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ELECTRONICALLY FILED
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO DISTRICT
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By: Nicole Alvarez, DEPUTY

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO**

SERGIO QUIRARTE and MILYONE
SEWELL, individually, and on behalf of
other members of the general public similarly
situated;

Plaintiffs,

v.

BERGELECTRIC CORP., a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 100,
inclusive;

Defendants.

Case No.: CIVSB2314942

**THIRD AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

- (1) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 (Unpaid Overtime);
- (2) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a) (Unpaid Meal Period Premiums);
- (3) Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 (Unpaid Rest Period Premiums);
- (4) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 (Unpaid Minimum Wages);
- (5) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 (Final Wages Not Timely Paid);
- (6) Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) (Non-Compliant Wage Statements);
- (7) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802 (Unreimbursed Business Expenses);
- (8) Violation of California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* (Private Attorneys General Act of 2004);
- (9) Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMES NOW, Plaintiffs SERGIO QUIRARTE and MILYONE SEWELL (“Plaintiffs”), individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and allege as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This class action is brought pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure section 382. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiffs exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial.

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

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

4. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, Defendants maintain offices, have agents, and/or transact business in the State of California, including the County of San Bernardino. The majority of the acts and omissions alleged herein relating to Plaintiffs took place in the State of California, County of San Bernardino. Defendants employed Plaintiffs within the State of California, County of San Bernardino.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiffs SERGIO QUIRARTE and MILYONE SEWELL are individuals residing in the State of California.

6. Defendant BERGELECTRIC CORP. at all times herein mentioned, was and is, upon information and belief, a California corporation headquartered in the State of California, and at all times herein mentioned, was and is, an employer whose employees are engaged throughout the State of California, including the County of San Bernardino.

1 7. At all relevant times, Defendant BERGELECTRIC CORP. was the “employer”
2 of Plaintiffs within the meaning of all applicable California laws and statutes.

3 8. At all times herein relevant, Defendant BERGELECTRIC CORP. and DOES 1
4 through 100, and each of them, were the agents, partners, joint venturers, joint employers,
5 representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-conspirators and assigns, each
6 of the other, and at all times relevant hereto were acting within the course and scope of their
7 authority as such agents, partners, joint venturers, joint employers, representatives, servants,
8 employees, successors-in-interest, co-conspirators and assigns, and all acts or omissions
9 alleged herein were duly committed with the ratification, knowledge, permission,
10 encouragement, authorization, and consent of each defendant designated herein.

11 9. The true names and capacities, whether corporate, associate, individual or
12 otherwise, of Defendants DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs, who sue
13 said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based on
14 that information and belief alleges, that each of the Defendants designated as a DOE is legally
15 responsible for the events and happenings referred to in this Complaint, and unlawfully caused
16 the injuries and damages to Plaintiffs and the other class members as alleged in this Complaint.
17 Plaintiffs will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and
18 capacities when the same have been ascertained.

19 10. Defendant BERGELECTRIC CORP. and DOES 1 through 100 will hereinafter
20 collectively be referred to as “Defendants.”

21 11. Plaintiffs further alleges that Defendants directly or indirectly controlled or
22 affected the working conditions, wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of
23 Plaintiffs and the other class members so as to make each of said Defendants employers and
24 employers liable under the statutory provisions set forth herein.

25 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

26 12. Plaintiffs brings this action individually and on behalf of all other members of
27 the general public similarly situated, and, thus, seek class certification under Code of Civil
28 Procedure section 382.

1 13. The proposed class is defined as follows:

2 All current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees of Defendants
3 within the State of California at any time during the period from four years
4 preceding the filing of this Complaint to final judgment.

5 14. Plaintiffs reserve the right to establish subclasses as appropriate.

6 15. The class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest in
7 the litigation:

8 a. Numerosity: The class members are so numerous that joinder of all class
9 members is impracticable. The membership of the entire class is
10 unknown to Plaintiffs at this time; however, the class is estimated to be
11 greater than fifty (50) individuals and the identity of such membership is
12 readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' employment records.

13 b. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of all other class members'
14 claims as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately
15 protect the interests of the other class members with whom Plaintiffs
16 have a well-defined community of interest.

17 c. Adequacy: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
18 each class member, with whom Plaintiffs have a well-defined community
19 of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs
20 have no interest that is antagonistic to the other class members. Plaintiffs'
21 attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing
22 class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiffs have
23 incurred, and during the pendency of this action will continue to incur,
24 costs and attorneys' fees, that have been, are, and will be necessarily
25 expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of
26 each class member.

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d. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation because individual joinder of all class members is impractical.

e. Public Policy Considerations: Certification of this lawsuit as a class action will advance public policy objectives. Employers of this great state violate employment and labor laws every day. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. However, class actions provide the class members who are not named in the complaint anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights.

16. There are common questions of law and fact as to the class members that predominate over questions affecting only individual members. The following common questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to the members of the class:

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

b. Whether Defendants failed to pay their hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California for all hours worked;

c. Whether Defendants required Plaintiffs and the other 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 Plaintiffs and the other class members;

d. Whether Defendants properly calculated the regular rate for Plaintiffs and the other class members who worked overtime and earned incentive pay;

e. Whether Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and the other class members legally mandated meal and/or rest periods and failed to compensate them the related premium wages pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7(c);

- 1 f. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the
2 other class members for all hours worked;
- 3 g. Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages due to Plaintiffs and the other
4 class members within the required time upon their discharge or
5 resignation;
- 6 h. Whether Defendants complied with wage reporting as required by the
7 California Labor Code, including, *inter alia*, section 226;
- 8 i. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other class
9 members for necessary business-related expenses and costs;
- 10 j. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful or reckless;
- 11 k. Whether Defendants engaged in unfair business practices in violation of
12 California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*;
- 13 l. The appropriate amount of damages, restitution, and/or monetary
14 penalties resulting from Defendants' violation of California law; and
- 15 m. Whether Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to
16 compensatory damages pursuant to the California Labor Code.

17 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

18 17. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants employed Plaintiffs
19 and other persons as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California.

20 18. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiff SERGIO QUIRARTE
21 until on or about March 14, 2022, as an hourly-paid non-exempt employee during the relevant
22 time period in the State of California, County of San Bernardino.

23 19. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiff MILYONE SEWELL until
24 on or about June 2, 2023, as an hourly-paid non-exempt employee during the relevant time
25 period in the State of California, in the Bay Area region of Northern California.

26 20. Defendants had the authority to hire and terminate Plaintiffs and the other class
27 members; to set work rules and conditions governing Plaintiffs' and other class members'
28 employment; and to supervise their daily employment activities.

1 21. Defendants exercised sufficient authority over the terms and conditions of
2 Plaintiffs' and other class members' employment for them to be joint employers of Plaintiffs
3 and the other class members.

4 22. Defendants directly hired and paid wages and benefits to Plaintiffs and the other
5 class members.

6 23. Defendants continue to employ hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the
7 State of California.

8 24. Plaintiffs and the other class members worked over eight (8) hours in a day,
9 and/or forty (40) hours in a week during their employment with Defendants.

10 25. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
11 engaged in a uniform policy and systematic scheme of wage abuse against their hourly-paid
12 or non-exempt employees within the State of California. This scheme involved, *inter alia*,
13 failing to pay them for all hours worked, and failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest
14 breaks or pay related premium wages in lieu thereof, in violation of California law.

15 26. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
16 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
17 certain wages for overtime compensation and that Plaintiffs and the other class members were
18 not receiving wages for overtime compensation.

19 27. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
20 failed to provide Plaintiffs and the other class members the required meal and rest periods
21 during the relevant time period as required under the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage
22 Orders and thus they are entitled to any and all applicable penalties.

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1 28. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
2 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
3 all timely and complete meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiffs'
4 and the other class members' regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed, late or
5 interrupted, and that Plaintiffs and the other class members did not receive all timely and
6 proper meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay when
7 a meal period was missed.

8 29. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
9 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and other class members were entitled to receive
10 all timely rest periods without interruption or payment of one additional hour of pay at
11 Plaintiffs' and the other class members' regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed,
12 late or interrupted, and that Plaintiffs and the other class members did not receive all rest
13 periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay when a rest period
14 was missed.

15 30. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
16 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
17 at least minimum wages for compensation and that Plaintiffs and the other class members were
18 not receiving at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

19 31. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
20 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
21 the wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation, including overtime and minimum
22 wages and meal and rest period premiums, and that Plaintiffs and the other class members did
23 not, in fact, receive such wages owed to them at the time of their discharge or resignation.

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1 32. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
2 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
3 complete and accurate wage statements in accordance with California law, but, in fact,
4 Plaintiffs and the other class members did not receive complete and accurate wage statements
5 from Defendants. The deficiencies included, *inter alia*, the failure to include the total number
6 of hours worked by Plaintiffs and the other class members.

7 33. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
8 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to
9 reimbursement for necessary business-related expenses.

10 34. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
11 knew or should have known that Defendants had to keep complete and accurate payroll records
12 for Plaintiff and the other class members in accordance with California law, but, in fact, did
13 not keep complete and accurate payroll records for Plaintiffs and the other class members.

14 35. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
15 knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiffs and the other class
16 members pursuant to California law, and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such
17 compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so, and falsely
18 represented to Plaintiffs and the other class members that they were properly denied wages,
19 all in order to increase Defendants' profits.

20 36. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay
21 overtime wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members for all hours worked. Plaintiffs and
22 other class members were required to work more than eight (8) hours per day and/or more
23 than forty (40) hours per week without overtime compensation.

24 37. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide the
25 requisite uninterrupted and timely meal and rest periods to Plaintiffs and the other class
26 members.

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38. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

39. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members the wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation.

40. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide complete or accurate wage statements to Plaintiffs and the other class members.

41. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other class members for necessary business-related expenses.

42. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to properly compensate Plaintiffs and the other class members pursuant to California law in order to increase Defendants' profits.

43. California Labor Code section 218 states that nothing in Article 1 of the Labor Code shall limit the right of any wage claimant to “sue directly . . . for any wages or penalty due to him [or her] under this article.”

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198)

(Against **BERGELECTRIC CORP.** and **DOES 1 through 100**)

44. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 43, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

45. California Labor Code section 1198 and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order provide that it is unlawful to employ persons without compensating them at a rate of pay either time-and-one-half or two-times that person’s regular rate of pay, depending on the number of hours worked by the person on a daily or weekly basis.

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1 46. Specifically, the applicable IWC Wage Order provides that Defendants are and
2 were required to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members employed by Defendants, who
3 work(ed) more than eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, at
4 the rate of time-and-one-half for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more
5 than forty (40) hours in a workweek.

6 47. The applicable IWC Wage Order further provides that Defendants are and were
7 required to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members overtime compensation at a rate of two
8 times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day.

9 48. California Labor Code section 510 codifies the right to overtime compensation
10 at one-and-one-half times the regular hourly rate for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours
11 in a day or forty (40) hours in a week or for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh
12 day of work, and overtime compensation at twice the regular hourly rate for hours worked in
13 excess of twelve (12) hours in a day or in excess of eight (8) hours in a day on the seventh day
14 of work.

15 49. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiff and the other class
16 members worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day, and/or in excess of forty (40) hours in
17 a week.

18 50. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and
19 willfully failed to pay overtime wages owed to Plaintiffs and the other class members because
20 they were required to donn and doff their safety equipment, i.e., hard hat, safety glasses,
21 gloves, vest, and electric reader, off the clock.

22 51. During the relevant time period, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to
23 pay double time wages owed to Plaintiffs and the other class members because it was
24 Defendants practice to not allow Plaintiffs and the other class members to record more than
25 12 hours in a day.

26 52. Defendants also intentionally and willfully relied on an inherently inaccurate
27 timekeeping system and forced Plaintiffs and the other class members to only record their
28 scheduled shift hours.

53. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members the unpaid balance of overtime compensation, as required by California laws, violates the provisions of California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198, and is therefore unlawful.

54. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover unpaid overtime compensation, as well as interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a))

(Against BERGELECTRIC CORP. and DOES 1 through 100)

55. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 54, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

56. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the IWC Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) were applicable to Plaintiffs' and the other class members' employment by Defendants.

57. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC.

58. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 512(a) provide that an employer may not require, cause or permit an employee to work for a work period of more than five (5) hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total work period per day of the employee is no more than six (6) hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and employee.

59. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 512(a) further provide that an employer may not require, cause, or permit an employee to work for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee with a second uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty

1 (30) minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the
2 second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only
3 if the first meal period was not waived.

4 60. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiffs and the other class
5 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time no longer than six (6) hours, and
6 who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were required to
7 work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of not less
8 than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

9 61. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiffs and the other class
10 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time no longer than twelve (12) hours,
11 and who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were required
12 to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of not less
13 than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

14 62. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiffs and the other class
15 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time in excess of six (6) hours were
16 required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period
17 of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

18 63. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiffs and the other class
19 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time in excess of twelve (12) hours were
20 required to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours without an uninterrupted meal period
21 of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

22 64. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and
23 willfully required Plaintiffs and the other class members to work during meal periods and
24 failed to compensate Plaintiff and the other class members the full meal period premium for
25 work performed during meal periods.

26 65. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay
27 Plaintiffs and the other class members the full meal period premium due pursuant to California
28 Labor Code section 226.7.

66. Defendants' conduct violates the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).

67. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7(c), Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7)

(Against **BERGELECTRIC CORP.** and **DOES 1 through 100**)

68. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 67, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

69. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7 were applicable to Plaintiffs' and the other class members' employment by Defendants.

70. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any rest period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC.

71. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order provides that “[e]very employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period” and that the “rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof” unless the total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3 ½) hours.

72. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants required Plaintiffs and the other class members to work four (4) or more hours without authorizing or permitting a ten (10) minute rest period per each four (4) hour period worked.

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73. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants willfully required Plaintiffs and the other class members to work during rest periods and failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members the full rest period premium for work performed during rest periods.

74. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members the full rest period premium due pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7.

75. Defendants' conduct violates applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7.

76. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7(c), Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular hourly rate of compensation for each workday that the rest period was not provided.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197)

(Against **BERGELECTRIC CORP.** and **DOES 1 through 100**)

77. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 76 and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

78. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197 provide that the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed, is unlawful.

79. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members as required, pursuant to California Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197. Specifically, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiffs and other class members for all hours worked, including time spent donning and doffing safety equipment.

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80. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members the minimum wage as required violates California Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197. Pursuant to those sections, Plaintiffs and other class members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of their minimum wage compensation as well as interest, costs, and attorneys' fees, and liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

81. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202)

(Against **BERGELECTRIC CORP.** and **DOES 1 through 100**)

82. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 81, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

83. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California 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 their employment, their 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 their intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to their wages at the time of quitting.

84. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

85. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

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

87. Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants the statutory penalty wages for each day they were not paid, up to the thirty (30) day maximum as provided by Labor Code section 203.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a))

(Against **BERGELECTRIC CORP.** and **DOES 1 through 100**)

88. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 87, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

89. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code section 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of their 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 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 their 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. The deductions made from payments of wages shall be recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing the month, day, and year, and a copy of the statement and the record of the deductions shall be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a central location within the State of California.

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1 90. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide Plaintiffs and the
2 other class members with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include
3 but are not limited to: the failure to include the total number of hours worked by Plaintiffs and
4 other class members.

5 91. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code section 226(a),
6 Plaintiffs and the other class members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily
7 protected rights.

8 92. More specifically, Plaintiffs and the other class members have been injured by
9 Defendants' intentional and willful violation of California Labor Code section 226(a) because
10 they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving,
11 accurate and itemized wage statements pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(a).

12 93. Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants
13 the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California
14 Labor Code section 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars per
15 employee.

16 94. Plaintiffs and the other class members are also entitled to injunctive relief to
17 ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(h).

18 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802)**

20 **(Against BERGELECTRIC CORP. and DOES 1 through 100)**

21 95. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
22 through 94, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
23 forth herein.

24 96. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802, an employer must
25 reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct
26 consequence of the discharge of their job duties or in direct consequence of their obedience to
27 the directions of the employer.

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97. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other class members for all necessary business-related expenses and costs, including but not limited to the cost of tools such as power drills, electric readers, screwdrivers, wrenches, hammers, personal protective equipment, and cellphone usage for work purposes. Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants their business-related expenses and costs incurred during the course and scope of their employment, plus interest accrued from the date on which the employee incurred the necessary expenditures at the same rate as judgments in civil actions in the State of California.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”))

(Against **BERGELECTRIC CORP.** and **DOES 1 through 100**)

98. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 97, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

99. The Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”) expressly establishes that any provision of the California Labor Code which provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”), or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or employees for a violation of the California Labor Code, may be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself, and other current or former employees.

100. On August 15, 2023, Plaintiff Milyone Sewell provided written notice to the LWDA and Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code he contends were violated, and the theories supporting his contentions. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** and incorporated by reference is a copy of the written notice to the LWDA. Plaintiff believes that on or about October 19, 2023, the sixty-five (65) days' notice period expired as to all Defendants. Thus, Plaintiff exhausted his administrative remedies.

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101. Plaintiff and the other non-exempt employees are “aggrieved employees” as defined by California Labor Code section 2699(c) in that they all are or were non-exempt employees of Defendants employed in California at any time during the period from August 15, 2022, to the present, and one or more of the alleged violations was committed against them.

Failure to Pay Minimum and Overtime Wages

102. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to compensate their non-exempt employees minimum wages for all hours worked and overtime wages for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a workweek, pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198.

103. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former employees for all hours worked, resulting in a failure to pay all minimum wages and overtime wages, where applicable.

Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Rest Breaks

104. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to authorize and permit their non-exempt employees to take a 10-minute rest break for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof and were further required to provide their non-exempt employees with a 30-minute meal period for every five (5) hours worked, pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512.

105. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former employees with legally mandated meal periods and rest breaks and failed to pay proper compensation for this failure.

Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment

106. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their employees within a specified time period pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code section 204.

107. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former employees all wages due and owing them within the required time period.

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1 **Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination**

2 108. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their employees all
3 wages owed in a timely fashion at the end of employment pursuant to the mandates of Labor
4 Code sections 201 to 204.

5 109. As a policy and practice, as a result of Defendants' Labor Code violations
6 alleged above, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other aggrieved former employees
7 their final wages, pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections 201 through 204.
8 Accordingly, Defendants owe waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 203.

9 **Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements**

10 110. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to keep *accurate* records
11 regarding their California employees, pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections 226
12 and 1174.

13 111. As a result of Defendants' various Labor Code violations, Defendants failed to
14 keep accurate records regarding Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former employees.
15 For example, Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to keep accurate records regarding
16 Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former employees' gross wages earned, total hours
17 worked, all deductions, net wages earned, and all applicable hourly rates and the number of
18 hours worked at each hourly rate.

19 **Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses**

20 112. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to reimburse their
21 employees for any and all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employees in direct
22 consequences of the discharge of their duties, pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections
23 2800 and 2802.

24 113. As a policy and practice, Defendants regularly failed to reimburse Plaintiff and
25 the other aggrieved current and former employees for all business expenses incurred and owed
26 to them within the required time period.

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Penalties

114. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of other current and former aggrieved employees, requests and is entitled to recover from Defendants, and each of them, civil penalties, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant, including but not limited to:

- a. Penalties under California Labor Code section 2699 in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- b. Penalties under California Code of Regulations Title 8 section 11040 in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- c. Penalties under California Labor Code section 210 in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the California Labor Code in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- d. Penalties under Labor Code section 1197.1 in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- e. Wages under California Labor Code section 558 in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the California Labor Code;
- f. Any and all additional penalties as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes; and

g. Attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 1194, and 2699, and any other applicable statute.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

(Against BERGELECTRIC CORP. and DOES 1 through 100)

115. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 114, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

116. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be unfair, unlawful and harmful to Plaintiffs, the other class members, to the general public, and Defendants' competitors. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

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

118. A violation of California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. In this instant case, Defendants' policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and the other class members work overtime hours without paying them proper compensation violate California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198. Additionally, Defendants' policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and the other class members to work through their meal and rest periods without paying them proper compensation violate California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a). Moreover, Defendants' policy and practice of failing to timely pay wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members violate California Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Defendants also violated California Labor Code sections 226(a), 1194, 1197, 2800 and 2802.

119. As a result of the herein described violations of California law, Defendants unlawfully gained an unfair advantage over other businesses.

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120. Plaintiffs and the other class members have been personally injured by Defendants' unlawful business acts and practices as alleged herein, including but not necessarily limited to the loss of money and/or property.

121. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this Complaint; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil procedure section 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, request a trial by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all other members of the general public similarly situated, pray for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

Class Certification

1. That this action be certified as a class action;
2. That Plaintiffs be appointed as representative of the Class;
3. That counsel for Plaintiffs be appointed as Class Counsel; and
4. That Defendants provide to Class Counsel immediately the names and most current contact information (address, e-mail and telephone numbers) of all class members.

As to the First Cause of Action

5. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime wages due to Plaintiffs and the other class members;

6. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;

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

3 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
4 California Labor Code section 1194; and

5 9. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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

7 10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
8 Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing
9 to provide all meal periods (including second meal periods) to Plaintiffs and the other class
10 members;

11 11. That the Court make an award to Plaintiffs and the other class members of one
12 (1) hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a meal
13 period was not provided;

14 12. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
15 proof;

16 13. For premium wages pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7(c);

17 14. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were
18 due;

19 15. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein; and

20 16. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

21 **As to the Third Cause of Action**

22 17. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
23 Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to provide all
24 rest periods to Plaintiffs and the other class members;

25 18. That the Court make an award to Plaintiffs and the other class members of one
26 (1) hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a rest
27 period was not provided;

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1 19. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
2 proof;

3 20. For premium wages pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7(c);

4 21. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were
5 due; and

6 22. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

7 **As to the Fourth Cause of Action**

8 23. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
9 Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197 by willfully failing to pay minimum wages to Plaintiffs
10 and the other class members;

11 24. For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be
12 appropriate;

13 25. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation from the date such
14 amounts were due;

15 26. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
16 California Labor Code section 1194(a);

17 27. For liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2; and

18 28. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

19 **As to the Fifth Cause of Action**

20 29. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
21 Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at
22 the time of termination of the employment of Plaintiffs and the other class members no longer
23 employed by Defendants;

24 30. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
25 proof;

26 31. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 203 for
27 the other class members who have left Defendants' employ;

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

33. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

34. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the record keeping provisions of California Labor Code section 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders as to Plaintiff MILYONE SEWELL and the other class members, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

35. For actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

36. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(e);

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

38. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

39. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 by willfully failing to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other class members for all necessary business-related expenses as required by California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802;

40. For actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

41. For the imposition of civil penalties and/or statutory penalties;

42. For punitive damages and/or exemplary damages according to proof at trial;

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

44. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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46. For civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699 *et seq.*, for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802;

48. For such other and further relief that the court may deem just and proper.

49. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* by failing to provide Plaintiffs and the other class members all overtime compensation due to them, failing to provide all meal and rest periods to Plaintiffs and the other class members, failing to pay at least minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members, failing to pay Plaintiffs' and the other class members' wages timely as required by California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

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

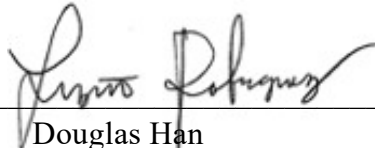
52. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;

1 53. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to
2 California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*; and

3 54. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.
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5 Dated: June 6, 2024

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

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7 By:  _____

Douglas Han

8 Shunt Tatavos-Gharajeh

9 Lizette Rodriguez

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
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EXHIBIT 1

August 15, 2023

BY U.S. EMAIL/ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov
State of California
Labor & Workforce Development Agency
800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: BERGELECTRIC CORP.

Dear Representative:

We have been retained to represent Milyone Sewell against Bergelectric Corp. (including any and all affiliates, managers, members, subsidiaries, and parents, and their shareholders, officers, directors, and employees), any individual, owner, officer or managing agent acting on behalf of an “Employer” pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, and DOES 1-20¹ for violations of California wage-and-hour laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as “BERGELECTRIC”).

Mr. Sewell is pursuing his California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.*, the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”) claim on a representative basis. Therefore, Mr. Sewell may seek penalties for violations of the Labor Code on behalf of the State of California and aggrieved employees, which are recoverable under PAGA. This letter is sent in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3.

Bergelectric Corp. is a California corporation located at 3182 Lionshead Avenue, Carlsbad, California 92010.

BERGELECTRIC employed Mr. Sewell as an hourly-paid non-exempt Electrician within one year of the date of this letter (until or until around June of 2023) in the State of California. BERGELECTRIC directly controlled the wages, hours and/or working conditions of Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees’ employment, including direction, retention, scheduling, supervision, and termination.

The “aggrieved employees” that Mr. Sewell may seek penalties on behalf of are all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees (whether hired directly or through a staffing agency) of BERGELECTRIC within the State of California.

BERGELECTRIC failed to properly pay its hourly-paid or non-exempt employees for all hours worked, failed to properly compensate minimum and overtime wages, failed to properly provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks or pay premium wages in lieu thereof, failed to issue compliant wage statements and failed to reimburse for all necessary business-related costs and expenses, thus resulting in Labor Code violations as stated below.

¹ Mr. Sewell does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner or corporate, of DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, and for that reason, said DOES are designated under such fictitious names. Mr. Sewell will amend this notice when the true names and capacities are known. Mr. Sewell is informed and believes that each DOE was responsible in some way for the matters alleged herein and proximately caused Mr. Sewell and other current and former aggrieved employees to be subject to the illegal employment practices, wrongs and injuries complained of herein.

Pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23 Cal. App. 5th 745, 751, an employee who brings a representative action and was affected by at least one of the violations alleged in the complaint has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state not only for that violation, but for violations affecting other employees as well. Accordingly, Mr. Sewell has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state for violations affecting all of the aggrieved employees at BERGELECTRIC, regardless of their classification, job title, location, or whether they were hired directly or through a staffing agency.

BERGELECTRIC has violated and/or continues to violate, among other provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable wage law, California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1771, 1774, 1776(a), 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

California Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1198 require employers to pay time-and-a-half or double-time overtime wages and make it unlawful to work employees for hours longer than eight hours in one day and/or over forty hours in one week without paying the premium overtime rates. During the relevant time period, Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees routinely worked in excess of 8 hours in a day and 40 hours in a week. BERGELECTRIC failed to compensate Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees for all hours worked and performing off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift, and during meal breaks. BERGELECTRIC also failed to include non-discretionary bonuses into aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime compensation. Therefore, Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation, but they were not paid for all overtime hours worked.

Labor Code section 1771 provides that not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work fixed shall be paid to all workers employed on public works. Labor Code section 1774 provides that the contractor to whom the contract is awarded, and any subcontractor under him, shall pay not less than the specified prevailing rates of wages to all workmen employed in the execution of the contract. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC violated Labor Code sections 1771 and 1774 by misclassifying aggrieved employees' craft, failing to pay them the total hourly rate for all hours worked, including travel time and per diem wages as set forth in Labor Code 1773.1.

California Labor Code section 246 requires that employers provide employees with paid sick leave of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked. California Labor Code section 246(l) also requires that paid sick leave be paid at a non-exempt employee's regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time or at a rate calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC failed to pay aggrieved employees paid sick leave that complied with California Labor Code section 246, by, for example, failing to pay paid sick leave at non-exempt employee's regular rate of pay or at a rate calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment.

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California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) require employers to pay an employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate for each workday that a meal or rest break is not provided. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC routinely required Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees to work through, interrupt, cut short, and/or delay their meal and rest breaks to comply with BERGELECTRIC's policies and expectations and unload trucks. BERGELECTRIC failed to provide coverage to Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees so they may be relieved of all work duties and take legally mandated meal and rest breaks. Lastly, BERGELECTRIC failed to authorize and permit Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees to take the requisite number of meal and rest breaks, including second meal breaks and third rest breaks, when working shifts exceeding 10 hours in length. Despite these facts, BERGELECTRIC failed to compensate Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees all the premium wages they were owed, including failing to pay premium wages at aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay.

California Labor Code section 551 states "[e]very person employed in any occupation of labor is entitled to one day's rest therefrom in seven." Section 552 further states "[n]o employer of labor shall cause his employees to work more than six days in seven." BERGELECTRIC required aggrieved employees to work seven days in a row or more without one day's rest.

California Labor Code section 432.5 states "[n]o employer, or agent, manager, superintendent, or officer thereof, shall require any employee or applicant for employment to agree, in writing, to any term or condition which is known by such employer, or agent, manager, superintendent, or officer thereof to be prohibited by law." BERGELECTRIC required aggrieved employees to execute arbitration agreements as a condition of employment despite knowing that such agreements are prohibited under Labor Code section 432.6.

California Labor Code section 201 requires that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately. California Labor Code section 202 requires that if an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits their employment, their wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours' previous notice of their intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to their wages at the time of quitting. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Labor Code sections 201, 201.3, 201.5, 201.6, 201.8, 201.9, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC failed to pay Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees all wages, including for uncompensated off-the-clock work, unpaid overtime premiums and premium wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks, due to them within any time period specified by California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 and therefore is liable under California Labor Code sections 203 and 210.

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California Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and the 10th day of the following month. California Labor Code section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC failed to pay Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees all wages due to them, including for uncompensated off-the-clock work, unpaid overtime premiums and premium wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks within any time period specified by California Labor Code section 204, and is therefore liable under California Labor Code section 210.

California Labor Code section 226 requires employers to make, keep and provide complete and accurate itemized wage statements to their employees. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC did not provide Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees with complete and accurate itemized wage statements. The wage statements they received from BERGELECTRIC were in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). The violations include, but are not limited to, the failure to include (1) gross wages earned by Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees, (2) total hours worked by Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate by Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees, (4) all deductions for Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees, (5) net wages earned by Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which aggrieved employees are paid, (7) the name of the aggrieved employee and only the last four digits of their 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 Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees.

California Labor Code section 558 allows recovery of penalties. Pursuant to the code, (a) Any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated, a section of this chapter or any provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (3) Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee. Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees have been denied their wages and premium wages and, therefore, are entitled to penalties.

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California Labor Code sections 1174(d) requires an employer to 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 the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC failed to keep accurate and complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid to Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 1776(a) requires each contractor and subcontractor keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by him or her in connection with the public work. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC failed to keep accurate and complete payroll records showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to aggrieved employees in connection with the public works.

California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 provide the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful. During the relevant time period, BERGELECTRIC did not provide Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees with the minimum wages to which they were entitled despite constructive and actual knowledge of off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift, and during meal breaks.

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of their job duties or in direct consequence of their obedience to the directions of the employer. During their employment, Mr. Sewell and other aggrieved employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by BERGELECTRIC, including for using their personal cell phones and vehicles for work-related purposes, and purchasing tools they needed to perform their job duties.

We believe that Mr. Sewell and other current and former California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees are entitled to penalties as allowed under California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* for violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1771, 1774, 1776(a), 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

California Labor Code section 2699.3 requires that a claimant send a certified letter to the employer in question and the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency setting forth the claims, and the basis for the claims, thereby giving the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency an opportunity to investigate the claims and/or take any action it deems appropriate.

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LWDA
August 15, 2023
Page 6 of 6

The purpose of this letter is to satisfy the requirement created by California Labor Code section 2699 prior to seeking penalties allowed by law for the aforementioned statutory violations. We look forward to determining whether California Labor & Workforce Development Agency intends to take any action in reference to these claims. We kindly request that you respond to this notice according to the time frame contemplated by the California Labor Code.

Mr. Sewell will seek these penalties on his own behalf and on behalf of other similarly situated California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees of BERGELECTRIC within one year of the date of this letter, as allowed by law.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your attention to this matter and the noble cause you advance each and every day.

Very truly yours,

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Han", written over a horizontal line.

Douglas Han, Esq.

CC: (By Certified U.S. Mail Only):

Bergelectric Corp.
c/o CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive Suite 150N
Sacramento, CA 95833
Agent for Service of Process for Bergelectric Corp.

**PROOF OF SERVICE
1013A(3) CCP**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 751 N. Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 101, Pasadena, CA 91103 and my electronic service address is mluna@justicelawcorp.com

On June 24, 2024, I served the foregoing document described as

THIRD AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

for the following case: **Quirarte, et al. v. Bergelectric Corp.**
LWDA/Court Case No.: **LWDA Case No.: CM- 975240-23**
Court Case No.: CIVSB2314942
San Bernardino County Superior Court

on interested parties in this action by electronically submitting as follows:

State of California
Labor & Workforce Development Agency
800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55
Sacramento, California 95814

[X] BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

Pursuant to California Senate Bill No. 836, I caused the documents described above to be electronically submitted by and through the procedure stated on the website of the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

[X] STATE

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on June 24, 2024, at Pasadena, California.



Madison Luna