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SUMMONS ISSUED

Attorneys for Plaintiff Brian Branson
and the Putative Class

Per local Rule, This case is assigned to
Judge Weil, Edward G, for all purposes.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA**

BRIAN BRANSON, individually, and on
behalf of other members of the general public
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

BOEHME LOGISTICS LLC, a California
limited liability company; ONTRAC
LOGISTICS, INC., a Delaware corporation;
and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. C25-03499

**CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- (1) Failure to Pay Minimum Wage for All Hours Worked (Lab. Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197 and 1197.1)**
- (2) Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation (Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198)**
- (3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders)**
- (4) Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders)**
- (5) Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses (Lab. Code § 2802)**
- (6) Waiting Time Penalties (Lab. Code §§ 201-203)**
- (7) Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements (Lab. Code § 226)**
- (8) Violation of Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*)**
- (9) Private Attorneys General Act (Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.*)**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF 23

1 Plaintiff Brian Branson, individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public
2 similarly situated, brings this action against Defendant Boehme Logistics LLC, Ontrac Logistics,
3 Inc., and Does 1 through 10, inclusive, and alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant Boehme Logistics LLC, Ontrac
6 Logistics, Inc., and Does 1 through 10 (collectively, “Defendants”) for violations of the California
7 Labor Code and unfair business practices stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay minimum
8 wages, failure to pay overtime compensation, failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize
9 and permit rest periods, failure to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods,
10 failure to timely pay all wages to employees, failure to indemnify necessary business expenses and
11 failure to furnish accurate wage statements.

12 2. Plaintiff brings the First through Eighth Causes of Action individually and as a
13 class action on behalf of self and certain current and former employees of Defendants (hereinafter
14 collectively referred to as the “Class” or “Class Members” and defined more fully below). The
15 Class consists of Plaintiff and all other persons who have been employed by any Defendants in
16 California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee during the statute of limitations period
17 applicable to the claims pleaded here.

18 3. Plaintiff brings the Ninth Cause of Action as a representative action under the
19 Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties that are owed to Plaintiff, the
20 State of California, and past and present employees of Defendants employed at any time within the
21 applicable statutory period (hereinafter referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).

22 4. Defendants own and operate an industry, business, and establishment within the
23 State of California, including in Contra Costa County. As such, Defendants are subject to the
24 California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”), and
25 the California Business and Professions Code.

26 5. Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period Defendants maintained
27 a systematic, company-wide policy and practice of:

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- 1 a. Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum
2 wages, and overtime wages in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;
- 3 b. Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in
4 compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing to maintain accurate
5 records of all meal periods taken or missed, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each
6 workday in which a meal period violation occurred;
- 7 c. Failing to authorize and permit employees to take timely and duty-free rest
8 periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, and failing to pay
9 an additional hour's pay for each workday in which a rest period violation occurred;
- 10 d. Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum wages, meal period
11 premium wages, and rest period premium wages due within the time period specified by California
12 law when employment terminates;
- 13 e. Failing to maintain accurate records of the hours that employees worked;
14 and
- 15 f. Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements
16 containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

17 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Defendants were on
18 actual and constructive notice of the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to
19 rectify their unlawful policies. Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times
20 herein were willful and deliberate.

21 7. At all relevant times, Defendants were legally responsible for all of the unlawful
22 conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the foregoing
23 paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff and the Class. Further, Defendants are responsible for each
24 of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of "respondeat
25 superior."

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1 **THE PARTIES**

2 **A. Plaintiff**

3 8. Plaintiff Brian Branson ("Plaintiff") is an individual residing in the County of
4 Siskiyou, California and worked as a non-exempt Delivery Driver from on or about September 1,
5 2017 to June 27, 2025, but was misclassified as an exempt employee, despite the fact that at no
6 point during tenure did he earn at least two times the state minimum wage for full-time
7 employment.

8 9. Plaintiff reserves the right to seek leave to amend this complaint to add new
9 plaintiffs, if necessary, in order to establish suitable representative(s) pursuant to *La Sala v.*
10 *American Savings and Loan Association* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 864, 872, and other applicable law.

11 **B. Defendants**

12 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Defendant Boehme
13 Logistics LLC ("Boehme") is:

14 a. a California limited liability company with its principal place of business in
15 the County of Shasta, California.

16 b. a business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the
17 State of California, including in Contra Costa County; and

18 c. the current or former employer of Plaintiff and of the putative Class.

19 Defendants suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the Class to work, and/or controlled their wages,
20 hours, or working conditions.

21 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that Defendant Ontrac
22 Logistics, Inc. ("Ontrac") is:

23 a. a Delaware stock corporation with its principal place of business in the
24 County of Fairfax, Virginia.

25 b. a business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the
26 State of California, including in Contra Costa County; and

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1 c. the current or former employer of Plaintiff and of the putative Class.
2 Defendants suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the Class to work, and/or controlled their wages,
3 hours, or working conditions.

4 12. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names and capacities of the defendants sued as Does
5 1 through 10, inclusive, and therefore sues these defendants by fictitious names. Plaintiff will
6 amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when the same have been
7 ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the fictitiously named defendants is
8 responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged and that Plaintiff's damages were
9 proximately caused by said defendants' conduct.

10 13. At all times mentioned herein, the Defendants named as Does 1 through 10,
11 inclusive, and each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the
12 jurisdiction of, and/or injured Plaintiff and a significant number of the Class in the State of
13 California.

14 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that at all relevant times
15 each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and
16 the other employees described in the class definitions below, and exercised control over their
17 wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges
18 that, at all relevant times, each Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer,
19 director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest
20 and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some
21 or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to
22 some or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters
23 alleged below. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted
24 pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or
25 should have known about, and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and
26 abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

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1 **VENUE AND JURISDICTION**

2 15. The wrongful conduct alleged against the Defendants occurred in the County of
3 Contra Costa, California. At all relevant times, the conduct at issue was part of a continuous and
4 ongoing pattern of behavior.

5 16. This Court is the proper forum to adjudicate this action because the wrongful acts
6 that are the subject of this action occurred here and because the Defendant now resides in its
7 jurisdictional area.

8 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

9 17. During the statutory period, Plaintiff was a non-exempt employee, but Defendants
10 misclassified Plaintiff as an exempt employee.

11 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for all hours
12 worked (including minimum wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with uninterrupted meal periods,
13 failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take uninterrupted rest periods, failed to timely pay all
14 final wages to Plaintiff when Defendants terminated Plaintiff's employment, and failed to furnish
15 accurate wage statements to Plaintiff. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for
16 Defendants was typical and illustrative.

17 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not
18 paying Plaintiff and the Class for all hours worked. Defendants failed to incorporate all
19 remuneration when calculating the correct rate of pay and meal and rest break premium rate of
20 pay, leading to underpayment to Plaintiff and the Class.

21 20. In maintaining a practice of not paying all wages owed, Defendants failed to
22 maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Class worked.

23 21. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff
24 and the Class with legally compliant meal periods. Defendants sometimes, but not always,
25 required Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without
26 providing timely 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, duty-free meal period for every five
27 hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Class for meal periods that were not
28 provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Defendants also did not

adequately inform Plaintiff and the Class of their right to take a meal period by the end of the fifth hour of work, or, for shifts greater than 10 hours, by the end of the tenth hour of work. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Class in compliance with California law.

22. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Class to take timely and duty-free rest periods. Defendants sometimes, but not always, required Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Class for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Defendants also did not adequately inform Plaintiff and the Class of their right to take a rest period. Moreover, Defendants did not have adequate policies or practices permitting or authorizing rest periods for Plaintiff and the Class, nor did Defendants have adequate policies or practices regarding the timing of rest periods. Defendants also did not have adequate policies or practices to verify whether Plaintiff and the Class were taking their required rest periods.

23. Further, Defendants did not maintain accurate records of employee work periods, and therefore Defendants cannot demonstrate that Plaintiff and the Class took rest periods during the middle of each work period. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

24. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely pay Plaintiff and the Class during and at the conclusion of their employment all wages for all minimum wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages.

25. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Class with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages earned for hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California

1 law). As a result of these violations of California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), the
2 Plaintiff and the Class suffered injury because, among other things:

3 a. the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid
4 minimum wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages to
5 which they were entitled, even though they were entitled to such wages;

6 b. the violations led them to believe that they had been paid minimum wages,
7 meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages, even though they had not been;

8 c. the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum
9 wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate
10 even though they were;

11 d. the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum wages,
12 overtime, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages at the correct California
13 rate even though they had not been;

14 e. the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum,
15 meal period premium, and rest period premium owed to them;

16 f. in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in
17 connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have to perform
18 mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages owed to them, computations they
19 would not have to make if the wage statements contained the required accurate information; and

20 g. by understating the wages truly due them, the violations caused them to lose
21 entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security, disability, unemployment, and
22 other governmental benefits;

23 h. the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wage
24 rates to which Plaintiff and the Class were entitled, and Plaintiff and the Class were paid less than
25 the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class are owed
26 the amounts provided for in California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e), including actual
27 damages.

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CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

26. Plaintiff brings certain claims individually, as well as on behalf of each and all other persons similarly situated, and thus, seek class certification under California Code of Civil Procedure section 382.

27. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiff seek relief authorized by California law. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

All persons who worked for any Defendant in California as a salaried [position] at any time during the period beginning four years before the filing of the initial complaint in this action and ending when notice to the Class is sent.

28. Plaintiff is a member of the Class.

29. Plaintiff undertakes this concerted activity to improve the wages and working conditions of all Class Members.

30. There is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the Class is readily ascertainable:

a. Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 100 individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' records.

b. Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.

c. Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in

the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each class member.

d. Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

1. The interests of the members of the Class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
2. The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the Class;
3. The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum; and
4. The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

e. Public Policy Considerations: The public policy of the State of California is to resolve the California Labor Code claims of many employees through a class action. Indeed, current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are also fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former employers might damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or other means. Class actions provide the class members who are not named in the complaint with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights at the same time as their privacy is protected.

31. There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class (and each subclass, if any) that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including without limitation, whether, as alleged herein, Defendants have:

- a. failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum wages, and overtime wages;
- b. failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class Members;

- c. failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages to Class Members;
- d. failed to promptly pay all wages due to Class Members upon their discharge or resignation;
- e. failed to maintain accurate records of all hours Class Members worked, and all meal periods Class Members took or missed;
- f. failed to reimburse Class Members for all necessary business expenses; and
- g. violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et. seq. as a result of their illegal conduct as described above.

32. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 382 because:

- a. The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any question affecting only individual members;
- b. A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
- c. The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all members of the class before the Court;
- d. Plaintiff, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a class action;
- e. There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are responsible in an amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the Class for the injuries sustained;
- f. Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of:
 - 1. inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants; and/or

1 2. adjudications with respect to the individual members which would,
2 as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members
3 not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or
4 impede their ability to protect their interests, including but not
5 limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from those
6 parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and

7 g. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
8 the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

9 33. Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of
10 the Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. Defendants' own
11 business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated
12 notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiff would contemplate the
13 use of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as published notice,
14 e-mail notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other methods
15 suitable to the Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

16 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **Failure to Pay Minimum Wage for All Hours Worked**

18 **(Lab. Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197 and 1197.1)**

19 (Against All Defendants)

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

22 35. “Hours worked” is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of
23 an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or
24 not required to do so.

25 36. At all relevant times herein mentioned, Defendants knowingly failed to pay to
26 Plaintiff and the Class compensation for all hours they worked. By their failure to pay
27 compensation for each hour worked as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions
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1 of Section 1194 of the California Labor Code, and any additional applicable Wage Orders, which
2 require such compensation to non-exempt employees.

3 37. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum wages for all
4 non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

5 38. By and through the conduct described above, Plaintiff and the Class have been
6 deprived of their rights to be paid wages earned by virtue of their employment with Defendants.

7 39. By virtue of the Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to
8 Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class
9 suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to Plaintiff
10 and the Class, but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court, and which will be
11 ascertained according to proof at trial.

12 40. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code section
13 1174, subdivision (d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum
14 wage compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

15 41. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff and the Class are
16 entitled to recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants' failure to pay minimum
17 wages.

18 42. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with
19 all wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable
20 to this cause of action, Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates
21 required by law, including minimum wages. However, during all such times, Defendants
22 systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due and failed to pay
23 those wages twice a month.

24 43. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid minimum
25 wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code
26 sections 218.5, 218.6, and 1194, subdivision (a).

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1 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Failure to Provide Overtime Compensation (Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194, 1198)**

3 (Against All Defendants)

4 44. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
5 fully herein.

6 45. California Labor Code section 510 provides that employees in California shall not
7 be employed more than eight (8) hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless
8 they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

9 46. California Labor Code sections 1194 and 1198 provide that employees in California
10 shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional
11 compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, California
12 Labor Code section 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those
13 fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

14 47. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the Class have worked more than eight
15 hours in a workday, as employees of Defendants.

16 48. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class
17 overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours
18 permissible by law as required by California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198. Plaintiff and the
19 Class are regularly required to work overtime hours.

20 49. By virtue of Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional premium rate
21 compensation to the Plaintiff and the Class for their overtime hours worked, Plaintiff and the Class
22 have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to
23 them but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court and which will be ascertained
24 according to proof at trial.

25 50. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code section
26 1174, subdivision (d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime
27 compensation due to Plaintiff and the Class.

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51. Plaintiff and the Class also request recovery of overtime compensation according to proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, subdivision (a), as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other statutes.

52. California Labor Code section 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages due and payable twice a month. IWC Wage Orders also provide that every employer shall pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for all overtime hours worked in the payroll period. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code section 204.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders)

(Against All Defendants)

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

54. At all relevant times, Defendants were aware of and were under a duty to comply with California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and applicable sections of IWC Wage Orders.

55. California Labor Code section 512 prohibits an employer from employing an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, or for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes.

56. Section 11 of Wage Order No. 4 provides, and at all times relevant hereto provided, in relevant part that:

No employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that when a work period of not more than six (6) hours will complete the day's work the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and employee. Unless the employee is relieved of all duty during a 30 minute meal period, the meal period

1 shall be considered an “on duty” meal period and counted as time
2 worked. An “on duty” meal period shall be permitted only when the
3 nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all
4 duty and when by written agreement between the parties an on-the-
5 job paid meal period is agreed to. The written agreement shall state
6 that the employee may, in writing, revoke the agreement at any time.
7 If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in
8 accordance with the applicable provisions of this Order, the
9 employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the
10 employee’s regular rate of compensation for each work day that the
11 meal period is not provided.

12 57. Labor Code section 226.7 prohibits any employer from requiring any employee to
13 work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable IWC wage order, and provides that
14 an employer that fails to provide an employee with a required rest break or meal period shall pay
15 that employee one additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each
16 work day that the employer does not provide a compliant meal or rest period.

17 58. Defendants knowingly failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with meal periods as
18 required by law. Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with any payment of
19 meal premiums. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of premium wages rate for
20 each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal break(s), plus interest thereon.

21 59. Plaintiff and the Class have therefore been damaged and are entitled to payment of
22 the meal period premiums as provided by law.

23 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders)**

25 (Against All Defendants)

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

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1 61. Section 12 of Wage Order No. 4 provides, and at all times relevant hereto provided,
2 in relevant part that:

3 Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest
4 periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each
5 work period. The authorized rest period time shall be based on the
6 total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time
7 per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof. However, a rest period
8 need not be authorized for employees whose total daily work time
9 is less than three and one-half (3 ½) hours. Authorized rest period
10 time shall be counted, as hours worked, for which there shall be no
11 deduction from wages. If an employer fails to provide an employee
12 a rest period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this
13 Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at
14 the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that
15 the rest period is not provided.

16 62. California Labor Code section 226.7 prohibits any employer from requiring any
17 employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable IWC wage order, and
18 provides that an employer that fails to provide an employee with a required rest break or meal
19 period shall pay that employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of
20 compensation for each work day that the employer does not provide a compliant meal or rest
21 period.

22 63. Defendants knowingly failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with rest periods as
23 required by law, and knowingly failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods as
24 required by law. Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with any payment of rest
25 premiums. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of premium wages rate for each
26 workday he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s), plus interest thereon.

27 64. Plaintiff and the Class have therefore been damaged and are entitled to payment of
28 the meal and rest period premiums as provided by law.

1 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Failure to Indemnify Necessary Business Expenses (Lab. Code § 2802)**

3 (Against All Defendants)

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

6 66. Defendants violated California Labor Code section 2802 and the IWC Wage
7 Orders, by failing to pay and indemnify the Plaintiff and the Class for their necessary expenditures
8 and losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their obedience to
9 directions of Defendants.

10 67. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class were damaged at least in the amounts of the
11 expenses they paid, or which were deducted by Defendants from their wages.

12 68. Plaintiff and the Class they represent are entitled to attorney's fees, expenses, and
13 costs of suit pursuant to California Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (c) and interest pursuant
14 to California Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (b).

15 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **Waiting Time Penalties (Lab. Code §§ 201-203)**

17 (Against All Defendants)

18 69. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
19 fully herein.

20 70. California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 require an employer to pay its
21 employees all wages due immediately upon discharge or within 72 hours of resignation. This
22 requirement applies to unpaid overtime wages. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if
23 an employer willfully fails to pay such wages, the employer must continue to pay the subject
24 employee's wages until the back wages are paid in full or an action is commenced, up to a
25 maximum of thirty days of wages.

26 71. Defendants willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class their earned and unpaid
27 wages for 30 days from the time such wages should have been paid under the Labor Code.

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1 72. As a result of Defendants' willful failure to pay owed wages upon separation from
2 employment, Plaintiff and the Class have been harmed and Defendants are liable for statutory
3 waiting time penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 203.

4 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements (Lab. Code § 226)**

6 (Against All Defendants)

7 73. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth
8 fully herein.

9 74. California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) requires employers to provide
10 employees, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment of wages, with a statement that
11 accurately reflects certain itemized information including total number of hours worked.

12 75. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Class
13 with timely and accurate wage statements that accurately reflected the total number of hours
14 worked and wages earned, as required by California Labor Code section 226.

15 76. As a result of Defendants' failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements,
16 Plaintiff and the Class suffered actual damages and harm by being unable to determine the amount
17 of overtime worked each pay period in a timely manner, which prevented them from asserting their
18 rights under California law.

19 77. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiff and the Class is difficult and
20 time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiff and the Class were also injured as a
21 result of having to bring this action to attempt to obtain correct wage information following
22 Defendants' refusal to comply with many of the mandates of the California Labor Code and
23 related laws and regulations.

24 78. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants their actual damages
25 caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a).

26 79. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief, as well as an award of
27 attorney's fees and costs to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code
28 section 226, subdivision (h).

1 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Violation of Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*)**

3 (Against All Defendants)

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

6 81. Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.* (“UCL”) prohibits any
7 “unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice.” Defendants have engaged in unlawful
8 activity as follows:

9 a. violations of California Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1198 for failure to
10 pay minimum wages, including overtime wages;

11 b. violations of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 for failure to
12 provide meal periods and rest breaks;

13 c. violations of California Labor Code section 226 for failure to provide
14 accurate wage statements;

15 d. violation of California Labor Code section 2802 for failure to indemnify
16 necessary business expenses; and

17 e. violations of California Labor Code sections 201 through 203 for failure to
18 pay accrued wages upon separation of employment.

19 82. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described
20 herein, the Defendants, have obtained valuable property, money and services from Plaintiff, and all
21 persons similarly situated, and have deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, of
22 valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

23 83. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of
24 Defendants’ wrongful conduct.

25 84. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, is entitled to,
26 and does, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property which the
27 Defendants have wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiff and the Class have been deprived, by
28 means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff and

1 the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful practices of
2 Defendants in order to recover restitution.

3 85. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, is further
4 entitled to and does seek a declaration that the above-described business practices are unfair,
5 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,
6 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices
7 in the future.

8 86. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, has no plain,
9 speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class Members suffered as
10 a consequence of the Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a
11 result of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, Plaintiff,
12 individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, has suffered and will continue to
13 suffer irreparable harm unless the Defendants, and each of them, are restrained from continuing to
14 engage in said unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

15 87. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth
16 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other
17 withholdings.

18 88. Pursuant to the UCL, Plaintiff and putative Class Members are entitled to restitution
19 of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that commences four years prior
20 to the filing of this complaint; a permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding
21 wages due to Plaintiff and Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code
22 of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

23 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **Private Attorneys General Act (Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.*)**

25 (Against All Defendants)

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

28 //

1 90. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the California Labor
2 Code of the State of California and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Orders.

3 91. California Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (a) specifically provides for a
4 private right of action to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: “[n]otwithstanding any
5 other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed
6 and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments,
7 divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an
8 alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of
9 himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in
10 Section 2699.3.”

11 92. Plaintiff has exhausted their administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor
12 Code section 2699.3. On August 7 and November 21, 2025, Plaintiff gave written notice by online
13 filing to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and by certified mail to
14 Defendants the specific provisions of the California Labor Code that Defendants violated against
15 Plaintiff and current and former aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support
16 the violations. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff’s notice to LWDA and Defendants is attached
17 as **Exhibit A and B**. Plaintiff’s LWDA case numbers are LWDA-CM-1117158-25 and LWDA-
18 CM-1139870-25.

19 93. At the time of this filing, LWDA has not indicated that it intends to investigate
20 Defendants’ Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. If it does so, Plaintiff will amend
21 complaint. Otherwise, Plaintiff will proceed with this civil action to recover penalties under
22 California Labor Code section 2699 pursuant to section 2699.3 for the violations of the Labor
23 Code alleged herein. These penalties include, but are not limited to, penalties under California
24 Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 558, 1197.1, and 2699, subdivision (f)(2).

25 94. In addition, Plaintiff seeks penalties for Defendants’ violation of California Labor
26 Code section 1174, subdivision (d). Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174.5, any person,
27 including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete
28 records required by California Labor Code section 1174 is subject to a penalty under section

1 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records
2 showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods, and total hours
3 worked daily shall also be recorded.

4 95. Additionally, pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(5), every employer shall
5 keep total hours worked in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay.

6 96. During the time period of employment for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees,
7 Defendants failed to maintain records pursuant to the California Labor Code and IWC Orders by
8 failing to maintain accurate records showing meal periods, and accurate records showing when
9 employees begin and end each work period. Defendants' failure to provide and maintain records
10 required by the California Labor Code IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
11 Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal
12 periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked, as stated in Defendants' records. Therefore,
13 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all
14 of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendants.

15 97. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and
16 continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest
17 on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendants to fully perform
18 its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial.
19 Because of Defendants' knowing failure to comply with the California Labor Code and applicable
20 IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they
21 were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

22 98. Based on the conduct described in this complaint, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of
23 civil penalties on behalf of themselves, the State of California, and similarly Aggrieved Employees
24 of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to be shown
25 according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies permitted by law.

26 99. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs
27 pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (g)(1), which states, "[a]ny employee
28 who prevails in any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated only with respect to the
3 class claims, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

4 **Class Certification**

- 5 1. That this action be certified as a class action under California Code of Civil
6 Procedure section 382;
7 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representatives of the Class; and
8 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

9 **As to the First Cause of Action**

- 10 4. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
11 Labor Code sections 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully
12 failing to pay all minimum wages due;
13 5. For general unpaid wages as may be appropriate;
14 6. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date
15 such amounts were due;
16 7. For liquidated damages;
17 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
18 California Labor Code section 1194, subdivision (a); and,
19 9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

20 **As to the Second Cause of Action**

- 21 10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
22 Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully
23 failing to pay all overtime wages due;
24 11. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;
25 12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from
26 the date such amounts were due;
27 13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
28 California Labor Code section 1194, subdivision (a); and,

14. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Third Cause of Action

15. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

16. For unpaid meal period premium wages as may be appropriate;

17. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

18. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

19. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

20. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

21. For unpaid rest period premium wages as may be appropriate;

22. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

23. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

24. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 2802 the IWC Wage Orders;

26. For general unpaid wages and reimbursement of business expenses as may be appropriate;

27. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

28. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

29. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

30. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment;
31. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 203 for former employees who have left Defendants' employ;
32. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due;
33. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
34. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

35. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the record keeping provisions of California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;
36. For penalties and actual damages pursuant to California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e);
37. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code section 226, subdivision (h);
38. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
39. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

40. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the UCL by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, and failing to maintain accurate records of all hours worked and meal periods, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

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- 1 41. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all Class Members and prejudgment
2 interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;
- 3 42. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all
4 funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired
5 by Defendants as a result of Defendants' violations of the UCL;
- 6 43. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
7 California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;
- 8 44. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to the UCL.;
- 9 and,
- 10 45. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

11 As to the Ninth Cause of Action

- 12 46. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the Labor Code
13 by failing to pay minimum wages, failing to provide meal periods, failing to
14 authorize and permit rest periods, failing to maintain accurate records of hours
15 worked and meal periods, failing to timely pay all wages to terminated employees,
16 and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;
- 17 47. For all civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.*, and
18 all other applicable Labor Code provisions;
- 19 48. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to Labor
20 Code section 2699; and
- 21 49. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

22 As to All Causes of Action

- 23 50. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

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Dated: November 26, 2025

MILLS SADAT DOWLAT LLP

By: /s/ Camron Dowlatshahi

Camron Dowlatshahi

Attorneys for Plaintiff Brian Branson
and the Putative Class

EXHIBIT A



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August 7, 2025

**VIA ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION TO LWDA;
VIA CERTIFIED MAIL TO EMPLOYER**

California Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Attn: PAGA Administrator
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Boehme Logistics LLC
6249 Parkville Rd
Anderson, CA 96007

Re: Notice of Claim Under Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA")

Dear LWDA:

My office has been retained by Brian Branson ("Plaintiff") to pursue a PAGA representative action (Lab. Code § 2699, *et seq.*) against Boehme Logistics LLC ("Defendant"). This letter shall serve as notice, and a request pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, that the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") investigate the violations by Defendant described herein against Plaintiff and against other current and/or former employees ("Aggrieved Employees"). If LWDA does not intend to investigate the violations described herein, we respectfully request that the agency specifically notify our office of the same at your earliest possible opportunity.

Plaintiff's Employment with Defendant

Defendant owns/owned and operates/operated an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California. Defendant is therefore subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC"), and the California Business and Professions Code.

Plaintiff is a resident of Siskiyou, California who worked for Defendant in California as an hourly-paid, exempt employee from approximately September 01, 2017 to approximately June 27, 2025. Plaintiff regularly worked more than eight hours in a workday and/or more than 40 hours in a workweek.

Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendant failed to pay for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with legally compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendant terminated Plaintiff's employment, failed to furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and failed to indemnify Plaintiff for

expenditures. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendant was typical and illustrative.

**Defendant Failed to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum,
Straight Time, and Overtime Wages**

Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

In addition, Labor Code section 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday or 40 hours in a workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Labor Code sections 1194 and 1198 also provide that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, Labor Code section 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages. Defendant required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work "off-the clock," uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work during unpaid meal periods and after clocking out for the workday. Some of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendant also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant used a system of time rounding and/or synthetic timekeeping that resulted, over a period of time, in failing to compensate Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees properly for all the time they have actually worked, even though the realities of Defendant operations are such that it is possible, practical, and feasible to count and pay for work time to the minute. Accordingly, Defendant frequently paid Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees less than all their work time. Some of this unpaid work also should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210, 1197.1, and 2699, subdivision (t)(2) for failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages.

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of 10 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (*i.e.*, more than

two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant has wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendant authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted.

Instead, Defendant continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendant's policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not authorized and permitted to take all required rest period(s). Defendant, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210 and 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages.

Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

Based on its failure to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as discussed above, Defendant also violated Labor Code section 204.

Labor Code section 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for overtime hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendant systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendant, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendant, and all wage for all hours worked. As a result, Defendant owes employees the legally required wages for unpaid wages, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 210 for failing to pay all earned wages twice per month.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods

Plaintiff seeks penalties under Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d). Under Labor Code section 1174.5, any person, including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by Labor Code section 1174 is subject to a penalty under section 1174.5. Pursuant to IWC Wage Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded.

Defendant, however, failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and all meal periods taken or missed by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

Defendant's failure to provide and maintain records required by the Labor Code and the applicable IWC Wage Order deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendant's records. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendant. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendant to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendant's knowing failure to comply with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Order, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination

Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours' previous notice of their intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to their wages at the time of quitting.

Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many other Aggrieved Employees ended—i.e., was terminated by quitting or being discharged—and the employment of others will be terminated. However, during the relevant time period, Defendant failed, and continues to fail, to pay Plaintiff and terminated Aggrieved Employees, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or 72 hours of their leaving Defendant's employment. These unpaid wages include

wages for unpaid work time (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), missed meal period premium wages, and missed rest period premium wages.

Defendant's conduct violates Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced, but that the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days.

Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up 30 days, pursuant to Labor Code section 203. Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to timely pay all wages at termination.

Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned; (2) total hours worked by the employee; (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis; (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item; (5) net wages earned; (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid; (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number; (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. An employee is presumed to suffer an injury if this information is missing. (Lab. Code § 226, subd. (e)(2)(B)(iii).)

The statute further provides that “[a]n employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney’s fees.” (Lab. Code § 226, subd. (e)(1).)

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant or failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law).

Because Defendant violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant the greater of their

actual damages caused by Defendant's failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 226.3 for failing to furnish accurate itemized wage statements.

Failure to Reimburse Necessary Expenditures

Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (a) provides that employers shall indemnify employees for all necessary business expenditures or losses that have been incurred by the employees in direct discharge of their duties. Throughout the statutory period applicable to this cause of action, Defendant wrongfully required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendant. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees regularly paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses, including, without limitation, work-related equipment, work attire, and use of personal cellular phones. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees incurred substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendant, but Defendant or failed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for these employment-related expenses.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 2802 and 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for necessary business expenditures.

Statement of Specific Provisions of the Labor Code Violated

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated the following provisions of the Labor Code with respect to the Aggrieved Employees:

- (1) Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198 by failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages;
- (2) Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing to provide meal periods;
- (3) Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing to authorize and permit rest periods;
- (4) Labor Code section 204 by failing to pay all earned wages twice per month;
- (5) Labor Code section 1174.5 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods taken or missed;

- (6) Labor Code section 201 to 203 by willfully failing to pay all wages owed at termination;
- (7) Labor Code section 226 by failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and
- (8) Labor Code section 2802 by failing to indemnify for necessary expenditures.

Pursuant to PAGA, Plaintiff seeks civil penalties arising from these violations. These include, but are not limited to, penalties under Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699, subdivision (f)(2).

This letter shall serve as Plaintiff's notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3 and we ask that LWDA conduct an investigation concerning the violations described herein. Alternatively, if LWDA does not intend to investigate these violations, we ask that it issue a notification letter to our office confirming the same so that we may proceed with our civil action asserting the PAGA claims described herein.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or if you would like to discuss this matter further. Nothing in this letter is intended to be, or should be construed as, an admission against the interests of Plaintiff or other current or former employees of Defendant and shall not be construed as a waiver of their rights, remedies, claims, or defenses, all of which are expressly reserved.

Sincerely,



Camron Dowlathahi

EXHIBIT B



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November 21, 2025

**VIA ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION TO LWDA;
VIA CERTIFIED MAIL TO EMPLOYER**

California Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Attn: PAGA Administrator
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Ontrac Logistics Inc.
14850 Thompson Rd.
Chantilly, VA 20151

Re: Notice of Claim Under Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA")

Dear LWDA:

My office has been retained by Brian Branson ("Plaintiff") to pursue a PAGA representative action (Lab. Code § 2699, *et seq.*) against Ontrac Logistics Inc. ("Defendant"). This letter shall serve as notice, and a request pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, that the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") investigate the violations by Defendant described herein against Plaintiff and against other current and/or former employees ("Aggrieved Employees"). If LWDA does not intend to investigate the violations described herein, we respectfully request that the agency specifically notify our office of the same at your earliest possible opportunity.

Plaintiff's Employment with Defendant

Defendant owns/owned and operates/operated an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California. Defendant is therefore subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC"), and the California Business and Professions Code.

Plaintiff is a resident of Siskiyou, California who worked for Defendant in California as an hourly-paid, exempt employee from approximately September 01, 2017 to approximately June 27, 2025. Plaintiff regularly worked more than eight hours in a workday and/or more than 40 hours in a workweek.

Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendant failed to pay for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to provide Plaintiff with legally compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take rest periods, failed to timely pay all final wages to Plaintiff when Defendant terminated Plaintiff's employment, failed to furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and failed to indemnify Plaintiff for

expenditures. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendant was typical and illustrative.

**Defendant Failed to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum,
Straight Time, and Overtime Wages**

Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee. "Hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

In addition, Labor Code section 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday or 40 hours in a workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Labor Code sections 1194 and 1198 also provide that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, Labor Code section 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages. Defendant required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work "off-the clock," uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work during unpaid meal periods and after clocking out for the workday. Some of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendant also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant used a system of time rounding and/or synthetic timekeeping that resulted, over a period of time, in failing to compensate Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees properly for all the time they have actually worked, even though the realities of Defendant operations are such that it is possible, practical, and feasible to count and pay for work time to the minute. Accordingly, Defendant frequently paid Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees less than all their work time. Some of this unpaid work also should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210, 1197.1, and 2699, subdivision (t)(2) for failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages.

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of 10 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (*i.e.*, more than

two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant has wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendant authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted.

Instead, Defendant continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendant's policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not authorized and permitted to take all required rest period(s). Defendant, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 210 and 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages.

Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

Based on its failure to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as discussed above, Defendant also violated Labor Code section 204.

Labor Code section 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for overtime hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendant systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendant, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendant, and all wage for all hours worked. As a result, Defendant owes employees the legally required wages for unpaid wages, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 210 for failing to pay all earned wages twice per month.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods

Plaintiff seeks penalties under Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d). Under Labor Code section 1174.5, any person, including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by Labor Code section 1174 is subject to a penalty under section 1174.5. Pursuant to IWC Wage Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded.

Defendant, however, failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and all meal periods taken or missed by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

Defendant's failure to provide and maintain records required by the Labor Code and the applicable IWC Wage Order deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendant's records. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendant. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendant to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendant's knowing failure to comply with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Order, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination

Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours' previous notice of their intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to their wages at the time of quitting.

Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many other Aggrieved Employees ended—i.e., was terminated by quitting or being discharged—and the employment of others will be terminated. However, during the relevant time period, Defendant failed, and continues to fail, to pay Plaintiff and terminated Aggrieved Employees, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or 72 hours of their leaving Defendant's employment. These unpaid wages include

wages for unpaid work time (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), missed meal period premium wages, and missed rest period premium wages.

Defendant's conduct violates Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced, but that the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days.

Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up 30 days, pursuant to Labor Code section 203. Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to timely pay all wages at termination.

Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned; (2) total hours worked by the employee; (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis; (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item; (5) net wages earned; (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid; (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number; (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. An employee is presumed to suffer an injury if this information is missing. (Lab. Code § 226, subd. (e)(2)(B)(iii).)

The statute further provides that “[a]n employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney’s fees.” (Lab. Code § 226, subd. (e)(1).)

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant or failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law).

Because Defendant violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant the greater of their

actual damages caused by Defendant's failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 226.3 for failing to furnish accurate itemized wage statements.

Failure to Reimburse Necessary Expenditures

Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (a) provides that employers shall indemnify employees for all necessary business expenditures or losses that have been incurred by the employees in direct discharge of their duties. Throughout the statutory period applicable to this cause of action, Defendant wrongfully required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendant. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees regularly paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses, including, without limitation, work-related equipment, work attire, and use of personal cellular phones. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees incurred substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendant, but Defendant or failed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for these employment-related expenses.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code sections 2802 and 2699, subdivision (f)(2) for failing to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for necessary business expenditures.

Statement of Specific Provisions of the Labor Code Violated

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated the following provisions of the Labor Code with respect to the Aggrieved Employees:

- (1) Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198 by failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages;
- (2) Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing to provide meal periods;
- (3) Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing to authorize and permit rest periods;
- (4) Labor Code section 204 by failing to pay all earned wages twice per month;
- (5) Labor Code section 1174.5 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods taken or missed;

- (6) Labor Code section 201 to 203 by willfully failing to pay all wages owed at termination;
- (7) Labor Code section 226 by failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and
- (8) Labor Code section 2802 by failing to indemnify for necessary expenditures.

Pursuant to PAGA, Plaintiff seeks civil penalties arising from these violations. These include, but are not limited to, penalties under Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699, subdivision (f)(2).

This letter shall serve as Plaintiff's notice pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3 and we ask that LWDA conduct an investigation concerning the violations described herein. Alternatively, if LWDA does not intend to investigate these violations, we ask that it issue a notification letter to our office confirming the same so that we may proceed with our civil action asserting the PAGA claims described herein.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or if you would like to discuss this matter further. Nothing in this letter is intended to be, or should be construed as, an admission against the interests of Plaintiff or other current or former employees of Defendant and shall not be construed as a waiver of their rights, remedies, claims, or defenses, all of which are expressly reserved.

Sincerely,



Camron Dowlathahi