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5 Attorneys for Plaintiff, EVELYN ARMIDA SCHOTCH and
6 on behalf of all others similarly situated

7
8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

10 EVELYN ARMIDA SCHOTCH, an
individual and on behalf of all similarly
11 situated individuals,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14
15 MVN PRODUCTIONS, LLC, a California
16 company; MVN ENTERPRISES, LLC, a
California Company; and DOES 1 through
17 100, inclusive,

18 Defendants.
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CASE NO.: **25STCV18848**

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

1. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES;
2. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES;
3. FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS;
4. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST PERIODS;
5. WAITING TIME PENALTIES;
6. WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS;
7. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES;
8. FAILURE TO INDEMNIFY;
9. VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 227.3;
10. PAGA; and
11. UNFAIR COMPETITION.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

[Amount in Controversy Exceeds \$35,000.00]

1 Plaintiff EVELYN ARMIDA SCHOTCH (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of Plaintiff and all others
2 similarly situated, alleges as follows:

3 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. This is a Class Action, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382, against MVN
6 Productions, LLC (“MVN Productions”) and MVN Enterprises, LLC (“MVN Enterprises”) and any
7 of its respective subsidiaries or affiliated companies within the State of California (collectively, with
8 DOES 1 through 100, as further defined below, “Defendants”) on behalf of Plaintiff and all other
9 current and former non-exempt California employees employed by or formerly employed by
10 Defendants (“Class Members”).

11 **PARTIES**

12 **A. Plaintiff**

13 2. Plaintiff EVELYN ARMIDA SCHOTCH is a resident of the State of California. At
14 all relevant times herein, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
15 employed Plaintiff as a non-exempt employee, with duties that included, but were not limited to,
16 mopping, sweeping, and cleaning bathrooms. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon
17 alleges, that Plaintiff EVELYN ARMIDA SCHOTCH worked for Defendants from approximately
18 April 2019.

19 **B. Defendants**

20 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendant MVN
21 Productions, LLC, is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a corporation organized and existing under
22 and by virtue of the laws of the State of California and doing business in the County of Los Angeles,
23 State of California.

24 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendant MVN
25 Enterprises, LLC, is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a corporation organized and existing under
26 and by virtue of the laws of the State of California and doing business in the County of Los Angeles,
27 State of California.
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5. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues defendants by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that each of the defendants designated herein as DOE is legally responsible in some manner for the unlawful acts referred to herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the defendants designated hereinafter as DOES when such identities become known. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action, as the agent of the other defendant(s), carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each defendant are legally attributable to the other defendants. Whenever, heretofore or hereinafter, reference is made to “Defendants,” it shall include MVN Productions, LLC, MVN Enterprises, LLC, and any of their parent, subsidiary, or affiliated companies within the State of California, as well as DOES 1 through 100 identified herein.

JOINT LIABILITY ALLEGATIONS

6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that all the times mentioned herein, each of the Defendants was the agent, principal, employee, employer, representative, joint venture or co-conspirator of each of the other defendants, either actually or ostensibly, and in doing the things alleged herein acted within the course and scope of such agency, employment, joint venture, and conspiracy.

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

1 agents and representatives.

2 8. Plaintiff is further informed and believes and based thereon alleges that DOES 51
3 through 100 violated, or caused to be violated, the above-referenced and below-referenced Labor
4 Code provisions in violation of Labor Code section 558.1.

5 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon allege, that there exists such a
6 unity of interest and ownership between Defendants, and each of them, that their individuality and
7 separateness have ceased to exist.

8 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that despite the formation
9 of the purported corporate existence of MVN Productions, MVN Enterprises, and DOES 1 through
10 50, inclusive (the “Alter Ego Defendants”), they, and each of them, are one and the same with DOES
11 51 through 100 (“Individual Defendants”), and each of them, due to, but not limited to, the following
12 reasons:

13 A. The Alter Ego Defendants are completely dominated and controlled by the Individual
14 Defendants who personally committed the wrongful and illegal acts and violated the
15 laws as set forth in this Complaint, and who has hidden and currently hide behind the
16 Alter Ego Defendants to perpetrate frauds, circumvent statutes, or accomplish some
17 other wrongful or inequitable purpose;

18 B. The Individual Defendants derive actual and significant monetary benefits by and
19 through the Alter Ego Defendants’ unlawful conduct, and by using the Alter Ego
20 Defendants as the funding source for the Individual Defendants’ own personal
21 expenditures;

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

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

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

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

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

JURISDICTION

12. Jurisdiction exists in the Superior Court of the State of California pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10.

13. Venue is proper in Los Angeles County, California pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 392, et seq. because, among other things, Los Angeles County is where the causes of action complained of herein arose; the county in which performance of the employment contract, or part of it, between Plaintiff and Defendants was due to be performed; the county in which the employment contract, or part of it, between Plaintiff and Defendants was actually performed; and the county in which Defendants, or some of them, reside. Moreover, the unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiff and Class Members in Los Angeles County, and because Defendants

1 employ numerous Class Members in Los Angeles County.

2 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

3 14. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present,
4 Defendants have, at times, failed to pay overtime wages to Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of
5 them, in violation of California state wage and hour laws as a result of, without limitation, Plaintiff
6 and Class Members working over eight (8) hours per day, forty (40) hours per week, and seven
7 consecutive work days in a work week without being properly compensated for hours worked in
8 excess of (8) hours per day in a work day, forty (40) hours per week in a work week, and/or hours
9 worked on the seventh consecutive work day in a work week by, among other things, failing to
10 accurately track and/or pay for all minutes actually worked at the proper overtime rate of pay;
11 engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock, including, without limitation, by
12 requiring Plaintiff and Class Members: to come early to work and leave late work without being able
13 to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Defendants' control due to long lines for clocking in, to
14 complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after clocking out, to clock out for
15 meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to don and doff uniforms and/or
16 safety equipment off the clock, to attend company meetings off the clock, to make phone calls off the
17 clock, to drive off the clock, and/or go through security screenings and/or temperature checks off the
18 clock; failing to include all forms of remuneration, including non-discretionary bonuses, incentive
19 pay, meal allowances, mask allowances, gift cards and other forms of remuneration into the regular
20 rate of pay for the pay periods where overtime was worked and the additional compensation was
21 earned for the purpose of calculating the overtime rate of pay; detrimental rounding of employee time
22 entries, editing and/or manipulation of time entries; to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class Members.

23 15. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this Action and continuing to the present,
24 Defendants have, at times, failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of
25 them, in violation of California state wage and hour laws as a result of, among other things, at times,
26 failing to accurately track and/or pay for all hours actually worked at their regular rate of pay that is
27 above the minimum wage; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock,
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1 including, without limitation, by requiring Plaintiff and Class Members: to come early to work and
2 leave late work without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Defendants' control
3 due to long lines for clocking in, to complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks
4 after clocking out, to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest periods,
5 to don and doff uniforms and/or safety equipment off the clock, to attend company meetings off the
6 clock, to make phone calls off the clock; to drive off the clock; detrimental rounding of employee time
7 entries; editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show less hours than actually worked; failing
8 to pay split shift premiums; and failing to pay reporting time pay, to the detriment of Plaintiff and
9 Class Members.

10 16. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this Action and continuing to the present,
11 Defendants have, at times, failed to provide Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, full, timely
12 thirty (30) minute uninterrupted meal period for days on which they worked more than five (5) hours
13 in a work day and a second thirty (30) minute uninterrupted meal period for days on which they
14 worked in excess of ten (10) hours in a work day, and failing to provide compensation for such
15 unprovided meal periods as required by California wage and hour laws.

16 17. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present,
17 Defendants have, at times, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of
18 them, to take rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes per four (4) hours worked or major fraction
19 thereof and failed to provide compensation for such unprovided rest periods as required by California
20 wage and hour laws.

21 18. For at least three (3) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present,
22 Defendants have, at times, failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, the full amount
23 of their wages owed to them upon termination and/or resignation as required by Labor Code sections
24 201 and 202, including for, without limitation, failing to pay overtime wages, minimum wages,
25 premium wages, and vacation pay pursuant to Labor Code section 227.3.

26 19. For at least one (1) year prior to the filing of this Action and continuing to the present,
27 Defendants have, at times, failed to furnish Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, with
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1 itemized wage statements that accurately reflect gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages
2 earned; all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of
3 hours worked at each hourly rate; the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; the
4 name and address of the entity securing the services of the farm labor contractor who employed
5 Plaintiff and Class Members; and other such information as required by Labor Code section 226,
6 subdivision (a). As a result thereof, Defendants have further failed to furnish employees with an
7 accurate calculation of gross and gross wages earned, as well as gross and net wages paid.

8 20. For at least one (1) year prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present,
9 Defendants have, at times, failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, the full amount
10 of their wages for labor performed in a timely fashion as required under Labor Code section 204.

11 21. For at least three (3) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present,
12 Defendants have, at times, failed to indemnify Class Members, or some of them, for the costs incurred
13 in mileage and/or gas costs incurred in driving personal vehicles for work-related purposes; using
14 cellular phones for work-related purposes; and purchasing tools necessary to perform work duties.

15 22. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present,
16 Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated
17 employees or former employees within the State of California with compensation at their final rate of
18 pay for unused vested paid vacation days pursuant to Labor Code section 227.3.

19 23. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present,
20 Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to provide Plaintiffs and similarly situated
21 employees or former employees within the State of California with the rights provided to them under
22 the Healthy Workplace Healthy Families Act of 2014, codified at Labor Code section 245, *et seq.*

23 24. Plaintiff, on their own behalf and on behalf of Class Members, brings this action
24 pursuant to, including but not limited to, Labor Code sections 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.7,
25 227.3, 245, *et seq.*, 510, 512, 558.1, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 2802, and California Code of Regulations,
26 Title 8, section 11040, seeking overtime wages, minimum wages, payment of premium wages for
27 missed meal and rest periods, failure to pay timely wages, waiting time penalties, wage statement
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1 penalties, requiring an agreement in writing to terms and/or conditions which Defendants know is
2 prohibited by law; failure to indemnify work-related expenses, failing to pay vested vacation time at
3 the proper rate of pay, other such provisions of California law, and reasonable attorneys' fees and
4 costs.

5 25. Plaintiff, on Plaintiff's own behalf and on behalf of Class Members, pursuant to
6 Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17208, also seeks (an) injunction(s)
7 prohibiting Defendants from further violating the Labor Code and requiring the establishment of
8 appropriate and effective means to prevent further violations, as well as all monies owed but withheld
9 and retained by Defendants to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled, as well as restitution
10 of amounts owed.

11 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

12 26. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of Plaintiff and Class Members as a class action
13 pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of all current and
14 former non-exempt employees of Defendants within the State of California at any time commencing
15 four (4) years preceding the filing of Plaintiff's complaint up until the time that notice of the class
16 action is provided to the class (collectively referred to as "Class Members").

17 27. Plaintiff reserves the right under California Rule of Court rule 3.765, subdivision (b)
18 to amend or modify the class description with greater specificity, further divide the defined class into
19 subclasses, and to further specify or limit the issues for which certification is sought.

20 28. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action under
21 the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure section 382 because there is a well-defined community of
22 interest in the litigation and the proposed Class is easily ascertainable.

23 **A. Numerosity**

24 29. The potential Class Members as defined are so numerous that joinder of all the
25 members of the Class is impracticable. While the precise number of Class Members has not been
26 determined yet, Plaintiff is informed and believes that there are over seventy-five (75) Class Members
27 employed by Defendants within the State of California.
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1 30. Accounting for employee turnover during the relevant periods necessarily increases
2 this number. Plaintiff alleges Defendants' employment records would provide information as to the
3 number and location of all Class Members. Joinder of all members of the proposed Class is not
4 practicable.

5 **B. Commonality**

6 31. There are questions of law and fact common to Class Members. These common
7 questions include, but are not limited to:

- 8 A. Did Defendants violate Labor Code sections 510 and 1194 by failing to pay all hours
9 worked at a proper overtime rate of pay?
- 10 B. Did Defendants violate Labor Code sections 510, 1194 and 1197 by failing to pay for
11 all other time worked at the employee's regular rate of pay and a rate of pay that is
12 greater than the applicable minimum wage?
- 13 C. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 512 by not authorizing or permitting Class
14 Members to take compliant meal periods?
- 15 D. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 226.7 by not providing Class Members
16 with additional wages for missed or interrupted meal periods?
- 17 E. Did Defendants violate applicable Wage Orders by not authorizing or permitting Class
18 Members to take compliant rest periods?
- 19 F. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 226.7 by not providing Class Members
20 with additional wages for missed rest periods?
- 21 G. Did Defendants violate Labor Code sections 201 and 202 by failing to pay Class
22 Members upon termination or resignation all wages earned?
- 23 H. Are Defendants liable to Class Members for waiting time penalties under Labor Code
24 section 203?
- 25 I. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) by not furnishing
26 Class Members with accurate wage statements?
- 27 J. Did Defendants fail to pay Class Members in a timely fashion as required under Labor
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Code section 204?

K. Did Defendants fail to indemnify Class Members for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or by obedience to the directions of Defendants as required under Labor Code section 2802?

L. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 227.3 by not providing Class Members with compensation at their final rate of pay for vested paid vacation time?

M. Did Defendants violate the Unfair Competition Law, Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*, by their unlawful practices as alleged herein?

N. Are Class Members entitled to restitution of wages under Business and Professions Code section 17203?

O. Are Class Members entitled to costs and attorneys' fees?

P. Are Class Members entitled to interest?

C. Typicality

32. The claims of Plaintiff herein alleged are typical of those claims which could be alleged by any Class Members, and the relief sought is typical of the relief which would be sought by each Class Member in separate actions. Plaintiff and Class Members sustained injuries and damages arising out of and caused by Defendants' common course of conduct in violation of laws and regulations that have the force and effect of law and statutes as alleged herein.

D. Adequacy of Representation

33. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interest of Class Members. Counsel who represents Plaintiff is competent and experienced in litigating wage and hour class actions.

E. Superiority of Class Action

34. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all Class Members is not practicable, and questions of law and fact common to Class Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. Class Members, as further described therein, have been damaged and are entitled to

1 recovery by reason of Defendants' policies and/or practices that have resulted in the violation of the
2 Labor Code at times, as set out herein.

3 35. Class action treatment will allow Class Members to litigate their claims in a manner
4 that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system. Plaintiff is unaware of
5 any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude
6 its maintenance as a class action.

7 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **(Failure to Pay Overtime Wages – Against All Defendants)**

9 36. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the
10 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

11 37. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former
12 employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code sections 510, 1194 and 1199, as well as applicable
13 Wage Orders.

14 38. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Labor Code section 510 was in effect and
15 provided: "(a) Eight hours of labor constitutes a day's work. Any work in excess of eight hours in
16 one workday and any work in excess of forty hours in any one workweek . . . shall be compensated at
17 the rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for an employee."

18 39. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Labor Code section 510 further provided that
19 "[a]ny work in excess of 12 hours in one day shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice
20 the regular rate of pay for an employee. In addition, any work in excess of eight hours on any seventh
21 day of a workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay."

22 40. Four (4) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present,
23 Plaintiff and Class Members, at times, worked for Defendants during shifts that consisted of more
24 than eight (8) hours in a workday and/or more than forty hours in a workweek, and/or seven (7)
25 consecutive workdays in a workweek, without being paid overtime wages for all hours worked as a
26 result of, including but not limited to, Defendants failing to accurately track and/or pay for all hours
27 actually worked at the proper overtime rate of pay ; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to
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1 work off the clock, including, without limitation, by requiring Plaintiff and Class Members: to come
2 early to work and leave late work without being able to clock in for all that time, to complete pre-shift
3 tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after clocking out, to clock out for meal periods and
4 continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to attend company meetings off the clock, to make
5 phone calls off the clock, to drive off the clock, failing to include all forms of remuneration, including
6 non-discretionary bonuses, incentive pay, meal allowances, mask allowances, gift cards and other
7 forms of remuneration into the regular rate of pay for the pay periods where overtime was worked and
8 the additional compensation was earned for the purpose of calculating the overtime rate of pay;
9 detrimental rounding of employee time entries, editing and/or manipulation of time entries, to the
10 detriment of Plaintiff and Class Members.

11 41. Accordingly, by requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to, at times, work greater than
12 eight (8) hours per workday, forty (40) hours per workweek, and/or seven (7) straight workdays
13 without properly compensating overtime wages at the proper overtime rate of pay, Defendants, on
14 occasion, willfully violated the provisions of the Labor Code, among others, sections 510, 1194, and
15 applicable IWC Wage Orders, and California law.

16 42. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Plaintiff and Class Members have been
17 deprived of overtime wages in amounts to be determined at trial, and are entitled to recovery, plus
18 interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to Labor Code section 1194 and
19 1199, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287.

20 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **(Failure to Pay Minimum Wages – Against All Defendants)**

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

24 44. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former
25 employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code sections 1197, 1199 and applicable Wage Orders.

26 45. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1197 and applicable Wage Orders, Plaintiff and Class
27 Members were entitled to receive minimum wages for all hours worked or otherwise under
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1 Defendants' control.

2 46. For four (4) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present,
3 Defendants failed, at times, to accurately track and/or pay for all hours actually worked at their regular
4 rate of pay that is above the minimum wage; engaged, suffered, or permitted employees to work off
5 the clock, including, without limitation, by requiring Plaintiff and Class Members: to come early to
6 work and leave late work without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Defendants'
7 control due to long lines for clocking in, to complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift
8 tasks after clocking out, to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest
9 periods, to attend company meetings off the clock, to make phone calls off the clock; to drive off the
10 clock; detrimental rounding of employee time entries; editing and/or manipulation of time entries to
11 show less hours than actually worked; failing to pay split shift premiums; and failing to pay reporting
12 time pay, to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class Members.

13 47. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have
14 suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they were not paid minimum wages for
15 all hours worked or otherwise due.

16 48. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 218.6, 1194, 1194.2, Code of Civil Procedure sections
17 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover
18 the full amount of unpaid minimum wages, interest and penalties thereon, liquidated damages,
19 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit.

20 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **(Failure to Provide Meal Periods – Against All Defendants)**

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

24 50. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former
25 employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code section 512 and applicable Wage Orders.

26 51. Pursuant to Labor Code section 512 and applicable Wage Orders, no employer shall
27 employ an employee for a work period of more than five (5) hours without a timely meal break of not
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1 less than thirty (30) minutes in which the employee is relieved of all of his or her duties. Furthermore,
2 no employer shall employ an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without
3 providing the employee with a second timely meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes in which
4 the employee is relieved of all of his or her duties.

5 52. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7, if an employer fails to provide an employee
6 with a meal period as provided in the applicable Wage Order of the Industrial Welfare Commission,
7 the employer shall pay the employee one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of
8 compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided.

9 53. For four (4) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present,
10 Plaintiff and Class Members were, at times, not provided complete, timely 30-minute, duty-free
11 uninterrupted meal periods every five hours of work without waiving the right to take them, as
12 permitted. Moreover, at times, Defendants failed to provide one (1) additional hour of pay at the Class
13 Member's regular rate of compensation on the occasions that Class Members were not provided
14 compliant meal periods.

15 54. By their failure to provide Plaintiff and Class Members compliant meal periods as
16 contemplated by Labor Code section 512, among other California authorities, and failing, at times, to
17 provide compensation for such unprovided meal periods, as alleged above, Defendants willfully
18 violated the provisions of Labor Code section 512 and applicable Wage Orders.

19 55. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have
20 suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they were not paid additional pay owed
21 for missed, untimely, interrupted, incomplete and/or on-duty meal periods.

22 56. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover the full amount of their unpaid
23 additional pay for unprovided compliant meal periods, in amounts to be determined at trial, plus
24 interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs, under Labor Code sections 226 and 226.7,
25 Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287.

1 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **(Failure to Provide Rest Periods – Against All Defendants)**

3 57. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the
4 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

5 58. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former
6 employees of Defendants covered by applicable Wage Orders.

7 59. California law and applicable Wage Orders require that employers “authorize and
8 permit” employees to take ten (10) minute rest periods in about the middle of each four (4) hour work
9 period “or major fraction thereof.” Accordingly, employees who work shifts of three and-a-half (3
10 ½) to six (6) hours must be provided ten (10) minutes of paid rest period, employees who work shifts
11 of more than six (6) and up to ten (10) hours must be provided with twenty (20) minutes of paid rest
12 period, and employees who work shifts of more than ten (10) hours must be provided thirty (30)
13 minutes of paid rest period.

14 60. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7, if an employer fails to provide an employee
15 with a meal period or rest period as provided in the applicable Wage Order of the Industrial Welfare
16 Commission, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee’s
17 regular rate of compensation for each work day that the rest period is not provided.

18 61. For four (4) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present,
19 Plaintiff and Class Members were, at times, not authorized or permitted to take complete, timely 10-
20 minute, duty-free uninterrupted rest periods every four (4) hours of work or major fraction thereof.
21 Moreover, at times, Defendants failed to provide one (1) additional hour of pay at the Class Member’s
22 regular rate of compensation on the occasions that Class Members were not authorized or permitted
23 to take compliant rest periods.

24 62. By their failure, at times, to authorize and permit Plaintiff and Class Members to take
25 rest periods contemplated by California law, and one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee’s
26 regular rate of compensation for such unprovided rest periods, as alleged above, Defendants willfully
27 violated the provisions of Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable Wage Orders.
28

63. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they were not paid additional pay owed for rest periods that they were not authorized or permitted to take.

64. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover the full amount of their unpaid additional pay for unprovided compliant rest periods, in amounts to be determined at trial, plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs, under Labor Code sections 226 and 226.7, Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Pay All Wages Due Upon Termination – Against All Defendants)

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

66. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code sections 201, 202 and 203, as well as applicable Wage Orders.

67. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 201 and 202, Plaintiff and Class Members were entitled upon termination to timely payment of all wages earned and unpaid prior to termination. Discharged Class Members were entitled to payment of all wages earned and unpaid prior to discharge immediately upon termination. Class Members who resigned were entitled to payment of all wages earned and unpaid prior to resignation within 72 hours after giving notice of resignation or, if they gave 72 hours previous notice, they were entitled to payment of all wages earned and unpaid at the time of resignation.

68. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that in the three (3) years before the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present, Defendants, due to the failure, at times, to provide overtime wages mentioned above, failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all wages earned prior to resignation or termination in accordance with Labor Code sections 201 or 202.

69. Plaintiff is informed and believes Defendants' failure, at times, to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all wages earned prior to termination or resignation in accordance with Labor Code

1 sections 201 and 202 was willful. Defendants had the ability to pay all wages earned by Plaintiff and
2 Class Members at the time of termination in accordance with Labor Code sections 201 and 202, but
3 intentionally adopted policies or practices incompatible with the requirements of Labor Code sections
4 201 and 202 resulting in the failure, at times, to pay all wages earned prior to termination or
5 resignation.

6 70. Pursuant to Labor Code section 203, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to
7 waiting time penalties from the date their earned and unpaid wages were due, upon termination or
8 resignation, until paid, up to a maximum of thirty (30) days.

9 71. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have
10 suffered damages in an amount subject to proof, to the extent they were not paid for all wages earned
11 prior to termination or resignation.

12 72. Pursuant to Labor Code section 203 and 218.6, Code of Civil Procedure sections
13 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover
14 waiting time penalties, interest, and their costs of suit, as well.

15 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **(Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements – Against All Defendants)**

17 73. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the
18 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

19 74. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former
20 employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code section 226, as well as applicable Wage Orders.

21 75. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), Plaintiff and Class Members were
22 entitled to receive, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment of wages, an accurate itemized
23 statement that accurately reflects, among other things, gross wages earned; total hours worked; net
24 wages earned; all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number
25 of hours worked at each hourly rate; and the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer;
26 and the name and address of the entity securing the services of the farm labor contractor who employed
27 Plaintiff and Class Members, among other things.

1 76. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that in the one (1) year
2 before the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present, Defendants failed to comply with
3 Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) by adopting policies and practices that resulted in their
4 failure, at times, to furnish Plaintiff and Class Members with accurate itemized statements that
5 accurately reflect, among other things, gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; all
6 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked
7 at each hourly rate; and the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; and the name
8 and address of the entity securing the services of the farm labor contractor who employed Plaintiff
9 and Class Members, among other things.

10 77. Defendants' failure to, at times, provide Plaintiff and Class Members with accurate
11 wage statements was knowing, intentional, and willful. Defendants had the ability to provide Plaintiff
12 and the other Class Members with accurate wage statements, but, at times, willfully provided wage
13 statements that Defendants knew were not accurate.

14 78. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have
15 suffered injury. The absence of accurate information on Class Members' wage statements at times
16 has delayed timely challenge to Defendants' unlawful pay practices; requires discovery and
17 mathematical computations to determine the amount of wages owed; causes difficulty and expense in
18 attempting to reconstruct time and pay records; and led to submission of inaccurate information about
19 wages and amounts deducted from wages to state and federal governmental agencies, among other
20 things.

21 79. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e), Plaintiff and Class Members are
22 entitled to recover \$50 for the initial pay period during the period in which violation of Labor Code
23 section 226 occurred and \$100 for each violation of Labor Code section 226 in a subsequent pay
24 period, not to exceed an aggregate \$4,000.00 per employee.

25 80. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 226, subdivisions (e) and (g), Code of Civil Procedure
26 section 1032, Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover the full
27 amount of penalties due under Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e), reasonable attorneys' fees,
28

1 and costs of suit.

2 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 **(Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment – Against All Defendants)**

4 81. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs and
5 incorporate each by reference as though fully set forth hereat.

6 82. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former
7 employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code section 204 and applicable Wage Orders.

8 83. Labor Code section 204 provides that “[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days,
9 inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and 26th day of the month during
10 which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of
11 any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month.”

12 84. Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a) states that “[i]n addition to, and entirely
13 independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay
14 the wages of each employee as provided in Sections 201.3, 204, 204b, 204.1, 204.2, 205, 205.5, and
15 1197.5, shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars
16 (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee” and “(2) For each subsequent violation, or any willful
17 or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25
18 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld.”

19 85. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that in the one (1) year
20 before the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present, Defendants employed policies
21 and practices that resulted in, at times, not paying Plaintiff and Class Members in accordance with
22 Labor Code section 204.

23 86. Pursuant to Labor Code section 210, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to
24 recover penalties for Defendants’ violations of Labor Code section 204, in the amount of one hundred
25 dollars (\$100) for each initial violation per Class Member, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each
26 subsequent violation in connection with each payment that was made in violation of Labor Code
27 section 204 per Class Member, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld.
28

1 87. Pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6, Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5 and
2 1032, and Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recovery of penalties,
3 interest, and their costs of suit, as well.

4 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **(Violation of Labor Code § 2802 – Against All Defendants)**

6 88. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the
7 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

8 89. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former
9 employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code section 2802 and applicable Wage Orders.

10 90. Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (a) provides that “an employer shall indemnify
11 his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct
12 consequence of the discharge of his or her duties . . .”

13 91. For three (3) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the
14 present, Defendants required Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, to incur, at times,
15 necessary expenditures or losses in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or at the
16 obedience to the directions of Defendants that included, without limitation, mileage and/or gas costs
17 incurred in driving personal vehicles for work-related purposes; using cellular phones for work-related
18 purposes; and purchasing tools necessary to perform work duties.

19 92. During that time period, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges
20 that Defendants failed and refused, and still fail and refuse, at times, to reimburse Plaintiff sand Class
21 Members for those losses and/or expenditures.

22 93. As a result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have
23 suffered damages in an amount subject to proof, to the extent they were not reimbursed for the herein-
24 described losses and/or expenditures.

25 94. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2802, Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5 and
26 1032, and Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover reimbursement
27 for their herein-described losses and/or expenditures, reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs of suit.
28

1 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **(Violation of Labor Code § 227.3 – Against All Defendants)**

3 95. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the
4 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth hereon.

5 96. According to Labor Code section 227.3, whenever a contract of employment or
6 employer policy provides for paid vacations, and an employee is terminated without having taken off
7 his vested vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his final rate in
8 accordance with such contract of employment or employer policy respecting eligibility or time served.

9 97. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that, at all times relevant
10 hereto, Defendants promulgated and maintained a uniform policy providing for paid vacations, and
11 that Plaintiff's employment contract with Defendants included paid vacations.

12 98. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present,
13 Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated
14 employees or former employees within the State of California with compensation at their final rate of
15 pay for unused vested paid vacation days pursuant to Labor Code section 227.3.

16 99. As a proximate result of Defendants' failure to pay vested vacation at the final rate of
17 Plaintiff and Class Members upon their resignation or termination, Defendants violated Labor Code
18 section 227.3, entitling Plaintiff and Class Members to all vested and unused vacation pay at their
19 final rate of pay, as set out in Defendants' policy or the contract of employment between Plaintiff and
20 Class Members, on the one hand, and Defendants, on the other hand.

21 100. As a further proximate result of Defendants' above-described acts and/or omissions,
22 Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees, costs of suit and
23 prejudgment interest.

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26 ///

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1 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2698, 2699; Private Attorneys General Act**
3 **(“PAGA”) – Against All Defendants)**

4 101. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference every allegation in this complaint as if
5 fully set forth herein.

6 102. Standing. Under the California Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”), Labor Code
7 § 2698, *et seq.*, an aggrieved employee may bring a representative action as a private attorney general,
8 on behalf of herself and other current or former employees to recover penalties for an employer’s
9 violations of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

10 103. Plaintiff, by nature of her employment with Defendants, is an aggrieved employee for
11 purposes of this Complaint with standing to bring an action under PAGA.

12 104. Plaintiff, on behalf of the State of California and all Aggrieved Employees, brings this
13 representative action pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.*, seeking civil penalties for Defendants’
14 violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 206.5 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 1182.12, 1174,
15 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1199, 1401, and 2802 as described herein, plus attorneys’ fees and costs.

16 105. Entitlement to Penalties. Under the California Private Attorneys General Act
17 (“PAGA”), Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*, an aggrieved employee may bring a representative action as
18 a private attorney general, on behalf of herself and other current or former employees, against whom
19 a violation of the same provision(s) was committed, as well as the general public, to recover penalties
20 for an employer’s violations of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders within one year of filing a
21 notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency in the amounts set forth in Labor Code
22 § 2698.

23 106. These penalties are in addition to any other relief available under the Labor Code and
24 are allocated sixty-five percent to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and thirty-five
25 percent to the affected employees.

26 107. These penalties may be “stacked” separately for each of Defendants’ violations of the
27 Labor Code subject to the exceptions enumerated in Labor Code section 2698(i). *See, e.g., Hernandez*
28

1 v. *Towne Park, Ltd.*, No. CV 12-02972, 2012 WL 2373372, at *17 n.77 (C.D. Cal. June 22, 2012);
2 see also *O'Connor v. Uber Techs., Inc.*, No. 13-CV-03826-EMC, 2016 WL 3548370, at *7 (N.D. Cal.
3 June 30, 2016); Labor Code § 2698(i).

4 108. Procedural Requirements Met. On February 6, 2025, Plaintiff electronically filed a
5 notice of claims with the LWDA and sent a copy to Defendants by certified mail. On April 12, 2025,
6 the sixty-five-day notice period expired as to all defendants. Plaintiff did not receive notice from the
7 LWDA that it would be investigating the complaint nor did Plaintiff receive notice from the LWDA
8 that it was declining to investigate with the 65-day period under Labor Code § 2699.3. Since the
9 LWDA took no steps within the prescribed time to intervene, Plaintiff has exhausted all required
10 administrative remedies required to seek penalties under PAGA. *See* Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2). A true
11 and correct copy of Plaintiff's PAGA Notice is attached herein as **Exhibit A**.

12 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **(Unfair Competition – Against All Defendants)**

14 109. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the
15 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

16 110. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that the unlawful conduct
17 of Defendants alleged herein constitutes unfair competition within the meaning of Business and
18 Professions Code section 17200. Plaintiff is further informed and believes and based thereon alleges
19 that in addition to the unlawful conduct of Defendants alleged in the preceding paragraphs, for at least
20 four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present, Defendants have had a
21 consistent policy of failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated employees or former employees
22 within the State of California with the rights provided to them under the Healthy Workplace Healthy
23 Families Act of 2014, codified at Labor Code section 245, *et seq.* Due to their unlawful business
24 practices in violation of the Labor Code, Defendants have gained a competitive advantage over other
25 comparable companies doing business in the State of California that comply with their obligations to
26 compensate employees in accordance with the Labor Code.

27 111. As a result of Defendants' unfair competition as alleged herein, Plaintiff and Class
28

1 Members have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property.

2 112. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiff and Class Members
3 are entitled to (an) injunction(s) prohibiting Defendants from further violating the Labor Code and
4 requiring the establishment of appropriate and effective means to prevent further violations, as well
5 as restitution of all wages and other monies owed to them under the Labor Code, including interest
6 thereon, in which they had a property interest and which Defendants nevertheless failed to pay them
7 and instead withheld and retained for themselves. Restitution of the money owed to Plaintiff and
8 Class Members is necessary to prevent Defendants from becoming unjustly enriched by their failure
9 to comply with the Labor Code.

10 113. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to costs of suit under Code of Civil Procedure
11 section 1032 and interest under Civil Code section 3287.

12 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

13 114. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action contained herein.

14 **PRAYER**

15 WHEREFORE, on behalf of Plaintiff and Class Members, Plaintiff prays for judgment
16 against Defendants as follows:

- 17 A. An order certifying this case as a Class Action;
- 18 B. An Order appointing Plaintiff as Class representative and appointing Plaintiff's
19 counsel as class counsel;
- 20 C. Damages for all wages earned and owed, including minimum and overtime wages
21 and unpaid wages for vested vacation time, under Labor Code sections 510, 558.1,
22 1194, 1197 and 1199 and 227.3;
- 23 D. Liquidated damages pursuant to Labor Code sections 558.1 and 1194.2;
- 24 E. Damages for unpaid premium wages from missed meal and rest periods under,
25 among other Labor Code sections, 512, 558.1 and 226.7;
- 26 F. Penalties for inaccurate wage statements under Labor Code sections 226, subdivision
27 (e) and 558.1;
- 28

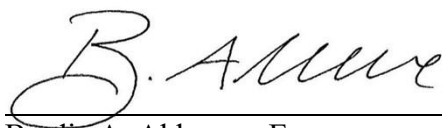
- 1 G. Waiting time penalties under Labor Code sections 203 and 558.1;
- 2 H. Penalties to timely pay wages under Labor Code section 210;
- 3 I. Damages under Labor Code sections 2698, 2699, 2802 and 558.1;
- 4 K. Damages under the California Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”);
- 5 L. Preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting Defendants from further violating
- 6 the California Labor Code and requiring the establishment of appropriate and
- 7 effective means to prevent future violations;
- 8 M. Restitution of wages and benefits due which were acquired by means of any unfair
- 9 business practice, according to proof;
- 10 N. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed by law;
- 11 O. For attorneys’ fees in prosecuting this action;
- 12 P. For costs of suit incurred herein; and
- 13 Q. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

14

15 Dated: June 26, 2025

AKHAVAN & ASSOCIATES

16

17 BY: 

Bardia A. Akhavan, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff

18 EVELYN ARMIDA SCHOTCH and on

19 behalf of all others similarly situated

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EXHIBIT A



AKHAVAN
— & ASSOCIATES —
A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION

AKHAVAN & ASSOCIATES

15760 Ventura Boulevard, Suite #1720
Encino, California 91436
Tel: 855.463.4733
www.baalaw.com

February 6, 2025

PAGA NOTICE FILED ELECTRONICALLY; SENT VIA CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Michael D. Corvington - ASOP
MVN PRODUCTIONS, LLC
13540 Desmond Street
Pacoima, California 91331
Tracking: 9589 0710 5270 0357 0956 40

Marla Martinez— ASOP
KUSH VALLEY, INC.
12420 San Fernando Road
Sylmar, California 91342
Tracking: 9589 0710 5270 0357 0956 57

Human Resources Administrator
KUSH VALLEY, INC.
979 N La Brea
Los Angeles, California 90038
Tracking: 9589 0710 5270 0357 0956 64

Re: Notice Letter of Evelyn Armida Schotch, on Behalf of Herself and Aggrieved Employees Under California Labor section 2699.3

Employer: MVN PRODUCTIONS, LLC
13540 Desmond Street
Pacoima, California 91331

KUSH VALLEY, INC.
979 N La Brea
Los Angeles, California 90038

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter shall constitute notice under Labor Code section 2699.3 (hereinafter “PAGA Notice”). The \$75 filing fee for the PAGA Notice was paid online by credit card at the time this PAGA Notice was submitted online to the Department of Industrial Relations.

This PAGA Notice concerns Evelyn Armida Schotch’s (“Employee”) employment with Employee’s current employer: MVN Productions, LLC and Kush Valley, Inc. (collectively as “Employer”). Employee is employed as a non-exempt employee of Employer, at without limitation, 13540 Desmond Street, Pacoima, California 91331, with duties that include, but are not limited to, mopping, sweeping, and cleaning restrooms on the property, from approximately April 2019 through the present. In connection with the alleged claims for failure to comply with Labor Code sections 96, 98.6, 200, 201, 201.5, 201.7, 202, 203, 203.5, 204, 204a, 205, 205.5, 210, 212,

221, 222, 223, 222.5, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 227.3, 232, 232.5, 245, 246, 432, 432.3, 432.5, 432.7, 432.8, 1102.5, 1197.5, 1198, 1198.5, 1527, 3366, 3457, and 8397.4, Employee seeks to represent all employees of Employer, and each of them, as well as their parents, subsidiaries and affiliates (hereinafter, collectively, “Employer”). On all other claims mentioned herein, Employee seeks to represent only non-exempt employees of Employer. All employees that Employee seeks to represent, as detailed in this Paragraph, shall be referred to as “Aggrieved Employees”. Moreover, the allegations herein shall encompass the “PAGA Period”, which shall refer to three years preceding the date of this letter and continuing past the date of this Letter into perpetuity.

Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered Employer’s violations of the Labor Code section 510 and applicable Wage Orders. Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a policy or practice of requiring its Employee and other Aggrieved Employees to work more than eight (8) hours per day, forty (40) hours per week, and/or seven (7) straight workdays in a workweek (in violation of Labor Code sections 551 and 552) without paying them proper overtime wages every day, as a result of, without limitation, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all minutes actually worked; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock, including, without limitation, by requiring employees: to come early to work and leave late work without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Employer’s control due to long lines for clocking in, to complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after clocking out, to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to don and doff uniforms and/or safety equipment off the clock, to attend company meetings off the clock, to make phone calls or drive off the clock, and/or go through security screenings and/or temperature checks off the clock; failing to include all forms of remuneration, including non-discretionary bonuses, incentive pay, meal allowances, mask allowances, gift cards and other forms of remuneration into the regular rate of pay for the pay periods where overtime was worked and the additional compensation was earned for the purpose of calculating the overtime rate of pay; detrimental rounding of employee time entries, editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show less hours than actually worked, for paying straight pay instead of overtime pay, for failing to pay overtime as required under Labor Code section 226.2, and by attempting but failing to properly implement an alternative workweek schedule (“AWS”) (including, without limitation, by failing to implement a written agreement designating the regularly scheduled alternative workweek in which the specified number of work days and work hours are regularly recurring; failing to adopt the AWS in a secret ballot election, before the performance of work, by at least a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the affected employees in the work unit; failing to follow the notice/disclosures procedures prior to any AWS election; and/or failing to register an AWS election with the State of California, as required by Labor Code section 511 and applicable Wage Orders) all to the detriment of Employee and other Aggrieved Employees. Consequently, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated Labor Code sections 221, 222, 223, 510, 511, 551, 552, 1194, 1198 (as it pertains to employees governed by a collective bargaining agreement [“CBA”]), 1811, 1815 and applicable Wage Orders based on its practice of providing total compensation that is less than the required legal overtime compensation for the overtime worked, entitling Employee and other aggrieved employees to damages, including, without limitation, at least one hour of unpaid overtime wages each day worked by each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period. Employee further

informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a practice or policy of failing to compensate Employee and other Aggrieved Employees with minimum wages for all hours worked or otherwise under Employer's control every day as a result of, without limitation, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all minutes actually worked; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock, including, without limitation, by requiring employees: to come early to work and leave late work without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Employer's control due to long lines for clocking in, to complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after clocking out, to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to don and doff uniforms and/or safety equipment off the clock, to undergo security checks and/or bag checks off the clock, to store and retrieve personal belongings off the clock, to attend company meetings off the clock, to make phone calls, receive and respond to emails and/or texts, or drive off-the-clock; detrimental rounding of employee time entries; editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show less hours than actually worked; ; failing to pay the minimum amounts required under Labor Code section 226.2; and failing to pay split shift premiums. In addition, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees were required to report to work, and did report, but were not put to work and/or were furnished less than half their usual or scheduled day's work without being paid for half the usual or scheduled work at their regular rate of pay. As such, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections 221, 222 (as it pertains to employees governed by a CBA), 223, 1197, 1182.12, Cal. and applicable Wage Orders based on its continued failure to pay minimum wages for all hours worked, that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, and that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to actual and liquidated damages under, without limitation, Labor Code sections 1475, 1194, 1194.2, and 1198 to compensate them for at least one unpaid hour of work per day for each Aggrieved Employee in the PAGA Period. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 558, 1197.1, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a practice or policy of failing to compensate Employee and other Aggrieved Employees with minimum wages for all hours worked or otherwise under Employer's control every day as a result of, without limitation, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all minutes actually worked; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock, including, without limitation, by requiring employees: to come early to work and leave late work without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Employer's control due to long lines for clocking in, to complete

pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after clocking out, to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to don and doff uniforms and/or safety equipment off the clock, to undergo security checks and/or bag checks off the clock, to store and retrieve personal belongings off the clock, to attend company meetings off the clock, to make phone calls, receive and respond to emails and/or texts, or drive off-the-clock; detrimental rounding of employee time entries; editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show less hours than actually worked; and failing to pay split shift premiums. In addition, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees were required to report to work, and did report, but were not put to work and/or were furnished less than half their usual or scheduled day's work without being paid for half the usual or scheduled work at their regular rate of pay. These acts and/or omissions violated Labor Code sections 1771, 1774 and 1198, and, thus Employer would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to these sections and Labor Code section 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a policy or practice of compelling its Employee and other Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA Period to every day work in excess of five (5) and ten (10) hours per day, without being afforded uninterrupted, timely, and complete 30-minute meal periods or compensation in lieu thereof including, each workday, without limitation: by interrupting meal periods; not providing timely meal periods; failing to provide first and second meal periods; providing short meal periods, including without, limitation meal periods that were recorded for less than thirty minutes, and meal periods that may appear on the record to be thirty minutes or longer but in practice were shorter than thirty minutes due to time required to walk to and from a suitable break area, time spent having to wait in line to clock back in, having to don and doff safety gear during the meal period, having to undergo security or bag checks during the meal period, and /or having to retrieve and store personal belongings during the meal period; requiring that employees carry cellular telephones or walkie-talkies during meal periods; not permitting employees to leave the premises; otherwise requiring on-duty/on-call meal periods; and auto-deducting meal periods that could not be auto-deducted by law or during which employees worked. Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. Consequently, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated Labor Code sections 221, 222 (as to employees governed by a CBA), 223, 512 and 1198 each day for each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period, and that, thus each Aggrieved Employee was owed one hour of premium pay at their regular rate of pay for each day worked during the PAGA Period under Labor Code section 226.7. However, Employee is informed and believes that those premium payments under Labor Code section 226.7 were not made, either, for these non-compliant meal periods, either at all or at the proper regular rate of pay. Employer would thus be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 221, 222 (for employees governed by a CBA), 223, 558, 1198 and 2699 for both failing to authorize the taking of compliant meal periods and for failing to provide premium pay under Labor Code section 226.7, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon

alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer maintains policies or practices of compelling Employee and other Aggrieved Employees every day to, including, without limitation, work over four-hour periods (or major fractions thereof) without authorizing and permitting Employee and other Aggrieved Employees to take uninterrupted, timely, and complete ten-minute rest periods in which the employees are completely relieved of all of their duties, including, without limitation: by failing to provide rest periods all together; failing to provide rest periods that were at least ten minutes in length, including rest periods that were shorter than ten minutes, or rest periods that may have encompassed a total of ten minutes but were in practice less than ten uninterrupted minutes due to, without limitation, due to time required to walk to and from a suitable break area, time spent having to don and doff safety gear during the rest period, having to retrieve and store personal belongings during the rest period, and/or having to undergo security or bag checks during the rest period, requiring that they be bundled together and/or with meal periods; interrupting them; requiring that employees carry cellular telephones or walkie-talkies during rest periods; not providing rest periods in a timely fashion; and not permitting employees to leave the premises; and otherwise requiring on-duty/on-call rest periods. Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. Consequently, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated the applicable Wage Order(s) each day for each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period, and that, thus each Aggrieved Employee was owed one hour of premium pay at their regular rate of pay for each day worked during the PAGA Period under Labor Code section 226.7. However, Employee is informed and believes that those premium payments under Labor Code section 226.7 were not made, either, for these non-compliant rest periods, either at all or at the proper regular rate of pay, in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7 and 1198. Employer would thus be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 221, 222 (for employees governed by a CBA), 223, 558, 1198 and 2699 for both failing to authorize the taking of compliant rest periods and for failing to provide premium pay under Labor Code section 226.7, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer maintains policies or practices of failing to permit Employee and other Aggrieved Employees from taking cooldown periods every day as required under California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 3395; rest and recovery periods as required by Labor Code section 226.2; and premium pay in lieu thereof under Labor Code section 226.7. Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. Consequently, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 3395 each day for each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period, and that, thus each Aggrieved Employee was owed one hour of premium pay at their regular rate of pay for each day worked during the PAGA

Period under Labor Code section 226.7. In addition, for the failure each day of the PAGA Period by Employer to provide rest and recovery periods under Labor Code section 226.2, each Aggrieved Employee was owed compensation at a regularly hourly rate that is no less than the higher of the amounts set forth in Labor Code section 226.2(a)(3)(A)(i) or 226.2(a)(3)(A)(ii). However, Employee is informed and believes that those premium payments under Labor Code section 226.7, and rest and recovery periods under Labor Code section 226.2(a)(3)(A) were not made for these non-compliant cooldown periods and/or rest and recovery periods, either at all or at the proper rate of pay, in violation of Labor Code sections 226.2, 226.7 and/or 1198. Employer would thus be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 221, 222 (for employees governed by a CBA), 223, 558, 1198 and 2699 for both failing to authorize the taking of compliant rest periods and for failing to provide premium pay under Labor Code section 226.7, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

In addition to the above, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer failed and continue to fail to keep adequate or accurate time records including wage statements and similar payroll documents under Labor Code section 226, documents signed to obtain or hold employment under Labor Code section 432, personnel records under Labor Code section 1198.5, time records under Labor Code section 1174, the names and addresses of all employees employed and the ages of all minors under Labor Code section 1174, subsection (c), payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by, and applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective place of employment under Labor Code section 1174, subsection (d), and a copy of the payroll record provided by the contractor under Labor Code section 1695.55, as well as the information required to be kept under Labor Code sections 2673 and/or 1776, subdivision (a), making it difficult for Employee and other aggrieved employees to calculate their unpaid wages and/or premium payments. Employer also failed to provide these documents to Employee and other Aggrieved Employees upon request in violation of these Labor Code sections, as well as Labor Code section 1198 and/or 1775, subdivision (b)(1). Employee and the Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, which in turn would entitle Employee and other Aggrieved Employees to penalties prescribed by Labor Code sections 226 and 1198.5. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 1174.5, 1695.55, 1198 and 2699. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Both independently and as a result of, among other things, Employer's herein-described policy or practice of failing to: accurately record time; failing to pay overtime and minimum wages; failing to provide meal periods; failing to provide rest periods; and failing to provide compensation in lieu of meal or rest periods, as described above, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer also intentionally failed and continues to fail to furnish Aggrieved Employees, including, without limitation, Employee, with itemized wage

statements that accurately reflect: gross wages earned; total hours worked by the employee; net wages earned; the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid; the name of the employee and only the last four digits of their social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number; all deductions; all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee; the legal name and address of the other (and, in the case of a farm labor contractor, the name and address of the legal entity that secured the services of the employer); and other such information as required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), as well as Labor Code section 226.2 to the extent it does not include for piece-rate work the information required therein including, without limitation, the quantity, rate and units worked per piece, as well as separately itemized non-productive time and rest and recovery periods. Specifically, Employer intentionally failed to furnish employees with itemized wage statements that accurately reflect the hours worked by Employee and other Aggrieved Employees and the rates of pay at which they were or should have been paid (including due to failure to pay at the proper regular rate), thus resulting in a failure to reflect gross and net wages earned and paid at each rate, as well. Consequently, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated Labor Code sections 226, 226.2, 1696.5 and 1198 each day for each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period, and that, thus Employee and each Aggrieved Employee personally suffered these violations and was owed penalties under Labor Code section 226 and 226.2 for each pay period worked during the PAGA Period. However, Employee is informed and believes that those penalties under Labor Code section 226 and 226.2 were not paid for these violations of Labor Code sections 226 and 226.2. Employer would thus be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.2, 226.3, 558, 1198, 1696.5 and 2699. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.2, 226.3, 558, and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer also willfully or intentionally failed and refused, and continue to fail and refuse, to timely pay compensation to Employee and other terminated or resigned employees, including but not limited to, all overtime wages owed; all minimum wages owed; all paid sick leave, vacation pay and paid time off; and all premium pay owed as set out above, including, without limitation, for failure to pay at the proper regular rate of pay, among other things. Consequently, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated Labor Code sections 201, 201.5, 201.7, 202, 203, 203.5, 204a, 204.1, 204.2, 205, 205.5 and 1198 each pay period for each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period, and that, thus Employee and each Aggrieved Employee personally suffered these violations and was owed penalties under Labor Code section 203 (or, as applicable, 203.5, 204a, 204.1, 204.2, 205 and/or 205.5) for each pay period worked during the PAGA Period. However, Employee is informed and believes that those penalties under Labor Code section 203 (or 203.5 and/or 204a) were not made for these violations of Labor Code sections 201, 201.5, 201.7, 202, 203, 203.5, 204b, 204.1, 204.2, 205 and/or 205.5. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties

pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(j). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer required or requires the execution of a release of claim or right on account of wages due, or to become due, or made as an advance on wages to be earned, including, without limitation, as a condition of being paid, to execute a statement of the hours worked during a pay period in which Employer knew to be false. As such, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer violated Labor Code sections 206.5 and 1198, and that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered these violations. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer has or had a policy or practice of unlawfully deducting wages from Employee and other Aggrieved Employees, by issuing in payment of wages due, or to become due, or as an advance on wages to be earned: (1) an order, check, draft, note, memorandum, gift card, or other acknowledgement of indebtedness, (unless it was negotiable and payable in cash, on demand, without discount, at some established place of business in the state), the name and address of which must but did not appear on the instrument, and at the time of its issuance and for a reasonable time thereafter, which must be but was not at least 30 days, the maker or drawer did not have sufficient funds in, or credit, arrangement, or understanding with the drawee for its payment; and/or (2) any scrip, coupon cards, or other thing redeemable, in merchandise or purporting to be payable or redeemable otherwise than in money. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that such wages were not compensated at the "regular rate" of compensation as provided under Labor Code sections 226.7 and 510, subsection (a), thus violating those Labor Code sections, as well as Labor Code section 1198. In addition, Employee is informed and believes that Employer, by these deductions and/or otherwise, have caused wages earned by Employee and Aggrieved Employees to be charged back or kicked back to Employer. Consequently, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered violations under these sections and are entitled to relief under, without limitation, Labor Code sections 212, 221, 222 (as it pertains to employees governed by a CBA), 223, 226.7, 246, 510 subsection (a), 1194, and 1197. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would thus be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 1197.1, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer failed and refused, and continues to fail and refuse, to comply with the notice requirements of Labor Code section 2810.5 (*i.e.*, the Wage Theft Protection Act of 2011) by, among other things, failing

to provide Employee and other Aggrieved Employees with the rates of pay and overtime rates of pay applicable to their employment, allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, the regular payday designated by Employer, the name of the employer, including any “doing business as” names used, the name, address and telephone number of the workers’ compensation insurance carrier, information regarding paid sick leave, and other pertinent information required to be disclosed by Employer under Labor Code section 2810.5. Employee is informed and believes that failure to provide such information, including rates of pay that are in effect, has permitted Employer to pay employees at rates of pay that were not agreed upon and violate minimum wage and overtime wage laws in California. Employee is additionally informed and believes that the notice requirement of Labor Code section 2810.5 involves a mandatory payroll or workplace injury reporting. Employee is informed and believes that Employer violated Labor Code sections 1198 and 2810.5. Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer’s conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Among other relief, employees may collect from Employer in connection with these violations’ civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer also failed and refused, and continues to fail and refuse, to reimburse employees, including, without limitation, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees, with their costs incurred for driving personal vehicles (*i.e.*, mileage and gas), purchasing uniforms, providing uniform and other deposits, separately laundering mandatory uniforms, for the purchase of tools and safety equipment, and for the purchase and maintenance of cellular phones and cellular phone plans, for pre-employment medical, physical or drivers’ exams taken as a condition of employment, or for compelling or coercing Employee and Aggrieved Employees, including applicants, to patronize in the purchase of a value or things, including, without limitation, the Employer’s product(s) and/or service(s), in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties, or of their obedience to the directions of Employer, as required by Labor Code sections 222.5, 231, 450, 1198, 2800, 2802, and other statutory and common law offenses. As a result, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered these violations and Employer are liable to reimburse Employee and other Aggrieved Employees for these costs incurred in furtherance of work duties. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer’s conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. In addition, Employer would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer has or had a policy or practice of failing to reimburse deposits made, including uniform deposits together with all interest owed at the separation of employment in violation of Labor Code sections 404 and 1198, that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, and that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages in the amount of the

deposit and accrued interest. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties under Labor Code sections 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer has or had a policy or practice of failing to provide Employee and other aggrieved employees with all rights afforded to them under the Healthy Workplace Healthy Families Act of 2014, codified at Labor Code section 245, *et seq.*, including, without limitation, the amount of paid sick leave required to be provided pursuant to California and local laws. Employee is further informed and believes that the sick pay was not provided at the proper regular of pay as required under California law due to failure to properly calculate the regular rate. Employee is further informed and believes that Employer also did not permit its use upon request by Employee and other Aggrieved Employees as contemplated under California and local laws, including, without limitation, under Labor Code section 233, that permits its use to attend to an illness of a child, parent, spouse, or domestic partner without retaliation. Employee is additionally informed and believes that the notice requirement of Labor Code section 221, 222 (as it pertains to employees governed by a CBA), 223, 233, 234, 245 and 246 involves a mandatory payroll or workplace injury reporting. Employee is thus informed and believes that Employer violated these Labor Code sections, as well as Labor Code section 1198. As such, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered violations under these sections and Employer would be liable for civil penalties for violation of the paid sick leave regulations under Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, as well as equitable, injunctive, or restitutionary relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer had and has a policy or practice of failing to pay Employee and other Aggrieved Employees their paid time off and vacation time owed upon separation of employment as wages at their final rate of pay in violation of Labor Code sections 221, 222 (as it pertains to employees governed by a CBA), 223, 227.3 and applicable Wage Orders. Employee is thus informed and believes that Employer violated these Labor Code sections, as well as Labor Code section 1198. As such, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered these violations and Employer would be liable for civil penalties for violation of Labor Code section 227.3 under Labor Code section 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer had and has a policy or practice of failing to pay aggrieved employees their wages in accordance with Labor Code Section 204, which requires that: "[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days,

inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month.” Employee is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Employer did not and do not pay Employee and other Aggrieved Employees every day and every workweek in accordance with Labor Code sections 204 and 1198. As such, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer violated Labor Code section 204 and that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered these violations. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer’s conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer had and has a policy of failing to provide all temporary workers, including without limitation, Employee, with owed wages weekly by not later than the regular payday of the following week. Employee is informed and believes that this has resulted in a violation of Labor Code sections 201.3 and 1198. As a result, pursuant to Labor Code section 201.3, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered violations thereto and Employer would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 201.3, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer’s conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer has or had collected, taken, or received gratuities (or a part thereof) that is paid, given to, or left for Employee and/or Aggrieved Employees by a patron, or deducted amounts from wages due to Employee and/or Aggrieved Employees on account of a gratuity, or required Employee and/or Aggrieved Employees to credit the amount (or a part thereof) of a gratuity against and as part of the wages due to the Employee and/or Aggrieved Employees from the Employer. In addition, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer permits and/or permitted patrons to pay gratuities by credit card but failed to pay Employee and/or Aggrieved Employees the full amount of the gratuity that the patron indicated on the credit card slip, without any deductions, for any credit card payment processing fees that may be charged to the employer by the credit card company by not later than the regular payday following the date the patron authorized the credit card. In addition, Employer failed to keep accurate records of all gratuities received by Employer and made those open to inspection at all reasonable hours. Employee is informed and believes that this has resulted in a violation of Labor Code sections 351, 353, 1198. As a result, pursuant to Labor Code sections 351 and 353, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered violations thereto and Employer would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 351, 353, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer’s conduct

above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer had and has a policy or practice of failing to provide all working employees, including without limitation Employee, with suitable seats when the nature of the work reasonably permits the use of seats. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer has failed to place an adequate number of seats in reasonable proximity to the work area and/or permitted Employee and other Aggrieved Employees to use such seats when it does not interfere with the performance of their duties when employees are not engaged in the active duties of their employment and the nature of their work requires standing. Employee and other aggrieved employees have personally suffered these violations. Employee is informed and believes that this has resulted in a violation of Labor Code section 1198. As a result, Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered violations thereto and Employer would be liable for civil penalties under Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer had and has a policy or practice of preventing Employee and other Aggrieved Employees from using or disclosing the skills, knowledge and experience they obtained at Employer for purposes of competing with Employer, including, without limitation, preventing Employee and Aggrieved Employees from disclosing their wages in negotiating a new job with a prospective employer, and from disclosing who else works at Employer and under what circumstances that they might be receptive to an offer from a rival employer. As such, Employee is informed and believes that this violates Business and Professions Code sections 17200, 16600 and 16700, and, by virtue thereof, various provisions of the Labor Code, including Labor Code sections 232, 232.5, 1197.5, subdivision (k), and 1198, and that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered these violations. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer had and has a policy or practice of preventing Employee and other Aggrieved Employees from disclosing violations of state and federal law, either within Employer to their managers or outside of Employer to private attorneys or government officials, among others, in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200, and, thus, in violation of Labor Code section 1102.5. Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. In addition, Employee is informed and believes that these policies and/or practices prevent Employee and other Aggrieved Employees from disclosing information about unsafe or discriminatory working conditions, or about wage and hour violations in violation of Labor Code sections 232, 232.5 and 1198.

Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations of the Labor Code, and as such, these violations would expose Employer to liability for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer had and has a policy or practice of preventing Employee and other Aggrieved Employees from engaging in lawful conduct during non-work hours, thus violating state statutes entitling employees to disclose wages, working conditions, and illegal conduct, including, without limitation, Labor Code sections 96, subdivision (k), 98.6, 232, 232.5, 1197.5, subdivision (k), and 1198. Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. Employee is informed and believes that this lawful conduct includes, without limitation, the exercise of Employee and other Aggrieved Employee's constitutional rights of freedom of speech and economic liberty and would thus expose Employer to liability for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer had and has made, adopted, and/or enforced rules, regulations and/or policies that tend to forbid or prevent Aggrieved Employees, including Employee, from engaging or participating in politics and/or from becoming a candidate for public office. Moreover, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer coerced, influenced and/or attempted to coerce and/or influence Employee and other Aggrieved Employees, through or by means of threat of discharge and/or loss of employment, to adopt or follow or refrain from adopting or following a particular course or line of political action and/or political activity. Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that in doing so, Employer has violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections 1101, 1102, 1102.5 and 1198. Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations and are thus informed and believe that Employer is exposed to liability for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer, including its agents, managers, superintendents, and/or officers, required Employee and/or Aggrieved Employees to agree, in writing, to terms and conditions known by Employer (and its agents, managers, superintendents and/or officers) to be prohibited by law, including, without limitation, non-compete agreements, terms known to be illegal in purported arbitration agreements, purported confidentiality agreements, purported severance agreements, or purported release agreements, and other written documents presented for signature and/or assent to Employee and/or Aggrieved

Employees by Employer. And, even more specifically, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a practice or policy of requiring Employee and other Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to confidentiality policies that unlawfully restrain trade by prohibiting employees from speaking with prospective employers about their work with Employer, including but not limited to their wages and working conditions. Employer also required Employee and Aggrieved Employees to inform prospective employers of Employer's restrictions of Employee's and Aggrieved Employees' freedom to work. As a result, Employee is informed and believes that Employer violated Labor Code sections 432.5, 1700.31 and 1198. As such, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, and that Employer violated, without limitation, Labor Code section 432.5 and Government Code section 12952, entitling Employee and other Aggrieved Employees to damages. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 432.5, 1198, 1700.31 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a practice or policy of conducting unlawful background checks on prospective and current employees, including without limitation Employee, prior to making a conditional offer. Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated applicable laws by, without limitation: requiring job applicants and employees to disclose their conviction history before Employer made a conditional offer of employment; inquiring into or considering the conviction history of applicants before Employer made any conditional offers of employment; considering, distributing, or disseminating information about arrests not followed by conviction, referrals to or participation in a pretrial or posttrial diversion program, convictions that have been sealed, dismissed, expunged, or statutorily eradicated pursuant to law, or any conviction for which the convicted person has received a full pardon or has been issued a certificate of rehabilitation, while conducting conviction history background checks in connection with any applications for employment; intending to deny an applicant a position of employment solely or in part because of the applicant's conviction history; and asking applicants for employment to disclose, through any written form or verbally, information concerning or related to an arrest, detention, processing, diversion, supervision, adjudication, or court disposition that occurred while the person was subject to the process and jurisdiction of the juvenile court, to the detriment of Employee and other aggrieved employees. As such, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, as well as violation of Labor Code section 1198, and that Employer violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections 432.7 and 1198, as well as Government Code section 12952, entitling Employee and other Aggrieved Employees to damages. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 432.7, 432.8, 1198, and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a practice or policy of relying on the salary history information of an applicant for employment as a factor in determining whether to offer employment to an applicant or what salary to offer the applicant in violation of Labor Code section 432.3 by including, on Employer's application for employment, an inquiry regarding current and/or former salary history information, including, without limitation, compensation and benefits of the applicant for employment. Employee is informed and believes that this practice has resulted in unequal pay. Specifically, for this reason, as well as for other reasons, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer has failed to pay its employees at wage rates less than those paid to employees of the opposite sex and/or another race or ethnicity for substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and/or performed under similar working conditions without sufficient legal rationale. Finally, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer has discharged and/or discriminated and/or retaliated against Employee and Aggrieved Employees by reason of an action taken by them to invoke or assist in the enforcement of Labor Code section 1197.5. As such, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections 432.3, 1102.5, 1197.5, and 1198. Employee also alleges that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, and that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 432.3, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer and others in connection with the Employer (including, without limitation, the owner of the property, controller, and others in concert with the Employer) employed, permitted and/or suffered to work minors under the age of sixteen (16) years in connection with a manufacturing establishment or other place of employment; in adjusting belts to machinery, sewing or lacing machine belts in a workshop or factory, and/or oiling, wiping, cleaning machinery and/or assisting therewith; in operating or assisting in operating machines, including circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood-jointers, planers, sandpaper machinery, wood-polishing machinery, wood turning or boring machinery, picker machines, machines used in picking wool, cotton, hair or other material, carding machines, leather-burnishing machines, laundry machines, printing-presses, boring or drill presses, stamping machines used in sheet-metal and tinware, in paper and leather manufacturing, in washer and nut factories, metal or paper-cutting machines, paper-lace machines, corner-staying machines in paper-box factories, corrugating rolls, dough brakes, cracker machinery, wire or iron straightening or drawing machinery, rolling mill machinery, power punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing machinery, calendar rolls in paper and rubber manufacturing, steam boilers, and others, even in or out of proximity to hazardous or unguarded belts, machinery or gearing; and in occupations declared hazardous as set forth in Labor Code section 1293.1; all in violation of Labor Code sections 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294.1 and 1301. In addition, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Aggrieved Employees are covered by Labor Code section 1391, Educational Code 49112 and Educational Code 49116. Employee is informed and believes,

and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a policy or practice of requiring its employees, who are fifteen (15) years old or younger to work for more than eight (8) hours in one day of twenty-four (24) hours, and/or more than forty (40) hours in one week, and/or before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a policy or practice of, among other things, requiring its employees, who are fourteen (14) or (15) years old to work, while school is in session, for more than three hours in any schoolday and/or more than eighteen (18) hours in any week. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer had and has a policy or practice of, among other things, requiring its employees, who are sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years old, to work for more than eight (8) hours in one day, and/or more than 48 hours in one week, and/or before 5 a.m., and/or after 10 p.m. on any day preceding a schoolday, and/or to work more than four (4) hours on a schoolday. As such, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294.1 and 1301, 1391 and 1198. Employee also alleges that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, and that Employee and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages. Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294.1 and 1301, 1391 and 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

Although notice is not required under Labor Code section 2699.3 to recover penalties under Labor Code section 226.8, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Employer willfully misclassified Employee and Aggrieved Employees as independent contractors and charged willfully misclassified independent contractors a fee, or made deductions from compensation for purposes that include, without limitation, goods, materials space, rental, services, government licenses, repairs, equipment maintenance, or fines arising from the individual's employment where these acts would have violated the law if the individual were not misclassified. As such, including the Labor Code sections described hereabove, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated, without limitation, Labor Code section 226.8. Employee is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer's conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable for injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

To the extent Employer previously used the notice and cure provision of Labor Code section 2699.3 within the last twelve months, under section 2699.3(d), Employer is not eligible to cure the violations discussed herein under section 2699.3 or otherwise use the early evaluation conference process pursuant to section 2699.3(f).

In the event that Employer is determined to have satisfied sections 2699(g), 2699(h), or otherwise 2699(d)(1), Employer is also, in the alternative, liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(j), 2699(e)(2), and 2699(f)(2).

In the event that Employer is determined to have, prior to this notice or a request for records pursuant to Labor Code section 226, 432, or 1198.5, from Employee or his/her counsel, adequately taken all reasonable steps to be in compliance with all provisions identified in this notice, Employer is still liable for civil penalties pursuant to section 2699(g)(1)-(3).

In the event that Employer is deemed to have adequately taken all reasonable steps to be in compliance with all provisions identified in this notice within 60 days of receiving this notice, Employer is still liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(h)(1)-(3).

Employee is further informed and believes that within 5 years of any of violations described above, the LWDA or a court has issued a finding or determination to the Employer that its policy or practice giving rise to such violations was unlawful, and thus Employer is further liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(i). Employer was found to have unlawfully committed some or all of the above-related Labor Code violations, and thus is subject to increased penalties, as applicable, under Labor Code sections 2699(f)(2)(B)(i), 2699(g)(3) and 2699(h)(3), and is **not** eligible for reduced penalties under either Labor Code sections 2699(g) or 2699(h) for remedying violations either prior to or after the serving of this notice. Regardless, as the Employer's conduct giving rise to the violations detailed herein was and is malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive, the Employer thus is subject to increased penalties under Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii) and, per Labor Code sections 2699(g)(3) and 2699(h)(3), is **not** eligible for reduced penalties under either 2699(g) or 2699(h), for remedying violations either prior to or after the Employer's receipt of this notice.

Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivisions (a)(2)(A), (c)(1)(D)-(E), and/or (c)(2)(A)-(B), please advise within sixty-five (65) calendar days of the postmarked date of this notice whether the LWDA intends to investigate the violations alleged above. Our office understands that if we do not receive a response within sixty-five (65) calendar days of the postmark date of this PAGA Notice that the LWDA intends to investigate these allegations, Employee may immediately thereafter file a civil complaint against Employer to allege causes of action for civil penalties or for injunctive relief under the Private Attorney General Act for the herein-described alleged violations of the Labor Code.

Very truly yours,

AKHAVAN & ASSOCIATES

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Akhavan", with a large, stylized initial "B" and a cursive "Akhavan".

BARDIA A. AKHAVAN
Bardia@baalaw.com