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

GABRIEL BLAS, an individual, on behalf of
himself, the State of California, as a private
attorney general, and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NRJY INC., a Delaware Corporation; and DOES
1 TO 50,

Defendants.

Case Number: 22STCV12837

**First Amended Class and Representative
Action Complaint For:**

1. Failure to Pay All Minimum Wages,
2. Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages,
3. Failure to Pay Accrued Vacation Wages,
4. Failure to Provide Rest Periods and Pay Missed Rest Period Premiums,
5. Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Pay Missed Meal Period Premiums,
6. Failure to Maintain Accurate Employment Records,
7. Failure to Pay Wages Timely during Employment,

FILED
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles
09/01/2022

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court

By: K. Martinez Deputy

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8. Failure to Pay All Wages Earned and Unpaid at Separation,
9. Failure to Indemnify All Necessary Business Expenditures,
10. Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements,
11. Violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 17200–17210), and
12. Penalties Pursuant to the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”) for Violations of California Labor Code Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 227.3, 256, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2804, and Other Provisions of the Labor Code.

Plaintiff Gabriel Blas (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself, the State of California, as a private attorney general, and all other similarly situated employees within the State of California, complains and alleges of defendants NRJY Inc. and Does 1 to 50 (collectively, “Defendants”), and each of them, as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a class action complaint brought pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 382.

2. The “Class Period” as used herein, is defined as the period from April 15, 2018, and continuing into the present and ongoing. Defendants’ violations of California’s laws as described more fully below have been ongoing throughout the Class Period and are still ongoing.

3. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of himself and the following class: *All individuals who are or were employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees in California during the Class Period* (the “Class Members”). (Code Civ. Proc., § 382.)

4. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and the Class Members, as a class action, against Defendants for:

- A. Failure to pay all minimum wages,
- B. Failure to pay all overtime wages,
- C. Failure to pay accrued vacation wages,
- D. Failure to provide rest periods and pay missed rest period premiums,
- E. Failure to provide meal periods and pay missed meal period premiums,
- F. Failure to maintain accurate employment records,
- G. Failure to pay wages timely during employment,
- H. Failure to pay all wages earned and unpaid at separation,
- I. Failure to indemnify all necessary business expenditures,
- J. Failure to furnish accurate itemized wage statements, and
- K. Violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 17200–17210).

1 5. This action is also a representative action brought pursuant to the California Labor Code
2 Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”), codified at California Labor Code sections 2698
3 through 2699.6.

4 6. The “PAGA Period” as used herein, is defined as the period from April 15, 2021, and
5 continuing into the present and ongoing.

6 7. This PAGA action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of California as private
7 attorney general, and on behalf of the following aggrieved employees: *All individuals who are or were*
8 *employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees in California during the PAGA Period* (the
9 “Aggrieved Employees”).

10 8. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the California Industrial
11 Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order applicable to the facts of this case is IWC Wage Order 9-
12 2001 (the “Applicable Wage Order”) and possibly others that may be applicable. (Cal. Code of Regs.,
13 tit. 8, § 11090.) Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the definition of “Applicable Wage
14 Order” with greater specificity or add additional IWC Wage Orders if additional applicable wage orders
15 are discovered in litigation.

16 **II. JURISDICTION & VENUE**

17 9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over all causes of action asserted herein
18 pursuant to Article VI, section 10, of the California Constitution and Code of Civil Procedure section
19 410.10 because this is a civil action in which the matter in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds
20 \$25,000, and because each cause of action asserted arises under the laws of the State of California or
21 is subject to adjudication in the courts of the State of California.

22 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants have caused
23 injuries in the County of Los Angeles and the State of California through their acts, and by their
24 violation of the California Labor Code and California state common law. Defendants transact millions
25 of dollars of business within the State of California. Defendants own, maintain offices, transact
26 business, have an agent or agents within the County of Los Angeles, and/or otherwise are found within
27 the County of Los Angeles, and Defendants are within the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes of
28 service of process.

1 11. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this judicial district, pursuant to section 395 of the
2 Code of Civil Procedure. Defendants operate within California and do business within Los Angeles
3 County, California. The unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiff and all of
4 Defendants' employees identified above within Los Angeles County and surrounding counties where
5 Defendants may remotely operate.

6 12. This matter is not appropriate for removal under the Class Action Fairness Act (28
7 U.S.C. § 1332) as the amount in controversy for Plaintiff's and the Class Members' claims, in
8 aggregate, is less than \$5 million. Additionally, all the allegations herein occurred in the State of
9 California. As such, even if the amount in controversy did exceed \$5 million this matter would still
10 not be appropriate for removal under the "local controversy" exception to the Class Action Fairness
11 Act. (28 U.S.C. § 1332, subd. (d)(4)(A).)

12 **III. THE PARTIES**

13 **A. PLAINTIFF**

14 13. At all relevant times, Plaintiff, who is over the age of 18, was and currently is a citizen
15 of California residing in the State of California. Defendants employed Plaintiff as a non-exempt hourly
16 employee.

17 14. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and the following class pursuant to
18 section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure as follows: *All individuals who are or were employed by*
19 *Defendants as non-exempt employees in California during the Class Period* (the "Class Members").

20 15. Plaintiff also brings this action on behalf of himself and the State of California, as a
21 private attorney general, and on behalf of the following group of aggrieved employees: *All individuals*
22 *who are or were employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees in California during the PAGA*
23 *Period* (the "Aggrieved Employees").

24 16. The Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees, at all times pertinent hereto, are or
25 were employees of Defendants during the relevant statutory period.

26 **B. DEFENDANTS**

27 17. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants were authorized
28 to and doing business in Los Angeles County and is and/or was the legal employer of Plaintiff, the

1 other Aggrieved Employees, and the other Class Members during the applicable statutory periods.
2 Plaintiff, the other Aggrieved Employees, and the other Class Members were, and are, subject to
3 Defendants' policies and/or practices complained of herein and have been deprived of the rights
4 guaranteed to them by: California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7,
5 227.3, 256, 510, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2804, and
6 others that may be applicable; California Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17210
7 ("UCL"); and the Applicable Wage Order (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11090).

8 18. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that during the Class
9 Period and PAGA Period, Defendants did (and continue to do) business in the State of California,
10 County of Los Angeles.

11 19. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner, or
12 corporate, of the defendants sued herein as Does 1 to 50, inclusive, and for that reason, said defendants
13 are sued under such fictitious names, and Plaintiff will seek leave from this Court to amend this
14 complaint when such true names and capacities are discovered. Plaintiff is informed, and believes, and
15 thereon alleges, that each of said fictitious defendants, whether individual, partners, or corporate, were
16 responsible in some manner for the acts and omissions alleged herein, and proximately caused Plaintiff,
17 the other Aggrieved Employees, and the other Class Members to be subject to the unlawful employment
18 practices, wrongs, injuries, and damages complained of herein.

19 20. Plaintiff is informed, and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times mentioned
20 herein, Defendants were and/or are the employers of Plaintiff, the other Aggrieved Employees, and the
21 other Class Members. At all times herein mentioned, each of said Defendants participated in the doing
22 of the acts hereinafter alleged to have been done by the named Defendants. Furthermore, the
23 Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, servants, and employees of each and every one of the
24 other Defendants, as well as the agents of all Defendants, and at all times herein mentioned were acting
25 within the course and scope of said agency and employment. Defendants, and each of them, approved
26 of, condoned, or otherwise ratified every one of the acts or omissions complained of herein.

27 21. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, were members of and engaged in a
28 joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise, and acting within the course and scope of and in

1 pursuance of said joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise. Further, Plaintiff is informed,
2 and believes, and thereon alleges, that all Defendants were joint employers for all purposes of Plaintiff,
3 the other Aggrieved Employees, and the other Class Members.

4 **IV. COMMON FACTS & ALLEGATIONS**

5 22. Plaintiff and the other Class Members (collectively, the “Class Members”) are, and were
6 at all relevant times, employed by the Defendants within the State of California.

7 23. Likewise, Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees (collectively, the “Aggrieved
8 Employees”) are, and were at all relevant times, employed by the Defendants within the State of
9 California.

10 24. The Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees are, and were, at all relevant times,
11 non-exempt employees for the purposes of minimum wages, overtime, rest breaks, meal periods, and
12 the other claims alleged in this complaint.

13 25. Specifically, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants within the statutory Class Period
14 and PAGA Period, working as an hourly, non-exempt warehouse distribution specialist for Defendants.

15 **A. MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS**

16 26. Labor Code section 1197 requires employees to be paid at least the minimum wage fixed
17 by the IWC, and any payment of less than the minimum wage is unlawful. Similarly, Labor Code
18 section 1194 entitles “any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage . . . to recover in a
19 civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage.” Likewise, the Applicable
20 Wage Order also obligates employers to pay each employee minimum wages for all hours worked.
21 (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11090.) Labor Code section 1198 makes unlawful the employment of an
22 employee under conditions that the IWC Wage Orders prohibit.

23 27. These minimum wage standards apply to each hour that employees work. Therefore,
24 an employer’s failure to pay for any particular time worked by an employee is unlawful, even if
25 averaging an employee’s total pay over all hours worked, paid or not, results in an average hourly wage
26 above minimum wage. (*Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.* (2005) 135 Cal.App.4th 314, 324.)

27 28. Here, Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of the
28 law during the relevant statutory periods. The Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were not

1 compensated for all hours worked including, but not limited to, all hours they were subject to the control
2 of Defendants and/or suffered or permitted to work under the California Labor Code and the Applicable
3 Wage Order. Among other violations, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were subject
4 to the control of Defendants while off-the-clock and did not receive minimum wage for each hour
5 worked.

6 29. Additionally, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were not paid all wages
7 for all hours worked due to Defendants' uniform payroll policies and practices that unfairly rounded
8 employees' wages to the detriment of the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees. This rounding
9 policy routinely failed to capture the entirety of the hours the Class Members and the Aggrieved
10 Employees worked and was structured in a way that in favored underpayment. (See *See's Candy Shops,*
11 *Inc. v. Superior Court* (2012) 210 Cal.App.4th 889, 907.) As a result, the Class Members and the
12 Aggrieved Employees suffered periodic shortages in the hours for which they were compensated. This
13 uncompensated time violated California's requirement that employees be compensated for all hours
14 worked. As a result of this practice, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were not
15 compensated their minimum wages for all hours worked.

16 30. Labor Code sections 1194, subdivision (a), and 1194.2, subdivision (a), provide that an
17 employer who has failed to pay its employees the legal minimum wage is liable to pay those employees
18 the unpaid balance of the unpaid wages as well as liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages
19 due and interest thereon.

20 31. When employees, such as the Class Members, are not paid for all hours worked under
21 Labor Code section 1194, they are entitled to recover minimum wages for the time which they received
22 no compensation. (See *Sillah v. Command International Security Services* (N.D. Cal. 2015) 154
23 F.Supp.3d 891 [employees suing for failure to pay overtime could recover liquidated damages under
24 Labor Code section 1194.2 if they also showed they were paid less than minimum wage].)

25 32. Labor Code section 1197.1 authorizes employees who are paid less than the minimum
26 wage fixed by an applicable state or local law, or by an order of the IWC, a civil penalty, among other
27 damages, as follows:
28

1 (1) “For any initial violation that is intentionally committed, one
2 hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period
3 for which the employee is underpaid.”

4 (2) “For each subsequent violation for the same specific offense, two
5 hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each underpaid employee for each pay
6 period for which the employee is underpaid regardless of whether the
7 initial violation is intentionally committed.” (Lab. Code, § 1197.1, subd.
8 (a).)

9 33. As set forth above, Defendants failed to fully compensate the Class Members and the
10 Aggrieved Employees for all minimum wages. Accordingly, the Class Members are entitled to recover
11 liquidated damages for violations of Labor Code section 1197.1.

12 34. Based upon these same factual allegations, the Class Members are likewise entitled to
13 penalties under Labor Code sections 1199.

14 **B. OVERTIME VIOLATIONS**

15 35. Labor Code section 510 requires employers to compensate employees who work more
16 than eight hours in one workday, forty hours in a workweek, and for the first eight hours worked on
17 the seventh consecutive day no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for an
18 employee. Code, § 510, subd. (a). Further, Labor Code section 510 obligates employers to compensate
19 employees at no less than twice the regular rate of pay when an employee works more than twelve
20 hours in a day or more than eight hours on the seventh consecutive day of work. (Lab. Code, § 510,
21 subd. (a).) These rules are also reflected in the Applicable Wage Order.

22 36. In accordance with Labor Code section 1194 and the Applicable Wage Order, the Class
23 Members could not then agree and cannot now agree to work for a lesser wage than the amount
24 provided by Labor Code sections 510 or the Applicable Wage Order.

25 37. Here, Defendants violated their duty to accurately and completely compensate the Class
26 Members for all overtime worked. The Class Members periodically worked hours that entitled them
27 to overtime compensation under the law but were not fully compensated for those hours.
28

1 38. These actions were and are in clear violation of California’s overtime laws as set forth
2 in Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1199, and the Applicable Wage Order. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8,
3 § 11090.) As a result of Defendants’ faulty policies and practices, the Class Members were not
4 compensated for all hours worked or paid accurate overtime compensation.

5 **C. UNPAID ACCRUED VACATION TIME**

6 39. California Labor Code section 227.3 states that:

7 “[W]hensoever a contract of employment or employer policy provides for paid
8 vacations, and an employee is terminated without having taken off his vested
9 vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his final rate
10 in accordance with such contract of employment or employer policy respecting
11 eligibility or time served; provided, however, that an employment contract or
12 employer policy shall not provide for forfeiture of vested vacation time upon
13 termination.”

14 40. Thus, when an employer has a vacation policy, it must pay out all accrued but unused
15 vacation time upon termination. An employer may not adopt policies that require forfeiture of vested
16 vacation time without compensation. (*Rhea v. General Atomics* (2014) 227 Cal.App.4th 1560, 1571
17 [“California law prohibits an employer from requiring the forfeiture of vacation time”].)

18 41. Here, Defendants had a vacation policy, and the Class Members and the Aggrieved
19 Employees had completed all prerequisites and/or necessary limitations of service required by
20 Defendants’ vacation policy to accumulate vested vacation pay. Despite that fact, many of the Class
21 Members and the Aggrieved Employees were denied all accrued but unused vacation time at
22 termination in violation of California law.

23 42. By failing to pay accrued vacation time at termination of employment, Defendants have
24 violated California Labor Code provisions including, but not limited to, sections 201, 202, and 227.3.

25 **D. REST BREAK VIOLATIONS**

26 43. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order, Defendants were
27 and are required to provide the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees with compensated, duty-
28 free rest periods of not less than ten minutes for every major fraction of four hours worked. Under the

1 Applicable Wage Order, an employer must authorize and permit all employees to take ten minute duty
2 free rest periods for every major fraction of four hours worked. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11090.)

3 44. Likewise, Labor Code section 226.7 provides that “[a]n employer shall not require an
4 employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute,
5 or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission” (Lab. Code, §
6 226.7, subd. (b).) Labor Code section 226.7 also provides that employers must pay their employees
7 one additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate for each workday that a “meal or rest or
8 recovery period is not provided.” (Lab. Code, § 226.7, subd. (c).) Thus, the Wage Orders set when
9 and for how long the rest period must take place and the Labor Code establishes that violations of the
10 IWC Wage Orders are unlawful and sets forth the premium pay employer must pay their employees
11 when employers fail to provide rest periods.

12 45. The California Supreme Court has held that, during required rest periods, “employers
13 must relieve their employees of all duties and relinquish any control over how employees spend their
14 break time.” (*Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 260.) Relinquishing
15 control over employees during rest periods requires that employees be “free to leave the employer’s
16 premises” and be “permitted to attend to personal business.” (*Id.* at p. 275.) The *Brinker* Court
17 explained in the context of rest breaks that employer liability attaches from adopting an unlawful
18 policy:

19 “An employer is required to authorize and permit the amount of rest break time
20 called for under the wage order for its industry. If it does not—if, for example,
21 it adopts a uniform policy authorizing and permitting only one rest break for
22 employees working a seven-hour shift when two are required—it has violated
23 the wage order and is liable.” (*Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53
24 Cal.4th 1004, 1033.)

25 46. Here, Defendants periodically did not permit the Class Members and the Aggrieved
26 Employees to take compliant duty-free rest breaks, free from Defendants’ control as required by Labor
27 Code section 226.7, the Applicable Wage Order, and applicable precedent. (See *Augustus v. ABM*
28 *Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 269 [concluding that “during rest periods employers must

1 relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time.”].) At all
2 relevant times, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were periodically not provided with
3 legally-compliant and timely rest periods of at least ten minutes for each four hour work period, or
4 major fraction thereof due to Defendants’ unlawful rest period policies/practices. The Class Members
5 and the Aggrieved Employees were often expected and required to continue working through rest
6 periods to meet the expectations Defendants and finish the workday. In some cases when the Class
7 Members and the Aggrieved Employees worked more than ten hours in a shift, Defendants failed to
8 authorize and/or permit a third mandated rest period. As a result, the Class Members and the Aggrieved
9 Employees were periodically unable to take compliant rest periods.

10 47. In such cases where Defendants did not offer the Class Members and the Aggrieved
11 Employees the opportunity to receive a compliant off-duty rest period, “the court may not conclude
12 employees voluntarily chose to skip those breaks.” (*Alberts v. Aurora Behavioral Health Care* (2015)
13 241 Cal.App.4th 388, 410 (2015) [“If an employer fails to provide legally compliant meal or rest
14 breaks, the court may not conclude employees voluntarily chose to skip those breaks.”]; *Brinker Rest.*
15 *Corp. v. Superior Court, supra*, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033 [“No issue of waiver ever arises for a rest break
16 that was required by law but never authorized; if a break is not authorized, an employee has no
17 opportunity to decline to take it.”].)

18 48. In addition to failing to authorize and permit compliant rest periods, the Class Members
19 and the Aggrieved Employees were not compensated with one hour’s worth of pay at their regular rate
20 of compensation when they were not provided with a compliant rest period in accordance with Labor
21 Code section 226.7, subdivision (c). Thus, Defendants have violated Labor Code section 226.7 and
22 the Applicable Wage Order.

23 49. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff seeks to recover, on behalf of himself and other non-
24 exempt employees, rest period premiums and penalties.

25 **E. MEAL BREAK VIOLATIONS**

26 50. Labor Code section 512 and the Applicable Wage Order require employers to provide
27 employees with a thirty-minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period within the first five hours of
28 work. (Lab. Code, § 512, subd. (a) [“An employer shall not employ an employee for a work period of

1 more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30
2 minutes”]; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11090 [“No employer shall employ any person for a work
3 period of more than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes”].)
4 Additionally, an employee who works more than ten hours per day is entitled to receive a second thirty-
5 minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period. (Lab. Code, § 512, subd. (a) [“An employer shall not
6 employ an employee for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee
7 with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes”].)

8 51. “An on-duty meal period is permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an
9 employee from being relieved of all duty and the parties agree in writing to an on-duty paid meal
10 break.” (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.* (2016) 5 Cal.App.5th 926, 932.) The written agreement must
11 include a provision allowing the employee to revoke it at any time. (*Ibid.*) Generally, the California
12 Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (“DLSE”) and courts
13 have “found that the nature of the work exception applies: (1) where the work has some particular
14 external force that requires the employee to be on duty at all times, and (2) where the employee is the
15 sole employee of a particular employer.” (*Id.* at p. 945, internal quotation marks omitted; *Abdullah v.*
16 *U.S. Security Associates, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2013) 731 F.3d 952, 958–959.) “[I]t is the employer’s obligation
17 to determine whether the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved before requiring
18 an employee to take an on-duty meal period.” (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.*, *supra*, 5 Cal.App.5th
19 at p. 946.)

20 52. Here, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were never asked to sign any
21 enforceable document agreeing to an on-duty meal period. Moreover, nothing in the nature of their
22 work involved the kind of “external force” that might justify on-duty meal breaks. (*Lubin v. The*
23 *Wackenhut Corp.*, *supra*, 5 Cal.App.5th at p. 945.) Nevertheless, Defendants periodically did not
24 provide compliant off-duty meal periods within the first five hours of work for the Class Members and
25 the Aggrieved Employees.

26 53. As with rest breaks, meal breaks must be duty-free. (*Brinker Restaurant Corp. v.*
27 *Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1035 [“The IWC’s wage orders have long made a meal period’s
28 duty-free nature its defining characteristic.”].) Relinquishing control over employees during meal

1 periods requires that employees be “free to leave the employer’s premises” and be “permitted to attend
2 to personal business.” (*Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, *supra*, 2 Cal.5th at p. 275.) Under
3 Labor Code section 512, if an employer maintains a uniform policy that does not authorize and permit
4 the amount of meal time called for under the law (as specified in the Labor Code and/or applicable
5 IWC Wage Order), “it has violated the wage order and is liable.” (*Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior*
6 *Court*, *supra*, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033.)

7 54. During the applicable statutory periods here, the Class Members and the Aggrieved
8 Employees were periodically denied legally-compliant and timely off-duty meal periods of at least
9 thirty minutes due to Defendants’ unlawful meal period policy and practices. As a result of Defendants’
10 uniform meal period policies and practices, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were
11 often not permitted to take compliant first meal periods before the end of the fifth hour of work. The
12 Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were also periodically not permitted to take second meal
13 periods for shifts in excess of ten hours. Defendants thus violated Labor Code section 512 and the
14 Applicable Wage Order by failing to advise, authorize, or permit the Class Members and the Aggrieved
15 Employees to receive thirty-minute, off-duty meal periods within the first five hours of their shifts.

16 55. Labor Code section 226.7 provides that “[a]n employer shall not require an employee
17 to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or
18 applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.” (Lab. Code, § 226.7,
19 subd. (b).) Labor Code section 226.7, subdivision (c), and the Applicable Wage Order further obligate
20 employers to pay employees one additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation
21 for each workday that the meal period is not provided. (Lab. Code, § 226.7, subd. (c); Cal. Code of
22 Regs., tit. 8, § 11090 [“If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with
23 the applicable provisions of this order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the
24 employee’s regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided.”].)

25 56. Accordingly, for each day that the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees did
26 not receive compliant meal periods, they were and are entitled to receive meal period premiums
27 pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order. Defendants, however, failed to
28 pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees applicable meal period premiums for many

workdays that the employees did not receive a compliant meal period. Thus, Defendants have violated Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Order.

57. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff seeks to recover, on behalf of himself and other non-exempt employees, meal period premiums and penalties.

F. UNTIMELY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT

58. Labor Code section 204 expressly requires employers who pay employees on a weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly basis to pay all wages “not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period.” Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a), makes employers who violate Labor Code section 204 subject to a penalty of:

“(1) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee.

“(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.” (Lab. Code, § 210, subd. (a).)

59. Notably, the penalty provided by Labor Code section 210 is “[i]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article” (Lab. Code, § 210, subd. (a).)

60. Due to Defendants’ failure to pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees the wages described above, along with rest and meal break premiums, Defendants failed to timely pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees within seven calendar days following the close of payroll in accordance with Labor Code section 204 on a regular and consistent basis. (See *Parson v. Golden State FC, LLC* (N.D. Cal., May 2, 2016, No. 16-CV-00405-JST) 2016 WL 1734010, at p. *3–5, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58299 [finding that a failure to pay rest period premiums can support claims under Labor Code sections 203 and 204].)

G. UNTIMELY WAGES AT SEPARATION

61. Labor Code section 203 provides “if an employer willfully fails to pay . . . any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty”

1 for up to thirty days. (Lab. Code § 203; *Mamika v. Barca* (1998) 68 Cal.App.4th 487, 492.) As a result
2 of Defendants’ failure to pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees for the wages described
3 above, along with rest and meal break premiums, Defendants violated and continue to violate Labor
4 Code section 203.

5 62. Due to Defendants’ faulty pay policies, those Class Members and Aggrieved Employees
6 whose employment with Defendants concluded were not compensated for each and every hour worked
7 at the appropriate rate. Defendants have failed to pay formerly-employed Class Members and
8 Aggrieved Employees whose sums were certain at the time of termination within at least seventy-two
9 hours of their resignation and have failed to pay those sums for thirty days thereafter.

10 63. Under Labor Code section 256, “[t]he Labor Commissioner shall impose a civil penalty
11 in an amount not exceeding 30 days pay as waiting time under the terms of Section 203.” (Lab. Code,
12 § 256.) This type of waiting time penalty can be recovered through PAGA because PAGA allows an
13 employee to recover civil penalties on behalf of the state against his or her employer for Labor Code
14 violations. (*Villacres v. ABM Industries Inc.* (2010) 189 Cal.App.4th 562, 579 [recovery of the section
15 256 “civil penalty falls within the PAGA”]); *Iskanian v. CLS Transportation Los Angeles, LLC* (2014)
16 59 Cal.4th 348, 381; *Esparza v. KS Industries, L.P.* (2017) 13 Cal.App.5th 1228, 1242.) Defendants
17 have failed to pay the Aggrieved Employees’ worked wages that were due within at least seventy-two
18 hours of their separation. Thus, the Aggrieved Employees were and are entitled to waiting time
19 penalties as civil penalties under PAGA and Labor Code section 256.

20 **H. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

21 64. At all relevant times herein, Defendants were subject to Labor Code section 2802, which
22 states that “an employer shall indemnify his or her employees for all necessary expenditures or losses
23 incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her
24 obedience to the directions of the employer.” The purpose of this section is to “prevent employers
25 from passing along their operating expenses onto their employees.” (*Gattuso v. Harte-Hanks Shoppers,*
26 *Inc.* (2007) 42 Cal.4th 554, 562.)

27 65. At all relevant times herein, Defendants were subject to Labor Code section 2804, which
28 states that “any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any employee to waive the benefits

1 of this article or any part thereof, is null and void, and this article shall not deprive any employee or his
2 personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is entitled under the laws of this State.”

3 66. Thus, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were and are entitled to
4 reimbursement for the expenses they incurred during the course of their duties. The duty to reimburse
5 even extends to the use of equipment the employee may already own and would be required to pay for
6 anyway. (*Cochran v. Schwan’s Home Serv., Inc.* (2014) 228 Cal.App.4th 1137, 1144 [“The threshold
7 question in this case is this: Does an employer always have to reimburse an employee for the reasonable
8 expense of the mandatory use of a personal cell phone, or is the reimbursement obligation limited to
9 the situation in which the employee incurred an extra expense that he or she would not have otherwise
10 incurred absent the job? The answer is that reimbursement is always required. Otherwise, the employer
11 would receive a windfall because it would be passing its operating expenses on to the employee.”].)

12 67. Here, Defendants failed to fully reimburse the Class Members and the Aggrieved
13 Employees for necessary expenditures incurred as a direct consequence and requirement of performing
14 their job duties, including the costs associated with their personal cell phone and mileage they required
15 to perform their work. Consequently, Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 2802.

16 **I. WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS**

17 68. Defendants also failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in accordance with
18 Labor Code sections 226, subdivisions (a)(1), (2), (5), and (9). Labor Code section 226, subdivision
19 (a), obligates employers, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment to furnish an itemized wage
20 statement in writing showing:

- 21 (1) The gross wages earned;
- 22 (2) The total hours worked by the employee;
- 23 (3) The number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece
24 rate if the employee is paid on a piece rate basis;
- 25 (4) All deductions, provided that all deductions made on written
26 orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item;
- 27 (5) The net wages earned;
- 28 (6) The inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid;

(7) The name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number;

(8) The name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; and

(9) All applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

69. Due to Defendants' failure to pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees properly as described above, the wage statements issued do not indicate the correct amount of gross wages earned, total hours worked, or the net wages earned, or the applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate. Thus, Defendants have violated Labor Code section 226, subdivisions (a)(1), (2), (5), and (9).

70. In addition to Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), Defendants also knowingly and intentionally failed to provide the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e). Defendants knew that they were not providing the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees with wage statements required by California law but nevertheless failed to correct their unlawful practices and policies. (See *Garnett v. ADT LLC* (E.D. Cal. 2015) 139 F.Supp.3d 1121, 1134 [finding the defendant knowingly and intentionally violated Labor Code section 226 because the "[d]efendant knew that it was not providing total hours worked to plaintiff or other employees paid on commission" even though it believed that employees paid solely on commission or commission and salary "are exempt and therefore we do not record hours on a wage statement."].)

J. RECORDKEEPING VIOLATIONS

71. Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), requires employers to keep an accurate record of, among other things, all hours worked by employees. Labor Code section 226.3 provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

"Any 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

1 violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee
2 for each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to
3 provide the employee a wage deduction statement or fails to keep the records
4 required in subdivision (a) of Section 226. The civil penalties provided for in
5 this section are in addition to any other penalty provided by law.” (Lab. Code,
6 § 226.3, emphasis added.)

7 72. Likewise, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d), requires every employer, including
8 Defendants, to:

9 “Keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which
10 employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by
11 and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any
12 applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or
13 establishments. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules established
14 for this purpose by the commission, but in any case shall be kept on file for not
15 less than three years. An employer shall not prohibit an employee from
16 maintaining a personal record of hours worked, or, if paid on a piece-rate basis,
17 piece-rate units earned.” (Lab. Code, § 1174, subd. (d), emphasis added.)

18 73. As explained in detail above, Defendants failed to provide the Class Members and the
19 Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements. Defendants did so, in part, because
20 they failed to accurately track hours worked by the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees.
21 Defendants have thus failed to keep accurate records of the “total hours worked by the employee[s]”
22 in violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), and are therefore subject to the penalties
23 provided by Labor Code section 226.3. These penalties are “in addition to any other penalty provided
24 by law.” (Lab. Code, § 226.3.)

25 74. The failure to accurately track hours worked also resulted in a failure of Defendants to
26 keep a record of all “payroll records showing the hours worked daily by” Defendants’ employees,
27 including Plaintiff and the other Class Members, in violation of Labor Code section 1174, subdivision
28 (d).

1 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

2 75. As mentioned above, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and the Class
3 Members pursuant to section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

4 76. **Numerosity/Ascertainability:** The Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all
5 members would be unfeasible and not practicable. The membership of the class is unknown to Plaintiff
6 at this time; however, it is estimated that the number of Class Members is greater than 100 individuals.
7 The identity of such membership is readily ascertainable via inspection of Defendants' employment
8 records.

9 77. **Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate/Well Defined Community of**
10 **Interest:** There are common questions of law and fact as to Plaintiff and all other similarly situated
11 non-exempt employees, which predominate over questions affecting only individual members
12 including, without limitation to:

13 A. Whether Defendants' pay policies/practices resulted in a failure to pay the Class
14 Members for all hours worked, including all minimum wages;

15 B. Whether Defendants' pay policies/practices resulted in a failure to pay the Class
16 Members for all required overtime wages at the Class Members' regular rate of pay;

17 C. Whether Defendants' pay policies/practices resulted in a failure to pay out all
18 accrued vacation time to the Class Members at termination of employment;

19 D. Whether Defendants' rest period policies and practices afforded legally
20 compliant rest periods or compensation in lieu thereof;

21 E. Whether Defendants' meal period policies and practices afforded legally
22 compliant meal periods or compensation in lieu thereof;

23 F. Whether Defendants maintained accurate employment records;

24 G. Whether Defendants timely paid all wages during employment;

25 H. Whether Defendants timely paid all wages earned and unpaid at separation;

26 I. Whether Defendants indemnified their employees for all necessary business
27 expenditures;
28

1 J. Whether Defendants furnished legally-compliant wage statements to the Class
2 Members pursuant to Labor Code section 226; and

3 K. Whether Defendants' violations of the Labor Code and the Applicable Wage
4 Order amounted to a violation of California's UCL.

5 78. **Predominance of Common Questions:** Common questions of law and fact
6 predominate over questions that affect only individual Class Members. The common questions of law
7 set forth above are numerous and substantial and stem from Defendants' uniform policies and practices
8 applicable to each individual class member, such as Defendants' uniform policy and practice of failing
9 to pay for all hours worked, Defendants' uniform policies and practices which failed to provide
10 compliant rest periods, Defendants' uniform policies and practices which failed to provide compliant
11 meal periods, Defendants' failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and others. As such,
12 the common questions predominate over individual questions concerning each individual class
13 member's showing as to his or her eligibility for recovery or as to the amount of his or her damages.

14 79. **Typicality:** The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class Members
15 because Plaintiff was employed by Defendants as a non-exempt employee in California during the
16 statute(s) of limitation applicable to each cause of action pleaded in this complaint. As alleged herein,
17 Plaintiff, like the other Class Members, was deprived of minimum, regular, and overtime wages
18 because of Defendants' unlawful timekeeping policies and practices, was deprived of rest periods and
19 premium wages in lieu thereof, was deprived of meal periods and premium wages in lieu thereof, was
20 subject to Defendants' uniform rest period policies and practices, was subject to Defendants' uniform
21 meal period policies and practices, was not provided accurate itemized wage statements, was not paid
22 all wages in full and on time, , and was subject to other similar policies and practices to which the Class
23 Members were subject.

24 80. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is fully prepared to take all necessary steps to
25 represent fairly and adequately the interests of the Class Members. Moreover, Plaintiff's attorneys are
26 ready, willing, and able to fully and adequately represent the Class Members and Plaintiff. Plaintiff's
27 attorneys have prosecuted numerous wage-and-hour class actions in state and federal court in the past
28 and are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class Members.

1 81. **Superiority:** The California Labor Code is broadly remedial in nature and serves an
2 important public interest in establishing minimum working conditions and standards in California.
3 These laws and labor standards protect the average working employee from exploitation by employers
4 who have the responsibility to follow the laws and who may seek to take advantage of superior
5 economic and bargaining power in setting onerous terms and conditions of employment. The nature
6 of this action and the format of laws available to Plaintiff and the Class Members make the class action
7 format a particularly efficient and appropriate procedure to redress the violations alleged herein. If
8 each employee were required to file an individual lawsuit, Defendants would necessarily gain an
9 unconscionable advantage since they would be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of
10 each individual plaintiff with their vastly superior financial and legal resources.

11 82. Moreover, requiring each Class Member to pursue an individual remedy would also
12 discourage the assertion of lawful claims by employees who would be disinclined to file an action
13 against their former or current employer for real and justifiable fear of retaliation and permanent
14 damages to their careers at subsequent employment. Further, the prosecution of separate actions by
15 the individual Class Members, even if possible, would create a substantial risk of inconsistent or
16 varying verdicts or adjudications with respect to the individual Class Members against Defendants
17 herein, and which would establish potentially incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants or
18 legal determinations with respect to individual Class Members which would, as a practical matter, be
19 dispositive of the interest of the other Class Members not parties to adjudications or which would
20 substantially impair or impede the ability of the Class Members to protect their interests.

21 83. Further, the claims of the individual Class Members are not sufficiently large to warrant
22 vigorous individual prosecution considering the concomitant costs and expenses attending thereto. As
23 such, the Class Members identified above are maintainable as a class under section 382 of the Code of
24 Civil Procedure.

25 **VI. EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES**

26 84. Plaintiff has fully and completely exhausted administrative remedies under PAGA prior
27 to proceeding with the PAGA claims stated in this complaint. Plaintiff filed a PAGA notice online
28 with the Labor Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and sent a letter by certified mail to

1 Defendants setting forth the facts and theories of the violations alleged against Defendants, as
2 prescribed by PAGACode, §§ 2698–2699.6.)

3 85. As required by PAGA, Plaintiff submitted the \$75.00 filing fee with the LWDA by
4 regular mail. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivision (a)(2)(A), no notice was received by
5 Plaintiff from the LWDA evidencing its intention to investigate within sixty-five calendar days of the
6 postmark date of the PAGA notice. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to commence and proceed with a civil
7 action pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.

8 **VII. CAUSES OF ACTION**

9 **First Cause of Action**

10 *Failure to Pay All Minimum Wages*

11 *(Against All Defendants)*

12 86. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

13 87. Section 4 of the Applicable Wage Order and Labor Code section 1197 establish the right
14 of employees to be paid minimum wages for all hours worked, in amounts set by state law. (Lab. Code,
15 § 1197; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11090.) Labor Code sections 1194, subdivision (a), and 1194.2,
16 subdivision (a), provide that an employee who has not been paid the legal minimum wage as required
17 by Labor Code section 1197 may recover the unpaid balance, together with attorneys' fees and costs
18 of suit, as well as liquidated damages in an amount equal to the unpaid wages and interest accrued
19 thereon.

20 88. Here, Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of the
21 law during the relevant statutory periods. Plaintiff and the other Class Members were not compensated
22 for all hours worked including, but not limited to, all hours they were subject to the control of
23 Defendants and/or suffered or permitted to work under the Labor Code and the Applicable Wage Order.

24 89. Labor Code section 1198 makes unlawful the employment of an employee under
25 conditions that the IWC Wage Orders prohibit. Labor Code sections 1194, subdivision (a), and 1194.2,
26 subdivision (a), provide that an employer who has failed to pay its employees the legal minimum wage
27 is liable to pay those employees the unpaid balance of the unpaid wages as well as liquidated damages
28 in an amount equal to the wages due and interest thereon.

90. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff and the other Class Members have sustained economic damages, including but not limited to unpaid wages and lost interest, in an amount to be established at trial, and they are entitled to recover economic and statutory damages and penalties and other appropriate relief because of Defendants' violations of the Labor Code and Applicable Wage Order.

91. Defendants' practices and policies regarding illegal employee compensation are unlawful and create an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiff and the other Class Members in a civil action for the unpaid amount of minimum wages, liquidated damages, including interest thereon, statutory penalties, attorney's fees, and costs of suit according to Labor Code sections 204, 218.5, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, and 1198, and Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

Second Cause of Action

Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages

(Against All Defendants)

92. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

93. This cause of action is brought pursuant to Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, and 1198, which provide that non-exempt employees are entitled to overtime wages for all overtime hours worked and provide a private right of action for the failure to pay all overtime compensation for overtime work performed. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to properly pay Plaintiff and the other Class Members for all overtime wages earned pursuant to Labor Code section 1194 and the Applicable Wage Order. Defendants caused Plaintiff and the other Class Members to work overtime hours but did not compensate them at one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for such hours in accordance with California law. Likewise, Defendants caused Plaintiff and the other Class Members to work double-time hours but did not compensate them at twice their regular rate of pay for such hours in accordance with California law.

94. Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of California law. This unlawful conduct includes but is not limited to Defendants' uniform and unlawful pay policies and practices of failing to accurately record all the time that non-exempt employees were under the supervision and control of Defendants. The foregoing policies and practices are unlawful and allow

1 Plaintiff and the other Class Members to recover in a civil action the unpaid amount of overtime
2 premiums owing, including interest thereon, statutory penalties, attorney's fees, and costs of suit
3 according to Labor Code section 204, 510, 1194, and 1198, the Applicable Wage Order, and Code of
4 Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

5 **Third Cause of Action**

6 *Failure to Pay Accrued Vacation Wages*

7 *(Against All Defendants)*

8 95. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

9 96. Under California law, accrued vacation and/or paid time off are considered earned
10 wages and cannot be forfeited if unused. (Lab. Code, § 227.3.) A vacation policy and/or paid time off
11 policy that provides for forfeiture of vested vacation pay if not used within a designated time, such as
12 before termination, is impermissible. (*Boothby v. Atlas Mechanical, Inc.* (1992) 6 Cal.App.4th 1595,
13 1602.)

14 97. As explained above, Plaintiff and other Class Members accrued vested vacation pay
15 under a "contract of employment," for purposes of Labor Code section 227.3. When they ended their
16 employment with Defendants, Defendants failed to pay their vested vacation pay in violation of Labor
17 Code sections 201, 202, and 227.3. Accordingly, pursuant to section 227.3 of the California Labor
18 Code, Plaintiff and other Class Members are entitled to recover their accrued, vested, and unpaid
19 vacation time.

20 98. Pursuant to sections 218.5 and 227.3 of the Labor Code, Plaintiff and the other Class
21 Members are also entitled to recover interest, costs, and attorneys' fees associated with this cause of
22 action.

23 **Fourth Cause of Action**

24 *Failure to Provide Rest Periods and Pay Missed Rest Period Premiums*

25 *(Against All Defendants)*

26 99. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.
27
28

100. Section 12 of the Applicable Wage Order, and Labor Code section 226.7 establish the right of employees to be provided with a rest period of at least ten minutes for each four hour period worked, or major fraction thereof. (See Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11090.)

101. Due to Defendants' unlawful rest period policies and practices described in detail above, Defendants did not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the other Class Members to take all rest periods to which they were legally entitled. Despite Defendants' violations, Defendants have not paid an additional hour of pay to Plaintiff and the other Class Members at their respective regular rates of pay for each violation, in accordance with California Labor Code section 226.7.

102. The foregoing violations create an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiff and the other Class Members in a civil action for the unpaid amount of rest period premiums owing, including interest thereon, statutory penalties, and costs of suit pursuant to the Applicable Wage Order, and California Labor Code section 226.7.

Fifth Cause of Action

Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Pay Missed Meal Period Premiums

(Against All Defendants)

103. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

104. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges, that Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to provide their hourly non-exempt employees, including Plaintiff and the other Class Members, with all required meal periods in accordance with the mandates of the Labor Code and the Applicable Wage Order, for the reasons set forth herein above. Despite Defendants' violations, Defendants have not paid an additional hour of pay to Plaintiff and the other Class Members at their respective regular rates of pay for each violation, in accordance with California Labor Code section 226.7.

105. As a result, Defendants are responsible for paying premium compensation for meal period violations, including interest thereon, statutory penalties, and costs of suit pursuant to the Applicable Wage Order and Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, and Civil Code sections 3287, subdivision (b), and 3289. (See Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11090.)

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1 penalty of \$100 for any initial failure to timely pay each employee's full wages and \$200 for each
2 subsequent violation, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld.

3 112. Labor Code section 216 establishes that it is a misdemeanor for any person, with regards
4 to wages due, to "falsely deny the amount or validity thereof, or that the same is due, with intent to
5 secure himself, his employer or other person, any discount upon such indebtedness, or with intent to
6 annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay, or defraud, the person to whom such indebtedness is due."

7 113. Defendants as a matter of established company policy and procedure in the State of
8 California, scheduled, required, suffered, and/or permitted Plaintiff and the other Class Members, to
9 work without full compensation, to work without legally-compliant off-duty meal periods, to work
10 without legally-compliant off-duty rest periods, and thereby failed to fully pay Plaintiff and the other
11 Class Members within seven days of the close of payroll, as required by law.

12 114. Defendants, as a matter of established company policy and procedure in the State of
13 California, falsely deny they owe Plaintiff and the other Class Members these wages, with the intent of
14 securing for itself a discount upon its indebtedness and/or to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay,
15 and/or defraud Plaintiff and the other Class Members.

16 115. Defendants' pattern, practice, and uniform administration of its corporate policy of
17 illegally denying employees compensation, as described herein, is unlawful and entitles Plaintiff and
18 the other Class Members to recover, pursuant to Labor Code section 218, the unpaid balance of the
19 compensation owed to them in a civil action and any applicable penalties, attorney fees, and interest
20 owed to them pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 and 218.5.

21 **Eighth Cause of Action**

22 *Failure to Pay All Wages Earned and Unpaid at Separation*

23 *(Against All Defendants)*

24 116. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

25 117. The actionable period for this cause of action is three years prior to the filing of this
26 complaint through the present, and ongoing until the violations are corrected or the class is certified.
27 (*Pineda v. Bank of America, N.A.* (2010) 50 Cal.4th 1389, 1395; *Murphy v. Kenneth Cole Productions,*
28 *Inc.* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 1094, 1109; Code Civ. Proc., § 338, subd. (a).) Labor Code sections 201 and

1 202 of the California Labor Code require Defendants to pay all compensation due and owing to its
2 former employees (including the formerly-employed Class Members) during the actionable period for
3 this cause of action at or around the time that their employment is or was terminated, or ended.

4 118. Section 203 of the Labor Code provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay
5 compensation promptly upon discharge or resignation, as required by Sections 201 and 202, then the
6 employer is liable for penalties in the form of continued compensation up to thirty workdays.

7 119. Due to Defendants' faulty pay policies, those Class Members whose employment with
8 Defendants has concluded were not compensated for each and every hour worked at the appropriate
9 rate. Defendants have willfully failed to pay those formerly-employed Class Members whose sums
10 were certain at the time of termination within seventy-two hours of their resignation and have failed to
11 pay those sums for thirty days thereafter as required by Labor Code sections 201 through 203.

12 120. As a result, Defendants are liable to the formerly-employed Class Members for waiting
13 time penalties amounting to thirty days wages for the formerly-employed Class Members pursuant to
14 Labor Code section 203. (See, e.g., DLSE Manual, § 4.3.4 [failure to pay any sort of wages due upon
15 termination entitles an employee to recover waiting time penalties].)

16 **Ninth Cause of Action**

17 *Failure to Indemnify All Necessary Business Expenditures*

18 *(Against All Defendants)*

19 121. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

20 122. California Labor Code Section 2802 states that employers must "indemnify" an
21 employee for "all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of
22 the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer."
23 Likewise, Labor Code section 2804 states that "any contract or agreement, express or implied, made
24 by any employee to waive the benefits of this article or any part thereof, is null and void, and this article
25 shall not deprive any employee or his personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is
26 entitled under the laws of this State."

27 123. Here, Plaintiff and the other Class Members paid out of pocket for necessary business
28 expenditures incurred as a direct consequence and requirement of performing their job duties, including

1 the costs associated with their personal cell phone they required to perform their work. Despite
2 knowing that Plaintiff and the other Class Members incurred these necessary business expenses, and
3 requiring Plaintiff and the other Class Members to use such items, Defendants did not reimburse them.

4 124. Thus, Plaintiff and the other Class Members are entitled to recover the cost of such
5 necessary business expenses, plus interest from the date each incurred such business expenses, plus
6 fees and costs. (Lab. Code, § 2802, subds. (b), (c).)

7 **Tenth Cause of Action**

8 *Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements*

9 *(Against All Defendants)*

10 125. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

11 126. Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), obligates employers, semi-monthly or at the
12 time of each payment to furnish an itemized wage statement in writing showing:

- 13 (1) The gross wages earned;
- 14 (2) The total hours worked by the employee;
- 15 (3) The number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece
16 rate if the employee is paid on a piece rate basis;
- 17 (4) All deductions, provided that all deductions made on written
18 orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item;
- 19 (5) The net wages earned;
- 20 (6) The inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid;
- 21 (7) The name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or
22 her social security number or an employee identification number other
23 than a social security number;
- 24 (8) The name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; and
- 25 (9) All applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
26 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the
27 employee.
28

1 127. As set forth above, Defendants issued and continues to issue wage statements to its non-
2 exempt employees including Plaintiff and the other Class Members that are inadequate under Labor
3 Code section 226, subdivision (a). By failing to pay Plaintiff and the other Class Members properly as
4 described above, Defendants failed to include required information on their wage statements, including,
5 but not limited to, the gross wages earned, the net wages earned in violation of Labor Code section
6 226, subdivision (a).

7 128. Defendants' failure to comply with Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), of the
8 Labor Code was knowing and intentional. (Lab. Code, § 226, subd. (e)).

9 129. As a result of Defendants' issuance of inaccurate itemized wage statements to Plaintiff
10 and the other Class Members in violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), Plaintiff and the
11 other Class Members are each entitled to recover an initial penalty of \$50, and subsequent penalties of
12 \$100, up to an amount not exceeding an aggregate penalty of \$4,000 per Plaintiff and per each Class
13 Member from Defendants pursuant to Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e), along with costs and
14 reasonable attorneys' fees.

15 **Eleventh Cause of Action**

16 *Violations of California's Unfair Competition Law*

17 *(Against All Defendants)*

18 130. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

19 131. Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in unfair and/or unlawful business
20 practices in California in violation of California Business and Professions Code section 17200 through
21 17210, by committing the unlawful acts described above. Defendants' utilization of these unfair and
22 unlawful business practices deprived and continue to deprive Plaintiff and the other Class Members of
23 compensation to which they are legally entitled. These practices constitute unfair and unlawful
24 competition and provide an unfair advantage over Defendants' competitors who have been and/or are
25 currently employing workers and attempting to do so in honest compliance with applicable wage and
26 hour laws.

27 132. Because Plaintiff is a victim of Defendants' unfair and unlawful conduct alleged herein,
28 Plaintiff for himself and on behalf of the Class Members, seeks full restitution of monies, as necessary

1 and according to proof, to restore any and all monies withheld, acquired and/or converted by
2 Defendants pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17203 and 17208.

3 133. The acts complained of herein occurred within the four years prior to the initiation of
4 this action and are continuing into the present and ongoing.

5 134. Plaintiff was compelled to retain the services of counsel to file this Court action to
6 protect his interests and those of the Class Members, to obtain restitution and injunctive relief on behalf
7 of Defendants' current non-exempt employees and to enforce important rights affecting the public
8 interest. Plaintiff has thereby incurred the financial burden of attorneys' fees and costs, which Plaintiff
9 is entitled to recover under Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

10 **Twelfth Cause of Action**

11 *Penalties Pursuant to PAGA for Violations of California Labor Code Sections 201,*
12 *202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 227.3, 256, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2,*
13 *1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2804, and Other Provisions of the Labor*
14 *Code*

15 *(Against All Defendants)*

16 135. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

17 136. Based on the above allegations incorporated by reference, Defendants violated Labor
18 Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 227.3, 256, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2,
19 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2804, and others that may be applicable; and the Applicable
20 Wage Order (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, § 11090), and others that may be applicable.

21 137. As a result of the acts alleged above, Plaintiff seeks penalties under Labor Code sections
22 2698 through 2699.6 because of Defendants' violation of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210,
23 226, 226.3, 226.7, 227.3, 256, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802,
24 2804, and others that may be applicable; and the Applicable Wage Order (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §
25 11090), and others that may be applicable.

26 138. Under Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2), and 2699.5, for each such violation,
27 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to penalties in an amount to be shown at the time
28 of trial subject to the following formula:

- 1 A. \$100 for the initial violation per employee per pay period; and
2 B. \$200 for each subsequent violation per employee per pay period.

3 139. Moreover, under Labor Code section 256, the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
4 penalties “in an amount not exceeding 30 days pay as waiting time under the terms of Section 203”
5 through PAGA. (Lab. Code, §§ 256, 2699.)

6 140. These penalties must be allocated seventy-five percent to the Labor and Workforce
7 Development Agency (“LWDA”) and twenty-five percent to the affected employees. These penalties
8 may be stacked separately for each of Defendants violations of the California Labor Code. (*Lopez v.*
9 *Friant & Associates, LLC* (2017) 15 Cal.App.5th 773, 780–781 [citing with approval *Stoddart v.*
10 *Express Services, Inc.* (E.D. Cal., Sept. 16, 2015, No. 2:12-CV-01054-KJM) 2015 WL 5522142, at *9,
11 for the proposition that plaintiff could pursue separate claims for penalties under Labor Code section
12 226, subdivision (e), and penalties for Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), violations]; see also
13 *Hernandez v. Towne Park, Ltd.* (C.D. Cal., June 22, 2012, No. CV 12-02972 MMM JCGX) 2012 WL
14 2373372, at *17 fn. 70 [noting that federal courts applying California law have found that “PAGA
15 penalties can be stacked, i.e., multiple PAGA penalties can be assessed for the same pay period for
16 different Labor Code violations.”], internal quotation marks omitted).

17 141. In addition, to the extent permitted by law, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and all
18 Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in compliance with Labor Code section
19 226, subdivision (a). Plaintiff seeks separate PAGA penalties for Defendants’ violations of Labor Code
20 section 226, subdivisions (a) and (e). (*Lopez v. Friant & Associates, LLC, supra*, 15 Cal.App.5th at
21 pp. 780, 788.)

22 142. For violations of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), Plaintiff seeks the default
23 penalty provided by Labor Code section 226.3. Labor Code section 226.3 provides that “[a]ny
24 employer who violates subdivision (a) of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount
25 of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial violation and one thousand
26 dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails
27 to provide the employee a wage deduction statement or fails to keep the required in subdivision (a) of
28 Section 226.” Accordingly, through PAGA and to the extent permitted by law Plaintiff and the

1 Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover penalties for violations of Labor Code section 226.3 and
2 seeks default PAGA penalties for each of Defendants' numerous violations of Labor Code section 226,
3 subdivision (e).

4 143. Labor Code section 210 provides that "in addition to, an entirely independent and apart
5 from, any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each
6 employee as provided in Sections . . . 204 . . . shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any
7 initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) For each
8 subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure
9 to pay each employee, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld." As a result of the faulty
10 compensation policies and practices, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are also entitled to recover
11 penalties under Labor Code section 210 through PAGA.

12 144. Labor Code section 1197.1 authorizes a civil penalty, restitution of wages, and
13 liquidated damages, in the amount of: (1) one hundred dollars (\$100) for any initial violation that is
14 intentionally committed for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee is
15 underpaid, and (2) two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each subsequent violation for the same specific
16 offense for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee is underpaid
17 regardless of whether the initial violation is intentionally committed. Accordingly, through PAGA and
18 to the extent permitted by law, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover pursuant
19 to Labor Code section 1197.1.

20 145. Plaintiff was compelled to retain the services of counsel to file this action to protect his
21 interests and those of the Aggrieved Employees, and to assess and collect the wages and penalties owed
22 by Defendants. Plaintiff has thereby incurred attorneys' fees and costs, which Plaintiff is also entitled
23 to recover under Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (g)(1).

24 **VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

25 Plaintiff prays for judgment for himself and for all others on whose behalf this suit is brought
26 against Defendants, as follows:

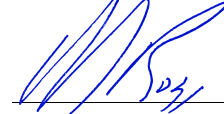
- 27 1. For an order certifying the proposed class;
- 28 2. For an order appointing Plaintiff as representative of the class;

3. For an order appointing Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;
4. For the failure to pay all minimum wages, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194, 1194.2, 1197, and others as may be applicable;
5. For the failure to pay overtime, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1198, and others as may be applicable;
6. For the failure to pay all accrued vacation, compensatory damages in the amount of the unpaid vacation accrued and owed, as may be proven;
7. For the failure to provide rest periods and pay missed rest period premiums, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7;
8. For the failure to provide meal periods and pay missed meal period premiums, compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512;
9. For the failure to maintain accurate employment records, penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.3, 1174.5, and others that may be applicable;
10. For the failure to pay wages timely during employment, the unpaid balance of the compensation owed to Plaintiff and the other Class Members and any applicable penalties owed to them pursuant to Labor Code section 210;
11. For the failure to pay all wages earned and unpaid at separation, statutory waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 201 through 203, for the Class Members who quit or were fired in an amount equal to their daily wage multiplied by thirty days, as may be proven;
12. For the failure to indemnify all necessary business expenditures, all unreimbursed business expenses, and interest thereon, that are owed, pursuant to Labor Code section 2802, and attorney fees, pursuant to Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (c);

- 1 **13.** For the violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law, restitution to Plaintiff and
2 the other Class Members of all money and/or property unlawfully acquired by
3 Defendants by means of any acts or practices declared by this Court to be in violation
4 of Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17210;
- 5 **14.** For the claim of penalties pursuant to PAGA and other provisions of the California
6 Labor Code, a civil penalty in the amount of \$100 for the initial violation and \$200 for
7 each subsequent violation as specified in Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2),
8 in the representative action brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees
9 pursuant the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, and for civil penalties
10 available under Labor Code section 210 and Labor Code section 256;
- 11 **15.** Prejudgment interest on all due and unpaid wages pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6
12 and Civil Code sections 3287 and 3289;
- 13 **16.** On all causes of action for which attorneys’ fees may be available, for attorneys’ fees
14 and costs as provided by Labor Code sections 218.5, 226, Code of Civil Procedure
15 section 1021.5, and others as may be applicable;
- 16 **17.** For an order enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their agents, servants, and
17 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for them, from acting in
18 derogation of any rights or duties adumbrated in this complaint; and
- 19 **18.** For such other and further relief, this Court may deem just and proper.

20
21 Dated: September 1, 2022

MELMED LAW GROUP P.C.



MEGAN E. ROSS

Attorney for Plaintiff, the Putative Class, and the
Aggrieved Employees

PROOF OF SERVICE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am over the age of 18 years and am employed in the county of Los Angeles, State of California. I am not a party to the action. My business address is 1801 Century Park East, Suite 850, Los Angeles, CA 90067.

I declare that on the date hereof, September 1, 2022, I served the foregoing document(s) described as:

**- FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT**

By causing a true copy thereof to be sent to the following individuals and/or parties:

JACKSON LEWIS P.C.

Chad D. Bernard

Chad.bernard@jacksonlewis.com

Sevada Hapokian

Sevada.hakopian@jacksonlewis.com

725 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2500

Los Angeles, California 90017

[X] BY CASE ANYWHERE: Based on a court order or an agreement of the parties to accept service by electronic transmission using Case Anywhere, I caused the document to be sent to the persons at the electronic notification addresses listed above (or on attached service list). I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the above is true and correct. I further declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on September 1, 2022, in Los Angeles, California.



Lorie Gutierrez