in all respects pertinent
20 to this action, as the agent of the other defendant(s), carried out a joint scheme, business plan or
21 policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each defendant are legally attributable to the
22 other defendants. Whenever, heretofore or hereinafter, reference is made to "Defendants," it shall
23 include MARTIN-BROWER, FLORES, and any of their parent, subsidiary, or affiliated companies
24 within the State of California, as well as DOES 1 through 100 identified herein.

25 **JOINT LIABILITY ALLEGATIONS**

26 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that at all times
27 mentioned herein, each of the defendants was the agent, principal, employee, employer,
28 representative, joint venture or co-conspirator of each of the other defendants, either actually or

1 ostensibly, and in doing the things alleged herein acted within the course and scope of such agency,
2 employment, joint venture, and conspiracy.

3 31. All of the acts and conduct described herein of each and every corporate defendant
4 was duly authorized, ordered, and directed by the respective and collective defendant corporate
5 employers, and the officers and management-level employees of said corporate employers. In
6 addition thereto, said corporate employers participated in the aforementioned acts and conduct of
7 their said employees, agents, and representatives, and each of them; and upon completion of the
8 aforesaid acts and conduct of said corporate employees, agents, and representatives, the defendant
9 corporation respectively and collectively ratified, accepted the benefits of, condoned, lauded,
10 acquiesced, authorized, and otherwise approved of each and all of the said acts and conduct of the
11 aforementioned corporate employees, agents and representatives.

12 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that despite the
13 formation of the purported corporate existence of MARTIN-BROWER, and DOES 1 through 50,
14 inclusive (the "Alter Ego Defendants"), they, and each of them, are one and the same with FLORES
15 and DOES 51 through 100 ("Individual Defendants"), and each of them, due to, but not limited to,
16 the following reasons:

17 a. The Alter Ego Defendants are completely dominated and controlled by the
18 Individual Defendants who personally committed the wrongful and illegal acts and violated the laws
19 as set forth in this Complaint, and who have hidden and currently hide behind the Alter Ego
20 Defendants to perpetrate frauds, circumvent statutes, or accomplish some other wrongful or
21 inequitable purpose;

22 b. The Individual Defendants derive actual and significant monetary benefits by
23 and through the Alter Ego Defendants' unlawful conduct, and by using the Alter Ego Defendants as
24 the funding source for the Individual Defendants' own personal expenditures;

25 c. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Individual
26 Defendants and the Alter Ego Defendants, while really one and the same, were segregated to appear
27 as though separate and distinct for purposes of perpetrating a fraud, circumventing a statute, or
28 accomplishing some other wrongful or inequitable purpose;

1 d. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the business affairs
2 of the Individual Defendants and the Alter Ego Defendants are, and at all relevant times mentioned
3 herein were, so mixed and intermingled that the same cannot reasonably be segregated, and the same
4 are inextricable confusion. The Alter Ego Defendants are, and at all relevant times mentioned herein
5 were, used by the Individual Defendants as mere shells and conduits for the conduct of certain of
6 their, and each of their affairs. The Alter Ego Defendants are, and at all relevant times mentioned
7 herein were, the alter egos of the Individual Defendants;

8 e. The recognition of the separate existence of the Individual Defendants from
9 the Alter Ego Defendants would promote injustice insofar that it would permit these defendants to
10 insulate themselves from liability to Plaintiff for violations to the Civil Code, Government Code,
11 and other statutory violations. The corporate existence of these defendants should thus be
12 disregarded in equity and for the ends of justice because such disregard is necessary to avoid fraud
13 and injustice to Plaintiff herein;

14 f. Accordingly, the Alter Ego Defendants constitute the alter ego of the
15 Individual Defendants (and vice versa), and the fiction of their separate corporate existence must be
16 disregarded.

17 33. As a result of the aforementioned facts, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based
18 thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, are joint employers.

19 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **(Civil Penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act (2004) – Against All Defendants)**

21 34. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in
22 the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

23 **Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 210**

24 35. At all relevant times herein, Labor Code section 204, requires and required that:
25 “[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for
26 between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor
27 performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for
28 between the 1st and 10th day of the following month.”

36. At all relevant times herein, Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a) states and stated that “[i]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in Sections 201.3, 204, 204b, 204.1, 205, 205.5, and 1197.5, shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee” and “(2) 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.”

37. At all relevant times herein, Defendants have had a consistent policy or practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and/or Aggrieved Employees during their employment on a timely basis as per Labor Code section 204. Thus, pursuant to Labor Code section 210, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code section 204, in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee for each initial violation per employee, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each Aggrieved Employee for each subsequent violation in connection with each payment that was made in violation of Labor Code section 204.

Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 226.3

38. Defendants had and have a policy or practice of failing to comply with Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) by intentionally failing to furnish Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees with itemized wage statements that accurately reflect: reflect gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate; and other such information as required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a).

39. Labor Code section 226.3 states that “[a]ny employer who violates subdivision (a) of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage deduction statement or fails to keep the records required in subdivision (a) of Section 226.”

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40. Labor Code section 226.3 further provides that “[t]he civil penalties provided for in this section are in addition to any other penalty provided by law.”

41. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants had and have a policy or practice of failing to furnish non-exempt employees, including, without limitation, Plaintiff, itemized wage statements that accurately reflect: reflect gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate; and other such information as required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a).

42. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.3, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants' violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for the initial violation, and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.

Violation of Labor Code § 558

43. Pursuant to Labor Code section 558, subdivision (a): “Any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated . . . any provision regulating hours and days of work in any 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 and 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.

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44. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and each of them, violated, or caused to be violated, the Labor Code sections described herein, including causing Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees not to: be paid with the rates of pay and overtime rates of pay applicable to their employment, allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, the regular payday designated by Defendants, the name of the employer, including any “doing business as” names used, the name, address and telephone number of the workers’ compensation insurance carrier, information regarding paid sick leave, and other pertinent information.

45. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations, pursuant to Labor Code section 558, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants' herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount fifty dollars (\$50) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for the initial violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.

Violation of Labor Code § 1174.5

46. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (b) has required every person employing labor in California to “[a]llow any member of the commission or the employees of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement free access to the place of business or employment of the person to secure any information or make any investigation that they are authorized by this chapter to ascertain or make. The commission may inspect or make excerpts, relating to the employment of employees, from the books, reports, contracts, payrolls, documents, or papers of the person.”

47. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (c) has required every person employing labor in California to “[k]eep a record showing the names and addresses of all employees employed and the ages of all minors.”

48. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d) has required every person employing labor in California to “[k]eep, 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 applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records

1 shall be kept in accordance with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any
2 case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. An employer shall not prohibit an employee
3 from maintaining a personal record of hours worked, or, if paid on a piece-rate basis, piece-rate units
4 earned.”

5 49. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.5, “[a]ny person employing labor who willfully
6 fails to maintain the records required by subdivision (c) of [Labor Code] Section 1174 or accurate
7 and complete records required by subdivision (d) of [Labor Code] Section 1174, or to allow any
8 member of the commission or employees of the division to inspect records pursuant to subdivision
9 (b) of [Labor Code] Section 1174, shall be subject to a civil penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500).

10 50. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants have
11 willfully failed keep adequate or accurate time records including wage statements and similar
12 payroll documents under Labor Code section 226, documents signed to obtain or hold employment
13 under Labor Code section 432, personnel records under Labor Code section 1198.5, and time records
14 under Labor Code section 1174.

15 51. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations,
16 pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.5, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
17 recover civil penalties for Defendants’ herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount of five
18 hundred dollars (\$500) per violation per Aggrieved Employee.

19 Violation of Labor Code § 1197.1

20 52. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1197.1, subdivision (a): “Any employer or
21 other person acting either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person, who
22 pays or causes to be paid to any employee a wage less than the minimum fixed by an applicable
23 state or local law, or by an order of the commission shall be subject to a civil penalty, restitution of
24 wages, liquidated damages payable to the employee, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant
25 to Section 203 as follows:

26 A. For any initial violation that is intentionally committed, one hundred dollars
27 (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee is underpaid. This
28 amount shall be in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages, liquidated damages

1 pursuant to Section 1194.2, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to Section 203.

2 B. For each subsequent violation for the same specific offense, two hundred fifty
3 dollars (\$250) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee is underpaid
4 regardless of whether the initial violation is intentionally committed. This amount shall be in
5 addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages, liquidated damages pursuant to Section
6 1194.2, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to Section 203.

7 C. Wages, liquidated damages, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to
8 Section 203, recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee.”

9 53. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants caused
10 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees not to be paid minimum wages as a result of Defendants, without
11 limitation, routinely failing to pay Plaintiff or other Aggrieved Employees’ to pay minimum wages
12 for all hours worked, entitling Employee and other aggrieved employees to actual and liquidated
13 damages.

14 54. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations,
15 pursuant to Labor Code section 1197.1, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
16 recover civil penalties for Defendants’ herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount one
17 hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for the initial violation, and
18 two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for each
19 subsequent violation.

20 Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 2699

21 55. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (a), notwithstanding any other
22 provision of law, any provision of the Labor Code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed
23 and collected by the LWDA or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or
24 employees for a violation of the Labor Code may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil
25 action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former
26 employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Labor Code section 2699.3.

27 56. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f), for all provisions of the Labor
28 Code except those for which a civil penalty is specifically provided, the established civil penalty for

1 a violation of those provisions is as follows: if, at the time of the alleged violation, the person
2 employs one or more employees, the civil penalty is one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved
3 employee per pay period for the initial violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved
4 employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.

5 57. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants, and
6 each of them, violated the Labor Code sections described herein, including, without limitation, for
7 the failure to: pay the rates of pay and overtime rates of pay applicable to their employment,
8 allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, the regular payday designated by Defendants, the
9 name of the employer, including any "doing business as" names used, the name, address and
10 telephone number of the workers' compensation insurance carrier, information regarding paid sick
11 leave, and other pertinent information required to be disclosed by Defendants under Labor Code
12 section 2810.5, failing to provide Employee and other aggrieved employees with the amount of paid
13 sick leave required to be provided pursuant to California and local laws.

14 58. Moreover, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees within the State of California
15 whom he seeks to represent are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in
16 connection with their herein-described claims for civil penalties.

17 **REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL**

18 59. Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury.

19 **PRAYER**

20 **WHEREFORE**, on behalf of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff prays for
21 judgment against Defendants as follows: .

22 A. An award of civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 558,
23 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699;

24 B. An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code sections
25 210, 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699;

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- C. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- D. For costs of suit incurred herein; and
- E. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: January 7, 2022

BIBIYAN LAW GROUP, P.C.

BY: /s/ Malalai Anbari
MALALAI ANBARI
DAVID D. BIBIYAN
Attorneys for Plaintiff RODNEY ALBERT
JORDAN, as an aggrieved employee, and on
behalf of all other aggrieved employees under
the Labor Code Private Attorneys' General
Act of 2004,

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