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11 of herself and others similarly situated

12 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
13 **FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE**
14

15 XIMENA GARCIA, on behalf of herself and
16 others similarly situated,

17 Plaintiff,

18 v.

19 HILTY'S ELECTRIC-CALIFORNIA, INC.;
20 and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

21 Defendants.
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Case No.: 30-2023-01324391-CU-OE-CXC

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

1. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages
3. Meal Period Liability under Labor Code § 226.7
4. Rest Break Liability under Labor Code § 226.7
5. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Employee Wage Statements
6. Failure to Pay All Wages Owed Timely and Upon Separation of Employment
7. Failure to Reimburse for Business Expenses
8. Violation of Labor Code § 1174(d)
9. Violation of Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.
10. Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Ximena Garcia (“Plaintiff” or “Garcia”), on behalf of herself, the State of
2 California, and all others similarly situated, alleges and complains of defendants Hilty’s Electric-
3 California, Inc., a California corporation, and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive (collectively,
4 “Defendants”), and each of them, as follows:

5 **I. INTRODUCTION**

6 1. This is a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 382 on
7 behalf of Plaintiff and the following class: *All current and former hourly paid or non-exempt*
8 *employees who worked for Defendants in the State of California within the longest applicable*
9 *limitations period* (the “Class” or “Class Members”).

10 2. The Judicial Council of California (JCC)’s amended Emergency Rule 9 (effective
11 May 29, 2020) provides: “Notwithstanding any other law, the statutes of limitations and repose for
12 civil causes of action that exceed 180 days are tolled from April 6, 2020, until October 1, 2020.”
13 The Advisory Committee Comment notes that: “Emergency rule 9 is intended to apply broadly to
14 toll any statute of limitations on the filing of a pleading in court asserting a civil cause of action.
15 The term “civil causes of action” includes special proceedings. (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 312, 363
16 [“action,” as used in title 2 of the code (Of the Time of Commencing Civil Actions), is construed
17 “as including a special proceeding of a civil nature”)] The rule also applies to statutes of
18 limitations on filing of causes of action in court found in codes other than the Code of Civil
19 Procedure.”) Accordingly, the relevant time period for claims under the PAGA discussed herein is
20 one year prior to the date Plaintiff filed her PAGA Notice online with the California Labor &
21 Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and sent a letter by certified mail to Defendants plus
22 the additional time during which the statute of limitations was tolled (pursuant to Emergency Rule
23 9 of the California Rules of Court) and ongoing.

24 3. Throughout the time period involved in this case, Defendants willfully maintained a
25 policy and/or practice of failing to pay all wages, including minimum and overtime wages, for all
26 hours worked; failing to provide compliant duty-free meal periods; failing to authorize and permit
27 compliant duty-free rest breaks; failing to maintain and provide accurate itemized wage statements;
28 failing to reimburse business expenses; and failing to pay all wages owed timely and upon separation

1 of employment. Defendants' illegal conduct has also given rise to derivative claims for unfair
2 business practices and violation of the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA").

3 4. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated employees, pursuant to
4 California Business & Professions Code sections 17200 through 17208, also seeks all monies owed
5 but withheld and retained by Defendants to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled. Plaintiff
6 seeks an order by the Court awarding restitution, injunctive relief, and all other legal and equitable
7 relief allowed, plus interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

8 5. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated aggrieved employees
9 (the "Aggrieved Employees"), also brings this representative action against Defendants to recover
10 wages and penalties owed pursuant to Labor Code section 2699. Plaintiff was compelled to retain
11 the services of counsel to file this action to protect her interests and those of Aggrieved Employees
12 and has thereby incurred attorneys' fees and costs, which she is entitled to recover under Labor Code
13 section 2699.

14 6. For purposes of the allegations set forth herein, Class Members, along with
15 Aggrieved Employees comprising the PAGA representative action, are collectively referred to as
16 "Employees" except as otherwise specified.

17 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California Constitution,
19 Article VI, Section 10, which grants the superior court "original jurisdiction in all other causes"
20 except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is brought do not
21 specify any other basis for jurisdiction.

22 8. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because, upon information and belief,
23 Defendants have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avail
24 themselves of the California market so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by
25 California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

26 9. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this judicial district pursuant to Code of Civil
27 Procedure section 395.5 because, upon information and belief, Defendants maintain offices, have
28 agents, employes individuals, and/or transacts business in the State of California, County of Orange.

1 The majority of acts and omissions alleged herein relating to Plaintiff and Employees took place in
2 the State of California, including the County of Orange. At all relevant times, Defendant has been
3 incorporated in the State of California and maintained its headquarters/"nerve center" within the
4 State of California, County of Orange.

5 10. This case should be classified as complex according to California Rules of Court,
6 Rule 3.400, and assigned to a complex litigation judge and department because it is a class action,
7 will involve substantial documentary evidence and a large number of witnesses, is likely to involve
8 extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve,
9 and will require substantial post-judgment judicial supervision.

10 **III. PARTIES**

11 11. Defendants employed Plaintiff as a non-exempt employee in California and
12 subjected her to the same employment policies and/or practices that affected Employees.

13 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants are
14 registered to do business in the State of California.

15 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants do
16 business in the State of California and, at all times hereinafter mentioned, were and are employers
17 as defined in and subject to the California Labor Code and California Industrial Welfare
18 Commission ("IWC") Occupational Wage Orders. During the relevant period, Defendants
19 employed Plaintiff and Employees within the State of California.

20 14. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise,
21 of defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff,
22 who therefore sues defendants by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure section 474.
23 Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that each of the defendants designated
24 herein as DOE is legally responsible in some manner for the unlawful acts referred to herein.
25 Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of
26 the defendants designated hereinafter as DOES when such identities become known.

27 15. Whenever, heretofore or hereinafter, reference is made to "Defendants," it shall
28 include DOES 1 through 100 identified herein.

1 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each Defendant
2 acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendants, carried out a joint
3 scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each Defendant are
4 legally attributable to other Defendants. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon
5 alleges, that Defendants are joint employers in that they employed Plaintiff and Employees at the
6 same time and were operating as a joint enterprise and single entity during the relevant time periods.

7 17. California courts have recognized that the definition of “employer” for purposes of
8 enforcement of the California Labor Code goes beyond the concept of traditional employment to
9 reach irregular working arrangements for the purpose of preventing evasion and subterfuge of
10 California’s labor laws. (*Martinez v. Combs* (2010) 49 Cal.4th 35, 65.) As such, anyone who directly
11 or indirectly, or through an agent or any other person, engages, suffers, or permits any person to
12 work or exercises control over the wages, hours, or working conditions of any person may be liable
13 for violations of the California Labor Code as to that person.

14 18. California law also permits and recognizes the piercing of a corporate veil between
15 sister companies under the single enterprise rule. (*Hasso v. Hapke* (2014) 227 Cal.App.4th 107, 155;
16 *Greenspan v. LADT, LLC* (2010) 191 Cal.App.4th 486, 512.) The single enterprise rule applies
17 where “there are two or more personalities, there is but one enterprise; and that this enterprise has
18 been so handled that it should respond, as a whole, for the debts of certain component elements of
19 it.” (*Hasso, supra*, 227 Cal.App.4th at p. 155; *Greenspan, supra*, 191 Cal.App.4th at p. 512.)

20 19. At all times throughout their employment, Plaintiff and Employees were regularly
21 and consistently subject to the common policies and/or practices utilized by Defendants.

22 20. Accordingly, all Defendants engaged, suffered, and permitted Plaintiff and
23 Employees to perform services from which they benefitted. Moreover, the aforementioned entities
24 had the right to exercise control over the wages, hours, and/or working conditions over Plaintiff and
25 Employees at all relevant times herein, so as to be considered joint employers.

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1 **IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

2 **Defendants Systematically Violated State Wage and Hour Laws**

3 21. While the precise number of Class Members has not been determined at this time,
4 Plaintiff is informed and believes that there are more than one hundred Class Members employed
5 by Defendants within the State of California at any given time. Accounting for employee turnover
6 during the relevant periods necessarily increases this number substantially. Defendants are full
7 service electrical contractors incorporated in the State of California.

8 22. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff and Employees are covered by IWC Wage
9 Order No. 16-2001.¹

10 23. Throughout the applicable period of time, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff and
11 Employees at least the California minimum wage for all hours worked. Defendants did not fully
12 compensate Plaintiff and Employees because they were required to perform pre- and post-shift
13 activities that were off the clock, as well as during meal and rest breaks. Defendants also engaged
14 in the practice of rounding Plaintiff's and Employees' work time such that they were not fully
15 compensated for all hours worked.

16 24. Labor Code section 223 makes it unlawful for employers to pay their employees
17 wages lower than required by contract or statute while purporting to pay them legal wages.

18 25. Labor Code section 1197 states the California requirement that employees must be
19 paid at least the minimum wage fixed by the Commission, and any payment of less than the
20 minimum wage is unlawful. Similarly, Labor Code section 1194 entitles "any employee receiving
21 less than the legal minimum wage...to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount
22 of this minimum wage." IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001 also obligates employers to pay each
23 employee minimum wages for all hours worked.

24 26. These minimum wage standards apply to each hour employees work for which they
25 are not paid. Therefore, an employer's failure to pay for any particular hour of time worked by an
26 employee is unlawful, even if averaging an employee's total pay over all hours worked, paid or not,

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28 ¹ Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001 is applicable.
However, Plaintiff reserves the right to amend and/or allege any other applicable Wage Order(s).

1 results in an average hourly wage above minimum wage. (*Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.* (2005) 135
2 Cal.App.4th 314, 324.)

3 27. Labor Code section 1194.2 authorizes employees to recover liquidated damages for
4 violations of Labor Code section 1194. Where an employee, like Plaintiff and Employees, is not
5 paid for all hours worked under Labor Code section 1194, the employee may recover minimum
6 wages and liquidated damages. (*Sillah v. Command Int'l Sec. Servs.* (N.D. Cal. 2015) 154
7 F.Supp.3d 891 [holding that employees suing for failure to pay overtime could recover liquidated
8 damages under § 1194.2 if they also showed they were paid less than minimum wage]; *accord*
9 *Andrade v. Arby's Rest. Grp., Inc.* (N.D. Cal. Dec. 12, 2016) No. 15-cv-03175 NC, 2016 U.S. Dist.
10 LEXIS 172319, at *20-21.)

11 28. Labor Code section 1197.1 authorizes employees who are paid less than the
12 minimum wage fixed by an applicable state or local law, or by an order of the commission a civil
13 penalty, restitution of wages, and liquidated damages as follows: “(1) [f]or any initial violation that
14 is intentionally committed, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay
15 period for which the employee is underpaid....[and] (2) [f]or each subsequent violation for the same
16 specific offense, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each underpaid employee for each pay period
17 for which the employee is underpaid regardless of whether the initial violation is intentionally
18 committed.”

19 29. Labor Code section 510 requires an employer to compensate an employee who works
20 more than eight (8) hours in one workday, forty (40) hours in a workweek, and for the first eight (8)
21 hours worked on the seventh consecutive day no less than one and one-half times the employee's
22 regular rate of pay. Further, Labor Code section 510 obligates an employer to compensate an
23 employee at no less than twice the regular rate of pay when the employee works more than twelve
24 (12) hours in a day or more than eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive day of work.

25 30. Throughout the applicable period of time, Defendants have had a policy and/or
26 practice of failing to pay overtime wages to Plaintiff and Employees for all overtime hours they
27 worked. The work times of Plaintiff and Employees have been, and continue to be, greater than
28 eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week. Yet, because Defendants did not pay

1 Plaintiff and Employees wages for, *inter alia*, hours that were worked off the clock, Plaintiff and
2 Employees were deprived wages at overtime premium amounts attributable to overtime hours.
3 Moreover, the overtime that was paid was short because Defendants incorrectly calculated the
4 regular rate for purposes of calculating overtime; Defendants failed to include non-discretionary
5 forms of pay in the regular rate calculations for Plaintiff and Employees.

6 31. By their common policy and/or practice of requiring Plaintiff and Employees to work
7 in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday and/or forty (40) hours in a workweek without
8 compensating them at the applicable overtime rate of pay, Defendants willfully violated the
9 provisions of Labor Code sections 510 and 1198, as well as the relevant IWC Wage Order(s).

10 32. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and Employees with timely duty-free meal
11 periods. Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Order No. 1-2001 require employers to
12 provide employees with a thirty (30) minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period within the first
13 five (5) hours of work. (*Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1042
14 [“Accordingly, first meal periods must start after no more than five hours.”].) Moreover, an
15 employee who works more than ten (10) hours per day is entitled to receive a second thirty (30)
16 minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal period. (*See* Labor Code § 512.)

17 33. Defendants denied Plaintiff and Employees meal periods that comply with Labor
18 Code sections 226.7 and 512, and IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001. Plaintiff and Employees suffered
19 late, rounded, short, interrupted, and/or missed first and second meal periods. (*See Donohue v. AMN*
20 *Services, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 58 [the California Supreme Court reversed the Fourth Appellate
21 District and set forth two clear rules: (1) employers are not permitted to round time records when
22 determining if employees are entitled to meal premium pay, and (2) it is the employer’s burden to
23 show that compliant meal periods were provided to employees if the time records show otherwise].)
24 Plaintiff and Employees did not receive compliant meal periods within the first five (5) hours of
25 their work, and did not receive compliant second meal periods when working shifts of ten (10) hours
26 or more.

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1 34. Defendants were also obligated but failed to provide Plaintiff and Employees with
2 net ten (10) minute rest breaks for work shifts exceeding four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof
3 worked as required by Labor Code section 226.7 and IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001. The California
4 Supreme Court held in *Augustus v. ABM Security Services Inc.*, (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, that employees
5 must be relieved of all duties during rest breaks pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and
6 Subdivision 12(A) of Wage Order No. 5-2001. The Court found that the Wage Orders and the Labor
7 Code require employers to “relinquish control over how employees spend their time” and “relieve
8 employees of all duties” during employees’ ten-minute rest periods. Plaintiff and Employees did not
9 receive compliant rest breaks.

10 35. In addition to failing to authorize and permit compliant meal and rest breaks, Plaintiff
11 and Employees were not compensated with one (1) hour’s worth of pay at their regular rates of pay
12 when they were not provided with compliant meal and rest breaks in accordance with Labor Code
13 section 226.7(b). (*See Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858.)

14 36. Defendants violated Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 by failing to pay and
15 indemnify Plaintiff and Employees for their necessary business expenditures and losses incurred in
16 direct consequence of the discharge of their duties.

17 37. Labor Code section 203 provides “if an employer willfully fails to pay...any wages
18 of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a
19 penalty...” for up to 30 days. Labor Code § 203; (*Mamika v. Barca* (1998) 68 Cal.App.4th 487, 492.)

20 38. Due to Defendants’ non-compliant policies and/or practices described herein,
21 Plaintiff and Employees whose employment with Defendants concluded were not compensated for,
22 *inter alia*, minimum and overtime wages for all hours worked, and were not paid all meal and rest
23 break premiums owed at their regular rates of pay. Thus, Defendants have failed to pay Plaintiff
24 and Employees all wages, whose sums were certain, at the time of termination or within seventy-
25 two (72) hours of their resignation and have failed to pay those sums for thirty (30) days thereafter
26 in violation of Labor Code section 203.

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1 39. Labor Code section 204 expressly requires that “[a]ll wages...earned by any person
2 in any employment are due and payable twice during each calendar month, on days designated in
3 advance by the employer as the regular paydays.” Pursuant to Labor Code section 204(d), these
4 requirements are “deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly or semimonthly
5 payroll if the wages are paid not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll
6 period.” Due to Defendants’ failure to pay Plaintiff and Employees for, *inter alia*, all hours worked
7 at the legal minimum and overtime rates, Defendants failed to timely pay Plaintiff and Employees
8 within seven (7) days of the close of the payroll period in accordance with Labor Code section 204
9 on a regular and consistent basis.

10 40. Through Labor Code section 210 and the PAGA, and to the extent permitted by law,
11 Plaintiff and Employees are entitled to recover civil penalties for violations of Labor Code section
12 204.

13 41. Plaintiff and Employees were not furnished with accurate itemized wage statements
14 that accurately showed their gross wages earned, net wages earned, premium payments at their
15 regular rates of pay for non-compliant meal and rest breaks, all applicable hourly rates and
16 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate in effect during each pay period, and
17 other information required by Labor Code section 226(a).

18 42. During the relevant period, Defendants have knowingly and intentionally failed to
19 provide Plaintiff and Employees with the above-described writing through actions alleged herein in
20 violation of Labor Code section 226. Plaintiff and Employees have been injured by Defendants’
21 intentional violation of Labor Code section 226(a) because they were denied both their legal right
22 to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate itemized wage statements.

23 43. In addition, because Defendants failed to provide the accurate and mandated
24 information on the itemized wage statements, Plaintiff and Employees have been prevented by
25 Defendants from determining, *inter alia*, if all hours worked were paid and the extent of the
26 underpayment. Plaintiff had to file this lawsuit and perform computations in order to analyze
27 whether, and to what extent, Plaintiff and Employees suffered underpayment, thereby causing
28 Plaintiff to incur expenses and time lost. Thus, Plaintiff and Employees are owed the greater of all

1 actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and
2 one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not
3 exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00), as provided for in Labor Code
4 section 226(e).

5 44. Moreover, for the violations described above, Plaintiff and Employees may also
6 recover civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 226.3 and the PAGA for Defendants'
7 violations of Labor Code section 226(a).

8 45. Further, Plaintiff and Employees have been denied their legal right and protected
9 interest in having available at a central location at the plant or establishment where they are
10 employed accurate and complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily by, and the wages
11 paid to, Plaintiff and Employees at those respective locations pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.
12 Pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.5 and the PAGA, Plaintiff and Employees may also recover
13 civil penalties for violation of Labor Code section 1174(d).

14 46. Based on the foregoing, Defendants have also engaged in unlawful and unfair
15 business practices in violation of California's Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et*
16 *seq.*, thereby entitling Plaintiff and Class Members to restitution, disgorgement of profits, or other
17 equitable remedies.

18 V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

19 47. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated as a
20 class action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382. Plaintiff seeks to represent a proposed
21 class comprised of and defined as follows:

22 *All current and former hourly paid or non-exempt employees who worked for*
23 *Defendants in the State of California within the longest applicable limitations period*
(again, the "Class" or "Class Members").

24 48. Plaintiff reserves the right under California Rule of Court, Rule 3.765(b) to amend
25 or modify the class description identified herein with greater specificity or further division into
26 subclasses or limitation to particular issues.

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

A. Numerosity

50. The potential members of the Class as defined are so numerous that joinder of all the members of the Class is not practicable. Plaintiff is informed and believes that there are more than one hundred Class Members employed by Defendants within the State of California during the relevant period.

51. Plaintiff alleges Defendants' employment records would provide information as to the number and location of all Class Members.

B. Commonality

52. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:

a. Whether Defendants' failure to pay wages, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with the California Labor Code, was willful;

b. Whether Defendants had a corporate policy and/or practice of failing to pay Class Members for all hours worked in violation of California law;

c. Whether Defendants failed to pay at least the minimum wage to Class Members for all hours worked;

d. Whether Defendants required Class Members to work over eight (8) hours per day and/or over forty (40) hours per week and failed to pay the legally required overtime compensation to Class Members;

e. Whether Defendants deprived Class Members of legally compliant meal periods and rest breaks;

f. Whether Defendants had a corporate policy and/or practice of failing to pay Class Members required premium payments for non-compliant (e.g., short, late, interrupted, and/or missed altogether) meal periods and rest breaks in violation of California law;

- 1 g. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Class Members for necessary
2 business-related expenses and costs;
- 3 h. Whether Defendants failed to timely pay all wages due to Class Members
4 during their employment;
- 5 i. Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages due to Class Members within
6 the required time upon their discharge or resignation;
- 7 j. Whether Defendants complied with wage reporting as required by the
8 California Labor Code, including, *inter alia*, section 226;
- 9 k. Whether Defendants kept complete and accurate payroll records as required
10 by the California Labor Code, including, *inter alia*, section 1174(d);
- 11 l. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful or reckless;
- 12 m. Whether Defendants engaged in unfair business practices in violation of the
13 Unfair Competition Law, Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*;
- 14 n. Whether Class Members are entitled to compensatory damages pursuant to
15 the California Labor Code;
- 16 o. The appropriate amount of damages, restitution, and/or monetary penalties
17 resulting from Defendants' violation of California law;
- 18 p. Whether Class Members are entitled to attorneys' fees and costs; and
- 19 q. Whether Class Members are entitled to interest.

20 **C. Typicality**

21 53. The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class. Plaintiff and Class
22 Members sustained injuries and damages arising out of and caused by Defendants' common course
23 of conduct in violation of laws and regulations that have the force and effect of law and statutes, as
24 alleged herein.

25 **D. Adequacy of Representation**

26 54. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class.
27 Counsel who represent Plaintiff and Class Members are competent and experienced in litigating
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1 wage and hour class and representative actions, and have the financial resources to litigate the claims
2 at issue.

3 **E. Superiority of Class Action**

4 55. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
5 adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all Class Members is not practicable, and
6 questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only
7 individual members of the Class. Each member of the Class has been damaged and is entitled to
8 recovery by reason of Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to pay minimum and overtime
9 wages, failing to provide compliant duty-free meal periods and/or pay premiums owed thereon,
10 failing to authorize and permit compliant duty-free rest breaks and/or pay premiums owed thereon,
11 failing to maintain and provide accurate itemized wage statements, failing to reimburse necessary
12 business expenses incurred, failing to pay all wages owed in a timely manner, failing to pay all
13 wages due upon termination and/or resignation, and engaging in unfair business practices.

14 56. Class action treatment will allow those similarly situated persons to litigate their
15 claims in a manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system.
16 Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the management of this
17 action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

18 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES**

20 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, and the Relevant IWC Wage Orders**

21 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]**

22 57. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference
23 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged
24 herein.

25 58. Throughout the period of time applicable to this cause of action, Defendants did not
26 pay Plaintiff and Class Members at least the California minimum wage for all hours worked, thereby
27 violating Labor Code section 1194 and the relevant IWC Wage Order(s), as a result of, but not
28

1 limited to, Defendants' failure to pay for work performed off the clock, including, *inter alia*, pre-
2 and post- shift, during meal and rest periods, and as a result of uneven rounding practices.

3 59. Defendant also failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members twice the minimum wage
4 for bringing their own tools to work, in violation of IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001 section 8(B) and
5 any other applicable IWC Wage Orders.

6 60. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members the minimum wage as
7 required is unlawful and violates Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, and 1197.1. As
8 a result, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of their minimum
9 wage compensation, as well as interest, costs, and attorney's fees, and liquidated damages in an
10 amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

11 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES**

13 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 223, 510, and 1198 and the Relevant IWC Wage Orders**

14 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]**

15 61. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference
16 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged
17 herein.

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

22 63. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Labor Code section 223 was in effect and
23 makes it unlawful for employers to pay their employees wages lower than required by contract or
24 statute while purporting to pay them legal wages.

25 64. Pursuant to the relevant IWC Wage Order(s), an employee shall not be employed
26 more than eight (8) hours in any workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in any workweek unless
27 the employee receives one and one-half (1½) times such employee's regular rate of pay for all hours
28 worked over eight (8) hours in any workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in any workweek.

1 Further, an employer must compensate an employee at no less than twice the employee's regular
2 rate of pay when the employee works more than twelve (12) hours in a day or more than eight (8)
3 hours on the seventh consecutive day of work.

4 65. At all times mentioned, Plaintiff and the Class regularly worked shifts that consisted
5 of more than eight (8) hours in a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek and
6 were not paid proper overtime wages for all overtime hours worked as a result of, but not limited
7 to, Defendants' failure to pay for work performed off the clock, including pre- and post-shift, during
8 meal and rest breaks, and as a result of uneven rounding practices. Further, the overtime that was
9 paid to Plaintiff and Class Members was short, as Defendants incorrectly calculated the regular rate
10 of pay for purposes of calculating overtime because Defendants failed to include non-discretionary
11 forms of pay in regular-rate calculations.

12 66. Accordingly, by requiring Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of eight (8) hours
13 per day and/or forty (40) hours per week without properly compensating them overtime wages, as
14 described above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions of Labor Code section 1194.

15 67. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Plaintiff and the Class have been
16 deprived of overtime wages in amounts to be determined at trial, and are entitled to recovery of such
17 amounts, plus interest and penalties thereon, costs, and attorneys' fees.

18 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS**

20 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and the Relevant IWC Wage Orders**

21 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]**

22 68. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference
23 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged
24 herein.

25 69. Labor Code section 226.7 provides "an employer shall not require an employee to
26 work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or
27 applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC")." Similarly,
28 Labor Code section 512 and the IWC Wage Orders require employers to provide employees with

1 thirty (30) minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal periods within the first five (5) hours of work.
2 (*See Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1042 [“Accordingly, first meal
3 periods must start after no more than five hours.”].) Moreover, an employee who works more than
4 ten (10) hours per day is entitled to receive a second thirty (30) minute uninterrupted and duty-free
5 meal period. (*See Labor Code* § 512.)

6 70. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to always provide meal periods
7 that comply with Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001. Plaintiff and
8 Class Members experienced rounded, short, untimely and interrupted meal periods, and on occasion,
9 the demands of employee job duties were such that they were prevented from taking a meal period
10 altogether. Having been thus subjected to late, rounded, short, interrupted, and missed meal periods,
11 Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive their statutorily mandated meal periods.

12 71. Under Labor Code section 226.7 and the relevant IWC Wage Order(s), Plaintiff and
13 Class Members are entitled to be paid one (1) hour of additional wages at their regular rates of pay
14 for each day they were not provided with all required meal periods. (*See Ferra, supra*, 11 Cal.5th
15 858.) Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members the additional wages to which they were
16 entitled for non-compliant meal periods.

17 72. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and each Class Member for one (1) hour
18 of additional wages at their regular rates of pay for each workday a compliant meal period was not
19 provided, in a sum to be proven at trial.

20 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE AND PERMIT REST BREAKS**

22 **Cal. Labor Code § 226.7 and the Relevant IWC Wage Orders**

23 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]**

24 73. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference
25 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged
26 herein.

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1 74. Under the applicable IWC Wage Order(s), an employer must authorize and permit
2 all employees to take ten (10) minute duty free rest breaks for every major fraction of four hours
3 worked. Labor Code section 226.7 provides “an employer shall not require an employee to work
4 during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or applicable
5 regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.”

6 75. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten (10)
7 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction thereof (i.e., more than two
8 hours). That is, the required number of rest breaks is equal to the number of work hours divided by
9 four, and if the work time is not evenly divisible by four, any remainder of two hours or less is
10 rounded down and that which exceeds two hours is rounded up. For example, if a Class Member’s
11 work time is six hours and ten minutes, he or she is entitled to two rest breaks. If the work time is
12 nine hours, the employee is still entitled to only two rest breaks. (There is an exception: if the shift
13 is under three and one-half hours, no rest break is required.) Each failure to authorize rest breaks as
14 so required is itself a violation of California’s rest break laws.

15 76. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff
16 and Class Members to take timely, duty-free rest breaks. Plaintiff and Class Members were subject
17 to policies and/or practices that prevented them from taking legally compliant rest breaks.
18 Defendants did not relieve Plaintiff and Class Members of all duties during their rest breaks and
19 required them to be available to continue working—or, in fact, interrupted them—during their rest
20 breaks. Defendants pressured Class Members to perform their duties in a way that omitted breaks,
21 including, but not limited to, scheduling a heavy workload that made taking breaks extremely
22 difficult, maintaining an informal anti-rest break policy enforced through ridicule or reprimand, and
23 exerting coercion against the taking of, creating incentives to forego, or otherwise encouraging the
24 skipping of legally protected breaks. Here, as a companywide practice and in fact, Defendants did
25 not offer Plaintiff and Class Members the opportunity to receive compliant off-duty rest breaks and,
26 thus, “the court may not conclude employees voluntarily chose to skip...breaks.” (*Alberts v. Aurora*
27 *Behavioral Health Care* (2015) 241 Cal.App.4th 388, 410 [“[i]f an employer fails to provide legally
28 compliant meal or rest breaks, the court may not conclude employees voluntarily chose to skip those

breaks.”]; *accord, Brinker, supra*, 53 Cal.4th at p. 1033 [“No issue of waiver ever arises for a rest break that was required by law but never authorized; if a break is not authorized, an employee has no opportunity to decline to take it.”].)

77. In *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, the court expressly rejected the employer’s assertion that it could provide an on-duty rest break to employees who worked as security guards and further explained “that employers [must] relinquish any control over how employees spend their break time, and relieve their employees of all duties.” (*Id.* at 273.) However, Defendants did not relieve Plaintiff and Class Members of all duties and relinquish control over how Plaintiff and Class Members spend their time.

78. Plaintiff and Class Members were not compensated with one (1) hour’s worth of pay at their regular rates of pay when they were not provided with compliant rest breaks in accordance with Labor Code section 226.7(b). (*See Ferra, supra*, 11 Cal.5th 858.)

79. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and Class Members for one (1) hour of additional of pay at their regular rates of pay for each workday when a compliant rest break was not provided, in a sum to be proven at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS

Cal. Labor Code §§ 226 and 226.3

[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]

80. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged herein.

81. Labor Code section 226(a) requires employers, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment of wages, to furnish employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing:

- (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;

1 (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the
2 employee may be aggregated and shown as one item;

3 (5) net wages earned;

4 (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid;

5 (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social
6 security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number;

7 (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer...; and

8 (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
9 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee....

10 82. During the relevant time period, due to Defendants', *inter alia*, failure to pay Plaintiff
11 and Class Members meal and rest break premiums at the regular rates of pay thereon, along with the
12 failure to pay minimum and overtime wages, the wage statements issued by Defendants, at a
13 minimum, do not indicate the correct amount of gross wages earned, the correct total hours worked,
14 the correct net wages earned, and the applicable and/or correct hourly rates in effect during the pay
15 period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate in violation of Labor Code
16 section 226(a)(1), (2), (5), and (9).

17 83. An employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an
18 employer to comply with Labor Code section 226(a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual
19 damages or fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one
20 hundred dollars (\$100.00) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding
21 an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00), and is entitled to an award of costs and
22 reasonable attorneys' fees.

23 84. The absence of accurate information on their wage statements has delayed challenge
24 to Defendants' unlawful pay practices, requires discovery and mathematical computations to
25 determine the amount of wages owed, causes difficulty and expense in attempting to reconstruct
26 time and pay records, and led to submission of inaccurate information about wages and amounts
27 deducted from wages to state and federal governmental agencies. Plaintiff would not have had to
28 engage in these efforts and incur these costs had Defendants provided accurate wage statements.

1 This also delayed Plaintiff's ability to demand and recover the underpayment of wages from
2 Defendants.

3 85. Thus, Plaintiff and Class Members have been injured by Defendants' violation of
4 Labor Code section 226(a) because they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their
5 protected interest in receiving, accurate itemized wage statements.

6 86. Plaintiff and Class Members are thus entitled to recover from Defendants the greater
7 of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with Labor Code section 226(a),
8 or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) per employee pursuant to
9 Labor Code section 226(e), and any other allowable penalties including those pursuant to Labor
10 Code section 226.3.

11 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES WITHIN A TIMELY MANNER**

13 **AND UPON SEPARATION OF EMPLOYMENT**

14 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, and 210**

15 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]**

16 87. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference
17 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged
18 herein.

19 88. Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an
20 employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately,
21 and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become
22 due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given
23 seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is
24 entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

25 89. Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay
26 compensation promptly upon discharge or resignation, as required by sections 201 and 202, then the
27 employer is liable for penalties in the form of continued compensation up to thirty (30) days.

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1 90. As alleged herein and above, Defendants' failure to pay wages was willful in that
2 Defendants knew wages were owed to Plaintiff and Class Members, but failed to pay said wages, at
3 the time of termination, or within 72 hours of resignation, thus entitling Plaintiff and Class Members
4 to penalties under Labor Code section 203, which provides that an employee's wages shall continue
5 as a penalty until paid for a period of up to thirty (30) days from the time they were due.

6 91. Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any
7 employment between the 1st and 15th day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages
8 due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the
9 month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any
10 employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those
11 wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and 10th day of
12 the following month. Section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal
13 work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period.

14 92. The requirements of Labor Code section 204 shall be deemed satisfied by the
15 payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the wages are paid not more than
16 seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period when the wages were earned.

17 93. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Class
18 Members all wages due to them within the time period specified by Labor Code section 204
19 including, but not limited to minimum and overtime wages, along with meal and rest break
20 premiums.

21 94. Labor Code section 210 imposes upon Defendants a penalty of \$100.00 for each
22 violation of failing to pay the wages of each employee. Furthermore, Labor Code section 210
23 imposes upon Defendants for each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, of
24 failure to pay the wages of each employee a penalty of \$200.00, plus 25 percent of the amount
25 unlawfully withheld.

26 95. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 218.5 and 218.6, along with California Civil Code
27 sections 3287(b) and 3289, Plaintiff requests that the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees and
28 the costs incurred by them in this action, along with pre-judgment interest on all amounts recovered

1 herein, as well as any statutory penalties Defendants may owe under the California Labor Code
2 and/or any other statute.

3 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

5 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802**

6 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]**

7 96. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference
8 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged
9 herein.

10 97. Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 provide that an employer shall indemnify his or
11 her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct
12 consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the
13 employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed
14 them to be unlawful.

15 98. Defendants required Plaintiff and Class Members to supply the tools necessary for
16 carrying out their job duties, required some Class Members to use their personal cell phones for
17 business-related purposes, and further required some Class Members to absorb costs to obtain or
18 maintain Certified Electrician or Electrical Trainee certifications. Expenses were incurred as a direct
19 consequence of Plaintiff's and Class Members' duties and at the direction of Defendants.

20 99. Although Plaintiff and Class Members were required to supply the tools necessary
21 for carrying out their job duties and to use their own personal cell phones for work purposes, Plaintiff
22 and Class Members were not provided reimbursement for the cost and use of their tools, personal
23 cell phones, and/or obtaining or maintaining certifications. California law prohibits an employer
24 from failing to indemnify business expenses or losses incurred by employees.

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1 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 1174(d)**

3 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]**

4 100. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference
5 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged
6 herein.

7 101. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1174(d), an employer shall keep, at a central
8 location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll
9 records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to employees employed at the
10 respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules
11 established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less
12 than three years.

13 102. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to keep accurate and complete
14 payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to Plaintiff and Class
15 Members.

16 103. As a result of Defendants' violation of Labor Code section 1174(d), Plaintiff and
17 Class Members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

18 104. More specifically, Plaintiff and Class Members have been injured by Defendants'
19 intentional and willful violation of Labor Code section 1174(d) because they were denied both their
20 legal right and protected interest in having available, accurate, and complete payroll records
21 pursuant to Labor Code section 1174(d).

22 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW VIOLATIONS**

24 **Cal. Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.***

25 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants]**

26 105. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, re-alleges and incorporates by reference
27 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully alleged
28 herein.

1 106. The Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), California Business & Professions Code
2 sections 17200, *et seq.*, prohibits any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business practices. Business &
3 Professions Code section 17204 allows “any person who has suffered injury in fact and has lost
4 money or property” to prosecute a civil action for violation of the UCL. Such a person may bring
5 such an action on behalf of himself or herself and others similarly situated who are affected by the
6 unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business practice.

7 107. Labor Code section 90.5(a) states that it is the public policy of California to
8 vigorously enforce minimum labor standards in order to ensure employees are not required to work
9 under substandard and unlawful conditions, and to protect employers who comply with the law from
10 those who attempt to gain competitive advantage at the expense of their workers by failing to comply
11 with minimum labor standards.

12 108. A violation of Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* may be
13 predicated upon the violation of any state or federal law. Defendants’ policies and/or practices have
14 violated state law in at least the following respects:

15 (a) Requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to work without paying them the
16 minimum wage for all hours worked in violation of Labor Code sections 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2,
17 1197, and 1197.1, and applicable IWC Wage Order(s);

18 (b) Requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to work overtime without paying
19 them the proper compensation in violation of Labor Code sections 510 and 1198, and applicable
20 IWC Wage Order(s);

21 (c) Failing to provide compliant duty-free meal periods to Plaintiff and Class
22 Members and failing to authorize and permit compliant duty-free rest breaks to Plaintiff and Class
23 Members in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, and applicable IWC Wage Order(s);

24 (d) Failing to reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members for necessary business
25 expenses and losses incurred in performing their job duties, in violation of Labor Code sections
26 2800 and 2802;

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1 (e) Failing to timely pay all wages to Plaintiff and Class Members during their
2 employment and upon separation of employment, in violation of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203,
3 204, and 210; and

4 (f) Failing to maintain and provide Plaintiff and Class Members with accurate
5 itemized wage statements, in violation of Labor Code sections 226(a).

6 Thus, Defendants engaged in unlawful competition in violation of sections 17200, *et seq.* of the
7 California Business & Professions Code by violating, *inter alia*, sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210,
8 223, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1,
9 1198, 2800, and 2802 of the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Order(s).

10 109. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful business practices, Plaintiff
11 and Class Members have suffered economic injuries because Defendants' conduct has damaged
12 Plaintiff and Class Members by, *inter alia*, wrongfully denying them all wages, including minimum
13 and overtime wages, failing to pay all meal and rest breaks premiums at the regular rate of pay, and
14 neglecting to reimburse necessary business expenses, along with the corresponding interest, in a
15 timely manner and upon separation, and while supplying them inaccurate and misleading wage
16 statements. Such conduct is substantially injurious to Plaintiff and Class Members.

17 110. Additionally, Defendants intentionally avoided paying Plaintiff and Class Members
18 wages and monies, thereby creating for Defendants an artificially lower cost of doing business in
19 order to undercut their competitors and establish a greater foothold in the marketplace. Through
20 their actions alleged herein, Defendants have engaged in unfair competition within the meaning of
21 section 17200 of the California Business & Professions Code.

22 111. Defendants have profited from their unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent acts and
23 practices. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to monetary relief pursuant to the California
24 Business & Professions Code sections 17203 and 17208. Defendants should be required to disgorge
25 all the profits and gains they have reaped and restore such profits and gains to Plaintiff and Class
26 Members, from whom they were unlawfully taken.

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112. Defendants' course of conduct, acts, and practices in violation of California laws mentioned above constitute independent violations of sections 17200, *et seq.* of the California Business & Professions Code.

113. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to enforce all applicable penalty provisions of the California Labor Code pursuant to California Business & Professions Code section 17202.

114. Plaintiff has assumed the responsibility of enforcement of the laws and public policies specified herein by suing on behalf of herself and Class Members previously or presently employed by Defendants in California. Plaintiff's success in this action will enforce important rights affecting the public interest. Plaintiff will incur a financial burden in pursuing this action in the public interest. Therefore, an award of reasonable attorneys' fees to Plaintiff is appropriate pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

PENALTIES PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF 2004

Cal. Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*

[On Behalf of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants]

115. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Aggrieved Employees, re-alleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

116. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Aggrieved Employees, brings this representative action against Defendants to recover wages and penalties pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"), Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.*

117. Based on the above allegations incorporated by reference, Defendants have violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 223, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802 as well as applicable IWC Wage Order(s).

118. Under Labor Code sections 2699(f)(2) and 2699.5, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to penalties in an amount to be shown at the time of trial subject to the following formula:

1 \$100 for the initial violation per employee per pay period; and

2 \$200 for each subsequent violation per employee per pay period.

3 These penalties shall be allocated seventy-five percent (75%) to the LWDA and twenty-five
4 percent (25%) to the affected employees.

5 119. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees with accurate
6 itemized wage statements in compliance with Labor Code section 226(a). Plaintiff seeks separate
7 PAGA penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code section 226(a) and (e). (*Lopez v. Friant*
8 & *Assocs., LLC* (2017) 15 Cal.App.5th 773, 788; *Bell v. Home Depot U.S.A.* (E.D. Cal. Dec. 11,
9 2017) No. 2:12-cv-02499 JAM-CKD, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 204493, at *5 [finding after *Friant*
10 that "[t]o the extent the Court's Order [granting summary judgment to *Home Depot*] was ambiguous,
11 the Court now clarifies that it granted summary judgment on Plaintiffs' derivative claim for [PAGA]
12 penalties under section 226(e)...the Court's Order should not be read to grant summary judgment
13 on Plaintiffs' claim for PAGA penalties based on violation of section 226(a)."].) For violations of
14 Labor Code section 226(a), Plaintiff seeks the default penalty provided by Labor Code section 226.3.
15 Labor Code section 226.3 provides that "[a]ny employer who violates subdivision (a) of Section
16 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee
17 per violation in an initial violation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each
18 violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage
19 deduction statement or fails to keep the required records in subdivision (a) of Section 226."
20 Accordingly, through the PAGA and to the extent permitted by law Plaintiff and Aggrieved
21 Employees are entitled to recover penalties for violations of Labor Code section 226.3 and seek the
22 default PAGA penalties for each of Defendants' numerous violations of Labor Code section 226(a).

23 120. Labor Code section 210 provides that "[i]n addition to, and entirely independent and
24 apart from, any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of
25 each employee as provided in Sections...204...shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) [f]or
26 any initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) [f]or
27 each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for
28 each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld." As a result

1 of the faulty compensation policies and/or practices, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are also
2 entitled to recover penalties under Labor Code section 210 through the PAGA.

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

11 122. On February 27, 2023, Plaintiff filed her PAGA Notice with the LWDA, paid the
12 filing fee, and sent a letter by certified mail to Defendants setting forth the facts and theories of the
13 violations alleged against Defendants, as prescribed by Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* See, A
14 true and correct copy of the February 27, 2023 letter is attached at Exhibit “A” hereto. The LWDA
15 has not provided notice of its intent to investigate the alleged violations within sixty-five (65)
16 calendar days of the postmark date of the aforesaid letter; Plaintiff has thereby exhausted the
17 statute’s pre-filing requirements.

18 123. Plaintiff, as a personal representative of the general public, on behalf of Aggrieved
19 Employees and the State of California, will and does seek to recover any and all penalties for each
20 and every violation shown to exist or to have occurred during the PAGA period, in an amount
21 according to proof, as to those penalties that are otherwise only available to public agency
22 enforcement actions. Funds recovered will be distributed in accordance with the PAGA, with 75
23 percent of the penalties recovered being reimbursed to the State of California and the LWDA.

24 124. Plaintiff was compelled to retain the services of counsel to file this action to protect
25 her interests and those of Aggrieved Employees, and to assess and collect the wages and penalties
26 owed by Defendants. Plaintiff has thereby incurred attorneys’ fees and costs, which she is entitled
27 to recover under Labor Code section 2699(g)(1).

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

1. For an order certifying this action as a class action;
2. For compensatory damages in the amount of the unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation for work performed by Plaintiff and Class Members, as may be proven;
3. For liquidated damages in the amount equal to the unpaid minimum wage and interest thereon, as may be proven;
4. For compensatory damages in the amount of the regular rate of pay made by Plaintiff and Class Members for each non-compliant meal period for which premium pay was deficient, as may be proven;
5. For compensatory damages in the amount of the regular rate of pay made by Plaintiff and Class Members for each day of non-compliant rest breaks for which premium pay was deficient, as may be proven;
6. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 203 for Plaintiff and Class Members who quit or were fired in an amount equal to their daily wage multiplied by thirty (30) days, as may be proven;
7. For actual damages and/or penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 226(e) for Plaintiff and Class Members, as may be proven;
8. For reimbursement of business expenditures, as may be proven;
9. For restitution for unfair competition pursuant to the California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*, including disgorgement of profits, as may be proven;
10. For a civil penalty in the amount of \$100.00 for the initial violation and \$200.00 for each subsequent violation as specified in section 2699(f)(2) of the Labor Code in the representative action brought on behalf of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004;
11. For all civil penalties available under section 210 of the Labor Code and the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004;

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12. For all civil penalties available under section 226.3 of the Labor Code and the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004;

13. For all civil penalties available under section 1174.5 of the Labor Code and the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004;

14. For all civil penalties available under section 1197.1 of the Labor Code and the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004;

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

16. For an award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;

17. For an award providing for the payment of the costs of this suit;

18. For an award of attorneys' fees, to the extent provided by law; and

19. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper and just.

Respectfully submitted,

COUNSELONE, PC



By _____

Anthony J. Orshansky
Jennifer L. Connor

Attorneys for Plaintiff, putative Class
Members, and Aggrieved Employees

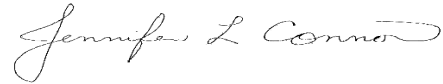
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands trial of her claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

Respectfully submitted,

COUNSELONE, PC



By _____

Anthony J. Orshansky
Jennifer L. Connor

Attorneys for Plaintiff, putative Class
Members, and Aggrieved Employees

EXHIBIT A



Anthony J. Orshansky
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310.277.9945 Tel
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February 27, 2023

FILED VIA LWDA'S PAGA CLAIM NOTICE ONLINE FORM
COPY SENT VIA CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

California Labor & Workforce Development
Agency Attention: PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Suite 801
Oakland, California 94612

Hilty's Electric-California, Inc.
c/o Paracorp Incorporated
2804 Gateway Oaks Drive #100
Sacramento, CA 95833

Attn: General Counsel
Hilty's Electric-California, Inc.
16414 N. 91st Street, Suite B-101
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260

Re: Ximena Garcia v. Hilty's Electric-California, Inc., et al. -- California Labor Code § 2699 Notice of Intent to File

Dear Sir or Madam:

Please be advised that this firm has been retained to represent Ximena Garcia ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of other similarly situated employees working in California, in connection with wage-and-hour claims against Hilty's Electric-California, Inc. ("Defendant").¹ Please direct all communications regarding this matter to this office.

Plaintiff seeks penalties for Defendant's violations of the California Labor Code, which are recoverable under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"), California Labor Code sections 2698 *et seq.*, and all other remedies available under the PAGA. Plaintiff seeks such remedies on behalf

¹ It is the law in California that, as owners and officers of the corporate employer, individual defendants are liable in their individual capacity for civil penalties, attorneys' fees, and litigation costs available to aggrieved employees pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558.1 and 1197.1. This rule was recently fortified in *Atempa v. Pedrazzani* (2018) 27 Cal.App.5th 809, where the California Court of Appeal held that the trial court did not err in holding the individual defendant liable, stating: "the language in both section 558(a) and section 1197.1(a) is broad enough to *unambiguously* include [the owner and CEO of the defendant employer] as a person *other than the corporate employer* subject to the civil penalties awarded by the trial court under those two statutes." (Emphasis in original).

of the State of California and all current and former hourly paid or non-exempt employees who worked for Defendant within the State of California (“Aggrieved Employees”). Significantly, in *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23 Cal.App.5th 745, the California Court of Appeal held employees may bring suits for Labor Code violations not personally affecting the named employees, so long as other employees experienced the violations. Nothing set forth herein is intended to waive any rights, claims, or causes of action on the part of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees. The purpose of this letter is to comply with PAGA’s requirement to provide pre-filing notice to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and Defendant.

The Judicial Council of California (JCC)’s amended Emergency Rule 9 (effective May 29, 2020) provides: “Notwithstanding any other law, the statutes of limitations and repose for civil causes of action that exceed 180 days are tolled from April 6, 2020, until October 1, 2020.” The Advisory Committee Comment notes that: “Emergency rule 9 is intended to apply broadly to toll any statute of limitations on the filing of a pleading in court asserting a civil cause of action. The term “civil causes of action” includes special proceedings. (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 312, 363 [“action,” as used in title 2 of the code (Of the Time of Commencing Civil Actions) is construed “as including a special proceeding of a civil nature”)] The rule also applies to statutes of limitations on filing of causes of action in court found in codes other than the Code of Civil Procedure.” Accordingly, the relevant time period for the claims under the PAGA discussed herein is one year prior to the date of this letter plus the additional time during which the statute of limitations was tolled (pursuant to Emergency Rule 9 of the California Rules of Court) and ongoing.

As set forth herein, Defendant has violated and continue to violate, among other provisions, California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 223, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802 and Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order No. 16-2001.²

Plaintiff was employed by Defendant as an hourly paid, non-exempt employee in the State of California.

Defendant did not fully compensate Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees because they were required to perform pre- and post-shift activities that were off-the-clock, as well as during meal periods and rest breaks. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees also performed off-the-clock work as a result of Defendant’s inequitable rounding practices which resulted in its failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for all hours actually worked. California law requires employers to pay non-exempt employees for all hours worked at the legal rate. Hours worked, as defined by the Industrial Welfare Commission, include all time an employee is subject to the employer’s control and all time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, regardless of whether the employee is required to work or not. (IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001, subdivision 2.) Defendant, in contrast, did not compensate, and in some situations, undercompensated Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, as set forth below.

² Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001 is applicable. However, Plaintiff reserves the right to amend and/or allege any other applicable IWC Wage Orders that may be deemed relevant after discovery.

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were compelled to perform pre- and post-shift duties off the clock, resulting in uncompensated minimum and overtime wages. Because Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees regularly worked full-time schedules, this off-the-clock work resulted in unpaid overtime; however, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees did not even receive straight pay for these off-the-clock hours—they received no pay at all. Defendant’s inequitable rounding practices, as described above, also contributed to the incidence of unpaid overtime accrued by Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees. Defendant willingly acquiesced to and willingly ratified the practice of off-the-clock work to minimize the incidence of reported overtime, thereby reducing labor costs.

Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees also worked during meal periods as described herein. Hence, some of the unpaid meal period time constitutes off-the-clock hours resulting in further unpaid minimum wages (along with further unpaid overtime wages) owed to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees.

Further, the overtime that was paid to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees was short, as Defendant incorrectly calculated the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating overtime because Defendant failed to (1) include non-discretionary forms of pay in regular-rate calculations, and (2) factor wage premiums or shift differential pay into the regular rate of pay to calculate overtime pay rates.

California law states that employees must be paid at least the minimum wage fixed by the Commission, and that any payment of less than the minimum wage is unlawful. (See Labor Code §§ 1197, 1197.1.) Labor Code section 1194 entitles “any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage...to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage.” IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001 section 4 also requires employers to pay each employee at least minimum wage for all hours worked.

In addition to unpaid straight-time, to the extent Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees worked overtime hours, Defendant had a policy/practice of failing to pay all overtime owed due to, *inter alia*, the unaccounted overtime hours worked as a result of the off-the-clock time discussed *supra*. Labor Code section 510 sets forth the California requirement that employees must be paid overtime as follows:

Eight hours of labor constitutes a day’s work. Any work in excess of eight hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek and the first eight hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for an employee. Any work in excess of 12 hours in one day shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay for an employee. In addition, any work in excess of eight hours on any seventh day of a workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay of an employee.

The IWC Wage Order(s) likewise mirror Labor Code section 510’s overtime requirements and apply here. Moreover, Labor Code section 1198 provides that “[t]he maximum hours of work and the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the maximum hours of work and the standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.” In accordance with Labor Code section 1194, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees could not agree to work for an amount less than the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by state law.

As a result, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were deprived of all overtime wages whenever they worked in excess of eight (8) hours in any workday, and/or forty (40) hours in a workweek, in violation of Labor Code sections 510 and 1194.

Moreover, there are compliance issues *vis-à-vis* Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees' meal periods—some were late, missed, short, interrupted, and/or rounded. Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, as well as IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001 section 10, mandate the following for meal periods: “(1) 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, and (2) an employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes.” Further, on February 25, 2021, in *Donohue v. AMN Services, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 58, the California Supreme Court reversed the Fourth Appellate District court's previous opinion and set forth two clear rules: (1) employers are not permitted to round time records when determining if employees are entitled to meal premium pay, and (2) it is the employer's burden to show that compliant meal periods were provided to employees if the time records show otherwise. Here, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees did not receive compliant meal periods within the first five (5) hours of their work, and did not receive compliant second meal periods when working shifts of ten (10) hours or more. As a result, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to receive premium pay in the form of one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for the non-compliant meal periods. (See *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858; Labor Code § 226.7; IWC Wage Order No. 16-2001 section 10.)

In the same way, Defendant caused Plaintiff's and Aggrieved Employees' rest breaks, which were supposed to be off-duty and timely, to be late, short, interrupted, and missed. Rest breaks must be paid and consist of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof. Defendant did not provide rest breaks to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees as required by California law. In *Augustus v. ABM Security Services Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal.5th 257, the California Supreme Court held that employees must be relieved of all duties during rest breaks pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7 and IWC Wage Order No. 5-2001, subdivision 12(A). The Court expressly rejected the employer's assertion that it could provide an on-duty rest period to employees who worked as security guards and further explained “that employers [must] relinquish any control over how employees spend their break time, and relieve their employees of all duties.” (*Augustus, supra*, 2 Cal.5th at p. 273.) The Court found that the Wage Orders and the Labor Code require employers to “relinquish control over how employees spend their time” and “relieve employees of all duties” during employees' 10-minute rest periods. On-duty rest breaks are prohibited. Labor Code section 226.7 entitles Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to premium pay in the form of one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each non-compliant rest break. (See *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858.)

Defendant did not make premium payments for each non-compliant meal and rest break it failed to provide, as required under Labor Code section 226.7.

Defendant further failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees in accordance with Labor Code sections 226(a)(1), (2), (5), and (9). Due to Defendant's failure to, *inter alia*, capture off-the-clock work, failure to pay all minimum and overtime wages, and failure to provide lawful meal and rest breaks or premium payments in lieu thereof, the wage statements issued by Defendant, at a minimum, do not indicate the correct amount of gross wages earned, the correct

total hours worked, the correct net wages earned, or the applicable and/or correct hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate for Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, in violation of Labor Code sections 226(a)(1), (2), (5), and (9). Hence, the wage statements issued by Defendant are fatally noncompliant.

Pursuant to Labor Code section 1174(d), an employer shall keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and wages paid to employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. Defendant has intentionally and willfully failed to keep accurate and complete records showing the hours worked daily by and wages paid to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, in violation of Labor Code section 1174.

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 if an employee quits his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours' notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. Defendant did not provide all wages due to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees at the time of their separation because it did not pay them the amounts due and owing (as alleged above) at the time of termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation. Therefore, waiting-time penalties are triggered and Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to continuing wages as provided by Labor Code section 203.

Further, Labor Code section 204 expressly requires that "[a]ll wages...earned by any person in any employment are due and payable twice during each calendar month, on days designated in advance by the employer as the regular paydays." Pursuant to Labor Code section 204(d), these requirements are "deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly or semimonthly payroll if the wages are paid not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period." Due to Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees in compliance with the Labor Code as described above, Defendant failed to timely pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees within seven (7) days of the close of the payroll period in accordance with Labor Code section 204 on a regular and consistent basis.

Finally, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were required to use their personal cell phones and personal protective equipment for work purposes, and they were required to obtain or maintain their Certified Electrician or Electrical Trainee certifications, but Defendant did not reimburse Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for these necessary business expenses, in violation of Labor Code section 2802.

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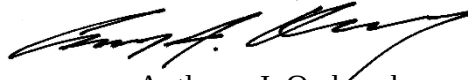
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February 27, 2023

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Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3(a), please advise within sixty (60) calendar days of this notice whether the LWDA intends to investigate and/or bring an action itself for the violations alleged above. We understand that if we do not receive a response within sixty-five (65) calendar days of this notice, Plaintiff—individually and on behalf of other similarly situated Aggrieved Employees—and the State of California may recover penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.

Sincerely,
CounselOne, PC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony J. Orshansky", written in a cursive style.

Anthony J. Orshansky

Filing Fee (Submitted Electronically)
Department of Industrial Relations
Accounting Unit
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 10th Floor
San Francisco, California 94102

1 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

3 I am employed in Los Angeles County, State of California; I am over the age of 18 years and
4 not a party to the within action; my business address is 9301 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 650, Beverly Hills,
CA 90210, lanie@counselonengroup.com.

5 On June 26, 2023, I served the following document(s):

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

7 on the interested parties in this action by serving copies of the foregoing document(s) on the
8 addressees as follows:

9 Matthew C. Wallin, Esq. Attorneys for Defendants
10 mwallin@gibbsgiden.com
Vickie Valdez
11 vvaldez@gibbsgiden.com
Gibbs Giden Locher Turner Senet & Wittbrodt LLP
12 12100 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 300
13 Los Angeles, CA 90025

14 Sahag Majarian II Co-Counsel for Plaintiff
15 sahagii@aol.com
Law Offices of Sahag Majarian II
16 18250 Ventura Boulevard
Tarzana, California 91356

17 **[X] (BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE)** Based on a court order, I caused the document(s) to
18 be sent to the persons listed above by electronic service through One Legal. I did not receive, within a
19 reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the
transmission was unsuccessful.

20 **[X] (STATE)** I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the
21 State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

22 Executed on June 26, 2023, at Los Angeles, California.

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24 
Lanie Lim