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By: A. Turner
Deputy Clerk

8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO -- GORDON D. SCHABER COURTHOUSE**

10 LOUIS MABRA, individually, and on behalf of all
11 others similarly situated,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware
15 corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

16 Defendants

Case No.: 34-2022-00314127-CU-OE-GDS
*Assigned for all purposes to the Honorable Jill
Talley, Department 25*

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT**

1. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197];
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198];
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512];
4. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Breaks [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7];
5. Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses [Cal. Lab. Code § 2802];
6. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination [Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203];
7. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements [Cal. Lab. Code § 226]; and
8. Unfair Business Practices [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*] and
9. Civil Penalties Under PAGA (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*).

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

PAGA Case No. January 11, 2022
LWDA-CM-862181-22: January 19, 2022
Action Filed:
Trial Date: None Set

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

INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants Keysight Technologies, Inc. and Does 1 through 10 (Defendants are collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for California Labor Code violations and unfair business practices stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay minimum wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failure to timely pay all wages to terminated employees, failure to indemnify necessary business expenses, and failure to furnish accurate wage statements.

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

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

4. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California, including Sacramento 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.

5. Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period Defendants maintained a

1 systematic, company-wide policy and practice of:

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

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

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

28 ///

THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff is a California resident that worked for Defendants in the County of Sacramento, State of California, as a technician from approximately 2008 to August 2021.

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

B. Defendants

10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that Defendant Keysight Technologies, Inc. is:

(a) A Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Sacramento, California.

(b) A business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in Sacramento County; and

(c) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer of the putative Class. Defendants suffered and permitted Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

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

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

13. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times each

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

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

13 14. Plaintiff is a California resident who worked for Defendants in the County of
14 Sacramento, State of California, as a technician from approximately 2008 to August 2021. During the
15 statutory period, Defendants classified Plaintiff as non-exempt from California's overtime requirements,
16 and paid Plaintiff an hourly wage.

17 15. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for all hours worked
18 (including minimum wages and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with uninterrupted meal
19 periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take uninterrupted rest periods, failed to indemnify
20 Plaintiff for necessary business expenses, failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff when
21 Defendants terminated Plaintiff's employment, and failed to furnish accurate wage statements to
22 Plaintiff. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendants was typical and
23 illustrative.

24 16. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not
25 paying Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including all overtime wages.
26 Defendants regularly use a system of time rounding in a manner that resulted, over a period of time, in
27 failing to compensate Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees properly for all the time they have
28 actually worked, even though the realities of Defendants' operations are such that it is possible,

1 practical, and feasible to count and pay for work time to the minute. As a result, Defendants frequently
2 paid Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees less than all their work time, some of which should
3 have been paid at the overtime rate. Also throughout the statutory period, Plaintiff, the Class and
4 Aggrieved Employees received non-discretionary bonuses, shift differentials, and other remuneration.
5 However, Defendants failed to incorporate all remuneration when calculating the correct overtime rate
6 of pay, meal break premium rate of pay, and sick day rate of pay, leading to underpayment to Plaintiff,
7 the Class and Aggrieved Employees. Also throughout the statutory period, Plaintiff, the Class and
8 Aggrieved Employees were required to work “off the clock” and uncompensated. For example,
9 Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were required to undergo pre-check-in activities such as
10 COVID screening (and waiting in line in order to get screening), and waiting in line in order to clock
11 into work and when returning from meal breaks. Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were
12 also required to put on uniforms prior to clocking into work each workday, off the clock and
13 uncompensated. Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were also required to take off uniforms
14 at the end of the workday without being compensated for that time. Further, Plaintiff, the Class and
15 Aggrieved Employees were required to work from home and off the clock, and uncompensated, such as
16 responding to email communications. In maintaining a practice of not paying all wages owed,
17 Defendants failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved
18 Employees worked.

19 17. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff,
20 the Class and Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods. Defendants sometimes, but
21 not always, required Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of five consecutive
22 hours a day without providing 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, duty-free meal period for every
23 five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees for meal
24 periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Defendants
25 also did not adequately inform Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a meal
26 period by the end of the fifth hour of work, or, for shifts greater than 10 hours, by the end of the tenth
27 hour of work. Accordingly, Defendants’ policy and practice was to not provide meal periods to
28 Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

1 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize and
2 permit Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees to take timely and duty-free rest periods.
3 Defendants sometimes, but not always, required Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees to work
4 in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a
5 10-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of
6 four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that
7 were not authorized or permitted. Defendants also did not adequately inform Plaintiff, the Class and
8 Aggrieved Employees of their right to take a rest period. Moreover, Defendants did not have adequate
9 policies or practices permitting or authorizing rest periods for Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved
10 Employees, nor did Defendants have adequate policies or practices regarding the timing of rest periods.
11 Defendants also did not have adequate policies or practices to verify whether Plaintiff, the Class and
12 Aggrieved Employees were taking their required rest periods. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and
13 practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees to take rest
14 periods in compliance with California law.

15 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully required Plaintiff, the Class and
16 Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for
17 Defendants without reimbursement, such as the purchase of masks which were required to be worn.
18 Also, Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were required to work from home for a specific
19 period of time during COVID, but Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were not reimbursed
20 for home internet or computer or cell phone usage.

21 20. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely pay
22 Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees at the conclusion of their employment all wages for all
23 minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages.
24 Defendants also did not pay the final wages timely after termination. Defendants also failed to pay
25 Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees their final paychecks in a timely manner promptly upon
26 termination.

27 21. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff, the Class and
28 Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and

1 all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages earned for hours worked,
2 correct overtime hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance
3 with California law, correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in
4 accordance with California law, and Defendant's address). Further, the wage statements do not show
5 Defendant's address as required by California law. As a result of these violations of California Labor
6 Code § 226(a), the Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees suffered injury because, among other
7 things:

- 8 (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid minimum
9 wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium
10 wages to which they were entitled, even though they were entitled;
- 11 (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum, overtime,
12 meal period premium, and rest period premium wages, even though they had not
13 been;
- 14 (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum,
15 overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct
16 California rate even though they were;
- 17 (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, overtime, meal
18 period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate
19 even though they had not been;
- 20 (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum,
21 overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium owed to them;
- 22 (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in
23 connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have to
24 perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages owed to
25 them, computations they would not have to make if the wage statements
26 contained the required accurate information;
- 27 (g) by understating the wages truly due them, the violations caused them to lose
28 entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security, disability,

unemployment, and other governmental benefits; and

- (h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wages rates to which Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were entitled, and Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were paid less than the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled.

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

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 100 individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' records.

- (b) Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined

community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.

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

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

- 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the Class;
- 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum; and
- 4) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

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

1 that allows for the vindication of their rights at the same time as their privacy is
2 protected.

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

- 6 (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum wages,
7 and overtime wages;
- 8 (b) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class
9 Members;
- 10 (c) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages to
11 Class Members;
- 12 (d) Failed to promptly pay all wages due to Class Members upon their discharge or
13 resignation;
- 14 (e) Failed to maintain accurate records of all hours Class Members worked, and all
15 meal periods Class Members took or missed;
- 16 (f) Failed to reimburse Class Members for all necessary business expenses; and
17 (g) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a result of
18 their illegal conduct as described above.

19 29. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to
20 California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

- 21 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any
22 question affecting only individual members;
- 23 (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and efficient
24 adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
- 25 (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all
26 members of the class before the Court;
- 27 (d) Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain effective
28 and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a class action;

- 1 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable
2 relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the
3 damages and injuries for which Defendants are responsible in an amount
4 sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the Class for the injuries
5 sustained;
- 6 (f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual
7 members of the class would create a risk of:
- 8 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members
9 of the Class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for
10 Defendants; and/or
- 11 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would, as a
12 practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not
13 parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their
14 ability to protect their interests, including but not limited to the potential
15 for exhausting the funds available from those parties who are, or may be,
16 responsible Defendants; and
- 17 (g) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the
18 Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class
19 as a whole.

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

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against all Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum Wages for All Hours Worked)

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

32. “Hours worked” is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

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

34. Accordingly, Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover minimum wages for all non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

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

36. By virtue of the Defendants’ unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees, but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court, and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

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

38. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants’ failure to pay minimum wages.

1 39. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with all
2 wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this
3 cause of action, Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at
4 rates required by law, including minimum wages. However, during all such times, Defendants
5 systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees all such wages
6 due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month.

7 40. Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees are also entitled to seek recovery of all
8 unpaid minimum wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor
9 Code §§ 218.5, 218.6, and 1194(a).

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

17 43. California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 provide that employees in California shall not
18 be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond
19 their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, California Labor Code § 1198 states that
20 the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission
21 is unlawful.

22 44. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees have worked
23 more than eight hours in a workday, as employees of Defendants.

24 45. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved
25 Employees overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours
26 permissible by law as required by California Labor Code § 510 and 1198. Plaintiff, the Class and
27 Aggrieved Employees are regularly required to work overtime hours.

28 46. By virtue of Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional premium rate compensation

1 to the Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees for their overtime hours worked, Plaintiff, the Class
2 and Aggrieved Employees have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are
3 presently unknown to them but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court and which will be
4 ascertained according to proof at trial.

5 47. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d), Defendants
6 have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime compensation due to Plaintiff, the Class and
7 Aggrieved Employees.

8 48. Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees also request recovery of overtime
9 compensation according to proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code §
10 1194(a), as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by
11 the California Labor Code and/or other statutes.

12 49. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages
13 due and payable twice a month. The Wage Orders also provide that every employer shall pay to each
14 employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for all overtime hours
15 worked in the payroll period. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved
16 Employees with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code § 204.

17 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

21 51. Under California law, Defendants have an affirmative obligation to relieve the Plaintiff,
22 the Class and Aggrieved Employees of all duty in order to take their first daily meal periods no later
23 than the start of Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees' sixth hour of work in a workday, and to
24 take their second meal periods no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday.
25 Section 512 of the California Labor Code, and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Orders require that an
26 employer provide unpaid meal periods of at least 30 minutes for each five-hour period worked. It is a
27 violation of Section 226.7 of the California Labor Code for an employer to require any employee to
28 work during any meal period mandated under any Wage Order.

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

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

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

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

55. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of 10 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). Section 512 of the California Labor Code, the applicable Wage Orders require that the employer permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of 10 minutes each for each 4-hour period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is 6 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. It is a violation of Section 226.7 of the California Labor Code for an employer to require any employee to work during any rest period mandated under any Wage Order.

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

57. Under California law, Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to be

1 paid one hour of premium wages rate for each workday he or she was not provided with all required rest
2 break(s), plus interest thereon.

3 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses)**

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

7 59. Defendants violated Labor Code section 2802 and the IWC Wage Orders, by failing to
8 pay and indemnify the Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees for their necessary expenditures
9 and losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their obedience to
10 directions of Defendants.

11 60. As a result, Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees were damaged at least in the
12 amounts of the expenses they paid, or which were deducted by Defendants from their wages.

13 61. Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees they represent are entitled to attorney's
14 fees, expenses, and costs of suit pursuant to Labor Code section 2802(c) and interest pursuant to Labor
15 Code section 2802(b).

16 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

27 64. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many other
28 members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others

1 will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants failed, and continue to fail to pay
2 terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by California Labor Code
3 sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving
4 Defendants' employ.

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

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

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

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

18 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **(Against all Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain Accurate and** 20 **Compliant Wage Records)**

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

23 70. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every
24 employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing
25 showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the
26 employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid
27 on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the
28 employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the

1 period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her
2 social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the
3 name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect
4 during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the
5 employee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

26 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

28 77. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1

1 through 21 in this Complaint.

2 78. Defendants, and each of them, are “persons” as defined under California Business &
3 Professions Code § 17201.

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

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

10 81. A violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* may be
11 predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. All of the acts described herein as violations of,
12 among other things, the California Labor Code, are unlawful and in violation of public policy; and in
13 addition are immoral, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and unscrupulous, and thereby constitute unfair,
14 unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§
15 17200, *et seq.*

16 **Failure to Pay Minimum Wages**

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

20 **Failure to Pay Overtime Wages**

21 83. Defendants’ failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation of
22 California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by
23 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

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

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

28 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

85. Defendants’ failure to provide meal periods in accordance with California Labor Code §§

1 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity
2 prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

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

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

7 **Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses**

8 87. Defendants' failure to indemnify employees for necessary business expenses in
9 accordance with California Labor Code § 2802 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes
10 unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

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

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

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

19 90. Plaintiff, the Class and Aggrieved Employees Members suffered monetary injury as a
20 direct result of Defendants' wrongful conduct.

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

27 92. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, are further entitled
28 to and do seek a declaration that the above described business practices are unfair, unlawful and/or

1 fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them, from engaging in any of
2 the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in the future.

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

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

12 95. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and
13 putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants
14 during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this complaint; a permanent injunction
15 requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiff and Class Members; an award of
16 attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and
17 an award of costs.

18 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **(Against all Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Cal.**
20 **Lab. Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*)**

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

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

25 98. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action to
26 recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
27 provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and
28 Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or

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

4 99. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor Code §
5 2699.3. On January 11, 2022, Plaintiff gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and Workforce
6 Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code
7 that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and certain current and former aggrieved employees,
8 including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also paid the filing fee. Plaintiff’s
9 PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-862181-22 .

10 100. More than 65 days have elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the Labor and
11 Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants’ Labor Code
12 violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may commence a civil action to recover
13 penalties under Labor Code § 2699, pursuant to § 2699.3, for the violations of the Labor Code described
14 in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to, penalties under California Labor Code
15 §§ 210, 226.3, 558, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2).

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

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

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

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

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

16 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

19 **Class Certification**

- 20 1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second, Third,
21 Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Causes of Action;
22 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and
23 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

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

- 25 4. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor
26 Code §§ 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all minimum wages
27 due;

- 28 5. For general unpaid wages as may be appropriate;

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

3 7. For liquidated damages;

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

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

7 As to the Second Cause of Action

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

11 11. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;

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

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

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

17 As to the Third Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

26 As to the Fourth Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

7 As to the Fifth Cause of Action

8 25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated Labor Code § 2802
9 and the IWC Wage Orders;

10 26. For general unpaid wages and reimbursement of business expenses as may be
11 appropriate;

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

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

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

16 As to the Sixth Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

25 As to the Seventh Cause of Action

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

36. For penalties and actual damages pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

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

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

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

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Ninth Cause of Action

46. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay all wages owed, including overtime, failing to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest breaks, failing to indemnify necessary business expenses, failing to timely pay final wages at termination, and failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements;

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

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

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

6 As to all Causes of Action

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

8 Dated: July 12, 2022

Respectfully submitted,
MOON & YANG, APC

9
10
11 By:  _____

KANE MOON
ROY K. SUH

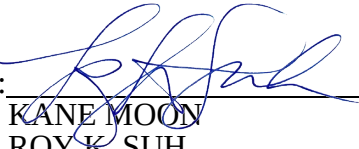
12
13 Attorneys for Plaintiff

14 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

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

16 Dated: July 12, 2022

MOON & YANG, APC

17
18 By:  _____

KANE MOON
ROY K. SUH

19
20 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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28

PROOF OF SERVICE

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to this action. My business address is 1055 West Seventh Street, Suite 1880, Los Angeles, California 90017. On the date indicated below, I served the following document or documents:

1. FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

☒ **BY UNITED STATES MAIL:** I enclosed the documents in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the person(s) at the address(es) listed below (specify one):

☒ placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this business's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid.

☒ **BY E-MAIL:** As a supplement or courtesy method of service, I caused the documents to be sent to the person(s) at the e-mail address(es) listed below. The transmission was either reported as being sent, complete and without error, or I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

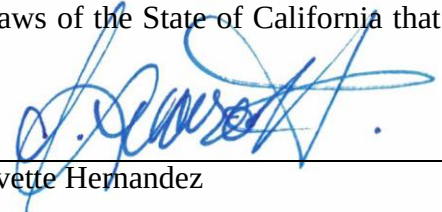
I am a resident or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was placed in the mail at Los Angeles, California.

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Attorneys for Defendant KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware corporation

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on July 12, 2022.


Ivette Hernandez