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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF PLACER**

KYLE SAHID FERNANDEZ TORRES,
individually, and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

HOMESHIELD PEST CONTROL
INCORPORATED, a California corporation;
and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California,
County of Placer
07/16/2024 at 03:45:01 PM

By: Breanne E Baldock
Deputy Clerk

Case No.: S-CV-0049525

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

1. Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, and 1197);
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198);
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512);
4. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7);
5. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203);
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements (Cal. Lab. Code § 226);
7. Failure to Indemnify Employees for Expenditures (Cal. Lab. Code § 2802);
8. Unfair Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*); and
9. Civil Penalties Under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (Cal. Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.*)

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Kyle Sahid Fernandez Torres, (“Plaintiff”), on information and belief, alleges as
2 follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

4 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant Homeshield Pest Control
5 Incorporated, and DOES 1 through 10 (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for
6 California Labor Code violations and unfair business practices stemming from Defendants’
7 failure to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failure to
8 provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay final
9 wages, failure to furnish accurate wage statements, failure to indemnify employees for
10 expenditures, and failure to produce requested employment records.

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

17 3. Plaintiff brings the Tenth Cause of Action as a representative action under the Labor
18 Code Private Attorneys Act of 2004, Labor Code sections 2698 *et seq.* (“PAGA”) to recover civil
19 penalties that are owed to Plaintiff, the State of California, and past and present non-exempt
20 employees employed by Defendant in the State of California during the statute of limitations period
21 for their PAGA claim (herein after referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).

22 4. Defendant owns/owned and operates/operated an industry, business, and
23 establishment within the State of California, including Placer County. As such and based upon all
24 the facts and circumstances incident to Defendant’s business in California, Defendant is subject to
25 the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”),
26 and the California Business & Professions Code.

27 5. Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period, Defendant maintained a
28 systematic, company-wide pattern and practice of:

- (a) Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum, straight time, and overtime wages in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;
- (b) Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing to maintain accurate records of all meal periods taken or missed, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a meal period violation occurred;
- (c) Failing to authorize and permit employees, or some of them, to take timely and duty-free rest periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, and failing to pay an additional hour's pay for each workday a rest period violation occurred;
- (d) Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum wage, straight time wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages due within the time period specified by California law when employment terminates;
- (e) Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders; and
- (f) Failing to indemnify employees for expenditures incurred in direct discharge of duties of employment.

6. On information and belief, Defendant was on actual and constructive notice of the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify their unlawful policies. Defendant's violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were willful and deliberate.

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7. At all relevant times, Defendant was and is legally responsible for all of the unlawful conduct, policies, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the foregoing paragraphs as the employers of Plaintiff and the Class. Further, Defendant is responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of “respondeat superior.”

THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff Kyle Sahid Fernandez Torres is a resident of Sacramento California who worked for Defendant in Placer County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately August 2022 to approximately September 2022.

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

B. Defendants

10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that Defendant Homeshield Pest Control Incorporated is, and at all times herein mentioned, was:

- (a) A business entity conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including Placer County; and,
- (b) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer of the putative Class because Defendant Homeshield Pest Control Incorporated suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the Class to work; and/or exercised control over their wages, hours, or working conditions.

11. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Each of the Doe Defendants was in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by Plaintiff and the Class as alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to set forth the true names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained, together with appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

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

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

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

14. Plaintiff worked for Defendant in Placer County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately August 2022 to approximately September 2022. During Plaintiff's employment for Defendant, Defendant paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified him as non-exempt from overtime. Defendant typically scheduled Plaintiff to work at least five days in a workweek and at least eight hours per day, but Plaintiff also worked more than eight hours in a workday and more than forty (40) hours in a workweek.

15. 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 his employment, failed to furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, failed to indemnify Plaintiff for expenditures, and failed to

1 produce requested employment records. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for
2 Defendant was typical and illustrative.

3 16. Throughout the statutory period, Defendant maintained a pattern and practice of not
4 paying Plaintiff and the Class for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime
5 wages. Defendant would routinely manufacture time keeping records to falsely show that Plaintiff
6 and the Class took meal periods when in fact they worked "off-the-clock," uncompensated. The
7 effect is that Plaintiff and the Class routinely worked through meal periods "off-the-clock," and
8 continued to work after they had clocked out for the workday. Defendant frequently paid Plaintiff
9 and the Class less than all their work time. Much of this unpaid work should have been paid at the
10 overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendant also failed to maintain accurate
11 records of the hours Plaintiff and the Class worked.

12 17. Throughout the statutory period, Defendant wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff
13 and the Class with legally compliant meal periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and the
14 Class to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute,
15 uninterrupted, and duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating
16 Plaintiff and the Class for all missed meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth
17 hour of work or tenth hour of work. Instead, Defendant continued to assert control over Plaintiff
18 and the Class by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could
19 not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory meal periods, or by denying Plaintiff
20 and the Class permission to take a meal period. Defendant also never permitted him to take a
21 second meal period when Plaintiff worked at least ten hours of work in a workday. As described
22 above, Defendant would routinely manufacture time keeping records to falsely show that Plaintiff
23 and the Class took meal periods by the fifth hour of work or took meal periods when in fact they
24 worked off-the-clock, uncompensated. Accordingly, Defendant's pattern and practice was not
25 provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Class in compliance with California law.

26 18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendant has wrongfully failed to authorize and
27 permit Plaintiff and the Class to take legally compliant rest periods. Defendant regularly required
28 Plaintiff and the Class to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendant

1 authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every
2 four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the
3 Class for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, Defendant continued to assert
4 control over Plaintiff and the Class by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work
5 tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, or
6 by denying Plaintiff and the Class permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendant's
7 pattern and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods in
8 compliance with California law.

9 19. Throughout the statutory period, Defendant willfully failed and refused to timely
10 pay Plaintiff and the Class all final wages due at their termination of employment. In addition,
11 Plaintiff's final paychecks did not include payment for all expenditures, minimum wage, straight
12 time wages, overtime wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages owed
13 to him by Defendants at the conclusion of his employment. On information and belief, Defendant's
14 failure to timely pay Plaintiff's final wages when his employment terminated was not a single,
15 isolated incident, but was instead consistent with Defendant's pattern and practice that applied to
16 Plaintiff and the Class.

17 20. Throughout the statutory period, Defendant failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Class
18 with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and net
19 wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not
20 provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not
21 authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law). As a result of these violations
22 of California Labor Code § 226(a), the Plaintiff and the Class suffered injury because, among other
23 things:

- 24 (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid
25 minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period
26 premium wages, even though they were entitled;

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- (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages, even though they had not been;
- (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they were entitled;
- (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they had not been;
- (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages owed to them;
- (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have to perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage statements contained the required accurate information;
- (g) by understating the wages truly due to them, the violations caused them to lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security, disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits;
- (h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wage rates to which Plaintiff and the Class were entitled, and Plaintiff and the Class were paid less than the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled.

Thus, Plaintiff and the Class are owed the amounts provided for in California Labor Code § 226(e).

21. Throughout the statutory period, Defendant has wrongfully required Plaintiff and the Class to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendant.

1 Plaintiff and the Class regularly paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses,
2 including, without limitation, use of personal cell phone.

3 22. Plaintiff and the Class incurred substantial expenses as a direct result of performing
4 their job duties for Defendant, but Defendant failed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Class for these
5 employment-related expenses.

6 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

7 23. Plaintiff brings certain claims individually, as well as on behalf of each and all other
8 persons similarly situated, and thus, seeks class certification under California Code of Civil
9 Procedure § 382.

10 24. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiff seeks relief
11 authorized by California law.

12 25. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

13 All persons who worked for any Defendant in California as an hourly-paid or
14 non-exempt employee at any time during the period beginning four years and 178
15 days before the filing of the initial complaint in this action and ending when
notice to the Class is sent.¹

16 26. At all material times, Plaintiff was a member of the Class.

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

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

- 21 (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so
22 numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical.
23 The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time;
24 however, the Class is estimated to be greater than forty (40) individuals and
25 the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of
26 Defendants' records.

27 ¹ In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judicial Council of California adopted Emergency Rule 9(a)
28 (California Rules of Court), whereby "statutes of limitations and repose for civil causes of action that exceed
180 days are tolled from April 6, 2020 to October 1, 2020."

- (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.

29. 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, Defendant has:

- (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, 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 provide Class Members with timely final wages;
- (e) Failed to provide Class Members with accurate wage statements;
- (f) Failed to indemnify Class Members for expenditures; and
- (g) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a result of their illegal conduct as described above.

30. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 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;

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- (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 Defendant is 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 Defendant; and/or,
 - 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,
- (g) Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

31. Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of the Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. The Defendant's own business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiff contemplates the use of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as published notice, e-mail

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notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other methods suitable to the Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages for All Hours Worked)

32. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

33. “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.

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

35. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover minimum and straight time wages for all non-overtime hours worked for Defendant.

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

37. By virtue of the Defendant’s unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to Plaintiff and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiff and the Class suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to Plaintiff and the Class and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

38. By failing to keep adequate time records required by California Labor Code § 1174(d), Defendant has made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage compensation due Plaintiff and the Class.

39. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194.2, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendant’s failure to pay minimum wages.

40. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, Plaintiff and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates required by law, including minimum and straight time wages. However, during all such times, Defendant systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class all such wages due and failed to pay those wages twice a month.

41. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid minimum and straight time wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6, and 1194(a).

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)

42. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

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

44. California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 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, California Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

45. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the Class have worked more than eight hours in a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, as employees of Defendant.

46. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198.

47. By virtue of Defendant's unlawful failure to pay additional premium rate compensation to the Plaintiff and the Class for their overtime hours worked, Plaintiff and the Class

1 have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to
2 them but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court and which will be ascertained
3 according to proof at trial.

4 48. By failing to keep adequate time records required by Labor Code § 1174(d),
5 Defendant has made it difficult to calculate the full extent of overtime compensation due to Plaintiff
6 and the Class.

7 49. Plaintiff and the Class also request recovery of overtime compensation according to
8 proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a), as well as
9 the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendant, in a sum as provided by the California
10 Labor Code and/or other statutes.

11 50. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all
12 wages due and payable twice a month. The Wage Orders also provide that every employer shall
13 pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for all
14 overtime hours worked in the payroll period. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class
15 with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code § 204.

16 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Meal Periods)**

18 51. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1
19 through 22 in this Complaint.

20 52. Under California law, Defendants have an affirmative obligation to relieve the
21 Plaintiff and the Class of all duty in order to take their first daily meal periods no later than at the
22 end of Plaintiff and the Class' fifth hour of work in a workday, and to take their second meal
23 periods no later than at the end of the tenth hour of work in the workday. California Labor Code §
24 512, and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Orders require that an employer provide unpaid meal
25 periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five-hour period worked. It is a violation of
26 California Labor Code § 226.7 for an employer to require any employee to work during any meal
27 period mandated under any Wage Order.

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53. Despite these legal requirements, Defendant regularly failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with both meal periods as required by California law. By its failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take all meal periods as alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendant made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted meal periods), Defendant willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable Wage Orders.

54. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s), plus interest thereon.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods)

55. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

56. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). California Labor Code § 512, the applicable Wage Orders require that the employer permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of ten minutes each for each 4-hour period worked. 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 so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 for an employer to require any employee to work during any rest period mandated under any Wage Order.

57. Despite these legal requirements, Defendant failed to authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take rest breaks, regardless of whether employees worked more than four hours in a workday. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiff and the Class to take rest periods as alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendant made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted rest periods), Defendant willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable Wage Orders.

58. Under California law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of premium wages rate for each workday he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s), plus interest thereon.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Wages of Discharged Employees – Waiting Time Penalties)

59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

60. At all times herein set forth, California Labor Code §§ 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 seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous 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.

61. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of many other members of the Class ended, i.e., was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendant failed, and continues to fail, to pay terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendant's employ.

62. Defendant's failure to pay those Class members who are no longer employed by Defendant their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendant's employ, is in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

63. California Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with §§ 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 the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

64. The Class is entitled to recover from Defendant their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to thirty (30) days maximum pursuant to California Labor Code § 203.

65. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6 and 1194, the Class is also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, interest, expenses, and costs incurred in this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain Accurate and Compliant Wage Records)

66. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

67. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code § 226(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.

68. Defendant has intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to correctly identify the gross wages earned by Plaintiff and the Class, the failure to list the true "total hours worked by the employee," and the failure to list the true net wages earned.

69. As a result of Defendant's violation of California Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

1 70. Specifically, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured by
2 Defendant's intentional violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) because they were denied both
3 their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate, itemized wage
4 statements under California Labor Code § 226(a).

5 71. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiff and the Class is difficult and
6 time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiff and the Class were also injured as a
7 result of having to bring this action to attempt to obtain correct wage information following
8 Defendant's refusal to comply with many of the mandates of California's Labor Code and related
9 laws and regulations.

10 72. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendant the greater of their
11 actual damages caused by Defendant's failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a), or
12 an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee.

13 73. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief, as well as an award of
14 attorney's fees and costs to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code
15 § 226(h).

16 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **(Against All Defendants for Failure to Indemnify Employees for Expenditures)**

18 74. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs
19 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

20 75. As set forth above, Plaintiff and the Class were required to incur substantial
21 necessary expenditures and losses in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their
22 obedience to directions of Defendant.

23 76. Defendant violated California Labor Code § 2802, by failing to pay and indemnify
24 Plaintiff and the Class for necessary expenditures and losses incurred in direct consequence of the
25 discharge of their duties or of their obedience to directions of Defendant.

26 77. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class were damaged at least in the amounts of the
27 expenses they paid, or which were deducted by Defendant from their wages.

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EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**(Against All Defendants for Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200,
et seq.)**

79. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

80. Defendants, and each of them, are “persons” as defined under California Business & Professions Code § 17201.

81. Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, other Class members, and to the general public. Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

82. Defendant's activities, as alleged herein, are violations of California law, and constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

83. A violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. All of the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the California Labor Code, are unlawful and in violation of public policy; and in addition are immoral, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and unscrupulous, and thereby constitute unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages

84. Defendant's failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

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Failure to Pay Overtime Wages

85. Defendant's failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

86. Defendant's failure to provide meal periods in accordance with California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

87. Defendant's failure to authorize and permit rest periods in accordance with California Labor Code § 226.7 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Indemnify Business Expenses

88. Defendant's failure to reimburse expenses incurred in accordance with California Labor Code § 2802, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

89. By and through its unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described herein, the Defendant, has obtained valuable property, money and services from Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, and have deprived Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

90. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of Defendant's wrongful conduct.

91. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, is entitled to, and does, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property which the Defendant has wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiff and the Class have been deprived, by means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff and the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful practices of Defendant in order to recover restitution.

93. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, has no plain, speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class Members suffered as a consequence of the Defendant's unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a result of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless the Defendant is restrained from continuing to engage in said unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

94. Plaintiff also alleges that if Defendant is not enjoined from the conduct set forth herein above, it will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other withholdings.

95. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by Defendant during a period that commences four years and 178 days prior to the filing of this complaint; a permanent injunction requiring Defendant to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiff and Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

**(By Plaintiff Against All Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys
General Act of 2004, Cal. Lab. Code § 2698 et seq.)**

96. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraph 1 through 22 in this Complaint.

97. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the State of California and the applicable IWC Orders.

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1 98. California Labor Code§ 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action
2 to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
3 any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor
4 and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards,
5 agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a
6 civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of herself or himself and other current or
former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3."

7 99. Plaintiff gave written notice by online filing pursuant to California Labor Code §
8 2699.3 to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of
9 the specific provisions of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and
10 certain current and former aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the
11 violations. Plaintiff also paid the filing fee. Plaintiff's PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-
12 978707-23 (Kyle Sahid Fernandez Torres v. Homeshield Pest Control Incorporated). The Labor
13 and Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants'
14 Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Plaintiff hereby commences a civil action to
15 recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of the Labor
16 Code described in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to, penalties under
17 California Labor Code§§ 210,226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699.

18 100. Based on the conduct described in this Complaint, Plaintiff is entitled to an award
19 of civil penalties individually, on behalf of the State of California and similarly Aggrieved
20 Employees of Defendants. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to
21 be shown according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies
22 permitted by law.

23 101. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs
24 pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, "Any employee who prevails in any action
25 shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."

26 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

Class Certification

1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Causes of Action;

2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and,

3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

As to the First Cause of Action

4. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 204 and 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all minimum and straight time wages due;

5. For unpaid wages as may be appropriate;

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

7. For liquidated damages;

8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

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

As to the Second Cause of Action

10. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendant violated California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime wages due;

11. For unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;

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

13. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

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

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As to the Third Cause of Action

15. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendant violated California Labor Code §§ 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 § 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 Defendant violated California Labor Code §§ 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 § 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 Defendant violated California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment;

26. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203 for former employees who have left Defendant's employ;

27. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages 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 Defendant violated the record keeping provisions of California Labor Code § 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

31. For all actual damages, according to proof;

32. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

33. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(h);

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

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

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

36. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendant violated California Labor Code § 2802 by willfully failing to indemnify employees for expenditures;

37. For unpaid wages or unreimbursed business expenses as may be appropriate;

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

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

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

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

41. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendant violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, and failing to authorize and permit rest periods;

42. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all Class Members and prejudgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

43. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds disgorged from Defendant and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by Defendant as a result of violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*;

44. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;

45. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and,

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

As to the Ninth Cause of Action.

47. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendant violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay all earned wages twice per month, failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failing to timely pay final wages, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, failing to indemnify for expenditures, and failing to produce requested employment records;

48. An award of civil penalties on behalf of Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of the State of California, and all similarly aggrieved employees pursuant to PAGA;

49. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed;

50. Attorneys' fees and costs reasonably incurred; and

51. Injunctive and declaratory relief to the extent allowed by PAGA.

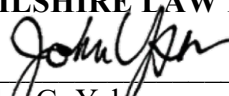
As to all Causes of Action

52. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: July 16, 2024

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

By: 

John G. Yslas

Diego Aviles

Harry Aviles

Mariam Nazaretyan

Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury as to all causes of action triable by jury.

Dated: July 16, 2024

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

By: 
John G. Yslas
Diego Aviles
Harry Erganyan
Mariam Nazaretyan

Attorneys for Plaintiff