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10 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
11 **FOR THE COUNTY SANTA BARBARA**

12 JOSEFINA QUIROZ, an individual, on
13 behalf herself, the State of California, as a
14 private attorney general, and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

15 Plaintiffs,

16 v.

17 NATURAL PACK, INC.; and DOES 1 TO
18 50,

19 Defendants.
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ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California
County of Santa Barbara
Darrel E. Parker, Executive Officer
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By: Terri Chavez , Deputy

CASE NUMBER: 22CV02389

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND PAGA
ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:**

1. Failure to Pay All Minimum Wages,
2. Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages,
3. Failure to Provide Rest Periods,
4. Failure to Provide Meal Periods,
5. Failure to Maintain Accurate Employment Records,
6. Failure to Pay Wages Timely during Employment,
7. Failure to Pay All Wages Earned and Unpaid at Separation,
8. Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses,
9. Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements,
10. Unfair Competition Law, and
11. PAGA Penalties

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiffs JOSEFINA QUIROZ, CHRISTIAN P. ADAME PRADO, and MARIA
2 TORRES (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves, the State of California, as a private attorney
3 general, and all other similarly situated employees within the State of California, complains and
4 alleges of defendants NATURAL PACK, INC.; and Does 1 to 50 (collectively, “Defendants”),
5 and each of them, as follows:

6 **I. INTRODUCTION**

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

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

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

15 4. Plaintiffs brings this action on behalf of themselves and the Class Members, as a
16 class action, against Defendants for:

- 17 A. Failure to pay all minimum wages,
 - 18 B. Failure to pay all overtime wages,
 - 19 C. Failure to provide rest periods and pay missed rest period premiums,
 - 20 D. Failure to provide meal periods and pay missed meal period premiums,
 - 21 E. Failure to maintain accurate employment records,
 - 22 F. Failure to pay wages timely during employment,
 - 23 G. Failure to pay all wages earned and unpaid at separation,
 - 24 H. Failure to indemnify all necessary business expenditures,
 - 25 I. Failure to furnish accurate itemized wage statements, and
 - 26 J. Violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) (Bus. & Prof.
27 Code, §§ 17200–17210).
- 28

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

4 6. The “PAGA Period” as used herein, is defined as the period from the filing of this
5 action and continuing into the present and ongoing.

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

10 8. Plaintiffs is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the California Industrial
11 Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Orders applicable to the facts of this case are IWC Wage
12 Orders (the “Applicable Wage Orders”) and possibly others that may be applicable. (Cal. Code of
13 Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130, 11140.) Plaintiffs reserves the right to amend or modify the definition of
14 “Applicable Wage Orders” with greater specificity or add additional IWC Wage Orders if
15 additional applicable wage orders 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
19 section 410.10 because this is a civil action in which the matter in controversy, exclusive of
20 interest, exceeds \$25,000, and because each cause of action asserted arises under the laws of the
21 State of California or is subject to adjudication in the courts of the State of California.

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

1 11. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this judicial district, pursuant to section 395 of
2 the Code of Civil Procedure. Defendants operate within California and do business within Santa
3 Barbara County, California. The unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiffs and
4 all of Defendants' employees identified above within Santa Barbara County and surrounding
5 counties where 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 Plaintiffs' 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
10 still not be appropriate for removal under the "local controversy" exception to the Class Action
11 Fairness Act. (28 U.S.C. § 1332, subd. (d)(4)(A).)

12 **III. THE PARTIES**

13 **A. PLAINTIFFS**

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

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

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

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

1 **B. DEFENDANTS**

2 17. Plaintiffs are informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants were
3 authorized to and doing business in Santa Barbara County and is and/or was the legal employer of
4 Plaintiffs, the other Aggrieved Employees, and the other Class Members during the applicable
5 statutory periods. Plaintiffs, the other Aggrieved Employees, and the other Class Members were,
6 and are, subject to Defendants' policies and/or practices complained of herein and have been
7 deprived of the rights guaranteed to them by: California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204,
8 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199,
9 2802, and others that may be applicable; California Business and Professions Code sections 17200
10 through 17210 ("UCL"); and the Applicable Wage Orders (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130,
11 11140).

12 18. Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that during the
13 Class Period and PAGA Period, Defendants did (and continue to do) business in the State of
14 California, County of Los Angeles.

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

24 20. Plaintiffs are informed, and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times
25 mentioned herein, Defendants were and/or are the employers of Plaintiffs, the other Aggrieved
26 Employees, and the other Class Members. At all times herein mentioned, each of said Defendants
27 participated in the doing of the acts hereinafter alleged to have been done by the named
28 Defendants. Furthermore, the Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, servants, and

1 employees of each and every one of the other Defendants, as well as the agents of all Defendants,
2 and at all times herein mentioned were acting within the course and scope of said agency and
3 employment. Defendants, and each of them, approved of, condoned, or otherwise ratified every
4 one of the acts or omissions complained of herein.

5 21. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, were members of and engaged
6 in a joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise, and acting within the course and scope of
7 and in pursuance of said joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise. Further, Plaintiffs is
8 informed, and believes, and thereon alleges, that all Defendants were joint employers for all
9 purposes of Plaintiffs, the other Aggrieved Employees, and the other Class Members.

10 **IV. COMMON FACTS & ALLEGATIONS**

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

13 23. Likewise, Plaintiffs and the other Aggrieved Employees (collectively, the
14 “Aggrieved Employees”) are, and were at all relevant times, employed by the Defendants within
15 the State of California.

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

19 25. Specifically, Plaintiffs was employed by Defendants within the statutory Class
20 Period and PAGA Period, working as an hourly, non-exempt laborer for Defendants. Plaintiffs’s
21 duties included assisted residents with activities of daily living, including bathing, dressing,
22 grooming, toileting, transferring and getting to and from activities and meals.

23 **A. MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS**

24 26. Labor Code section 1197 requires employees to be paid at least the minimum wage
25 fixed by the IWC, and any payment of less than the minimum wage is unlawful. Similarly, Labor
26 Code section 1194 entitles “any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage . . . to
27 recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage.” Likewise,
28 the Applicable Wage Orders also obligate employers to pay each employee minimum wages for

1 all hours worked. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130, 11140.) Labor Code section 1198 makes
2 unlawful the employment of an employee under conditions that the IWC Wage Orders prohibit.

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

7 28. Here, Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of
8 the law during the relevant statutory periods. The Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees
9 were not compensated for all hours worked including, but not limited to, all hours they were subject
10 to the control of Defendants and/or suffered or permitted to work under the California Labor Code
11 and the Applicable Wage Orders. Among other violations, the Class Members and the Aggrieved
12 Employees were subject to the control of Defendants while off-the-clock and did not receive
13 minimum wage for each hour worked.

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

24 30. Labor Code sections 1194, subdivision (a), and 1194.2, subdivision (a), provide
25 that an employer who has failed to pay its employees the legal minimum wage is liable to pay
26 those employees the unpaid balance of the unpaid wages as well as liquidated damages in an
27 amount equal to the wages due and interest thereon.
28

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 **B. OVERTIME VIOLATIONS**

23 35. Labor Code section 510 requires employers to compensate employees who work
24 more than eight hours in one workday, forty hours in a workweek, and for the first eight hours
25 worked on the seventh consecutive day no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay
26 for an employee. (Lab. Code, § 510, subd. (a).) Further, Labor Code section 510 obligates
27 employers to compensate employees at no less than twice the regular rate of pay when an employee
28 works more than twelve hours in a day or more than eight hours on the seventh consecutive day

1 of work. (Lab. Code, § 510, subd. (a).) These rules are also reflected in the Applicable Wage
2 Orders.

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

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

10 38. Moreover, during the relevant statutory periods, Defendants had a policy and
11 practice of failing to pay overtime wages at the proper rate when it actually paid overtime.
12 Specifically, when Defendants paid overtime wages to the Class Members, Defendants failed to
13 include all compensation when calculating the regular rate of pay used in overtime calculations
14 and when paying overtime.

15 39. For instance, the Class Members would often receive, along with their hourly rates
16 of pay for their working hours, additional remuneration and/or non-discretionary bonus pay.
17 Defendants, however, calculated the regular rate of pay for the Class Members without factoring
18 into the regular rate of pay all other non-hourly pay earnings received during the pay period. As a
19 result, the Class Members were underpaid overtime wages when they worked in excess of eight
20 hours in any workday and/or forty hours in a workweek when such additional forms of
21 remuneration were earned. By its practice of periodically requiring the Class Members to work in
22 excess of eight hours in a workday and/or forty hours in a workweek without compensating them
23 at the rate of one and one-half (1½) their regular rate of pay, Defendants willfully violated the
24 provisions of Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1199.

25 40. These actions were and are in clear violation of California's overtime laws as set
26 forth in Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1199, and the Applicable Wage Orders. (Cal. Code of
27 Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11050, 11070.) As a result of Defendants' faulty policies and practices, the Class
28 Members were not compensated for all hours worked or paid accurate overtime compensation.

1 **C. REST BREAK VIOLATIONS**

2 41. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Orders, Defendants
3 were and are required to provide the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees with
4 compensated, duty-free rest periods of not less than ten minutes for every major fraction of four
5 hours worked. Under the Applicable Wage Orders, an employer must authorize and permit all
6 employees to take ten minute duty free rest periods for every major fraction of four hours worked.
7 (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130, 11140.)

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

17 43. The California Supreme Court has held that, during required rest periods,
18 “employers must relieve their employees of all duties and relinquish any control over how
19 employees spend their break time.” (*Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th
20 257, 260.) Relinquishing control over employees during rest periods requires that employees be
21 “free to leave the employer’s premises” and be “permitted to attend to personal business.” (*Id.* at
22 p. 275.) The *Brinker* Court explained in the context of rest breaks that employer liability attaches
23 from adopting an unlawful policy:

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

1 44. Here, Defendants periodically did not permit the Class Members and the Aggrieved
2 Employees to take compliant duty-free rest breaks, free from Defendants’ control as required by
3 Labor Code section 226.7, the Applicable Wage Orders, and applicable precedent. (See *Augustus*
4 *v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, 269 [concluding that “during rest periods
5 employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend
6 their time.”].) At all relevant times, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were
7 periodically not provided with legally-compliant and timely rest periods of at least ten minutes for
8 each four hour work period, or major fraction thereof due to Defendants’ unlawful rest period
9 policies/practices. The Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were often expected and
10 required to continue working through rest periods to meet the expectations Defendants and finish
11 the workday. In some cases when the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees worked more
12 than ten hours in a shift, Defendants failed to authorize and/or permit a third mandated rest period.
13 As a result, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were periodically unable to take
14 compliant rest periods.

15 45. In such cases where Defendants did not offer the Class Members and the Aggrieved
16 Employees the opportunity to receive a compliant off-duty rest period, “the court may not conclude
17 employees voluntarily chose to skip those breaks.” (*Alberts v. Aurora Behavioral Health Care*
18 (2015) 241 Cal.App.4th 388, 410 (2015) [“If an employer fails to provide legally compliant meal
19 or rest breaks, the court may not conclude employees voluntarily chose to skip those breaks.”];
20 *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court, supra*, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033 [“No issue of waiver ever
21 arises for a rest break that was required by law but never authorized; if a break is not authorized,
22 an employee has no opportunity to decline to take it.”].)

23 46. In addition to failing to authorize and permit compliant rest periods, the Class
24 Members and the Aggrieved Employees were not compensated with one hour’s worth of pay at
25 their regular rate of compensation when they were not provided with a compliant rest period in
26 accordance with Labor Code section 226.7, subdivision (c). Thus, Defendants have violated Labor
27 Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Orders.
28

1 47. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs seeks to recover, on behalf of herself and other
2 non-exempt employees, rest period premiums and penalties.

3 **D. MEAL BREAK VIOLATIONS**

4 48. Labor Code section 512 and the Applicable Wage Orders require employers to
5 provide employees with a thirty-minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period within the first
6 five hours of work. (Lab. Code, § 512, subd. (a) [“An employer shall not employ an employee for
7 a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period
8 of not less than 30 minutes”]; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130, 11140 [“No employer shall
9 employ any person for a work period of more than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less
10 than 30 minutes”].) Additionally, an employee who works more than ten hours per day is
11 entitled to receive a second thirty-minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period. (Lab. Code, §
12 512, subd. (a) [“An employer shall not employ an employee for a work period of more than 10
13 hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30
14 minutes”].)

15 49. “An on-duty meal period is permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an
16 employee from being relieved of all duty and the parties agree in writing to an on-duty paid meal
17 break.” (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.* (2016) 5 Cal.App.5th 926, 932.) The written agreement
18 must include a provision allowing the employee to revoke it at any time. (*Ibid.*) Generally, the
19 California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement
20 (“DLSE”) and courts have “found that the nature of the work exception applies: (1) where the
21 work has some particular external force that requires the employee to be on duty at all times, and
22 (2) where the employee is the sole employee of a particular employer.” (*Id.* at p. 945, internal
23 quotation marks omitted; *Abdullah v. U.S. Security Associates, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2013) 731 F.3d 952,
24 958–959.) “[I]t is the employer’s obligation to determine whether the nature of the work prevents
25 an employee from being relieved before requiring an employee to take an on-duty meal period.”
26 (*Lubin v. The Wackenhut Corp.*, *supra*, 5 Cal.App.5th at p. 946.)

27 50. Here, the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees were never asked to sign
28 any enforceable document agreeing to an on-duty meal period. Moreover, nothing in the nature

1 of their work involved the kind of “external force” that might justify on-duty meal breaks. (*Lubin*
2 *v. The Wackenhut Corp.*, *supra*, 5 Cal.App.5th at p. 945.) Nevertheless, Defendants periodically
3 did not provide compliant off-duty meal periods within the first five hours of work for the Class
4 Members and the Aggrieved Employees.

5 51. As with rest breaks, meal breaks must be duty-free. (*Brinker Restaurant Corp. v.*
6 *Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1035 [“The IWC’s wage orders have long made a meal
7 period’s duty-free nature its defining characteristic.”].) Relinquishing control over employees
8 during meal periods requires that employees be “free to leave the employer’s premises” and be
9 “permitted to attend to personal business.” (*Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, *supra*, 2
10 Cal.5th at p. 275.) Under Labor Code section 512, if an employer maintains a uniform policy that
11 does not authorize and permit the amount of meal time called for under the law (as specified in the
12 Labor Code and/or applicable IWC Wage Order), “it has violated the wage order and is liable.”
13 (*Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court*, *supra*, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033.)

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

24 53. Labor Code section 226.7 provides that “[a]n employer shall not require an
25 employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable
26 statute, or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.” (Lab.
27 Code, § 226.7, subd. (b).) Labor Code section 226.7, subdivision (c), and the Applicable Wage
28 Orders further obligate employers to pay employees one additional hour of pay at the employee’s

1 regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided. (Lab. Code,
2 § 226.7, subd. (c); Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130, 11140 [“If an employer fails to provide an
3 employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this order, the employer
4 shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each
5 workday that the meal period is not provided.”].)

6 54. Accordingly, for each day that the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees
7 did not receive compliant meal periods, they were and are entitled to receive meal period premiums
8 pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Orders. Defendants, however,
9 failed to pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees applicable meal period premiums
10 for many workdays that the employees did not receive a compliant meal period. Thus, Defendants
11 have violated Labor Code section 226.7 and the Applicable Wage Orders.

12 55. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs seeks to recover, on behalf of herself and other
13 non-exempt employees, meal period premiums and penalties.

14 **E. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

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

21 57. At all relevant times herein, Defendants were subject to Labor Code section 2804,
22 which states that “any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any employee to waive
23 the benefits of this article or any part thereof, is null and void, and this article shall not deprive any
24 employee or his personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is entitled under the
25 laws of this State.”

26 58. Thus, the Class Members were and are entitled to reimbursement for the expenses
27 they incurred during the course of their duties. The duty to reimburse even extends to the use of
28 equipment the employee may already own and would be required to pay for anyway. (*Cochran v.*

1 *Schwan's Home Serv., Inc.* (2014) 228 Cal.App.4th 1137, 1144 ["The threshold question in this
2 case is this: Does an employer always have to reimburse an employee for the reasonable expense
3 of the mandatory use of a personal cell phone, or is the reimbursement obligation limited to the
4 situation in which the employee incurred an extra expense that he or she would not have otherwise
5 incurred absent the job? The answer is that reimbursement is always required. Otherwise, the
6 employer would receive a windfall because it would be passing its operating expenses on to the
7 employee."].)

8 59. Here, Defendants failed to fully reimburse the Class Members for necessary
9 expenditures incurred as a direct consequence and requirement of performing their job duties,
10 including the costs associated with their personal cell phone they required to perform their work.
11 Consequently, Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 2802

12 **F. UNTIMELY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT**

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

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

19 "(2) For each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two
20 hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25
21 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld." (Lab. Code, § 210, subd. (a).)

22 61. Notably, the penalty provided by Labor Code section 210 is "[i]n addition to, and
23 entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article" (Lab. Code,
24 § 210, subd. (a).)

25 62. Due to Defendants' failure to pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees
26 the wages described above, along with rest and meal break premiums, Defendants failed to timely
27 pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved Employees within seven calendar days following the
28 close of payroll in accordance with Labor Code section 204 on a regular and consistent basis. (See

1 *Parson v. Golden State FC, LLC* (N.D. Cal., May 2, 2016, No. 16-CV-00405-JST) 2016 WL
2 1734010, at p. *3–5, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58299 [finding that a failure to pay rest period
3 premiums can support claims under Labor Code sections 203 and 204].)

4 **G. UNTIMELY WAGES AT SEPARATION**

5 63. Labor Code section 203 provides “if an employer willfully fails to pay . . . any
6 wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue
7 as a penalty” for up to thirty days. (Lab. Code § 203; *Mamika v. Barca* (1998) 68 Cal.App.4th
8 487, 492.) As a result of Defendants’ failure to pay the Class Members and the Aggrieved
9 Employees for the wages described above, along with rest and meal break premiums, Defendants
10 violated and continue to violate Labor Code section 203.

11 64. Due to Defendants’ faulty pay policies, those former Class Members whose
12 employment with Defendants concluded were not compensated for each and every hour worked
13 at the appropriate rate. Defendants have failed to pay former Class Members whose sums were
14 certain at the time of termination within seventy-two hours of their resignation and have failed to
15 pay those sums for thirty days thereafter.

16 **H. WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS**

17 65. Defendants also failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in accordance
18 with Labor Code sections 226, subdivisions (a)(1), (2), (5), and (9). Labor Code section 226,
19 subdivision (a), obligates employers, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment to furnish an
20 itemized wage 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 rate
24 if the employee is paid on a piece rate basis;
- 25 (4) All deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders
26 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;

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

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

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

23 I. RECORDKEEPING VIOLATIONS

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

27 "Any employer who violates subdivision (a) of Section 226 shall be subject
28 to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per

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

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

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

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

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

1 1174, subdivision (d).

2 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

3 72. As mentioned above, Plaintiffs brings this action on behalf of herself and the Class
4 Members pursuant to section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

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

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

- 14 A. Whether Defendants' pay policies/practices resulted in a failure to pay the
15 Class Members for all hours worked, including all minimum wages;
- 16 B. Whether Defendants' pay policies/practices resulted in a failure to pay the
17 Class Members for all required overtime wages at the Class Members'
18 regular rate of pay;
- 19 C. Whether Defendants' rest period policies and practices afforded legally
20 compliant rest periods or compensation in lieu thereof;
- 21 D. Whether Defendants' meal period policies and practices afforded legally
22 compliant meal periods or compensation in lieu thereof;
- 23 E. Whether Defendants maintained accurate employment records;
- 24 F. Whether Defendants timely paid all wages during employment;
- 25 G. Whether Defendants timely paid all wages earned and unpaid at separation;
- 26 H. Whether Defendants furnished legally-compliant wage statements to the
27 Class Members pursuant to Labor Code section 226; and
28

I. Whether Defendants' violations of the Labor Code and the Applicable Wage Orders amounted to a violation of California's UCL.

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

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

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

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

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

23 80. Further, the claims of the individual Class Members are not sufficiently large to
24 warrant vigorous individual prosecution considering the concomitant costs and expenses attending
25 thereto. As such, the Class Members identified above are maintainable as a class under section
26 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1 **VI. EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES**

2 81. Plaintiffs has fully and completely exhausted administrative remedies under PAGA
3 prior to proceeding with the PAGA claims stated in this complaint. Plaintiffs filed a PAGA notice
4 online with the Labor Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and sent a letter by certified
5 mail to Defendants setting forth the facts and theories of the violations alleged against Defendants,
6 as prescribed by PAGA. (Lab. Code, §§ 2698–2699.6.)

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

12 **VII. CAUSES OF ACTION**

13 **First Cause of Action**

14 *Failure to Pay All Minimum Wages*

15 *(Against All Defendants)*

16 83. Plaintiffs realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

17 84. Section 4 of the Applicable Wage Orders and Labor Code section 1197 establish
18 the right of employees to be paid minimum wages for all hours worked, in amounts set by state
19 law. (Lab. Code, § 1197; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130, 11140.) Labor Code sections 1194,
20 subdivision (a), and 1194.2, subdivision (a), provide that an employee who has not been paid the
21 legal minimum wage as required by Labor Code section 1197 may recover the unpaid balance,
22 together with attorneys’ fees and costs of suit, as well as liquidated damages in an amount equal
23 to the unpaid wages and interest accrued thereon.

24 85. Here, Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of
25 the law during the relevant statutory periods. Plaintiffs and the other Class Members were not
26 compensated for all hours worked including, but not limited to, all hours they were subject to the
27 control of Defendants and/or suffered or permitted to work under the Labor Code and the
28 Applicable Wage Orders.

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

87. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs 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 Orders.

88. Defendants' practices and policies regarding illegal employee compensation are unlawful and create an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiffs 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)

89. Plaintiffs realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

90. 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 Plaintiffs and the other Class Members for all overtime wages earned pursuant to Labor Code section 1194 and the Applicable Wage Orders. Defendants caused Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs and the other Class Members to work double-time hours

1 but did not compensate them at twice their regular rate of pay for such hours in accordance with
2 California law.

3 91. Defendants failed to fully conform their pay practices to the requirements of
4 California law. This unlawful conduct includes but is not limited to Defendants' uniform and
5 unlawful pay policies and practices of failing to accurately record all the time that non-exempt
6 employees were under the supervision and control of Defendants. The foregoing policies and
7 practices are unlawful and allow Plaintiffs and the other Class Members to recover in a civil action
8 the unpaid amount of overtime premiums owing, including interest thereon, statutory penalties,
9 attorney's fees, and costs of suit according to Labor Code section 204, 510, 1194, and 1198, the
10 Applicable Wage Orders, and Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

11 **Third Cause of Action**

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

13 *(Against All Defendants)*

14 92. Plaintiffs realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

15 93. Section 12 of the Applicable Wage Orders, and Labor Code section 226.7 establish
16 the right of employees to be provided with a rest period of at least ten minutes for each four hour
17 period worked, or major fraction thereof. (See Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130, 11140.)

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

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

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1 102. Defendant has intentionally and willfully failed to keep accurate and complete
2 records showing the hours worked daily and wages paid to Plaintiffs and the other Class Members.
3 Thus, Plaintiffs and the other Class Members have been denied their legal right and protected
4 interest in having available at a central location at the plant or establishment where they are
5 employed, accurate and complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily by, and the
6 wages paid to, employees at those respective locations pursuant to Labor Code 1174.

7 **Sixth Cause of Action**

8 *Failure to Pay Wages Timely during Employment*

9 *(Against All Defendants)*

10 103. Plaintiffs realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

11 104. Labor Code section 200 provides that “wages” include all amounts for labor
12 performed by employees of every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the
13 standard of time, task, pieces, commission basis, or other method of calculation. Labor Code
14 section 204 states that all wages earned by any person in any employment are payable twice during
15 the calendar month and must be paid not more than seven days following the close of the period
16 when the wages were earned. Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a), makes employers who
17 violate Labor Code section 204 subject to a penalty of \$100 for any initial failure to timely pay
18 each employee’s full wages and \$200 for each subsequent violation, plus 25% of the amount
19 unlawfully withheld.

20 105. Labor Code section 216 establishes that it is a misdemeanor for any person, with
21 regards to wages due, to “falsely deny the amount or validity thereof, or that the same is due, with
22 intent to secure herself, his employer or other person, any discount upon such indebtedness, or
23 with intent to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay, or defraud, the person to whom such
24 indebtedness is due.”

25 106. Defendants as a matter of established company policy and procedure in the State of
26 California, scheduled, required, suffered, and/or permitted Plaintiffs and the other Class Members,
27 to work without full compensation, to work without legally-compliant off-duty meal periods, to
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1 work without legally-compliant off-duty rest periods, and thereby failed to fully pay Plaintiffs and
2 the other Class Members within seven days of the close of payroll, as required by law.

3 107. Defendants, as a matter of established company policy and procedure in the State
4 of California, falsely deny they owe Plaintiffs and the other Class Members these wages, with the
5 intent of securing for itself a discount upon its indebtedness and/or to annoy, harass, oppress,
6 hinder, delay, and/or defraud Plaintiffs and the other Class Members.

7 108. Defendants' pattern, practice, and uniform administration of its corporate policy of
8 illegally denying employees compensation, as described herein, is unlawful and entitles Plaintiffs
9 and the other Class Members to recover, pursuant to Labor Code section 218, the unpaid balance
10 of the compensation owed to them in a civil action and any applicable penalties, attorney fees, and
11 interest owed to them pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 and 218.5.

12 **Seventh Cause of Action**

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

14 *(Against All Defendants)*

15 109. Plaintiffs realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

16 110. The actionable period for this cause of action is three years prior to the filing of this
17 complaint through the present, and ongoing until the violations are corrected or the class is
18 certified. (*Pineda v. Bank of America, N.A.* (2010) 50 Cal.4th 1389, 1395; *Murphy v. Kenneth*
19 *Cole Productions, Inc.* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 1094, 1109; Code Civ. Proc., § 338, subd. (a).) Labor
20 Code sections 201 and 202 of the California Labor Code require Defendants to pay all
21 compensation due and owing to its former employees (including the formerly-employed Class
22 Members) during the actionable period for this cause of action at or around the time that their
23 employment is or was terminated, or ended.

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

27 112. Due to Defendants' faulty pay policies, those Class Members whose employment
28 with Defendants has concluded were not compensated for each and every hour worked at the

1 appropriate rate. Defendants have willfully failed to pay those formerly-employed Class Members
2 whose sums were certain at the time of termination within seventy-two hours of their resignation
3 and have failed to pay those sums for thirty days thereafter as required by Labor Code sections
4 201 through 203.

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

9 **Eighth Cause of Action**

10 *Failure to Indemnify All Necessary Business Expenditures*

11 *(Against All Defendants)*

12 114. Plaintiffss reallege and incorporate by reference all previous paragraphs.

13 115. California Labor Code Section 2802 states that employers must “indemnify” an
14 employee for “all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence
15 of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer.”
16 Likewise, Labor Code section 2804 states that “any contract or agreement, express or implied,
17 made by any employee to waive the benefits of this article or any part thereof, is null and void,
18 and this article shall not deprive any employee or his personal representative of any right or remedy
19 to which he is entitled under the laws of this State.”

20 116. Here, Plaintiffss and the other Class Members paid out of pocket for necessary
21 business expenditures incurred as a direct consequence and requirement of performing their job
22 duties, including the costs associated with their personal cell phone they required to perform their
23 work. Despite knowing that Plaintiffss and the other Class Members incurred these necessary
24 business expenses, and requiring Plaintiffss and the other Class Members to use such items,
25 Defendants did not reimburse them.

26 117. Thus, Plaintiffss and the other Class Members are entitled to recover the cost of
27 such necessary business expenses, plus interest from the date each incurred such business
28 expenses, plus fees and costs. (Lab. Code, § 2802, subds. (b), (c).)

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1 statements, including, but not limited to, the gross wages earned, the net wages earned in violation
2 of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a).

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

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

11 **Tenth Cause of Action**

12 *Violations of California's Unfair Competition Law*

13 *(Against All Defendants)*

14 123. Plaintiffs realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

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

23 125. Because Plaintiffs is a victim of Defendants' unfair and unlawful conduct alleged
24 herein, Plaintiffs for herself and on behalf of the Class Members, seeks full restitution of monies,
25 as necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies withheld, acquired and/or
26 converted by Defendants pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17203 and 17208.

27 126. The acts complained of herein occurred within the four years prior to the initiation
28 of this action and are continuing into the present and ongoing.

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

6 **Eleventh Cause of Action**

7 *Penalties Pursuant to PAGA for Violations of California Labor Code Sections*

8 *201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2,*

9 *1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, and Other Provisions of the Labor Code*

10 *(Against All Defendants)*

11 128. Plaintiffs realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

12 129. Based on the above allegations incorporated by reference, Defendants violated
13 Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194,
14 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, and others that may be applicable; and the Applicable
15 Wage Orders (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 8, §§ 11130, 11140), and others that may be applicable.

16 130. As a result of the acts alleged above, Plaintiffs seeks penalties under Labor Code
17 sections 2698 through 2699.6 because of Defendants' violation of Labor Code sections 201, 202,
18 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5,
19 1199, and others that may be applicable; and the Applicable Wage Orders (Cal. Code of Regs., tit.
20 8, §§ 11130, 11140), and others that may be applicable.

21 131. Under Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2), and 2699.5, for each such
22 violation, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to penalties in an amount to be
23 shown at the time of trial subject to the following formula:

24 A. \$100 for the initial violation per employee per pay period; and

25 B. \$200 for each subsequent violation per employee per pay period.

26 132. These penalties must be allocated seventy-five percent to the Labor and Workforce
27 Development Agency ("LWDA") and twenty-five percent to the affected employees. These
28 penalties may be stacked separately for each of Defendants violations of the California Labor

1 Code. (*Lopez v. Friant & Associates, LLC* (2017) 15 Cal.App.5th 773, 780–781 [citing with
2 approval *Stoddart v. Express Services, Inc.* (E.D. Cal., Sept. 16, 2015, No. 2:12-CV-01054-KJM)
3 2015 WL 5522142, at *9, for the proposition that Plaintiffs could pursue separate claims for
4 penalties under Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e), and penalties for Labor Code section 226,
5 subdivision (a), violations]; see also *Hernandez v. Towne Park, Ltd.* (C.D. Cal., June 22, 2012,
6 No. CV 12-02972 MMM JCGX) 2012 WL 2373372, at *17 fn. 70 [noting that federal courts
7 applying California law have found that “PAGA penalties can be stacked, i.e., multiple PAGA
8 penalties can be assessed for the same pay period for different Labor Code violations.”], internal
9 quotation marks omitted).

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

15 134. For violations of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), Plaintiffs seeks the
16 default penalty provided by Labor Code section 226.3. Labor Code section 226.3 provides that
17 “[a]ny employer who violates subdivision (a) of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in
18 the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial violation
19 and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, for
20 which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage deduction statement or fails to keep the
21 required in subdivision (a) of Section 226.” Accordingly, through PAGA and to the extent
22 permitted by law Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover penalties for
23 violations of Labor Code section 226.3 and seeks default PAGA penalties for each of Defendants’
24 numerous violations of Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e).

25 135. Labor Code section 210 provides that “in addition to, an entirely independent and
26 apart from, any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of
27 each employee as provided in Sections . . . 204 . . . shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows:
28 (1) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2)

1 For each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200)
2 for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld.” As a result
3 of the faulty compensation policies and practices, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are also
4 entitled to recover penalties under Labor Code section 210 through PAGA.

5 136. Labor Code section 1197.1 authorizes a civil penalty, restitution of wages, and
6 liquidated damages, in the amount of: (1) one hundred dollars (\$100) for any initial violation that
7 is intentionally committed for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the
8 employee is underpaid, and (2) two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each subsequent violation for
9 the same specific offense for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee
10 is underpaid regardless of whether the initial violation is intentionally committed. Accordingly,
11 through PAGA and to the extent permitted by law, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees are
12 entitled to recover pursuant to Labor Code section 1197.1.

13 137. Plaintiffs was compelled to retain the services of counsel to file this action to protect
14 his interests and those of the Aggrieved Employees, and to assess and collect the wages and
15 penalties owed by Defendants. Plaintiffs has thereby incurred attorneys’ fees and costs, which
16 Plaintiffs is also entitled to recover under Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (g)(1).

17 **VIII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

18 138. Plaintiffs hereby demands trial by jury of Plaintiffs’s and the Class Members’
19 claims against Defendants.

20 **IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 Plaintiffs prays for judgment for herself and for all others on whose behalf this suit is
22 brought against Defendants, as follows:

- 23 1. For an order certifying the proposed class;
- 24 2. For an order appointing Plaintiffs as representative of the class;
- 25 3. For an order appointing Plaintiffs’s counsel as counsel for the class;
- 26 4. For the failure to pay all minimum wages, compensatory, consequential, general,
27 and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code sections 1194, 1194.2, 1197, and
28 others as may be applicable;

1 **5.** For the failure to pay all overtime wages, compensatory, consequential, general,
2 and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1198,
3 and others as may be applicable;

4 **6.** For the failure to provide rest periods and pay missed rest period premiums,
5 compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor
6 Code section 226.7;

7 **7.** For the failure to provide meal periods and pay missed meal period premiums,
8 compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor
9 Code sections 226.7 and 512;

10 **8.** For the failure to maintain accurate employment records, penalties pursuant to
11 Labor Code sections 226.3, 1174.5, and others that may be applicable;

12 **9.** For the failure to pay wages timely during employment, the unpaid balance of the
13 compensation owed to Plaintiffs and the other Class Members and any applicable penalties owed
14 to them pursuant to Labor Code section 210;

15 **10.** For the failure to pay all wages earned and unpaid at separation, statutory waiting
16 time penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 201 through 203, for the Class Members who quit
17 or were fired in an amount equal to their daily wage multiplied by thirty days, as may be proven;

18 **11.** For the failure to indemnify all necessary business expenditures, all unreimbursed
19 business expenses, and interest thereon, that are owed, pursuant to Labor Code section 2802, and
20 attorney fees, pursuant to Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (c);

21 **12.** For the violations of California's Unfair Competition Law, restitution to Plaintiffs
22 and the other Class Members of all money and/or property unlawfully acquired by Defendants by
23 means of any acts or practices declared by this Court to be in violation of Business and Professions
24 Code sections 17200 through 17210;

25 **13.** For the claim of penalties pursuant to PAGA and other provisions of the California
26 Labor Code, a civil penalty in the amount of \$100 for the initial violation and \$200 for each
27 subsequent violation as specified in Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2), in the
28 representative action brought on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees pursuant the

1 Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, and for civil penalties available under Labor
2 Code section 210;

3 **14.** Prejudgment interest on all due and unpaid wages pursuant to Labor Code section
4 218.6 and Civil Code sections 3287 and 3289;

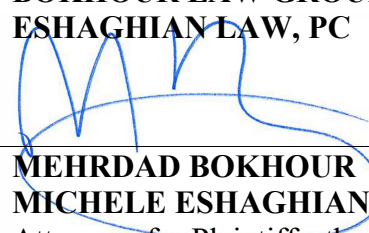
5 **15.** On all causes of action for which attorneys' fees may be available, for attorneys'
6 fees and costs as provided by Labor Code sections 218.5, 226, Code of Civil Procedure section
7 1021.5, and others as may be applicable;

8 **16.** For an order enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their agents, servants,
9 and employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for them, from acting in derogation
10 of any rights or duties adumbrated in this complaint; and

11 **17.** For such other and further relief, this Court may deem just and proper.

12
13 Dated: May 1, 2023

BOKHOUR LAW GROUP, P.C.
ESHAGHIAN LAW, PC

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MEHRDAD BOKHOUR
MICHELE ESHAGHIAN

Attorneys for Plaintiffs, the Putative Class, and
the Aggrieved Employees

1 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

2 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

3 I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of
4 eighteen years and not a party to the within action; my business address is 1901 Avenue of the
Stars, Suite 450, Los Angeles, California 90067.

5 On May 4, 2023, I served the following document(s) described as **FIRST AMENDED**
6 **CLASS AND PAGA ACTION COMPLAINT** on the interested parties in this action by
7 placing true copies thereof enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed as follows:

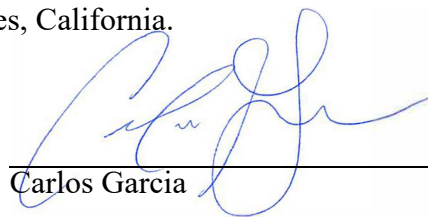
8 Sue M. Bendavid, Esq.
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11 LEWITT, HACKMAN, SHAPIRO,
MARSHALL & HARLAN
12 16633 Ventura Boulevard, Floor 11
Encino, California 91436

13 **Counsel for defendant Natural Pack, Inc.**

14
15 **BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE:** I transmitted the above-referenced document(s) via
16 electronic service provider First Legal to the person(s) identified above at the email address(es)
17 indicated and did not, within a reasonable time after transmission, receive any message or
communication indicating that delivery failed or that any other error had occurred which would
delay or caused failure in transmission and delivery of the document and/or any attachments
thereto.

18 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
19 foregoing is true and correct.

20 Executed on May 4, 2023, at Los Angeles, California.

21
22 
23 Carlos Garcia
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