

1 **J. GILL LAW GROUP, P.C.**
Jasmin K. Gill (SBN 315090)
2 *jasmin@jkgilllaw.com*
Ashlie E. Fox (SBN 294407)
3 *ashlie@jkgilllaw.com*
William R. Denis (SBN 302706)
4 *william@jkgilllaw.com*
515 South Flower Street, Suite 1800
5 Los Angeles, California 90071
6 Tel: (213) 459-6023; Fax: (310) 728-2137

7 Attorneys for Plaintiff, CARLOS CABRERA, as an aggrieved employee, and on behalf
8 of all other aggrieved employees,

9 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
10 **FOR THE COUNTY OF FRESNO**

11 CARLOS CABRERA, as an aggrieved
12 employee, and on behalf of all other aggrieved
13 employees under the Labor Code Private
Attorneys' General Act of 2004,

14 Plaintiff,

15
16 v.
17

18 INNER VALLEY TRANSPORT, INC., a
19 California Corporation; and DOES 1 through
20 100, inclusive,

21 Defendants.
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ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California,
County of Fresno
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CASE NO.: 26CU01962

REPRESENTATIVE ACTION

**COMPLAINT UNDER THE LABOR
CODE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS'
GENERAL ACT OF 2004 FOR CIVIL
PENALTIES UNDER LABOR CODE
SECTIONS 210, 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1,
and 2699**

[Amount in Controversy Greater Than
\$35,000.00]

COMES NOW plaintiff CARLOS CABRERA (“Plaintiff” or “Mr. Cabrera”), as an aggrieved employee, and on behalf of all other aggrieved employees under the Labor Code Private Attorneys’ General Act of 2004, and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a representative action, pursuant to the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, codified at Labor Code section 2698, et seq. (“PAGA”), against INNER VALLEY TRANSPORT, INC. (“INNER VALLEY”), and any of its respective subsidiaries or affiliated companies within the State of California, (INNER VALLEY, collectively with DOES 1 through 100, as further defined below, are collectively hereinafter referred to as “Defendants”), as a proxy of the Labor and Workforce Development Agency of the State of California (“LWDA”), on behalf of Plaintiff and all other current and former employees of Defendants working within the Civil Penalty Period, as further defined herein, and, as it pertains to the alleged claims for failure to comply with the Labor Code. Specifically, in connection with the alleged claims for failure to comply with Labor Code sections 96, 98.6, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 204a, 210, 221, 222, 223, 226, 226.3, 227.3, 232, 232.5, 245, 246, 432, 432.5, 1102.5, 1198, 1198.5, and 2802, Plaintiff seeks to represent all California employees of Defendants working within one (1) year preceding Plaintiff’s provision of notice to the LWDA of the herein-described Labor Code violations and continuing past the date of Plaintiff’s PAGA Notice letter indefinitely based on Defendants’ continuing violations (“Civil Penalty Period”). On all other claims mentioned herein, Plaintiff seeks to represent only non-exempt employees of Defendants working within the Civil Penalty Period. These employees shall collectively be referred to herein as “Aggrieved Employees”.

2. Jurisdiction exists in the Superior Court of the State of California pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10.

3. Venue is proper in Fresno County, California pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 392, *et seq.* because, among other things, Fresno County is where the causes of action complained of herein arose; the county in which the employment relationship began; the county in which performance of the employment contract, or part of it, between Plaintiff and Defendants was due to be performed; the county in which the employment contract, or part of it, between Plaintiff

1 and Defendants was actually performed; and the county in which Defendants, or some of them,
2 reside or do business. Moreover, the unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiff
3 and Aggrieved Employees in Fresno County, and because Defendants employ numerous Aggrieved
4 Employees in Fresno County.

5 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that, pursuant to
6 California Code of Civil Procedure section 395.5, Venue is proper in this judicial district and the
7 County of Fresno because Defendants transact business within this judicial district and conduct
8 alleged by Plaintiff herein occurred in this judicial district. (*See also Crestwood Behavioral Health,*
9 *Inc. v. Superior Court* (2021) 60 Cal.App.5th 1069 [venue in a PAGA action is proper in any county
10 where the defendants committed Labor Code violations against some of its employees].)

11 5. Based on information and belief, Plaintiff is an “aggrieved employee” under PAGA,
12 as Plaintiff was employed by Defendants during the applicable statutory period and suffered the
13 Labor Code violations set forth herein. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks to recover civil penalties, as the
14 term “civil penalty” is defined under *ZB N.A. v. Superior Court* (2019) 8 Cal.5th 175, under the
15 Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, codified at Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.*
16 (“PAGA”), as amended, plus reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, for Plaintiff and all other
17 aggrieved current and former employees of Defendants during the Civil Penalty Period.

18 6. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks to recover PAGA civil penalties through a representative
19 action permitted by PAGA and the California Supreme Court in, among other authorities, *Arias v.*
20 *Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 969. According to the same authorities, class certification of the
21 PAGA allegations described herein is not required.

22 7. During the Civil Penalty Period, Defendants violated, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections
23 96, 98.6, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 204a, 210, 221, 222, 223, 226, 226.3, 227.3, 232, 232.5, 245, 246,
24 432, 432.5, 1102.5, 1198, 1198.5, and 2802, among others.

25 8. Labor Code section 2699, subdivisions (a) and (g), authorizes aggrieved employees
26 such as Plaintiff, on behalf of Plaintiff and all other aggrieved current and former employees within
27 the statutory period, to bring a civil action to recover civil penalties pursuant to the procedures
28 specified in Labor Code section 2699.3.

1 9. On or around May 8, 2026 Plaintiff provided written notice pursuant to Labor Code
2 section 2699.3 online and by certified mail, with return receipt requested, of Defendants' violation
3 of various, including the herein-described, provisions of the Labor Code, to the LWDA, as well as
4 by certified mail, with return receipt requested to Defendants, and each of them.

5 10. To the extent that any of the Defendants previously used the notice and cure
6 provisions of Labor Code section 2699.3 within the last twelve months, under Labor Code section
7 2699.3(d), then Defendants, or those who have availed themselves of the cure provisions validly,
8 are not eligible to cure the violations discussed herein under Labor Code section 2699.3 or otherwise
9 using the early evaluation conference process under Labor Code section 2699.3(f).

10 11. Insofar as any of the Defendant(s) is/are determined to have satisfied Labor Code
11 sections 2699(g), 2699(h), or otherwise 2699(d)(1), said Defendants, or any that is determined to
12 have satisfied Labor Code sections 2699(g) or (h), is also, in the alternative, liable for civil penalties
13 pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(j), 2699(e)(2), and 2699(f)(2).

14 12. Insofar as any of the Defendant(s) is/are determined to have, prior to Plaintiff's
15 PAGA Notice or a request for records under Labor Code sections 226, 432, or 1198.5, from Plaintiff
16 and/or Plaintiff's counsel, adequately taken all reasonable steps to be in compliance with all
17 provisions identified in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice, said Defendant(s) is/are still liable for civil
18 penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1)-(3).

19 13. Insofar as any of the Defendant(s) is/are deemed to have adequately taken all
20 reasonable steps to be in compliance with all provisions identified in Plaintiff's PAGA Notice within
21 sixty (60) days of receiving Plaintiff's PAGA Notice, said Defendant(s) is/are still liable for civil
22 penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(h)(1)-(3).

23 14. Insofar as the LWDA or a court has issued a finding or determination as to the
24 Defendants, or any of them, that its/their policy(ies) or practice(s) giving rise to such violations
25 was/were unlawful, said Defendant(s) is/are further liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code
26 section 2699(f)(2)(B)(i). Furthermore, insofar as Defendants, or any of them, was/were found to
27 have unlawfully committed some or all of the above-referenced Labor Code violations, said
28 Defendant(s) is/are subject to increased penalties, as applicable, under Labor Code sections

1 2699(f)(2)(B)(i), 2699(g)(3) and 2699(h)(3), and is/are *not* eligible for reduced penalties under
2 either Labor Code sections 2699(g) or 2699(h) for remedying violations either prior to or after the
3 serving of Plaintiff's PAGA Notice.

4 15. Moreover, regardless of the foregoing, because Defendants' conduct giving rise to
5 the violations described herein was and is malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive, the Defendants
6 are thus subject to increased penalties under Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii) and, per Labor
7 Code sections 2699(g)(3) and 2699(h)(3), are *not* eligible for reduced penalties under either Labor
8 Code section 2699(g) or 2699(h), for remedying violations either prior to or after the Defendants'
9 receipt of Plaintiff's PAGA Notice.

10 16. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivision (a)(2)(A), the LWDA did not
11 provide notice of its intention to investigate Defendants' alleged violations within sixty-five (65)
12 calendar days of the May 8, 2026 postmarked date of the herein-described notice sent by Plaintiff
13 to the LWDA and Defendants.

14 **PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ALLEGATIONS**

15 17. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
16 of failing to pay overtime wages to Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees in the State of
17 California in violation of California state wage and hour laws as a result of, without limitation,
18 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees working over eight (8) hours per day, over twelve (12)
19 hours per day, over forty (40) hours per week, and seven (7) straight work days in a work week
20 without paying them proper overtime and double time rate(s) of pay, as a result of, without
21 limitation, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all minutes and hours actually worked at the
22 proper overtime and double time rate(s) of pay; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to
23 work off the clock and/or being subject to Defendants' control, including, without limitation, by
24 requiring Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees: paying Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees on
25 a flat salary and/or per-journey basis for driving routes rather than properly compensating them at
26 overtime and double time rates for all overtime hours worked; failing to accurately record all
27 compensable time where employees were required to manually record their trips and travels on
28 paper; and requiring Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to drive long and overnight routes,

1 including shifts exceeding eight (8) hours per day, twelve (12) hours per day, and forty (40) hours
2 per week, without paying overtime and double time wages at the lawful rate, all to the detriment of
3 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees.

4 18. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a practice or policy
5 of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with minimum wages for all hours
6 worked or otherwise under Defendants' control as a result of, without limitation, failing to
7 accurately track and/or pay for all minutes and hours actually worked at their regular rate of pay that
8 is above the minimum wage; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock
9 and/or be subject to Defendants' control, including, without limitation by paying Plaintiff and other
10 Aggrieved Employees on a flat salary and/or per journey basis, rather than properly compensating
11 them for all hours worked; by failing to accurately record all hours worked where employees were
12 required to manually record their trips and travels on paper instead of using a reliable timekeeping
13 system; requiring Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees complete non-driving job duties and
14 tasks without compensating them for that time; and by requiring Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
15 Employees to work extended driving shifts, including shifts in excess of eight hours per day and
16 forty hours per week, without paying all wages due for such time worked.; all to the detriment of
17 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees.

18 19. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
19 of failing to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees a full, timely thirty (30) minute
20 uninterrupted meal period for days on which they worked more than five (5) hours in a work day
21 and a second thirty (30) minute uninterrupted meal period for days on which they worked in excess
22 of ten (10) hours in a work day, including, without limitation: by interrupting meal periods; not
23 providing timely meal periods; failing to provide first and second meal periods; providing short
24 meal periods; otherwise requiring on-duty/on-call meal periods; and auto-deducting meal periods
25 that could not be auto-deducted by law or during which employees worked; and failing to provide
26 compensation for such unprovided meal periods as required by California wage and hour laws.

27 20. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
28 of failing to authorize and permit Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods of at

1 least ten (10) minutes per four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof in which they are
2 completely relieved of all of their duties, including, without limitation: by failing to provide rest
3 periods all together; requiring that they be bundled together and/or with meal periods; interrupting
4 them; not providing them in a timely fashion; and not permitting employees to leave the premises;
5 and otherwise requiring on-duty/oncall rest periods; and failing to provide compensation for such
6 unprovided rest periods as required by California wage and hour laws.

7 21. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
8 of failing to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees the full amount of their wages owed
9 to them upon termination and/or resignation as required by Labor Code sections 201 and 202,
10 including for, without limitation, failing to pay overtime wages, minimum wages, and premium
11 wages.

12 22. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
13 of failing to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees the full amount of their wages for
14 labor performed in a timely fashion as required under Labor Code section 204.

15 23. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
16 of failing to indemnify Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for business-related expenses,
17 including, without limitation, for the purchase and maintenance of cellular phones and cellular
18 phone plans, in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties, or of their obedience to the
19 directions of Defendants, as required by Labor Code section 2802, and other statutory and common
20 law offenses.

21 24. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
22 of failing to comply with Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) by failing to keep adequate or
23 accurate time records including wage statements and similar payroll documents under Labor Code
24 section 226, documents signed to obtain or hold employment under Labor Code section 432,
25 personnel records under Labor Code section 1198.5, and time records under Labor Code section
26 1174, making it difficult for Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees to calculate their unpaid
27 wages and/or premium payments, to the detriment of Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees.
28

1 25. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
2 of failing to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with itemized wage statements that
3 accurately reflect gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; all applicable hourly
4 rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly
5 rate; and other such information as required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a). As a result
6 thereof, Defendants have, on occasion, further failed to furnish employees with an accurate
7 calculation of gross and net wages earned, as well as gross and net wages paid.

8 26. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
9 of failing to timely pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees, among other wages, all wages
10 owed as a result of Defendants' practice or policy of failing to pay, among other wages, overtime
11 wages, minimum wages, premium wages, paid time off and vacation time owed as required by Labor
12 Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

13 27. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
14 of failing to comply with the notice requirements of Labor Code section 2810.5 (i.e., the Wage Theft
15 Protection Act of 2011) by, among other things, failing to provide Plaintiff and other aggrieved
16 employees with the rates of pay and overtime rates of pay applicable to their employment,
17 allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, the regular payday designated by Employer, the
18 name of the employer, including any "doing business as" names used, the name, address and
19 telephone number of the workers' compensation insurance carrier, information regarding paid sick
20 leave, and other pertinent information required to be disclosed by Employer under Labor Code
21 section 2810.5. Plaintiff is informed and believes that failure to provide such information, including
22 rates of pay that are in effect, has permitted Defendants to pay employees at rates of pay that were
23 not agreed upon and violate minimum wage and overtime wage laws in California, to the detriment
24 of Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees.

25 28. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants have had a policy or practice of
26 failing to provide Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees with all rights afforded to them under the
27 Healthy Workplace Healthy Families Act of 2014, codified at Labor Code section 245, *et seq.*,
28 including, without limitation, the amount of paid sick leave required to be provided pursuant to

1 California and local laws. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that the sick pay was not
2 provided at the proper regular rate of pay as required under California law due to failure to properly
3 calculate the regular rate. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that Defendants also did not
4 permit its use upon request by Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees as contemplated under
5 California and local laws, to the detriment of Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees.

6 29. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants had and have a policy or practice
7 of failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees their wages in accordance with Labor Code
8 Section 204, which requires that: “[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of
9 any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the
10 labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive of any
11 calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month” and for
12 payroll periods such as those that are weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly, wages must be paid within
13 seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll period in which wages were earned.

14 30. Defendants had and have a policy or practice of preventing Plaintiff and other
15 Aggrieved Employees from disclosing the skills, knowledge and experience they obtained at
16 Defendants for purposes of competing with Defendants, including, without limitation, preventing
17 Aggrieved Employees from disclosing their wages in negotiating a new job with a prospective
18 employer, and from disclosing who else works at Defendants and under what circumstances that
19 they might be receptive to an offer from a rival employer. As such, Plaintiff is informed and believes
20 that this violates Business and Professions Code sections 17200, 16600 and 16700, and, by virtue
21 thereof, various provisions of the Labor Code, including Labor Code sections 232, 232.5, and
22 1197.5, subdivision (k).

23 31. Defendants had and have a policy or practice of preventing Plaintiff and/or other
24 aggrieved employees from disclosing violations of state and federal law, either within Employer to
25 their managers or outside Employer to private attorneys or government officials, among others, in
26 violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200, and, thus, in violation of Labor Code
27 section 1102.5. In addition, Plaintiff is informed and believes that these policies and/or practices
28 prevent Plaintiff and/or other aggrieved employees from disclosing information about unsafe or

1 discriminatory working conditions, or about wage and hour violations in violation of Labor Code
2 section 232 and 232.5.

3 32. Defendants had and have a policy or practice of preventing Plaintiff and/or other
4 aggrieved employees from engaging in lawful conduct during non-work hours, thus violating state
5 statutes entitling employees to disclose wages, working conditions, and illegal conduct, including,
6 without limitation, Labor Code sections 96, subdivision (k), 98.6, 232, 232.5, and 1197.5,
7 subdivision (k). Plaintiff is informed and believes that this lawful conduct includes the exercise of
8 Plaintiff and/or other aggrieved employee's constitutional rights of freedom of speech and economic
9 liberty.

10 33. Plaintiff, in Plaintiff's representative capacity, seeks civil penalties under Labor
11 Code sections 210, 226.3, 558, 558.1, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699 for the herein-described acts, which
12 violate the California Labor Code as described above, including on behalf of Plaintiff and other
13 Aggrieved Employees pursuant to PAGA.

14 **PARTIES**

15 **A. Plaintiff**

16 34. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of California. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff
17 is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants employed Plaintiff as a non-
18 exempt employee, with duties that included, but were not limited to working on electrical
19 components on a daily basis. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
20 Plaintiff worked for Defendants from approximately December 2023 through July 2025.

21 **B. Defendants**

22 35. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendant INNER
23 VALLEY is and at all times relevant hereto was, a corporation organized authorized, and licensed
24 to do business in the State of California. At all relevant times herein, defendant INNER VALLEY
25 employed Plaintiff and similarly aggrieved employees within the State of California.

26 36. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that defendant INNER
27 VALLEY is, and at all times relevant hereto was a "person" as defined in Labor Code section 17
28 and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17201.

37. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues defendants by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that each of the defendants designated herein as DOE is legally responsible in some manner for the unlawful acts referred to herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the defendants designated hereinafter as DOES when such identities become known. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action, as the agent of the other defendant(s), carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each defendant are legally attributable to the other defendants. Whenever, heretofore or hereinafter, reference is made to “Defendants,” it shall include INNER VALLEY and any of its parents, subsidiaries, or affiliated companies within the State of California, as well as DOES 1 through 100 identified herein.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of PAGA – Against All Defendants)

38. Plaintiff re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs and incorporates each by reference as though fully set forth hereat.

Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 210

39. At all relevant times herein, Labor Code section 204, requires and required that that:

“[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month” and for payroll periods such as those that are weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly, wages must be paid within seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll period in which wages were earned.

40. At all relevant times herein, Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a) states and stated that “[i]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in Sections 201.3,

1 204, 204b, 204.1, 205, 205.5, and 1197.5, shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any
2 initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee” and “(2) For
3 each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for
4 each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld.”

5 41. At all relevant times herein, Defendants have had a consistent policy or practice of
6 failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees during their employment on a timely basis as per
7 Labor Code section 204 including, without limitation, for the reasons and in the manner alleged
8 herein. Thus, pursuant to Labor Code section 210, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are
9 entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants’ violations of Labor Code section 204, in the
10 amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee for each initial violation per
11 employee, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each Aggrieved Employee for each subsequent
12 violation in connection with each payment that was made in violation of Labor Code section 204 as
13 well as injunctive relief.

14 Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 226.3

15 42. Defendants had and have a policy or practice of failing to comply with Labor Code
16 section 226, subdivision (a) by intentionally failing to furnish Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees
17 with itemized wage statements that accurately reflect: reflect gross wages earned; total hours
18 worked; net wages earned; all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
19 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate; and other such information as required
20 by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a).

21 43. Labor Code section 226.3 states that “[a]ny employer who violates subdivision (a)
22 of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)
23 per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for
24 each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage
25 deduction statement or fails to keep the records required in subdivision (a) of Section 226.”

26 44. Labor Code section 226.3 further provides that “[t]he civil penalties provided for in
27 this section are in addition to any other penalty provided by law.”

28 45. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants had

1 and have a policy or practice of failing to furnish non-exempt employees, including, without
2 limitation, Plaintiff, itemized wage statements that accurately reflect: reflect gross wages earned;
3 total hours worked; net wages earned; all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and
4 the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate; and other such information as
5 required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) as alleged herein.

6 46. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.3, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are
7 entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants' violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision
8 (a) in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period
9 for the initial violation, and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay
10 period for each subsequent violation.

11 Violation of Labor Code § 558

12 47. Pursuant to Labor Code section 558, subdivision (a): "Any employer or other person
13 acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated . . . any provision regulating
14 hours and days of work in any of the Industrial Welfare Commission" shall be subject to a civil
15 penalty as follows:

16 (1) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee and
17 for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to
18 recover underpaid wages;

19 (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid
20 employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount
21 sufficient to recover underpaid wages;

22 (3) Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected
23 employee.

24 48. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and
25 each of them, violated, or caused to be violated, the Labor Code sections described herein, including
26 causing Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees not to: be paid overtime wages and minimum
27 wages, receive meal and rest periods or compensation in lieu thereof, be paid timely wages during
28 their employment and after their employment separation, receive accurate, itemized wage

1 statements, to be provided with the opportunity to inspect employment records, be provided with
2 notice as required under Labor Code section 2810.5, be provided with the proper accrual and use of
3 paid sick leave, and/or be paid out all paid time off and/or vested vacation wages owed at the proper
4 rate of pay.

5 49. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations,
6 pursuant to Labor Code section 558, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover
7 civil penalties for Defendants' herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount fifty dollars
8 (\$50) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for the initial violation, and one hundred dollars
9 (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.

10 Violation of Labor Code § 1174.5

11 50. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (b) has required
12 every person employing labor in California to "[a]llow any member of the commission or the
13 employees of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement free access to the place of business or
14 employment of the person to secure any information or make any investigation that they are
15 authorized by this chapter to ascertain or make. The commission may inspect or make excerpts,
16 relating to the employment of employees, from the books, reports, contracts, payrolls, documents,
17 or papers of the person."

18 51. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (c) has required
19 every person employing labor in California to "[k]eep a record showing the names and addresses of
20 all employees employed and the ages of all minors."

21 52. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d) has required
22 every person employing labor in California to "[k]eep, at a central location in the state or at the
23 plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours
24 worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and applicable
25 piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records
26 shall be kept in accordance with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any
27 case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. An employer shall not prohibit an employee
28 from maintaining a personal record of hours worked, or, if paid on a piece-rate basis, piece-rate units

1 earned.”

2 53. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.5, “[a]ny person employing labor who willfully
3 fails to maintain the records required by subdivision (c) of [Labor Code] Section 1174 or accurate
4 and complete records required by subdivision (d) of [Labor Code] Section 1174, or to allow any
5 member of the commission or employees of the division to inspect records pursuant to subdivision
6 (b) of [Labor Code] Section 1174, shall be subject to a civil penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500).

7 54. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants have
8 willfully failed keep adequate or accurate time records including wage statements and similar
9 payroll documents under Labor Code section 226, documents signed to obtain or hold employment
10 under Labor Code section 432, personnel records under Labor Code section 1198.5, and time records
11 under Labor Code section 1174.

12 55. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations,
13 pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.5, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
14 recover civil penalties for Defendants’ herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount of five
15 hundred dollars (\$500) per violation per pay period per Aggrieved Employee.

16 Violation of Labor Code § 1197.1

17 56. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1197.1, subdivision (a): “Any employer or other
18 person acting either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person, who pays
19 or causes to be paid to any employee a wage less than the minimum fixed by an applicable state or
20 local law, or by an order of the commission shall be subject to a civil penalty, restitution of wages,
21 liquidated damages payable to the employee, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to
22 Section 203 as follows:

23 A. For any initial violation that is intentionally committed, one hundred dollars (\$100)
24 for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee is underpaid. This amount
25 shall be in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages, liquidated damages pursuant
26 to Section 1194.2, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to Section 203.

27 B. For each subsequent violation for the same specific offense, two hundred fifty dollars
28 (\$250) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee is underpaid

1 regardless of whether the initial violation is intentionally committed. This amount shall be in
2 addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages, liquidated damages pursuant to Section
3 1194.2, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to Section 203.

4 C. Wages, liquidated damages, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to
5 Section 203, recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee.”

6 57. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants caused
7 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees not to be paid minimum wages for all hours worked or otherwise
8 under Defendants’ control as a result of, without limitation, failing to accurately track and/or pay
9 for all minutes and hours actually worked at their regular rate of pay that is above the minimum
10 wage; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock and/or be subject to
11 Defendants’ control, including, without limitation, by requiring Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
12 Employees: to paying Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees on a flat salary and/or per-journey basis
13 for driving routes rather than properly compensating them at overtime and double time rates for all
14 overtime hours worked; failing to accurately record all compensable time where employees were
15 required to manually record their trips and travels on paper; and requiring Plaintiff and Aggrieved
16 Employees to drive long and overnight routes, including shifts exceeding eight (8) hours per day,
17 twelve (12) hours per day, and forty (40) hours per week, without paying overtime and double time
18 wages at the lawful rate, entitling Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees to actual and liquidated
19 damages.

20 58. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations,
21 pursuant to Labor Code section 1197.1, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
22 recover civil penalties for Defendants’ herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount one
23 hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for the initial violation, and
24 two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for each
25 subsequent violation.

26 Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 2699

27 59. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (a), notwithstanding any other
28 provision of law, any provision of the Labor Code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed

1 and collected by the LWDA or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or
2 employees for a violation of the Labor Code may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil
3 action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former
4 employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Labor Code section 2699.3.

5 60. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants, and
6 each of them, violated the Labor Code sections described herein in each of the preceding paragraphs
7 alleged herein.

8 61. As such, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are entitled to injunctive relief, one
9 hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee for each pay period in the PAGA Period, and
10 two hundred dollars (\$200) for each Aggrieved Employee for each pay period in the PAGA Period
11 to the extent Defendants' conduct is found to be malicious, fraudulent and/or oppressive.

12 62. Moreover, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees within the State of California
13 whom she seeks to represent are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in
14 connection with their herein-described claims for civil penalties.

15 **PRAYER**

16 **WHEREFORE**, on behalf of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff prays for
17 judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 18 A. An award of civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 558,
19 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699;
20 B. Injunctive relief under Labor Code sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k);
21 C. An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code sections
22 210, 226.3, 558, 558.1, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699;
23 C. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
24 D. For costs of suit incurred herein; and
25 E. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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Dated: July 27, 2026

J. GILL LAW GROUP, P.C.

BY: /s/ William R. Denis
JASMIN K. GILL
ASHLIE E. FOX
WILLIAM R. DENIS
Attorneys for Plaintiff CARLOS CABRERA,
as an aggrieved employee, and on behalf of all
other aggrieved employees under the Labor
Code Private Attorneys' General Act of 2004,