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Superior Court of California,

County of Monterey

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By: Kemar Davis, Deputy

12 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

13 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTEREY**

14 EDWARD ANGUIANO II, on behalf of the
15 State of California, as a private attorney
16 general,

17 Plaintiff,

18 vs.

19 ULTRA PERSONNEL, LLC, a Limited
20 Liability Company; and DOES 1 through 50,
21 inclusive,

22 Defendants.

Case No. 22CV002399

REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:

1. Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code
§ 2699, *et seq.* for violations of Labor
Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210,
221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 510, 512,
558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198,
2802, California Code of Regulations,
Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-
(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s).

1 Plaintiff Edward Anguiano II (“PLAINTIFF”), on behalf of the people of the State of
2 California and as an “aggrieved employee” acting as a private attorney general under the Labor
3 Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004, § 2699, *et seq.* (“PAGA”) only, alleges on
4 information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal
5 knowledge, the following:

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. PLAINTIFF brings this action against Defendant Ultra Personnel, LLC (referred
8 to as “DEFENDANT”) seeking only to recover PAGA civil penalties for himself, and on behalf
9 of all current and former aggrieved employees that worked for DEFENDANT. PLAINTIFF
10 does **not seek to recover anything other than penalties as permitted by California Labor**
11 **Code § 2699**. To the extent that statutory violations are mentioned for wage violations,
12 PLAINTIFF does not seek underlying general and/or special damages for those violations, but
13 simply the civil penalties permitted by California Labor Code § 2699.

14 2. California has enacted the PAGA to permit an individual to bring an action on
15 behalf of himself and on behalf of others for PAGA penalties *only*, which is the precise and sole
16 nature of this action.

17 3. Accordingly, PLAINTIFF seeks to obtain all applicable relief for
18 DEFENDANT’s violations under PAGA and solely for the relief as permitted by PAGA – that
19 is, penalties and any other relief the Court deems proper pursuant to the PAGA. Nothing in this
20 complaint should be construed as attempting to obtain any relief that would not be available in
21 a PAGA-only action.

22 **THE PARTIES**

23 4. Defendant Ultra Personnel, LLC (“DEFENDANT”) is a Corporation that at all
24 relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in the
25 state of California.

26 5. DEFENDANT operates a staffing agency.

27 6. PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANT in California from January of 2021
28

1 to December of 2021 and was at all times classified by DEFENDANT as a non-exempt
2 employee entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and
3 overtime wages due for all time worked.

4 7. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy
5 the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General
6 Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to
7 himself and all individuals who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in California
8 and classified as non-exempt employees ("AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES") during the time
9 period of May 5, 2021 until a date as determined by the Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

10 8. PLAINTIFF, on behalf of himself and all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES presently
11 or formerly employed by DEFENDANT during the PAGA PERIOD, brings this representative
12 action pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.* seeking fixed civil penalties for DEFENDANT's
13 violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3,
14 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title
15 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s). Based upon the
16 foregoing, PLAINTIFF and all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are aggrieved employees within
17 the meaning of Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.*

18 9. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,
19 partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are presently
20 unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names pursuant
21 to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege
22 the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when they are ascertained.
23 PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that
24 the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are
25 responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that proximately
26 caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

27 10. The agents, servants and/or employees of the Defendants and each of them acting
28 on behalf of the Defendants acted within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as the

1 agent, servant and/or employee of the Defendants, and personally participated in the conduct
2 alleged herein on behalf of the Defendants with respect to the conduct alleged herein.
3 Consequently, the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendants and
4 all Defendants are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
5 EMPLOYEES, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the conduct of the Defendants'
6 agents, servants and/or employees.

7 8 THE CONDUCT

9 11. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT was
10 required to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all their time worked,
11 meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including
12 all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF
13 and AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to work without paying them for all the time they are under
14 DEFENDANT's control. Among other things, DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF to work
15 while clocked out during what is supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break.
16 PLAINTIFF is from time to time interrupted by work assignments while clocked out for what
17 should be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
18 EMPLOYEES worked off the clock with respect to time spent undergoing mandatory drug
19 testing or any other testing and/or examination required as a condition of employment.
20 DEFENDANT, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, administers a uniform
21 practice of rounding the actual time worked and recorded by PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
22 EMPLOYEES, always to the benefit of DEFENDANT, so that during the course of their
23 employment, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are paid less than they would
24 have been paid had they been paid for actual recorded time rather than "rounded" time. As a
25 result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES forfeit minimum wage, overtime
26 wage compensation, and off-duty meal breaks by working without their time being correctly
27 recorded and without compensation at the applicable rates. DEFENDANT's policy and practice
28 not to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all time worked, is evidenced

1 by DEFENDANT's business records.

2 12. State law provides that employees must be paid overtime and meal and rest break
3 premiums at one-and-one-half times their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF and the
4 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive pay that is tied
5 to specific elements of an employee's performance.

6 13. The second component of PLAINTIFF's and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES'
7 compensation is DEFENDANT's non-discretionary incentive program that paid PLAINTIFF
8 and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES incentive wages based on their performance for
9 DEFENDANT. The non-discretionary incentive program provided all employees paid on an
10 hourly basis with incentive compensation when the employees met the various performance
11 goals set by DEFENDANT. However, when calculating the regular rate of pay in order to pay
12 overtime and meal and rest break premiums to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
13 EMPLOYEES, DEFENDANT failed to include the incentive compensation as part of the
14 employees' "regular rate of pay" for purposes of calculating overtime pay and meal and rest
15 break premium pay. Management and supervisors described the incentive program to potential
16 and new employees as part of the compensation package. As a matter of law, the incentive
17 compensation received by PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES must be included
18 in the "regular rate of pay." The failure to do so has resulted in a underpayment of overtime
19 compensation and meal and rest break premiums to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
20 EMPLOYEES by DEFENDANT.

21 14. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
22 EMPLOYEES were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off duty meal breaks
23 and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
24 EMPLOYEES were required from time to time to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANT
25 for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving a meal break. Further,
26 DEFENDANT from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
27 EMPLOYEES with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees
28 were required by DEFENDANT to work ten (10) hours of work. DEFENDANT also engaged

1 in the practice of rounding the meal period times to avoid paying penalties to PLAINTIFF and
2 the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES therefore
3 forfeit meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's
4 corporate policy and practice.

5 15. During the PAGA PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES
6 were also required from time to time to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided
7 ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees were denied their first rest periods of at
8 least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours from time to
9 time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of
10 between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to time, and a first, second and third rest period
11 of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time.
12 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were also not provided with one hour wages
13 in lieu thereof. Additionally, the applicable California Wage Order requires employers to
14 provide employees with off-duty rest periods, which the California Supreme Court defined as
15 time during which an employee is relieved from all work related duties and free from employer
16 control. In so doing, the Court held that the requirement under California law that employers
17 authorize and permit all employees to take rest period means that employers must relieve
18 employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time which
19 includes control over the locations where employees may take their rest period. Employers
20 cannot impose controls that prohibit an employee from taking a brief walk - five minutes out,
21 five minutes back. Here, DEFENDANT's policy restricted PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
22 EMPLOYEES from unconstrained walks and is unlawful based on DEFENDANT's rule which
23 states PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES cannot leave the work premises during
24 their rest period.

25 16. During the PAGA PERIOD, DEFENDANT failed to accurately record and pay
26 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for the actual amount of time these
27 employees worked. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders,
28 DEFENDANT was required to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all

1 time worked, meaning the time during which an employee was subject to the control of an
2 employer, including all the time the employee was permitted or suffered to permit this work.
3 DEFENDANT required these employees to work off the clock without paying them for all the
4 time they were under DEFENDANT's control. As such, DEFENDANT knew or should have
5 known that PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were under compensated for all
6 time worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES forfeited time
7 worked by working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at
8 the applicable minimum wage and overtime wage rates. To the extent that the time worked off
9 the clock does not qualify for overtime premium payment, DEFENDANT fails to pay minimum
10 wages for the time worked off-the-clock in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197, and
11 1197.1.

12 17. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
13 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to
14 show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages earned. Cal. Lab. Code § 226
15 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an accurate
16 itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages earned and all
17 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time
18 worked at each hourly rate. Aside, from the violations listed above in this paragraph,
19 DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage statement that lists all the
20 requirements under California Labor Code 226 *et seq.* As a result, DEFENDANT from time to
21 time provided PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with wage statements which
22 violated Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

23 18. Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d) provides, the requirements of this section shall be
24 deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the
25 wages are paid not more than seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll period.
26 Cal. Lab. Code § 210 provides:

27 [I]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in
28 this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in
Sections. . . 204. . . shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial

1 violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) For each
2 subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200)
3 for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully
4 withheld.

5 19. DEFENDANT from time to time failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
6 EMPLOYEES within seven (7) days of the close of the payroll period in accordance with Cal.
7 Lab. Code § 204(d).

8 20. DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
9 EMPLOYEES by failing to pay such wages at the regular rate of pay in violation of Cal. Lab.
10 Code Section 246. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other non-exempt employees earn non-
11 discretionary remuneration. Rather than pay sick pay at the regular rate of pay, DEFENDANT
12 underpaid sick pay to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES at their base rates of
13 pay.

14 21. Cal. Lab. Code Section 246(1)(2) requires that paid sick time for nonexempt
15 employees be calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime
16 premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days
17 of employment.

18 22. DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab. Code Section 246 by failing to pay sick pay at
19 the regular rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES routinely earned non-
20 discretionary incentive wages which increased their regular rate of pay. However, when sick pay
21 was paid, it was paid at the base rate of pay for PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
22 EMPLOYEES, as opposed to the correct, higher regular rate of pay, as required under Cal. Lab.
23 Code Section 246.

24 23. As a pattern and practice, DEFENDANT regularly failed to pay PLAINTIFF and
25 the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES their correct wages and accordingly owe waiting time
26 penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 203. Further, PLAINTIFF is informed and believes
27 and based thereon alleges that such failure to pay sick pay at regular rate was willful, such that
28 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES whose employment has separated are
entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Sections 201-203.

1 24. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 221, "It shall be unlawful for any employer
2 to collect or receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer to
3 said employee." DEFENDANT failed to pay all compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the
4 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, made unlawful deductions from compensation payable to
5 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, failed to disclose all aspects of the
6 deductions from compensation payable to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES,
7 and thereby failed to pay these employees all wages due at each applicable pay period and upon
8 termination.

9 25. DEFENDANT intentionally and knowingly failed to reimburse and indemnify
10 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for required business expenses incurred by
11 the PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES in direct consequence of discharging
12 their duties on behalf of DEFENDANT. Under California Labor Code Section 2802, employers
13 are required to indemnify employees for all expenses incurred in the course and scope of their
14 employment. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 expressly states that "an employer shall indemnify his or
15 her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct
16 consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of
17 the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions,
18 believed them to be unlawful."

19 26. In the course of their employment PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
20 EMPLOYEES as a business expense, were required by DEFENDANT to use their own personal
21 cellular phones as a result of and in furtherance of their job duties as employees for
22 DEFENDANT but are not reimbursed or indemnified by DEFENDANT for the cost associated
23 with the use of their personal cellular phones and personal home offices for DEFENDANT's
24 benefit. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were required by
25 DEFENDANT to use their personal cellular phones and personal home offices. As a result, in
26 the course of their employment with DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
27 EMPLOYEES incurred unreimbursed business expenses which included, but were not limited
28 to, costs related to the use of their personal cellular phones all on behalf of and for the benefit

1 of DEFENDANT.

2 27. All of the conduct and violations alleged herein occurred during the PAGA
3 PERIOD. To the extent that any of the conduct and violations alleged herein did not affect
4 PLAINTIFF during the PAGA PERIOD, PLAINTIFF seeks penalties for those violations that
5 affected the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES pursuant to *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.* 2018
6 AJDAR 12157 (Certified for Publication 12/19/18).

7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 28. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil
9 Procedure, Section 410.10.

10 29. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure,
11 Sections 395 and 395.5, because PLAINTIFF worked in this County for DEFENDANT and
12 DEFENDANT (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times maintained offices and facilities
13 in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii) committed the
14 wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against PLAINTIFF and other AGGRIEVED
15 EMPLOYEES.

16 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **For Violation of the Private Attorneys General Act**

18 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*]**

19 **(By PLAINTIFF and Against All Defendants)**

20 30. PLAINTIFF realleges and incorporates by this reference, as though fully set forth
21 herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

22 31. PAGA is a mechanism by which the State of California itself can enforce state
23 labor laws through the employee suing under the PAGA who do so as the proxy or agent of the
24 state's labor law enforcement agencies. An action to recover civil penalties under PAGA is
25 fundamentally a law enforcement action designed to protect the public and not to benefit private
26 parties. The purpose of the PAGA is not to recover damages or restitution, but to create a
27 means of "deputizing" citizens as private attorneys general to enforce the Labor Code. In
28 enacting PAGA, the California Legislature specified that "it was ... in the public interest to

1 allow aggrieved employees, acting as private attorneys general to recover civil penalties for
2 Labor Code violations ..." Stats. 2003, ch. 906, § 1. Accordingly, PAGA claims cannot be
3 subject to arbitration.

4 32. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy
5 the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General
6 Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to
7 himself and all individuals who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in California
8 and classified as non-exempt employees ("AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES") during the time
9 period of May 5, 2021 until a date as determined by the Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

10 33. On May 5, 2022, PLAINTIFF gave written notice by electronic mail to the Labor
11 and Workforce Development Agency (the "Agency") and by certified mail to the employer of
12 the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated as required by Labor Code §
13 2699.3. The statutory waiting period for PLAINTIFF to add these allegations to the Complaint
14 has expired. As a result, pursuant to Section 2699.3, PLAINTIFF may now commence a
15 representative civil action under PAGA pursuant to Section 2699 as the proxy of the State of
16 California with respect to all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES as herein defined.

17 34. The policies, acts and practices heretofore described were and are an unlawful
18 business act or practice because DEFENDANT (a) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
19 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES accurate itemized wage statements, (b) failed to properly record
20 and provide legally required meal and rest periods, (c) failed to pay minimum wages, (d) failed
21 to pay overtime wages and sick pay wages, (e) failed to reimburse employees for required
22 expenses, and (f) failed to provide wages when due, all in violation of the applicable Labor
23 Code sections listed in Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 221, 226(a), 226.7,
24 227.3, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations,
25 Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and thereby gives rise to civil penalties as a result
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1 of such conduct.¹ PLAINTIFF hereby seeks recovery of only civil penalties as prescribed by
2 the Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004 as the representative of the State of
3 California for the illegal conduct perpetrated on PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
4 EMPLOYEES.

5
6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and
8 severally, as follows:

9 1. On behalf of the State of California and with respect to all AGGRIEVED
10 EMPLOYEES:

11 A) Recovery of civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private
12 Attorneys General Act of 2004; and,

13 B) An award of attorneys' fees and cost of suit, as allowable under the
14 law, including, but not limited to, pursuant to Labor Code §2699.

15 Dated: August 12, 2022 BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP
16

17 By: /s/ Nicholas De Blouw
18 Norman B. Blumenthal
19 Kyle R. Nordrehaug
20 Nicholas J. De Blouw

21 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*
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27 _____
28 ¹Plaintiff specifically excludes and/or does not allege any claims under California Labor
Code §558(a)(3).