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County of Los Angeles

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David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court

By: M. Arellanes Deputy

HAINES LAW GROUP, APC
Paul K. Haines (SBN 248226)
phaines@haineslawgroup.com
Sean M. Blakely (SBN 264384)
sblakely@haineslawgroup.com
Alexandra R. McIntosh (SBN 320904)
amcintosh@haineslawgroup.com
2155 Campus Drive, Suite 180
El Segundo, California 90245
Tel: (424) 292-2350
Fax: (424) 292-2355

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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

SERGIO CHAVEZ JR., as an individual and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

DORADO HOLDINGS, LLC d.b.a.
TOOLSHED EQUIPMENT RENTAL, a
California limited liability company; and DOES
1 through 100,

Defendants.

Case No.: 22STCV34965

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT:**

- (1) **MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS
(LABOR CODE §§ 1182.12, 1194,
1194.2, 1197);**
- (2) **FAILURE TO PAY ALL
OVERTIME WAGES (LABOR
CODE §§ 204, 510, 1194, 1198);**
- (3) **MEAL PERIOD VIOLATIONS
(LABOR CODE §§ 226.7, 512, 558);**
- (4) **REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS
(LABOR CODE §§ 226.7, 516, 558);**
- (5) **WAGE STATEMENT PENALTIES
(LABOR CODE § 226 *et seq.*);**
- (6) **WAITING TIME PENALTIES
(LABOR CODE §§ 201-203);**
- (7) **UNFAIR COMPETITION (BUS &
PROF CODE § 17200 *et seq.*); and**
- (8) **CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE
PRIVATE ATTORNEYS
GENERAL ACT (LABOR CODE §
2698 *et seq.*).**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE**

1 Plaintiff Sergio Chavez Jr. ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all others similarly
2 situated, hereby brings this First Amended Class and Representative Action Complaint
3 ("Complaint") against Dorado Holdings, LLC d.b.a. Toolshed Equipment Rental, a California
4 limited liability company, and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive (collectively "Defendants"), and on
5 information and belief alleges as follows:

6 **JURISDICTION**

7 1. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, hereby brings this
8 Complaint for recovery of unpaid wages and penalties under California Business and Professions
9 Code § 17200, *et. seq.*, Labor Code §§ 201-204, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 516, 558, 1182.12, 1194,
10 1194.2, 1197, 1198, and 2698 *et seq.*; and Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order 7 ("Wage
11 Order 7"), in addition to seeking injunctive relief, declaratory relief, and restitution. This
12 Complaint is brought pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382. This Court has
13 jurisdiction over Defendants' violations of the California Labor Code because the amount in
14 controversy exceeds this Court's jurisdictional minimum.

15 **VENUE**

16 2. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to California Code of Civil
17 Procedure §§ 395(a) and 395.5, as at least some of the acts and omissions complained of herein
18 occurred in Los Angeles County. Defendants own, maintain offices, transact business, have an
19 agent or agents within Los Angeles County, and/or otherwise are found within Los Angeles
20 County, and Defendants are within the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes of service of process.

21 **PARTIES**

22 3. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant herein was, an individual over the age of
23 eighteen (18). At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff was, and currently is, a California resident.
24 Within the statute of limitations periods applicable to each cause of action pled herein, Plaintiff
25 was employed by Defendants as a non-exempt employee. Plaintiff was, and is, a victim of
26 Defendants' policies and/or practices complained of herein, lost money and/or property, and has
27 been deprived of the rights guaranteed by California Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et.*
28 *seq.*, Labor Code §§ 201-204, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 516, 558, 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198,

and 2698 *et seq.*; and Wage Order 7, which sets employment standards for construction equipment rentals.

4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that during the applicable statute of limitations for each cause of action pled herein, Defendants engaged in the business of renting industrial construction equipment and construction tools, and employed Plaintiff and other, similarly-situated non-exempt employees within Los Angeles County, and the State of California and, therefore, were doing business in Los Angeles County and the State of California.

5. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner, or corporate, of the defendants sued herein as DOES 1 to 100, inclusive, and for that reason, said defendants are sued under such fictitious names, and Plaintiff will seek leave from this Court to amend this Complaint when such true names and capacities are discovered. Plaintiff is informed, and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each of said fictitious defendants, whether individual, partners, or corporate, were responsible in some manner for the acts and omissions alleged herein, and proximately caused Plaintiff and the Classes (as defined in Paragraph 14) to be subject to the unlawful employment practices, wrongs, injuries, and damages complained of herein.

6. Plaintiff is informed, and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants were the employers of Plaintiff and all members of the Classes.

7. At all relevant times, each of said Defendants participated in the doing of the acts hereinafter alleged to have been done by the named Defendants; and furthermore, the Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, servants, and employees of each and every one of the other Defendants, as well as the agents of all Defendants, and at all times herein mentioned were acting within the course and scope of said agency and employment. Defendants, and each of them, approved of, condoned, and/or otherwise ratified each and every one of the acts or omissions complained of herein.

8. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants, and each of them, were members of and engaged in a joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise, and acting within the course and scope of and in pursuance of said joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise. Further,

1 Plaintiff alleges that all Defendants were joint employers for all purposes of Plaintiff and all
2 members of the Classes.

3 **GENERAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

4 9. Defendants were in the business of renting industrial construction equipment and
5 construction tools. Plaintiff worked for Defendants as a non-exempt “Driver” employee in
6 California from approximately October 2019 until the date Defendants were acquired by Sunbelt
7 Rentals, Inc. As a Driver, Plaintiff’s primary job duties consisted of loading up a truck with
8 equipment and/or tools for delivery to customers and picking up equipment and/or tools to bring
9 back to Defendants’ yard after the customer no longer needed the item(s).

10 10. Throughout Plaintiff’s employment with Defendants, Defendants’ timekeeping
11 policies and/or practices resulted in Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees not being
12 compensated for all hours actually worked, whether by rounding, time-shaving, or otherwise.
13 Defendants required Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees to clock in and out through an
14 electronic timeclock app, which records employees’ hours worked to the minute, on the
15 cellphones provided by Defendants. However, upon information and belief, during at least a
16 portion of the putative class period, Defendants rounded Plaintiff’s and other non-exempt
17 employees’ timekeeping entries in an uneven manner to a quarter of an hour increment, so that,
18 over a period of time, Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees were deprived of all earned
19 minimum and overtime wages. Upon information and belief, Defendants’ timekeeping system
20 regularly, systematically, and impermissibly rounded the hours worked by Plaintiff and non-
21 exempt employees in Defendants’ favor, resulting, over a period of time, in the failure to
22 compensate Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees for all hours worked. As a result, Plaintiff
23 and other non-exempt employees were not compensated for all required minimum and overtime
24 wages.

25 11. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees with all
26 legally compliant meal periods due to Defendants’ meal period policies/practices, which have
27 frequently resulted in late (commencing after the fifth hour of work), short (less than 30 minutes),
28 and missed meal periods. Plaintiff’s and other non-exempt employees’ meal periods frequently

commenced after the completion of five hours of work. Specifically, Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees began their workday at 4:00 a.m., however, Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees were not provided with a first meal period until approximately 2:00 p.m., which is after the completion of the fifth hour of work. Additionally, Defendants' meal period policies/practices do not provide for a second meal period for shifts in excess of 10.0 hours, nor were Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees provided with a second meal period for shifts over 10.0 hours. Instead, upon information and belief, Defendants automatically deducted 30-minutes from employee time records for each work shift over 10.0 hours regardless of whether an employee took a second 30-minute compliant meal period. As a result, Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees were not compensated for all required minimum and overtime wages for time worked. Furthermore, on those occasions when Plaintiff was not provided with all legally compliant meal periods to which he was entitled, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff with the required meal period premium(s) for each workday there was a meal period violation as mandated by Labor Code § 226.7. Upon information and belief, Defendants maintained no mechanism for the payment of meal period premium payments as required by Labor Code § 226.7, in the event that a legally compliant meal period was not provided to their non-exempt employees.

12. Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees were not authorized and permitted to take all required rest periods due to Defendants' unlawful rest period policies/practices, which failed to authorize and permit a net 10-minute rest period for every four hours worked, or major fraction thereof. Specifically, rather than authorize and permit two separate 10-minute rest periods – one during the work period before the meal period and one during the work period after the meal period – Defendants combined the meal period and rest periods such that Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees only received one break throughout their entire shift. Moreover, although Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees regularly worked shifts in excess of 10.0 hours, Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees were not authorized and permitted a third rest period during shifts in excess of 10.0 hours. On those occasions when Plaintiff was not authorized and permitted to take all legally compliant rest periods to which he was entitled, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff with the required rest period premium(s) for each workday there was a rest

period violation as mandated by Labor Code § 226.7. Upon information and belief, Defendants maintained no mechanism for the payment of rest period premium payments as required by Labor Code § 226.7, in the event that a legally compliant rest period was not authorized and permitted to their non-exempt employees.

13. As a result of Defendants' failure to pay all minimum and overtime wages and failure to pay all meal and rest period premium wages, Defendants maintained inaccurate payroll records and issued inaccurate wage statements to Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees. As a further result of Defendants' failure to pay all minimum and overtime wages and failure to pay all meal and rest period premium wages, Defendants failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff and other former employees upon their separation of employment from Defendants.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

14. **Class Definitions:** Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and the following Classes pursuant to § 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure:

- a. The Minimum Wage Class consists of all of Defendants' non-exempt employees in California who were subject to Defendants' timekeeping policies and/or practices, during the four years immediately preceding the filing of this action through the date of acquisition by Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.
- b. The Overtime Class consists of all of Defendants' non-exempt employees in California who worked more than eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week and were subject to Defendants' timekeeping policies and/or practices, during the four years immediately preceding the filing of this action through the date of acquisition by Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.
- c. The Meal Period Class consists of all of Defendants' non-exempt employees in California who: (i) worked at least one shift in excess of 5.0 hours; and/or (ii) worked at least one shift in excess of 10.0 hours, during the four years immediately preceding the filing of this action through the date of acquisition by Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.
- d. The Rest Period Class consists of all of Defendants' non-exempt employees in

California who worked at least one shift in excess of 3.5 hours, during the four years immediately preceding the filing of this action through the date of acquisition by Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.

e. The Wage Statement Class consists of all Defendants' non-exempt employees in California who received a wage statement, during the one year plus immediately preceding the filing of this action through the date of acquisition by Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.

f. The Waiting Time Penalty Class consists of Defendants' formerly employed members of the Minimum Wage Class, Overtime Class, Rest Period Class, and/or Meal Period Class, during the three years immediately preceding the filing of this action through the date of acquisition by Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.

15. **Numerosity/Ascertainability:** The members of the Classes are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and not practicable. The membership of the Classes and Subclasses are unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, it is estimated that the members of the Classes number greater than fifty (50) individuals. The identity of such membership is readily ascertainable via inspection of Defendants' employment records.

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

- i. Whether Defendants properly paid all overtime wages to members of the Overtime Class;
- ii. Whether Defendants paid at least the minimum wage for all hours worked to members of the Minimum Wage Class;
- iii. Whether Defendants provided all legally compliant meal periods to members of the Meal Period Class pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512;
- iv. Whether Defendants authorized and permitted all legally compliant rest periods to members of the Rest Period Class pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 516;

- 1 v. Whether Defendants provided meal and rest period premium payments for non-
2 compliant meal and rest periods;
- 3 vi. Whether Defendants furnished legally compliant wage statements to members of
4 the Wage Statement Class pursuant to Labor Code § 226; and
- 5 vii. Whether Defendants' policies and/or practices for the timing and amount of
6 payment of final wages to members of the Waiting Time Class at the time of their
7 separation of employment were lawful.

8 17. **Predominance of Common Questions:** Common questions of law and fact
9 predominate over questions that affect only individual members of the Classes. The common
10 questions of law set forth above are numerous and substantial and stem from Defendants' policies
11 and/or practices applicable to each individual class member, including but not limited to
12 Defendants' timekeeping policies/practices, and meal and rest period policies/practices. As such,
13 the common questions predominate over individual questions concerning each individual class
14 member's showing as to their eligibility for recovery or as to the amount of their damages.

15 18. **Typicality:** The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Classes because
16 Plaintiff was employed by Defendants as a non-exempt employee in California during the
17 statute(s) of limitations period applicable to each cause of action pled in the Complaint. As alleged
18 herein, Plaintiff, like the members of the Classes, was not paid all minimum and overtime wages
19 owed due to Defendants' timekeeping policies/practices, was not provided all required meal
20 periods, was not authorized and permitted all rest periods, did not receive premium pay for non-
21 compliant meal and rest periods, was not paid all final wages upon separation of employment,
22 and was not provided with accurate, compliant, itemized wage statements.

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

20. **Superiority:** The California Labor Code is broadly remedial in nature and serves an important public interest in establishing minimum working conditions and standards in California. These laws and labor standards protect the average working employee from exploitation by employers who have the responsibility to follow the laws and who may seek to take advantage of superior economic and bargaining power in setting onerous terms and conditions of employment. The nature of this action and the format of laws available to Plaintiff and members of the Classes make the class action format a particularly efficient and appropriate procedure to redress the violations alleged herein. If each employee were required to file an individual lawsuit, Defendants would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since they would be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual plaintiff with their vastly superior financial and legal resources. Moreover, requiring each member of the Class(es) to pursue an individual remedy would also discourage the assertion of lawful claims by employees who would be disinclined to file an action against their former and/or current employer for real and justifiable fear of retaliation and permanent damages to their careers at subsequent employment. Further, the prosecution of separate actions by the individual class members, even if possible, would create a substantial risk of inconsistent or varying verdicts or adjudications with respect to the individual class members against Defendants herein; and which would establish potentially incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants; and/or legal determinations with respect to individual class members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interest of the other class members not parties to adjudications or which would substantially impair or impede the ability of the class members to protect their interests. Further, the claims of the individual members of the Class are not sufficiently large to warrant vigorous individual prosecution considering all of the concomitant costs and expenses attending thereto. As such, the Classes identified in Paragraph 14 are maintainable as classes under § 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

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1 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS**

3 **(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)**

4 21. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

5 22. Wage Order 7, § 4 and California Labor Code §§ 1197 and 1182.12 establish the
6 right of employees to be paid minimum wages for all hours worked, in amounts set by state law.
7 Labor Code §§ 1194(a) and 1194.2(a) provide that an employee who has not been paid the legal
8 minimum wage as required by Labor Code § 1197 may recover the unpaid balance together with
9 attorneys' fees and costs of suit, as well as liquidated damages in an amount equal to the unpaid
10 wages and interest accrued thereon. At all relevant times herein, Defendants failed to conform its
11 pay practices to the requirements of the law by failing to pay Plaintiff and members of the
12 Minimum Wage Class for all hours worked, including, but not limited to, all hours they were
13 subject to the control of Defendants and/or suffered or permitted to work under the California
14 Labor Code and Wage Order 7.

15 23. California Labor Code § 1198 makes unlawful the employment of an employee
16 under conditions that the IWC prohibits. California Labor Code §§ 1194(a) and 1194.2(a) provide
17 that an employer who has failed to pay its employees the legal minimum wage is liable to pay
18 those employees the unpaid balance of the unpaid wages as well as liquidated damages in an
19 amount equal to the wages due and interest thereon.

20 24. As a consequence of Defendants' non-payment of minimum wages, Plaintiff and
21 members of the Minimum Wage Class seek penalties pursuant to Wage Order 7 § 18(A) and
22 California Labor Code § 1199; interest pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.6 and 1194 and
23 Civil Code §§ 3287 and 3289; liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194.2;
24 attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194, *et seq.*; and damages
25 and/or penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 558(a).

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Defendants' violations, Defendants did not pay an additional hour of pay to Plaintiff and members of the Meal Period Class at their respective regular rates of compensation, in accordance with California Labor Code §§ 204, 210, 226.7, and 512.

31. As a result, Defendants are responsible for paying premium compensation for meal period violations including interest thereon, statutory penalties, civil penalties, and costs of suit, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, Wage Order 7, and Civil Code §§ 3287(b) and 3289.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS

(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

32. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

33. Wage Order 7, § 12 and California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516 and 558 establish the right of employees to be provided with a rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hour period worked, or major fraction thereof. Despite Defendants' failure to authorize and permit Plaintiff and members of the Rest Period Class to take all legally complaint rest periods as alleged herein, Defendants did not pay these individuals an additional hour of pay at their respective regular rate for the rest periods that they failed to authorize and permit them to take, as required by Labor Code § 226.7.

34. Defendants' policies and practices described herein are unlawful and create an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiff and members of the Rest Period Class in a civil action for the unpaid amount of rest period premiums owing, including interests thereon, statutory penalties, civil penalties, attorneys' fees, and costs of suit according to California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, 558, Wage Order 7, and Civil Code §§ 3287(b) and 3289.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS

(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

35. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

36. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knowingly and intentionally, as a matter of uniform policy and practice, failed to furnish Plaintiff

1 and members of the Wage Statement Class with accurate and complete, itemized wage statements
2 that included, among other requirements, all hours worked, total gross wages earned, all rates of
3 pay and corresponding number of hours worked, total net wages earned, and the correct name and
4 address of the legal entity that is the employer in violation of Labor Code § 226 *et seq.*

5 37. Defendants' failure to furnish Plaintiff and members of the Wage Statement Class
6 with accurate and complete, itemized wage statements resulted in actual injury, as said failures
7 led to, among other things, the non-payment of minimum and overtime wages and meal and rest
8 period premium wages owed and deprived them of the information necessary to identify the
9 discrepancies in Defendants' reported data.

10 38. Defendants' failures create an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiff and members of
11 the Wage Statement Class in a civil action for all damages and/or penalties pursuant to Labor
12 Code § 226 *et seq.*, including statutory penalties, civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees, and
13 costs of suit according to California Labor Code § 226 *et seq.*

14 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **WAITING TIME PENALTIES**

16 **(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)**

17 39. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

18 40. This cause of action is brought pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §§ 201-203, which
19 require an employer to pay all wages immediately at the time of separation of employment in the
20 event the employer discharges the employee, or the employee provides at least 72 hours of notice
21 of their intent to quit. In the event the employee provides less than 72 hours of notice of their
22 intent to quit, said employee's wages become due and payable not later than 72 hours upon said
23 employee's last date of employment.

24 41. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
25 failed to timely pay Plaintiff and members of the Waiting Time Class all final wages due to them
26 at their separation from employment, including unpaid minimum and overtime wages as well as
27 unpaid meal and rest period premium wages.

28 42. Further, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that as a

1 matter of uniform policy and practice, Defendants continue to fail to pay Plaintiff and members
2 of the Waiting Time Class all earned wages at the end of employment in a timely manner pursuant
3 to the requirements of Cal. Labor Code §§ 201-203.

4 43. Defendants' failure to pay all final wages was willful within the meaning of Cal.
5 Labor Code § 203. Defendants' willful failure to timely pay Plaintiff and the members of the
6 Waiting Time Class their earned wages upon separation from employment results in a continued
7 payment of daily wages up to thirty days from the time the wages were due.

8 44. Plaintiff and members of the Waiting Time Class are entitled to compensation
9 pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 203, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit.

10 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**

12 **(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)**

13 45. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

14 46. Defendants have engaged in unfair and/or unlawful business practices in
15 California in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*, by: (a) failing
16 to pay Plaintiff and members of the Overtime Class all overtime wages owed; (b) failing to pay
17 Plaintiff and members of the Minimum Wage Class all minimum wages; (c) failing to provide
18 Plaintiff and members of the Meal Period Class with all meal periods to which they are entitled,
19 and failing to pay them meal period premium payments; (d) failing to authorize and permit
20 Plaintiff and members of the Rest Period Class all rest periods to which they are entitled, and
21 failing to pay them rest period premium payments; (e) failing to issue accurate and itemized wage
22 statements to the Wage Statement Class; and (f) failing to timely pay all final wages to the Waiting
23 Time Penalty Class.

24 47. Defendants' utilization of these unfair and/or unlawful business practices deprived
25 Plaintiff and members of the Classes of compensation to which they are legally entitled,
26 constitutes unfair and/or unlawful competition, and provides an unfair advantage over
27 Defendants' competitors who have been and/or are currently employing workers and attempting
28 to do so in honest compliance with applicable wage and hour laws.

1 48. Because Plaintiff is a victim of Defendants' unfair and/or unlawful conduct alleged
2 herein, Plaintiff for himself and on behalf of the members of the Classes, seeks full restitution of
3 monies, as necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies withheld, acquired
4 and/or converted by Defendants pursuant to Business and Professions Code §§ 17203 and 17208.

5 49. The acts complained of herein occurred within the last four years immediately
6 preceding the filing of the Complaint in this action.

7 50. Plaintiff was compelled to retain the services of counsel to file this court action to
8 protect his interests and those of the Classes, to obtain restitution and injunctive relief on behalf
9 of Defendants' non-exempt employees, and to enforce important rights affecting the public
10 interest. Plaintiff has thereby incurred the financial burden of attorneys' fees and costs, which he
11 is entitled to recover under Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

12 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT**

14 **(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)**

15 51. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

16 52. Defendants have committed several Labor Code violations against Plaintiff,
17 members of the Classes, and other aggrieved employees. Plaintiff, an "aggrieved employee"
18 within the meaning of Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*, acting on behalf of himself and other aggrieved
19 employees, brings this representative action against Defendants to recover the civil penalties due
20 to Plaintiff, the members of the Classes, other aggrieved employees, and the State of California
21 according to proof pursuant to Labor Code § 558 and § 2699 (a) and (f) including, but not limited
22 to: (1) \$100.00 for each initial violation for each failure to pay each employee and \$200 for each
23 subsequent violation or willful or intentional violation pursuant to Labor Code § 210 for each
24 failure to pay each employee, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld; (2) \$50.00 for each
25 initial violation and \$100 for each subsequent violation pursuant to Labor Code § 558 per
26 employee per pay period; (3) \$100.00 for each initial violation and \$250.00 for each subsequent
27 violation pursuant to Labor Code § 1197.1 per employee per pay period; (4) \$250.00 for each
28 initial violation and \$1,000.00 for each subsequent violation pursuant to Labor Code § 226.3 per

employee per pay period; and/or (5) \$100.00 for each initial violation and \$200 for each subsequent violation per employee per pay period for those violations of the Labor Code for which no civil penalty is specifically provided, based on the following Labor Code violations:

- a. Failing to pay minimum wages for all hours worked to Plaintiff, the Minimum Wage Class, and other aggrieved employees in violation of Labor Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197;
- b. Failing to pay Plaintiff, the Overtime Class, and other aggrieved employees all earned overtime compensation in violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 510, 1194, and 1198;
- c. Failing to provide all legally required meal periods, and failure to pay meal period premium wages, to Plaintiff, the Meal Period Class, and other aggrieved employees at the regular rate of compensation in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, and 1198;
- d. Failing to authorize and permit all legally required rest periods, and failure to pay rest period premium wages, to Plaintiff, the Rest Period Class, and other aggrieved employees at the regular rate of compensation in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, 558, and 1198;
- e. Failing to furnish Plaintiff, the Wage Statement Class, and other aggrieved employees with complete, accurate, itemized wage statements in violation of Labor Code § 226;
- f. Failing to timely pay all final wages and compensation earned by Plaintiff, the Waiting Time Class, and other aggrieved employees at the time of separation in violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203;
- g. Failing to pay Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees all earned wages at least twice during each calendar month in violation of Labor Code § 204; and
- h. Failing to maintain accurate records on behalf of Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees in violation of Labor Code §§ 1174 and 1198.

53. On November 2, 2022, Plaintiff notified Defendants via certified mail, and notified the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) via its website, of Defendants’ violations of the California Labor Code and Plaintiff’s intent to bring a claim for civil penalties under California Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* with respect to the violations of the California Labor Code identified in Paragraph 52 (a)-(h). Now that sixty-five days have passed from Plaintiff notifying Defendants and the LWDA of these violations, and the LWDA has not provided notice that it intends to investigate the violations, Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative requirements for bringing a claim under the Private Attorneys General Act with respect to these violations.

54. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff seeks to represent himself and all Aggrieved Employees, as defined by Labor Code § 2699(c).

55. Plaintiff was compelled to retain the services of counsel to file this court action to protect his interests and the interests of other aggrieved employees, and to assess and collect the civil penalties owed by Defendants. Plaintiff has thereby incurred attorneys’ fees and costs, which he is entitled to receive under California Labor Code § 2699(g).

PRAYER

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

1. For an order certifying the proposed Classes;
2. For an order appointing Plaintiff as representative of the Classes;
3. For an order appointing Counsel for Plaintiff as Counsel for the Classes;
4. Upon the First Cause of Action, for payment of minimum wages, liquidated damages, and penalties according to proof pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197;
5. Upon the Second Cause of Action, for compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code §§ 204, 510, 558, 1194, and 1198;
6. Upon the Third Cause of Action, for compensatory, consequential, general, and special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558;

1 7. Upon the Fourth Cause of Action, for compensatory, consequential, general, and
2 special damages according to proof pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, and 558;

3 8. Upon the Fifth Cause of Action, for statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code §
4 226, *et seq.*;

5 9. Upon the Sixth Cause of Action, for statutory waiting time penalties pursuant to
6 Labor Code § 203;

7 10. Upon the Seventh Cause of Action, for restitution to Plaintiff and members of the
8 Classes of all money and/or property unlawfully acquired by Defendants by means of any acts or
9 practices declared by this Court to be in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et*
10 *seq.*;

11 11. Upon the Eighth Cause of Action, for civil penalties due to Plaintiff, other
12 aggrieved employees, and the State of California according to proof pursuant to Labor Code §§
13 558 and 2699(a) and (f) including, but not limited to: (1) \$100.00 for each initial violation for
14 each failure to pay each employee and \$200 for each subsequent violation or willful or intentional
15 violation pursuant to Labor Code § 210 for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25% of the
16 amount unlawfully withheld; (2) \$50.00 for each initial violation and \$100 for each subsequent
17 violation pursuant to Labor Code § 558 per employee per pay period; (3) \$100.00 for each initial
18 violation and \$250.00 for each subsequent violation pursuant to Labor Code § 1197.1 per
19 employee per pay period; (4) \$250.00 for each initial violation and \$1,000.00 for each subsequent
20 violation pursuant to Labor Code § 226.3 per employee per pay period; and/or (5) \$100.00 for
21 each initial violation and \$200 for each subsequent violation per employee per pay period for
22 those violations of the Labor Code for which no civil penalty is specifically provided, based on
23 the Labor Code violations identified in Paragraph 52 (a)-(h);

24 12. Prejudgment interest on all due and unpaid wages pursuant to California Labor
25 Code § 218.6 and Civil Code §§ 3287 and 3289;

26 13. On all causes of action, for attorneys' fees and costs as provided by Labor Code
27 §§ 226, 1194, and 2699(g); and Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; and

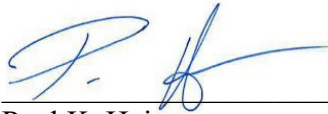
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1 14. For such other and further relief, the Court may deem just and proper.

2
3 Dated: January 9, 2023

Respectfully submitted,
HAINES LAW GROUP, APC

4
5 By: _____



Paul K. Haines
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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7
8 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

9 Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial with respect to all issues triable by jury.

10
11 Dated: January 9, 2023

Respectfully submitted,
HAINES LAW GROUP, APC

12
13 By: _____



Paul K. Haines
Attorneys for Plaintiff