

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

JABIL CIRCUIT COMPANY, a Michigan Corporation,

Additional Parties Attached

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

DEVON ROBERTSON, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, and on behalf of the general public,

E-FILED
1/17/2023 4:25 PM
Clerk of Court
Superior Court of CA,
County of Santa Clara
23CV409962
Reviewed By: R. Walker
Envelope: 10948358

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case.

¡AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:

(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Downtown Superior Court

191 N. First Street
San Jose, CA 95113

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso)

23CV409962

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Roman Otkupman, Nidah Farishta: 5743 Corsa Ave, Suite 123, Westlake Village, CA 91362; (818)293-5623

DATE: 1/17/2023 4:25 PM
(Fecha)

Clerk of Court

Clerk, by R. Walker
(Secretario)

, Deputy
(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)

(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[SEAL]



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. ☐ as an individual defendant.
2. ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
3. ☐ on behalf of (specify):

under: ☐ CCP 416.10 (corporation)	☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)
☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)	☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
☐ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership)	☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
☐ other (specify):	
4. ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

SHORT TITLE:

CASE NUMBER:

Devon Robertson v. Jabil Circuit Company, et al.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- This form may be used as an attachment to any summons if space does not permit the listing of all parties on the summons.
- If this attachment is used, insert the following statement in the plaintiff or defendant box on the summons: "Additional Parties Attachment form is attached."

List additional parties (Check only one box. Use a separate page for each type of party.):☐ Plaintiff ☒ Defendant ☐ Cross-Complainant ☐ Cross-Defendant

ADECCO USA, INC., a Delaware Corporation, and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive.

Roman Otkupman, CSBN 249423
Roman@OLFLA.com
Nidah Farishta, CSBN 312360
Nidah@OLFLA.com
OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM, A LAW CORPORATION
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Westlake Village, CA 91362
Telephone: (818) 293-5623
Facsimile: (888) 850-1310

Attorney for Plaintiff,
Devon Robertson, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, and on behalf of the
general public

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

23CV409962

DEVON ROBERTSON, on behalf of himself
and all others similarly situated, and on behalf
of the general public,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JABIL CIRCUIT COMPANY, a Michigan
Corporation, ADECCO USA, INC., a
Delaware Corporation, and DOES 1 through
10, inclusive.

Defendants.

CASE NO.

**REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- PENALTIES PURSUANT TO
LABOR CODE SECTION 2699(f)
FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR
CODE §§ 226.7, 512, 558, 510, 1194,
1194.2, 226(a),(e) 1174(d), 201-203,
204(a)(b), 2802, 210, 218, 222, 6400,
6401, 6403, 6404, 6407, 8 CCR 3202,
17200**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff DEVON ROBERTSON ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and other "aggrieved
employees" complains of Defendants as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a Representation Action, pursuant to Labor Code § 2698, 2699 et seq., on
behalf of Plaintiff and certain individuals who are employed by, or were formerly employed by Jabil
Circuit Company, Adecco USA, Inc. and any subsidiaries or affiliated companies (hereinafter
collectively referred to as "Defendants") within California.

2. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were routinely unable,
and not authorized to take their 10-minute rest periods and were also unable to take an
uninterrupted 30-minute meal break for every shift they worked. Specifically, Plaintiff and
Defendant's California employees were forced to continue working through their meal and rest

breaks in order to assist Defendant's needs. Because of this, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were unable to take their required meal and rest breaks. Moreover, Defendants failed to pay premium wages of one hour's pay for each missed meal and rest break to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees who were denied timely meal and rest breaks, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558, and IWC Order No. 5-2001, Section 12.

3. Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees were required to work off the clock for Defendant. Defendant routinely made Plaintiff and its California employees undergo a COVID-19 screening process prior to the start of their scheduled shifts. When Plaintiff would arrive, he was not allowed to clock-in for the day until he passed a medical examination to screen Plaintiff for symptoms of COVID-19. The time spent undergoing the COVID-19 screening itself and the time between completing the COVID-19 screening took Plaintiff on the average of 10-20 minutes to complete. Moreover, Plaintiff and Defendant California employees were asked to perform tasks prior to clocking in without being compensated for it. It took Plaintiff on the average of 30 minutes to complete these tasks. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were instructed to work approximately 30 minutes after they had clocked out to finish their assignments such as checking messages and emails. Defendants did not compensate Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees if these tasks were completed outside of his regular work hours. These excess hours were not recorded on our client's and Defendants' California employees wage statements. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees should have been compensated for that time, but he was not in violation of Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, and 1194.2. As a result, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were not paid for all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay wages constitute violations of Labor Code § 510 and 1194.

4. Plaintiff also claims that Defendant has failed to pay all overtime wages due to non-exempt employees. As a result, employees are not properly compensated for work performance in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday and work performed in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek at a rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay. Employees of Defendant regularly work in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours per week and do not receive overtime compensation at a rate of one and one half of their regular rate. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were forced to work overtime and were not paid for

1 all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay all
2 overtime wages constitute violations of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1194.2.

3 5. Additionally, Labor Code Section 1194(a) states: “[n]otwithstanding any agreement
4 to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal
5 overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid
6 balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest
7 thereon, reasonable attorney’s fees, and costs of suit. Plaintiff and Defendant’s California
8 employees claim that Defendant engaged in “rounding.” This essentially means that the Defendant
9 underpaid Plaintiff by rounding the time Plaintiff worked in violation of Labor Code Section
10 1194(a).

11 6. Defendants have required Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees to work
12 hours in excess of eight hours in a day and forty in a week but had not paid these employees
13 overtime compensation as required by their collective bargaining agreement in violation of Labor
14 Code § 222.

15 7. Defendants failed to issue Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees accurately
16 itemized wage statements. As Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and Defendants’ California
17 employees with all wages due, as detailed above, their wage statements failed to accurately state all
18 gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(1), total hours worked, in violation of
19 Labor Code § 226(a)(2), and net wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(5), and all
20 applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked, in
21 violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(9), as a result of Defendants’ failure to pay all overtime wages due.
22 Since the wage statements provided to Plaintiff failed to accurately reflect the total number of
23 Plaintiff’s worked hours, due to the illegal shaving or rounding as well as automatic deduction of
24 meal breaks. These violations also violate Labor Code §§ 226(e) and 226.3 with respect to Plaintiff
25 and Defendants’ California employees.

26 8. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to provide Plaintiff and Defendant’s
27 California employees timely, accurate, itemized wage statements in accordance with Labor Code §
28 226 and keep accurate records as required by §1174(d). The statements provided to Plaintiff and
Defendant’s California employees, and the records maintained by Defendants, have not accurately
reflected actual gross wages earned, including pay for all hours worked, overtime, and meal/rest
premiums, and total hour worked.

1 9. Our client further alleges that Defendants paid him and Defendant's California
2 employees their final wages beyond the time frames set forth in Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. As they
3 were not paid all wages due and owing throughout the course of their employment as a result of
4 Defendants' failure to pay all premium wages as detailed above, at the time of their separation, they
5 were not paid all final wages due and owing for the entirety of their employment. This violates
6 Labor Code §§ 201-203.

7 10. Defendant pays Plaintiff and it's California employees on a weekly basis and has
8 failed to comply with Labor Code § 204(a) which holds that wages earned on a weekly basis must be
9 paid no later than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Due to the violations
10 described above, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees did not receive all of their wages
11 earned in a timely manner as required by Labor Code § 204(a)(b).

12 11. Defendants failed to pay all wages earned to Plaintiff and Defendant's California
13 employees as a result of the unlawful employment policies and practices herein. As a result of these
14 practices, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were underpaid for hours worked,
15 including overtime and penalty wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages
16 owed twice per month. Due to this failure, Defendants are liable under Labor Code § 210 for failure
17 to pay wages as required by law.

18 12. Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for the
19 equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant such as face masks, cell phone, internet.
20 Moreover, Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for uniform
21 maintenance and protective gear. Specifically, Plaintiff was required to use his personal vehicle for
22 work and Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for vehicle
23 expenses. Labor Code section 2802 provides that "[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her
24 employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of
25 the discharge of his or her duties." Moreover, Defendant also failed to reimburse Plaintiff and
26 Defendant's California employees for the mileage they incurred performing certain tasks or running
27 errands on behalf of Defendant. Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California
28 employees for the equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant such as face masks.
Defendant further failed to reimburse its California employees for using their personal cell phones
for the benefit of Defendant. As such, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees have incurred

1 reasonable and necessary expenses in the course of their job duties, which were not reimbursed by
2 Defendant, in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

3 13. Defendants failed to continue to take precautions to ensure employee safety after the
4 onset of COVID. Under LC §6409.6(a)(1). “COVID-19” means severe acute respiratory syndrome
5 coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees, directly after the
6 onset of COVID, were required to partake in mandatory temperature and health checks, but these
7 activities were not enforced or practiced quickly after the onset of COVID and when COVID was
8 still a health risk to the employees. Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were also
9 required to provide their own masks at the workplace. As a result of these practices, Defendants have
10 violated Cal. Labor Code §§ 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6404, and 6407 for failure to provide a safe
and healthful environment for their Employees, as outlines above. Defendants are liable for civil
penalties pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 2699 et seq.

11 14. Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees bring this claim pursuant to Business &
12 Professions Code § 17200, et seq. The conduct of all Defendants as alleged above has been and
13 continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees.

14 15. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other aggrieved employees, brings this action
15 pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 226(a)(e), 1174(d), 201-203,
16 204(a)(b), 2802, 210, 218, 222, 6400, 6401, 6403, 6404, 6407, 8 CCR 3202, and 17200.

17 16. Venue as to each Defendant is proper in this judicial district, pursuant to Code
18 of Civil Procedure § 395. Defendants operate within the State of California. The unlawful acts
alleged herein took place in Sunnyvale, California.

19 II. PARTIES

20 A. PLAINTIFF

21 17. Plaintiff DEVON ROBERTSON is a resident of Danville, California. At all times
22 relevant herein, he was employed by Defendants in Santa Clara County, California. Plaintiff was
23 employed by Defendants as a non-exempt, hourly employee in California, including in and around
the city of Sunnyvale, County of Santa Clara. During Plaintiff’s employment:

24 A. Plaintiff did not receive final wages at the time of his termination.

25 B. Plaintiff was required to work without meal and rest periods, nor compensation in lieu
26 thereof, as required by the Labor Code and relevant Wage Orders.

27 C. Plaintiff was required to work either in excess of eight hours per workday or in excess of

forty hours per workweek without receiving compensation at a rate of one and one half the regular rate of pay.

D. Plaintiff was forced to receive inaccurately itemized and deficient wage statements, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a).

E. Plaintiff did not receive his compensation in accordance with Labor Code § 204 in that Defendants failed to issues wages to its employees within seven (7) calendar days after the pay period ended.

F. Plaintiff was not paid in a timely manner pertaining to the waiting time penalties in accordance with Labor Code §§ 201-203.

G. Defendant also failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for reasonable and necessary expenses in the course of their job duties, in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

B. DEFENDANTS

18. Defendant Jabil Circuit Company is doing business in Sunnyvale, California. It operates within the State of California. Defendants employed Plaintiff and similarly situated employees within California. The violations alleged herein arose in Sunnyvale, California.

19. Defendant Adecco USA, Inc. is doing business in Sunnyvale, California. It operates within the State of California. Defendants employed Plaintiff and similarly situated employees within California. The violations alleged herein arose in Sunnyvale, California.

20. As used herein, the term "AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES," and "DEFENDANTS' CALIFORNIA EMPLOYEES," shall mean Defendants JABIL CIRCUIT COMPANY, ADECCO USA, INC.'s non-exempt employees.

21. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 to 10, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues Defendants by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure § 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each of the Defendants designated herein as a 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.

22. 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 Defendants, carried out a joint

1 scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each Defendant are
2 legally attributable to the other Defendants. Furthermore, Defendants in all respects acted as the
3 employer and/or joint employer of Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees.

4 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

5 23. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were routinely unable,
6 and not authorized to take their 10-minute rest periods and were also unable to take an
7 uninterrupted 30-minute meal break for every shift they worked. Specifically, Plaintiff and
8 Defendant's California employees were forced to continue working through their meal and rest
9 breaks in order to assist Defendant's needs. Because of this, Plaintiff and Defendant's California
10 employees were unable to take their required meal and rest breaks. Moreover, Defendants failed to
11 pay premium wages of one hour's pay for each missed meal and rest break to Plaintiff and
12 Defendant's California employees who were denied timely meal and rest breaks, in violation of
13 Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558, and IWC Order No. 5-2001, Section 12.

14 24. Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees were required to work off the clock
15 for Defendant. Defendant routinely made Plaintiff and its California employees undergo a COVID-
16 19 screening process prior to the start of their scheduled shifts. When Plaintiff would arrive, he was
17 not allowed to clock-in for the day until he passed a medical examination to screen Plaintiff for
18 symptoms of COVID-19. The time spent undergoing the COVID-19 screening itself and the time
19 between completing the COVID-19 screening took Plaintiff on the average of 10-20 minutes to
20 complete. Moreover, Plaintiff and Defendant California employees were asked to perform tasks
21 prior to clocking in without being compensated for it. It took Plaintiff on the average of 30 minutes
22 to complete these tasks. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were
23 instructed to work approximately 30 minutes after they had clocked out to finish their assignments
24 such as checking messages and emails. Defendants did not compensate Plaintiff and Defendants'
25 California employees if these tasks were completed outside of his regular work hours. These excess
26 hours were not recorded on our client's and Defendants' California employees wage statements.
27 Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees should have been compensated for that time, but he
28 was not in violation of Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, and 1194.2.

25 25. As a result, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were not paid for all
26 hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay wages
27 constitute violations of Labor Code § 510 and 1194.
28

1 26. Plaintiff also claims that Defendant has failed to pay all overtime wages due to non-
2 exempt employees. As a result, employees are not properly compensated for work performance in
3 excess of eight (8) hours in a workday and work performed in excess of forty (40) hours in a
4 workweek at a rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay. Employees of
5 Defendant regularly work in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours per
6 week and do not receive overtime compensation at a rate of one and one half of their regular rate.
7 Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were forced to work overtime and were not paid for
8 all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay all
9 overtime wages constitute violations of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1194.2.

10 27. Additionally, Labor Code Section 1194(a) states: "[n]otwithstanding any agreement
11 to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal
12 overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid
13 balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest
14 thereon, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit. Plaintiff and Defendant's California
15 employees claim that Defendant engaged in "rounding." This essentially means that the Defendant
16 underpaid Plaintiff by rounding the time Plaintiff worked in violation of Labor Code Section
17 1194(a).

18 28. Defendants have required Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees to work
19 hours in excess of eight hours in a day and forty in a week but had not paid these employees
20 overtime compensation as required by their collective bargaining agreement in violation of Labor
21 Code § 222.

22 29. Defendants failed to issue Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees accurately
23 itemized wage statements. As Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and Defendants' California
24 employees with all wages due, as detailed above, their wage statements failed to accurately state all
25 gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(1), total hours worked, in violation of
26 Labor Code § 226(a)(2), and net wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(5), and all
27 applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked, in
28 violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(9), as a result of Defendants' failure to pay all overtime wages due.
Since the wage statements provided to Plaintiff failed to accurately reflect the total number of
Plaintiff's worked hours, due to the illegal shaving or rounding as well as automatic deduction of

1 meal breaks. These violations also violate Labor Code §§ 226(e) and 226.3 with respect to Plaintiff
2 and Defendants' California employees.

3 30. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to provide Plaintiff and Defendant's
4 California employees timely, accurate, itemized wage statements in accordance with Labor Code §
5 226 and keep accurate records as required by §1174(d). The statements provided to Plaintiff and
6 Defendant's California employees, and the records maintained by Defendants, have not accurately
7 reflected actual gross wages earned, including pay for all hours worked, overtime, and meal/rest
premiums, and total hour worked.

8 31. Our client further alleges that Defendants paid him and Defendant's California
9 employees their final wages beyond the time frames set forth in Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. As they
10 were not paid all wages due and owing throughout the course of their employment as a result of
11 Defendants' failure to pay all premium wages as detailed above, at the time of their separation, they
12 were not paid all final wages due and owing for the entirety of their employment. This violates
Labor Code §§ 201-203.

13 32. Defendant pays Plaintiff and it's California employees on a weekly basis and has
14 failed to comply with Labor Code § 204(a) which holds that wages earned on a weekly basis must be
15 paid no later than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Due to the violations
16 described above, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees did not receive all of their wages
earned in a timely manner as required by Labor Code § 204(a)(b).

17 33. Defendants failed to pay all wages earned to Plaintiff and Defendant's California
18 employees as a result of the unlawful employment policies and practices herein. As a result of these
19 practices, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were underpaid for hours worked,
20 including overtime and penalty wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages
21 owed twice per month. Due to this failure, Defendants are liable under Labor Code § 210 for failure
to pay wages as required by law.

22 34. Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for the
23 equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant such as face masks, cell phone, internet.
24 Moreover, Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for uniform
25 maintenance and protective gear. Specifically, Plaintiff was required to use his personal vehicle for
26 work and Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for vehicle
27 expenses. Labor Code section 2802 provides that "[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her
28

1 employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of
2 the discharge of his or her duties.” Moreover, Defendant also failed to reimburse Plaintiff and
3 Defendant’s California employees for the mileage they incurred performing certain tasks or running
4 errands on behalf of Defendant. Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant’s California
5 employees for the equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant such as face masks.
6 Defendant further failed to reimburse its California employees for using their personal cell phones
7 for the benefit of Defendant. As such, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees have incurred
8 reasonable and necessary expenses in the course of their job duties, which were not reimbursed by
9 Defendant, in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

10 35. Defendants failed to continue to take precautions to ensure employee safety after the
11 onset of COVID. Under LC §6409.6(a)(1). “COVID-19” means severe acute respiratory syndrome
12 coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees, directly after the
13 onset of COVID, were required to partake in mandatory temperature and health checks, but these
14 activities were not enforced or practiced quickly after the onset of COVID and when COVID was
15 still a health risk to the employees. Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were also
16 required to provide their own masks at the workplace. As a result of these practices, Defendants have
17 violated Cal. Labor Code §§ 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6404, and 6407 for failure to provide a safe
18 and healthful environment for their Employees, as outlines above. Defendants are liable for civil
19 penalties pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 2699 et seq.

20 36. Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees bring this claim pursuant to Business &
21 Professions Code § 17200, et seq. The conduct of all Defendants as alleged above has been and
22 continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees.

23 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

24 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **PENALTIES PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2699(f) FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR** 26 **CODE §§ 226.7, 512, 558, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 226(a), (e), 1174(d), 201-203, 204(a)(b), 2802, 210,** 27 **218, 222, 6400, 6401, 6403, 6404, 6407, 8 CCR 3202, 17200**

28 37. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set
forth herein.

38. As a result of the acts alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks penalties under Labor Code §
2698 *et seq.* because of Defendants’ violations of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, 510, 1194, 1194.2,

226(a), (e), 201-203, 204(a)(b), 1174(d), 2802, 210, 218, 222, 6400, 6401, 6403, 6404, 6407, 8 CCR 3202, 17200.

39. For each such violation, Plaintiff and all aggrieved employees are entitled to penalties in an amount to be shown at the time of trial subject to the following formula:

a. With respect to the violation of Labor Code § 2699(f) for violations of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 226(a), (e), 1174(d), 201-203, 204(a)(b), 2802, 210, 218, 222, 6400, 6401, 6403, 6404, 6407, 8 CCR 3202, 17200 \$100 for the initial violation per employee per pay period and \$200 for each subsequent violation per employee per pay period.

40. These penalties will be allocated 75% to the Labor Workforce Development Agency, and 25% to the affected employees.

41. On September 6, 2022, Plaintiff sent a letter, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the LWDA and Defendants setting forth the facts and theories of the violations alleged against Defendants, as prescribed by Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* (**Exhibit “A”**). Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A), no notice was received by Plaintiff from the LWDA within sixty-five (65) calendar days of September 6, 2022. Plaintiff may therefore commence this action to seek penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

42. Wherefore, Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees he seeks to represent request relief as described herein.

**ALLEGATIONS AS TO FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL AND REST PERIODS OR
COMPENSATION IN LIEU THEREOF (LABOR CODE §§ 226.7, 512, 558)**

43. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

44. Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees are entitled to one hour of pay for each day that Defendants failed to properly provide one or more meal or rest periods as set forth in the IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558.

45. Defendants have failed to provide Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees one or more meal or rest periods during their employment. Defendants have failed to compensate Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees at the rate of one hour or pay at his or her regular rate of pay for each day on which one or more meal or rest periods were not provided.

1 46. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were routinely unable, and not
2 authorized to take their 10-minute rest periods and were also unable to take an uninterrupted 30-
3 minute meal break for every shift they worked. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendant's California
4 employees were forced to continue working through their meal and rest breaks in order to assist
5 Defendant's needs. Because of this, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were unable to
6 take their required meal and rest breaks. Moreover, Defendants failed to pay premium wages of one
7 hour's pay for each missed meal and rest break to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees
8 who were denied timely meal and rest breaks, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558,
9 and IWC Order No. 5-2001, Section 12.

10 47. Additionally, Plaintiff is entitled to, and seeks, attorney's fees and costs, and
11 prejudgment interest.

12 **ALLEGATIONS AS TO FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES**
13 **IN VIOLATION OF (LABOR CODE §§ 510, 1194, 1194.2)**

14 48. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set
15 forth herein.

16 49. Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees were required to work off the clock
17 for Defendant. Defendant routinely made Plaintiff and its California employees undergo a COVID-
18 19 screening process prior to the start of their scheduled shifts. When Plaintiff would arrive, he was
19 not allowed to clock-in for the day until he passed a medical examination to screen Plaintiff for
20 symptoms of COVID-19. The time spent undergoing the COVID-19 screening itself and the time
21 between completing the COVID-19 screening took Plaintiff on the average of 10-20 minutes to
22 complete. Moreover, Plaintiff and Defendant California employees were asked to perform tasks prior
23 to clocking in without being compensated for it. It took Plaintiff on the average of 30 minutes to
24 complete these tasks. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were instructed to
25 work approximately 30 minutes after they had clocked out to finish their assignments such as
26 checking messages and emails. Defendants did not compensate Plaintiff and Defendants' California
27 employees if these tasks were completed outside of his regular work hours. These excess hours were
28 not recorded on our client's and Defendants' California employees wage statements. Plaintiff and
Defendant's California employees should have been compensated for that time, but he was not in
violation of Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, and 1194.2.

 50. As a result, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were not paid for all

1 hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay wages
2 constitute violations of Labor Code § 510 and 1194.

3 51. Plaintiff also claims that Defendant has failed to pay all overtime wages due to non-
4 exempt employees. As a result, employees are not properly compensated for work performance in
5 excess of eight (8) hours in a workday and work performed in excess of forty (40) hours in a
6 workweek at a rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay. Employees of
7 Defendant regularly work in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours per
8 week and do not receive overtime compensation at a rate of one and one half of their regular rate.
9 Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were forced to work overtime and were not paid for
10 all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay all
11 overtime wages constitute violations of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1194.2.

12 52. Additionally, Labor Code Section 1194(a) states: "[n]otwithstanding any agreement
13 to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal
14 overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid
15 balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest
16 thereon, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees
17 claim that Defendant engaged in "rounding." This essentially means that the Defendant underpaid
18 Plaintiff by rounding the time Plaintiff worked in violation of Labor Code Section 1194(a).

19 53. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants in willfully failing to pay all alleges,
20 Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees have been deprived of wages in amounts to be
21 determined at trial, and are entitled to restitution and recovery of such amounts, plus interest thereon,
22 attorneys' fees, and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 1194 and liquidated damages pursuant to Labor
23 Code § 1194.2.

24 **ALLEGATIONS AS TO KNOWING AND INTENTIONAL FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH**
25 **ITEMIZED EMPLOYEE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS**
26 **(LABOR CODE § 226(a), (e)), 1174(d))**

27 54. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set
28 forth herein.

55. Section 226(a) of the California Labor Code requires Defendants to provide wage
statements to employees. In those wage statements, Defendants must accurately set forth, among
other things, the total gross and net wages earned, the total hours worked, and the hourly rates in

1 effect, for its employees. Defendants have knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Labor
2 Code § 226(a).

3 56. Defendants failed to issue Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees accurately
4 itemized wage statements. As Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and Defendants' California
5 employees with all wages due, as detailed above, their wage statements failed to accurately state all
6 gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(1), total hours worked, in violation of
7 Labor Code § 226(a)(2), and net wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(5), and all
8 applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked, in
9 violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(9), as a result of Defendants' failure to pay all overtime wages due.
10 Since the wage statements provided to Plaintiff failed to accurately reflect the total number of
11 Plaintiff's worked hours, due to the illegal shaving or rounding as well as automatic deduction of
meal breaks. These violations also violate Labor Code §§ 226(e) and 226.3 with respect to Plaintiff
and Defendants' California employees.

12 57. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to provide timely, accurate, itemized
13 wage statements to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees in accordance with Labor Code §
14 226 and keep accurate records as required by § 1174(d). The statements provided to Plaintiff and
15 Defendant's California employees and the records maintained by Defendants, have not accurately
16 reflected actual gross wages earned, including pay for all hours worked, overtime, and meal/rest
premiums, and total hour worked.

17 58. The wage statements provided to Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees fail to
18 accurately itemize in wage statements total gross and net wages earned, and the total hours worked,
19 and all hourly rates in effect, for its employees. Defendants' violations of Labor Code § 226(a) are
20 knowing and intentional, and Plaintiff has suffered injury as a result of the receipt of defective wage
21 statements, thereby entitling him to penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e).

22 **ALLEGATIONS AS TO FAILURE TO PAY WAGES DUE AT THE TIME OF**
23 **DISCHARGE IN VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE §§ 201-202, RESULTING IN**
24 **SECTION 203 WAGES AND PENALTIES (WAITING TIME PENALTIES)**

25 59. Plaintiff hereby incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as
though fully set forth herein.

26 60. At all times material herein, the California Labor Code Sections 201, 202, and
27 203 were in effect and binding on Defendants.

1 61. California Labor Code § 202 requires employers to pay employees all wages due
2 within seventy-two (72) hours of resignation. California Labor Code § 201 states in pertinent
3 part that “if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of
4 discharge are due and payable immediately.” California Labor Code § 203 provides that if an
5 employer willfully fails to timely pay such wages the employer must, as penalty, continue to
6 pay the subject employee’s wages until the back wages are paid in full or an action is
7 commenced. The penalty cannot exceed 30 days of wages.

8 62. Plaintiff was entitled to compensation for unpaid wages, but to date has not
9 received such compensation. Specifically, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff all wages due to
10 Plaintiff at the time of his termination. Thus, since Defendants failed to promptly pay Plaintiff
11 all wages due to Plaintiff at the time of his termination, Defendants violated Section 201 of the
12 Labor Code and Plaintiff is therefore entitled to wages and penalties pursuant to Labor Code
13 Section 203.

14 63. More than 30 days have passed since Plaintiff’s employment ended with
15 Defendants.

16 64. As a consequence of Defendants’ willful conduct in not paying wages owed to
17 Plaintiff, Plaintiff is entitled to 30 days of wages as a penalty pursuant to Labor Code § 203 for
18 Defendants’ failure to timely pay legal wages.

19 **ALLEGATIONS AS TO FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY EMPLOYEES**
20 **IN VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 204(a)(b)**

21 65. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set
22 forth herein.

23 66. At all times relevant herein, Labor Code § 204 was in full force and effect and
24 binding on Defendants.

25 67. Wages must be paid according to a regularly set schedule. (Labor Code § 204). All
26 earned wages must be paid at least twice a month, on days designated in advance by the employer.
27 Work performed between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month must be paid
28 between the 16th and 26th day of the same month. Work performed between the 16th and the last
day of the month must be paid between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. (Labor Code §
204). Weekly or bi-weekly (every two weeks) payroll must be paid within seven (7) days of the end
of the pay period in which the wages were earned (Labor Code §§ 204(a), 204(b)).

1 68. Defendants pay Plaintiff and its California employees on a bi-weekly basis and have
2 failed to comply with Labor Code § 204(a) which holds that wages earned on a bi-weekly basis must
3 be paid no later than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Due to the
4 violations described above, Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees did not receive all of
their wages earned in a timely manner as required by Labor Code § 204(a)(b).

5 69. Additionally, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Defendant's California Employees
6 earned wages when they became due, failed to pay wages on a weekly basis, and have failed to
7 comply with Labor Code § 204(a) which provides that wages earned on a weekly basis must be paid
8 no later than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Due to the violations
9 described above, Plaintiff and Defendant's California Employees did not receive all of their wages
earned when due and in a timely manner as required by Labor Code § 204.

10 70. Defendants have failed to comply with the above-section because they waited longer
11 than seven days from the close of the pay period to pay its weekly paid employees.

12 **ALLEGATIONS AS TO FAILURE TO REIMBURSE FOR BUSINESS EXPENSES IN**
13 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE § 2802**

14 71. Plaintiff hereby incorporates preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though
15 fully set forth herein.

16 72. Labor Code § 2802 provides that "[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her
17 employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct
consequence of the discharge of his or her duties."

18 73. Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees
19 for the equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant such as face masks, cell
20 phone, and internet. Moreover, Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's
21 California employees for uniform maintenance and protective gear. Specifically, Plaintiff was
22 required to use his personal vehicle for work and Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and
23 Defendant's California employees for vehicle expenses. Labor Code section 2802 provides that
24 "[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses
25 incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties."
26 Moreover, Defendant also failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees
27 for the mileage they incurred performing certain tasks or running errands on behalf of
28 Defendant. Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for

1 the equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant such as face masks. Defendant
2 further failed to reimburse its California employees for using their personal cell phones for the
3 benefit of Defendant. As such, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees have incurred
4 reasonable and necessary expenses in the course of their job duties, which were not reimbursed
by Defendant, in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

5 74. Plaintiff is entitled to reimbursement for these necessary expenditures, plus
6 interest and attorneys' fees and cost, under Labor Code § 2802.

7 75. Plaintiff also requests relief as described below.

8 **ALLEGATIONS AS TO FAILURE TO PAY FOR ALL HOURS WORKED,**
9 **INCLUDING OVERTIME HOURS WORKED IN VIOLATION OF**
10 **(LABOR CODES §§ 210, 218, 222)**

11 76. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set
forth herein.

12 77. Section 2(K) or Wage Order 5 defines "hours worked" as "the time during which an
13 employee is subject to the control of an employer, and including all the time the employee is
14 suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so." Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197
15 required employers to compensate Plaintiff for all hours worked at least at a minimum wage ad
16 established by the Wage Order. Defendants did not pay for all hours worked and frequently required
17 Plaintiff to work off the clock. Defendants have been engaged in many unlawful employment
practices which resulted in underpayment for hours worked each pay period as more set forth below:

18 78. Failure to Pay All Wages Owed Twice Per Month. Defendants were required to pay
19 Plaintiff all wages earned twice during each calendar month pursuant to Labor Code § 204(a).
20 Defendants failed to pay all wages earned to Plaintiff as a result of the unlawful employment policies
21 and practices herein. As a result of these practices, Plaintiff was underpaid for hours worked,
22 including overtime and penalty wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages
23 owed twice per month. Due to this failure, Defendants are liable under Labor Code § 210 for failure
to pay wages as required by law.

24 79. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages. Defendants have required to work hours in excess of
25 eight hours in a day and forty in a week but had not paid Plaintiff overtime compensation as required
26 by their collective bargaining agreement in violation of Labor Code § 222. As a result, Plaintiff has
27 been denied payment for all hours worked as required by Cal. Labor Code § 222, § 1194, § 1198.

Defendants are liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 558.

**ALLEGATIONS AS TO FAILURE TO PROVIDE PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
THAT IS SAFE AND HEALTHFUL IN VIOLATION OF
(LABOR CODE §§ 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6404, 6407, 8 CCR 3202)**

80. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

81. Cal. Labor Code § 6400(a) provides that every employer shall furnish employment and a place of employment that is safe and healthful for Plaintiff therein. Cal. Labor Code § 6401 provides that “every employer shall furnish and use safety devices and safeguard, and shall adopt and use practices, means, methods, operations, and processes which are reasonably adequate to render such employment and place of employment safe and healthful. Every employer.

82. Pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 6402, no employer shall require, or permit any employee to go or be in any employment or place of employment which is not safe and healthful. Cal. Labor Code § 6403 states that no employer shall fail or neglect to provide and use safety devices and safeguard reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe, or adopt and use methods and processes reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety, and health of Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees.

83. Cal. Labor Code § 6404 provides that no employer shall occupy or maintain any place pf employment that is not safe and healthful. Cal. Labor Code § 6407 provides that every employer and every employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards, with Section 25910 of the Health and Safety Code, and with all rules, regulations, and orders pursuant to this division which are applicable to his own actions and conduct. Defendants failed to continue to take precautions to ensure employee safety after the onset of COVID. Under LC §6409.6(a)(1). “COVID-19” means severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Plaintiff, directly after the onset of COVID, were required to partake in mandatory temperature and health checks, but these activities were not enforced or practiced quickly after the onset of COVID and when COVID was still a health risk to Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees. Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees was also required to provide their own masks at the workplace. As a result of these practices, Defendants have violated Cal. Labor Code §§ 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6404, and 6407 for failure to provide a safe and healthful environment for Plaintiff, as outlines above.

**ALLEGATIONS AS TO UNFAIR COMPETITION PURSUANT TO
BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200**

84. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

85. This is an Action for Unfair Business Practices. Plaintiff Devon Robertson brings this claim pursuant to *Business & Professions Code* § 17200, et seq. The conduct of all Defendants as alleged in this Complaint has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees as a result of Defendant's failure to comply with the labor code sections as set out above including but not limited to Labor Code Sections 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6404, 6407. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of *Code of Civil Procedure* § 1021.5.

86. Plaintiff is a "person" within the meaning of *Business & Professions Code* § 17204, and therefore has standing to bring this cause of action for injunctive relief, restitution, and other appropriate equitable relief.

87. *Business & Profession Code* § 17200 et. seq. prohibits unlawful and unfair business practices.

88. Defendants have violated statutes and public policies. Through the conduct alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, and each of them, have acted contrary to these public policies, have violated specific provisions of the *Labor Code*, and have engaged in other unlawful and unfair business practices in violation of *Business & Professions Code* § 17200, et seq., depriving Plaintiff, of rights, benefits, and privileges guaranteed to Plaintiff under law.

89. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes unfair competition in violation of § 17200 et. seq. of the *Business & Professions Code*.

90. As a proximate result of the above mentioned acts of Defendants, Plaintiff has been damaged in a sum as may be proven.

91. Unless restrained by this Court, Defendants will continue to engage in the unlawful conduct as alleged above. Pursuant to *Business & Professions Code*, this Court should make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment, by Defendants, their agents, or Plaintiff, of any unlawful or deceptive practice prohibited by the *Business & Professions Code*, and/or, including but not limited to, disgorgement of profits which may be necessary to restore Plaintiff to the money Defendants have unlawfully failed

1 to pay.

2 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

4 1. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 203 for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
5 employees who are no longer employed by Defendants, equal to their daily wage multiplied by thirty
(30) days;

6 2. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e) for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
7 employees;

8 3. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
9 employees;

10 4. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 1194.2 for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
employees;

11 5. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 204(b) for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
12 employees;

13 6. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2802 for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
14 employees;

15 7. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 1174(d) for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
employees;

16 8. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 210 for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
17 employees;

18 9. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 222 for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
19 employees;

20 10. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 6400 for Plaintiff and all other aggrieved
employees;

21 11. For restitution for unfair competition pursuant to Business and Professions Code §
22 17200 et seq., including disgorgement of profits, in an amount as may be proven;

23 12. For penalties and other relief pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq. for Plaintiff and
24 all other aggrieved employees;

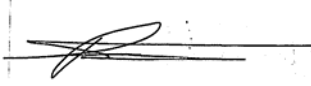
25 13. An award providing for payment of costs of suit pursuant to Labor Code §
26 2699(g)(1);

27 14. An award of attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

- 1 15. An award of prejudgment and post-judgment interest;
2 16. An award providing for payment of costs of suit; and
3 17. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.
4

5 Dated: January 17, 2023

OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM,
A Law Corporation

7
8 By: 

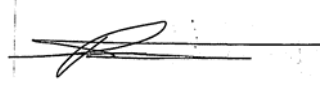
9 ROMAN OTKUPMAN
Attorneys for Plaintiff

10 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

11 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of his claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.
12

13 Dated: January 17, 2023

OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM,
A Law Corporation

15
16 By: 

17 ROMAN OTKUPMAN
Attorneys for Plaintiff
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22
23
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25
26

EXHIBIT A

OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM, A LAW CORPORATION

5743 Corsa Ave, Suite 123
Westlake Village, CA 91362
Tel.: 818-293-5623
Fax: 888-850-1310

September 6, 2022

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Jabil Circuit Company
10800 Roosevelt Blvd.
St. Petersburg, FL 33716
Defendant certified mail # 7022 0410 0002 9572 0281

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Agent for Service of Process
Paul H. Bittner
2220 Lundy Ave
San Jose, CA 95134
Agent certified mail # 7022 0410 0002 9572 0298

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Jabil Circuit Company
30 Great Oaks Blvd
San Jose, CA 95119
Defendant certified mail # 7022 0410 0002 9572 0250

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Jabil Circuit Company
1273 Hammerwood Ave
Sunnyvale, CA 94089
Defendant certified mail # 7022 0410 0002 9572 0243

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Adecco USA, Inc.
12792 Valley View St., Ste J
Garden Grove, CA 92845
Defendant certified mail # 7022 0410 0002 9572 0236

Labor & Workforce Development Agency
Jabil Circuit Company
Adecco USA, Inc.
September 6, 2022
Page 2

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Agent for Service of Process
C T Corporation System
330 N Brand Blvd, Ste 700
Glendale, CA 91203
Agent certified mail # 7022 0410 0002 9572 0878

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Adecco USA, Inc.
3100 De La Cruz Blvd Ste 208
Santa Clara, CA 95054
Defendant certified mail # 7022 0410 0002 9572 0861

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Adecco USA, Inc.
175 Broad Hollow Road
Melville, NY 11747
Defendant certified mail # 7022 0410 0002 9572 0267

Re: ***Devon Robertson v. Jabil Circuit Company, Adecco USA, Inc. – Labor Code Violations of Jabil Circuit Company, Adecco USA, Inc. – Compliance Letter of California Labor Code § 2698 – Private Attorneys General Act***

Dear Sir or Madam:

This office represents Devon Roberston (“Plaintiff”), a former California employee of Jabil Circuit Company, Adecco USA, Inc. (“Defendants”). The purpose of this letter is to comply with the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, pursuant to California Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

Our client works for Defendant in Northern California. Herein we set forth the facts and theories of California Labor Code violations which we allege Defendant engaged in with respect to our client and other of its California non-exempt employees.

Plaintiff began working for Defendants in or around December of 2020. While working for Defendant as an Inventory Analyst, Plaintiff was earning (\$27.50) dollars per hour.

Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were routinely unable, and not authorized to take their 10-minute rest periods and were also unable to take an uninterrupted 30-minute meal break for every shift they worked. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were forced to continue working through their meal and rest breaks in order to assist Defendant’s needs. Because of this, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were unable to take their required meal and rest breaks. Moreover, Defendants failed to pay premium wages of one hour’s

pay for each missed meal and rest break to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees who were denied timely meal and rest breaks, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558, and IWC Order No. 5-2001, Section 12.

Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees were required to work off the clock for Defendant. Defendant routinely made Plaintiff and its California employees undergo a COVID-19 screening process prior to the start of their scheduled shifts. When Plaintiff would arrive, he was not allowed to clock-in for the day until he passed a medical examination to screen Plaintiff for symptoms of COVID-19. The time spent undergoing the COVID-19 screening itself and the time between completing the COVID-19 screening took Plaintiff on the average of 10-20 minutes to complete. Moreover, Plaintiff and Defendant California employees were asked to perform tasks prior to clocking in without being compensated for it. It took Plaintiff on the average of 30 minutes to complete these tasks. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were instructed to work approximately 30 minutes after they had clocked out to finish their assignments such as checking messages and emails. Defendants did not compensate Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees if these tasks were completed outside of his regular work hours. These excess hours were not recorded on our client's and Defendants' California employees wage statements. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees should have been compensated for that time, but he was not in violation of Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, and 1194.2. As a result, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were not paid for all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay wages constitute violations of Labor Code § 510 and 1194.

Plaintiff also claims that Defendant has failed to pay all overtime wages due to non-exempt employees. As a result, employees are not properly compensated for work performance in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday and work performed in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek at a rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay. Employees of Defendant regularly work in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours per week and do not receive overtime compensation at a rate of one and one half of their regular rate. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were forced to work overtime and were not paid for all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay all overtime wages constitute violations of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1194.2.

Additionally, Labor Code Section 1194(a) states: "[n]otwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest thereon, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees claim that Defendant engaged in "rounding." This essentially means that the Defendant underpaid Plaintiff by rounding the time Plaintiff worked in violation of Labor Code Section 1194(a).

Defendants have required Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees to work hours in excess of eight hours in a day and forty in a week but had not paid these employees overtime compensation as required by their collective bargaining agreement in violation of Labor Code § 222.

Defendants failed to issue Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees accurately itemized wage statements. As Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees with all wages due, as detailed above, their wage statements failed to accurately state all gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(1), total hours worked, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(2), and net wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(5), and all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(9), as a result of Defendants' failure to pay all overtime wages due. Since the wage statements provided to Plaintiff failed to accurately reflect the total number of Plaintiff's worked hours, due to the illegal shaving or rounding as well as automatic deduction of meal breaks. These violations also violate Labor Code §§ 226(e) and 226.3 with respect to Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees.

Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to provide Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees timely, accurate, itemized wage statements in accordance with Labor Code § 226 and keep accurate records as required by § 1174(d). The statements provided to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees, and the records maintained by Defendants, have not accurately reflected actual gross wages earned, including pay for all hours worked, overtime, and meal/rest premiums, and total hour worked.

Our client further alleges that Defendants paid him and Defendant's California employees their final wages beyond the time frames set forth in Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. As they were not paid all wages due and owing throughout the course of their employment as a result of Defendants' failure to pay all premium wages as detailed above, at the time of their separation, they were not paid all final wages due and owing for the entirety of their employment. This violates Labor Code §§ 201-203.

Defendant pays Plaintiff and its California employees on a weekly basis and has failed to comply with Labor Code § 204(a) which holds that wages earned on a weekly basis must be paid no later than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Due to the violations described above, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees did not receive all of their wages earned in a timely manner as required by Labor Code § 204(a)(b).

Defendants failed to pay all wages earned to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees as a result of the unlawful employment policies and practices herein. As a result of these practices, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were underpaid for hours worked, including overtime and penalty wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages owed twice per month. Due to this failure, Defendants are liable under Labor Code § 210 for failure to pay wages as required by law.

Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for the equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant such as face masks, cell phone, internet. Moreover, Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for uniform maintenance and protective gear. Specifically, Plaintiff was required to use his personal vehicle for work and Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for vehicle expenses. Labor Code section 2802 provides that "[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties." Moreover, Defendant also failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for the mileage they incurred performing certain tasks or running errands on behalf of Defendant. Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for the equipment they purchased to perform work for Defendant such as face masks. Defendant further failed to reimburse its California employees for using their personal cell phones for the benefit of Defendant. As such, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees have incurred reasonable and necessary expenses in the course of their job duties, which were not reimbursed by Defendant, in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

Defendants failed to continue to take precautions to ensure employee safety after the onset of COVID. Under LC §6409.6(a)(1). "COVID-19" means severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees, directly after the onset of COVID, were required to partake in mandatory temperature and health checks, but these activities were not enforced or practiced quickly after the onset of COVID and when COVID was still a health risk to the employees. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees were also required to provide their own masks at the workplace. As a result of these practices, Defendants have violated Cal. Labor Code §§ 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6404, and 6407 for failure to provide a safe and healthful environment for their Employees, as outlines above. Defendants are liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 2699 *et seq.*

Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees bring this claim pursuant to *Business & Professions Code* § 17200, *et seq.* The conduct of all Defendants as alleged above has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees.

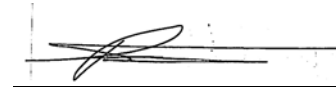
We invite Defendants or its attorney(s) to contact our office to discuss this matter, including whether an early resolution of the claims can be reached.

Labor & Workforce Development Agency
Jabil Circuit Company
Adecco USA, Inc.
September 6, 2022
Page 6

Our office awaits your response.

Very truly yours,

OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Roman Otkupman', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping 'R' and a long horizontal stroke.

ROMAN OTKUPMAN

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Roman Otkupman, Esq. Bar No. 249423; Nidah Farishta, Esq. Bar No. 312360 Otkupman Law Firm, ALC 5743 Corsa Ave, Suite 123 Westlake Village, CA 91362 TELEPHONE NO.: (818) 293-5623 FAX NO.: (888) 850-1310 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff Devon Robertson		FOR COURT USE ONLY Electronically Filed by Superior Court of CA, County of Santa Clara, on 1/17/2023 4:25 PM Reviewed By: R. Walker Case #23CV409962 Envelope: 10948358	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Santa Clara STREET ADDRESS: 191 N. First Street MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Jose, CA 95113 BRANCH NAME: Downtown Superior Court		CASE NUMBER: 23CV409962	
CASE NAME: Devon Robertson v. Jabil Circuit Company, et al.			
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ☒ Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) ☐ Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)		Complex Case Designation ☐ Counter ☐ Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	
		JUDGE: DEPT:	

Items 1–6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check **one** box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort ☐ Auto (22) ☐ Uninsured motorist (46) Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort ☐ Asbestos (04) ☐ Product liability (24) ☐ Medical malpractice (45) ☐ Other PI/PD/WD (23) Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort ☐ Business tort/unfair business practice (07) ☐ Civil rights (08) ☐ Defamation (13) ☐ Fraud (16) ☐ Intellectual property (19) ☐ Professional negligence (25) ☐ Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35) Employment ☐ Wrongful termination (36) ☒ Other employment (15)	Contract ☐ Breach of contract/warranty (06) ☐ Rule 3.740 collections (09) ☐ Other collections (09) ☐ Insurance coverage (18) ☐ Other contract (37) Real Property ☐ Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14) ☐ Wrongful eviction (33) ☐ Other real property (26) Unlawful Detainer ☐ Commercial (31) ☐ Residential (32) ☐ Drugs (38) Judicial Review ☐ Asset forfeiture (05) ☐ Petition re: arbitration award (11) ☐ Writ of mandate (02) ☐ Other judicial review (39)	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403) ☐ Antitrust/Trade regulation (03) ☐ Construction defect (10) ☐ Mass tort (40) ☐ Securities litigation (28) ☐ Environmental/Toxic tort (30) ☐ Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41) Enforcement of Judgment ☐ Enforcement of judgment (20) Miscellaneous Civil Complaint ☐ RICO (27) ☐ Other complaint (<i>not specified above</i>) (42) Miscellaneous Civil Petition ☐ Partnership and corporate governance (21) ☐ Other petition (<i>not specified above</i>) (43)
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2. This case ☐ is ☒ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. ☐ Large number of separately represented parties | d. ☐ Large number of witnesses |
| b. ☐ Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve | e. ☐ Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court |
| c. ☐ Substantial amount of documentary evidence | f. ☐ Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
3. Remedies sought (*check all that apply*): a. ☒ monetary b. ☐ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☒ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (*specify*): One (1)
5. This case ☒ is ☐ is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (*You may use form CM-015.*)

Date: January 17, 2023
 Roman Otkupman

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on **all** other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you **must** complete and file, along with your first paper, the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check **one** box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the **primary** cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Auto Tort

Auto (22)—Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (*if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto*)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Product Liability (*not asbestos or toxic/environmental*) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice—Physicians & Surgeons
Other Professional Health Care Malpractice
Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (*not civil harassment*) (08)
Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice (*not medical or legal*)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
Breach of Rental/Lease
Contract (*not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction*)
Contract/Warranty Breach—Seller
Plaintiff (*not fraud or negligence*)
Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty
Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)
Collection Case—Seller Plaintiff
Other Promissory Note/Collections Case
Insurance Coverage (*not provisionally complex*) (18)
Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
Other Contract (37)
Contractual Fraud
Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)
Wrongful Eviction (33)
Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreclosure
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (*not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure*)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38) (*if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential*)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ—Administrative Mandamus
Writ—Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
Writ—Other Limited Court Case Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal—Labor
Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
Insurance Coverage Claims (*arising from provisionally complex case type listed above*) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
Confession of Judgment (*non-domestic relations*)
Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award (*not unpaid taxes*)
Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (*not specified above*) (42)
Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (*non-harassment*)
Mechanics Lien
Other Commercial Complaint Case (*non-tort/non-complex*)
Other Civil Complaint (*non-tort/non-complex*)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate Governance (21)
Other Petition (*not specified above*) (43)
Civil Harassment
Workplace Violence
Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse
Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late Claim
Other Civil Petition

CIVIL LAWSUIT NOTICE

Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara
191 North First St., San José, CA 95113

CASE NUMBER: **23CV409962**

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE FORM

PLAINTIFF (the person suing): Within 60 days after filing the lawsuit, you must serve each Defendant with the *Complaint*, *Summons*, an *Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Sheet*, and a copy of this *Civil Lawsuit Notice*, and you must file written proof of such service.

DEFENDANT (The person sued): **You must do each of the following to protect your rights:**

1. You must file a **written response** to the *Complaint*, *using the proper legal form or format*, in the Clerk's Office of the Court, within **30 days** of the date you were served with the *Summons* and *Complaint*;
2. You must serve by mail a copy of your written response on the Plaintiff's attorney or on the Plaintiff if Plaintiff has no attorney (to "serve by mail" means to have an adult other than yourself mail a copy); and
3. You must attend the first Case Management Conference.

Warning: If you, as the Defendant, do not follow these instructions, you may automatically lose this case.

RULES AND FORMS: You must follow the California Rules of Court and the Superior Court of California, County of <_CountyName_> Local Civil Rules and use proper forms. You can obtain legal information, view the rules and receive forms, free of charge, from the Self-Help Center at 201 North First Street, San José (408-882-2900 x-2926).

- State Rules and Judicial Council Forms: www.courtinfo.ca.gov/forms and www.courtinfo.ca.gov/rules
- Local Rules and Forms: <http://www.sccsuperiorcourt.org/civil/rule1toc.htm>

CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE (CMC): You must meet with the other parties and discuss the case, in person or by telephone at least 30 calendar days before the CMC. You must also fill out, file and serve a *Case Management Statement* (Judicial Council form CM-110) at least 15 calendar days before the CMC.

You or your attorney must appear at the CMC. You may ask to appear by telephone – see Local Civil Rule 8.

Your Case Management Judge is: Hon. Sunil R. Kulkarni Department: 1

The 1st CMC is scheduled for: (Completed by Clerk of Court)
 Date: 05/25/23 Time: 2:30 pm in Department: 1

The next CMC is scheduled for: (Completed by party if the 1st CMC was continued or has passed)
 Date: _____ Time: _____ in Department: _____

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR): If all parties have appeared and filed a completed *ADR Stipulation Form* (local form CV-5008) at least 15 days before the CMC, the Court will cancel the CMC and mail notice of an ADR Status Conference. Visit the Court's website at www.sccsuperiorcourt.org/civil/ADR/ or call the ADR Administrator (408-882-2100 x-2530) for a list of ADR providers and their qualifications, services, and fees.

WARNING: Sanctions may be imposed if you do not follow the California Rules of Court or the Local Rules of Court.