

1 JAMIE K. SERB, ESQ. (SBN 289601)
jamie@crosnerlegal.com
2 ZACHARY M. CROSNER, ESQ. (SBN 272295)
zach@crosnerlegal.com
3 **CROSNER LEGAL, PC**
4 9440 Santa Monica Blvd. Suite 301
Beverly Hills, CA 90210
5 Tel: (866) 276-7637
Fax: (310) 510-6429

6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs ERIK SMITH
7 on behalf of the State of California,
8 and all Aggrieved Employees

9 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

10 **COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO**

11 ERIK SMITH, on behalf of the State of
California and all Aggrieved Employees,

12 Plaintiff,

13
14 v.

15 PREMIER PACKAGING, LLC, a Kentucky
16 Limited Liability Company; and DOES 1-
100, inclusive,

17 Defendants.

Case No.: CIVSB2406078

**PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDED
REPRESENTATIVE COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATION OF THE PRIVATE
ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, CAL.
LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698, *et seq.***

1 Plaintiff, ERIK SMITH (“PLAINTIFF”), on behalf of the State of California and all
2 Aggrieved Employees (as defined below), hereby files this Second Amended Complaint against
3 Defendants PREMIER PACKAGING, LLC, a Kentucky Limited Liability Company; and DOES 1-
4 100, inclusive, (collectively referred to herein as “DEFENDANTS”). PLAINTIFF is informed and
5 believe and thereon allege as follows:

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. This is a representative action filed by PLAINTIFF on behalf of PLAINTIFF, all
8 Aggrieved Employees and the State of California against DEFENDANTS, pursuant to California’s
9 Private Attorney General Act, Labor Code section 2698 *et. seq.* (“PAGA”), to recover civil penalties
10 (75% payable to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and 25% payable to Aggrieved
11 Employees) for DEFENDANTS’ violations of the California Labor Code as alleged below.

12 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 2. This Court has jurisdiction over PLAINTIFF’s claims for penalties pursuant to
14 California statutes, including but not limited to the PAGA, and decisional law and regulations.

15 1. Venue is proper in this judicial district and the County of San Bernardino pursuant
16 to California Code of Civil Procedure section 395.5 because DEFENDANTS transact business
17 within this judicial district and conduct alleged by PLAINTIFF herein occurred in this this judicial
18 district. *See also Crestwood Behavioral Health, Inc. v. Superior Court* (2021) 60 Cal.App.5th 1069
19 (venue in a PAGA action is proper in any county where the defendants committed Labor Code
20 violations against some of its employees). Venue is also proper pursuant to section 393 of the
21 California Code of Civil Procedure because the cause, or some part of the cause, arose in the County
22 of San Bernardino.

23 **THE PARTIES**

24 2. PLAINTIFF is, and at all relevant times, was an individual domiciled in the State of
25 California and a citizen of the State of California.

26 3. PLAINTIFF is a former employee of DEFENDANTS. PLAINTIFF worked for
27 DEFENDANTS as a non-exempt employee with a job title of order picker and/or a similar title(s)
28 and/or position(s) from in or around May 2022 through on or around August 1, 2023. PLAINTIFF

1 worked for DEFENDANTS at DEFENDANTS' Fontana, California location(s).

2 4. Defendant PREMIER PACKAGING, LLC is a Kentucky Limited Liability
3 Company that, at all relevant times, was authorized to do business within the State of California and
4 is doing business in the State of California.

5 5. DEFENDANTS own, operate, manage and/or staff its employees to work at the
6 warehouses, warehouse distribution centers, manufacturing plants and/or other facilities and/or
7 other location(s) in California, including but not limited to the warehouses, warehouse distribution
8 centers, manufacturing plants and/or other facilities in Fontana, California. DEFENDANTS,
9 through its various locations serve the manufacturing, distributing, packaging and/or consumer
10 products industry. Although DEFENDANTS may operate a successful company or have a noble
11 mission, DEFENDANTS do not comply with California's labor laws.

12 6. The true names and capacities of the DOE Defendants sued herein as DOES 1
13 through 100, inclusive, are currently unknown to PLAINTIFF, who therefore sues each such
14 Defendant by said fictitious names. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally
15 responsible for the unlawful acts alleged herein. PLAINTIFF will seek leave of Court to amend this
16 Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the Doe Defendants when such identities
17 become known.

18 7. PLAINTIFF is further informed and believes that, at all relevant times, each
19 Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, joint employer, officer, director,
20 controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or
21 predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all of
22 the other defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to some or all
23 of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged in this
24 complaint. PLAINTIFF is further informed and believe and thereon allege that each Defendant acted
25 pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, and that at all relevant times,
26 each Defendant knew or should have known about, authorized, ratified, adopted, approved,
27 controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

1 **JOINT LIABILITY**

2 8. Under California law, the definition of the terms “to employ” are broadly construed
3 under the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) to have three alternative definitions, including: (1) to
4 exercise control over the wages, hours or working conditions; (2) to suffer or permit to work; or (3)
5 to engage, thereby creating a common law employment relationship. See, *Martinez v. Combs*, 49
6 Cal.4th 35, 64 (2010). One reason that the IWC defined “employer” in terms of exercising control
7 was to reach situations in which multiple entities control different aspects of the employment
8 relationship. Supervision of the work, in the specific sense of exercising control over how services
9 are properly performed, is properly viewed as one of the “working conditions” mentioned in the
10 wage order. *Id.* at 76. A joint employer relationship exists, for example, when one entity (such as a
11 temporary employment agency) hires and pays a worker, and the other entity supervises the work.
12 *Id.* Moreover, the California Court of Appeal recently broadened the test for joint employment in
13 California, applying a less stringent standard to what constitutes sufficient control by a business
14 over its vendor’s employees’ wages and working conditions to render that business liable as a joint
15 employer. See, *Medina v. Equilon Enterprises, LLC*, 68 Cal. App. 5th 868 (2021); “[i]f the putative
16 joint employer instead exercises enough control over the intermediary entity to *indirectly* dictate the
17 wages, hours, or working conditions of the employee, that is a sufficient showing of joint
18 employment,” *Id.* at 875 [emphasis added].

19 9. During PLAINTIFF’s employment by DEFENDANTS, PLAINTIFF and other
20 Aggrieved Employees (defined below) were jointly employed by DEFENDANTS for purposes of
21 the Wage Orders, under the alternative definitions of “to employ” adopted by the California
22 Supreme Court in *Martinez*, supra. As discussed below, these DEFENDANTS (1) exercised control
23 over wages, hours and working conditions of PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees; (2) suffered
24 or permitted PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees to work for them; and (3) engaged PLAINTIFF
25 and Aggrieved Employees to work for them.

26 10. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that at all relevant times
27 DEFENDANTS operated as a single integrated enterprise with common ownership and centralized
28 human resources. As a result, DEFENDANTS utilized the same unlawful policies and practices

1 across all of their locations/facilities and subjected all of the Aggrieved Employees to these same
2 policies and practices regardless of the location(s) where they worked. Among other things,
3 PLAINTIFF is informed and believes that: (1) there is common ownership in, and financial control,
4 in DEFENDANTS' companies, (2) DEFENDANTS utilize common management, who have control
5 over the day-to-day operations and employment matters, including the power to hire and fire, set
6 schedules, issue employee policies, and determine rates of compensation across its locations in
7 California; (3) DEFENDANTS utilize the same policies and procedures for all California
8 employees, including issuing the same employee handbooks and other form agreements; (4)
9 DEFENDANTS use at least some of the same Human Resources personnel and attorneys to oversee
10 employment matters; and, (6) DEFENDANTS share employees.

11 11. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that at all times relevant
12 to this Complaint, DEFENDANTS were the joint employers of PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved
13 Employees upon whose behalf PLAINTIFF brings these allegations and cause of action, in that
14 DEFENDANTS, exercised sufficient control over PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees'
15 wages, hours and working conditions, and/or suffered or permitted them to work so as to be
16 considered the joint employers of PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees.

17 12. Upon information and belief, PLAINTIFF alleges that DEFENDANTS created a
18 uniform set of policies, practices and/or procedures concerning, inter alia, hourly and overtime pay,
19 time-keeping practices, meal and rest periods, reimbursement of business expenses and other
20 working conditions that were distributed to, and/or applied to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved
21 Employees, and further that DEFENDANTS uniformly compensated and controlled the wages of
22 PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees in a uniform manner. DEFENDANTS collectively
23 represented to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees that each was an "at-will" employee of
24 DEFENDANTS, and that DEFENDANTS collectively retained the right to terminate PLAINTIFF
25 and other Aggrieved Employees' employment with or without cause. Upon information and belief,
26 DEFENDANTS further collectively represented to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees in
27 writing the details of their compensation, and the manner in which they were to take meal and rest
28 periods, the procedures required by DEFENDANTS collectively for recordation of hours worked

1 and the policies applicable to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees by which DEFENDANTS
2 collectively would evaluate their wage rates.

3 13. Thus, DEFENDANTS collectively exercised the right to control the wages, hours
4 and working conditions of PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees. As such, DEFENDANTS
5 collectively held the right to control virtually every aspect of PLAINTIFF's and the Aggrieved
6 Employees' employment, including the instrumentality that resulted in the illegal conduct for which
7 PLAINTIFF seeks relief in this Complaint.

8 14. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes that DEFENDANTS exercised the same
9 control over, applied the same policies and practices, and engaged in the same acts and omissions
10 with regard to the other Aggrieved Employees.

11 15. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes and hereon alleges that DEFENDANTS must
12 be classified as joint employers of PLAINTIFF for purposes of liability for civil penalties under
13 PAGA, as the aforementioned entities engaged, suffered and permitted PLAINTIFF to perform
14 services from which they benefited, and furthermore that the aforementioned entities had the right
15 to exercise control over the wages, hours and/or working conditions of PLAINTIFF at all relevant
16 times herein, so as to be considered the joint employers of PLAINTIFF.

17 16. By reason of their status as joint employers of PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved
18 Employees, DEFENDANTS are each liable for civil penalties for violations of the California Labor
19 Code and applicable Wage Orders as to all Aggrieved Employees.

20 **PAGA ALLEGATIONS**

21 17. PLAINTIFF brings this action under the PAGA, as a representative action on behalf
22 of the State of California and all Aggrieved Employees, regarding violations of the California Labor
23 Code as set forth herein as to all Aggrieved Employees. Said "Aggrieved Employees" include:

24 All current and former non-exempt employees that worked either
25 directly or via a staffing agency for any one or more of the
26 DEFENDANTS at any location in California at any time from one
27 year plus 65 days from the filing of the initial Complaint through the
28 present ("PAGA Period").

1 18. PLAINTIFF is an “aggrieved employee,” as that term is defined under Labor Code
2 section 2699(c), as PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANTS during the applicable statutory
3 limitations period and suffered one or more of the Labor Code violations set forth herein.
4 Accordingly, PLAINTIFF seeks to recover on behalf of the State of California, and all Aggrieved
5 Employees, the civil penalties provided by PAGA, plus reasonable attorney's fees and costs.
6 PLAINTIFF has standing to bring a PAGA cause of action on behalf of the State and all Aggrieved
7 Employees, as PLAINTIFF was jointly employed by DEFENDANTS and are thereby affected by
8 one or more of the alleged violations. *See Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23
9 Cal.App.5th 745, 757. A PAGA plaintiff has authority to seek penalties for all known violations
10 committed by the employer – regardless of whether Plaintiff experienced all violations personally.
11 *Id.* at 760-761.

12 **COMPLIANCE WITH PAGA’S NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

13 19. PLAINTIFF, on November 7, 2023, through counsel, gave written notice by online
14 filing with the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) informing it that
15 DEFENDANTS failed to comply with California’s labor laws with regard to the allegations alleged
16 in this Complaint (“PAGA Notice”).

17 20. The PAGA Notice was mailed to DEFENDANTS.

18 21. The PAGA Notice outlined PLAINTIFF’s claims for violations of the California
19 Labor Code and the applicable wage orders on behalf of the State of California and all Aggrieved
20 Employees.

21 22. The LWDA did not provide notice of its intention to investigate DEFENDANTS’
22 violations after expiration of the 65-day waiting time period, or at any time. To the extent any of the
23 alleged violations were curable, DEFENDANTS failed to cure within the time allotted by PAGA.
24 PLAINTIFF has exhausted the administrative remedies as required by Labor Code section 2699.3.
25 Consequently, PLAINTIFF’s right to file the lawsuit has duly accrued.

26 23. PLAINTIFF seeks to recover the PAGA civil penalties through a representative
27 action permitted by PAGA and the California Supreme Court in *Arias v. Superior Court* (2009) 46
28 Cal.4th 969. Therefore, class certification of the PAGA claims is not required.

1 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

2 24. During the relevant period, PLAINTIFF, and each of the Aggrieved Employees
3 worked for DEFENDANTS in the State of California. At all times referenced herein,
4 DEFENDANTS exercised control over PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees, and suffered and/or
5 permitted them to work.

6 25. PLAINTIFF is a former employee of DEFENDANTS. PLAINTIFF worked for
7 DEFENDANTS as a non-exempt employee with a job title of order picker and/or a similar title(s)
8 and/or position(s) from in or around May 2022 through on or around August 1, 2023. PLAINTIFF
9 worked for DEFENDANTS at DEFENDANTS' Fontana, California location(s). PLAINTIFF
10 regularly worked at least eight (8) to eleven and one-half (11 ½) hours per day, at least five (5) days
11 per week.

12 26. At all relevant times, PLAINTIFF was a non-exempt employee that was paid on an
13 hourly basis for time counted by DEFENDANTS as hours worked. PLAINTIFF was also
14 compensated with non-discretionary compensation, including but not limited to, non-discretionary
15 bonuses/incentive pay (e.g., non-discretionary attendance-based bonuses and/or non-discretionary
16 productivity bonuses) and/or other non-discretionary compensation.

17 27. **Unpaid Minimum and Overtime Wages.** DEFENDANTS failed to compensate
18 PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, resulting in the underpayment of
19 minimum and overtime wages. DEFENDANTS failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved
20 Employees for all hours worked by virtue of, DEFENDANTS' automatic deduction and time
21 rounding policies, and failure to relieve employees of all duties/employer control during unpaid
22 meal periods or otherwise unlawful practices for missed or improper meal periods, as explained
23 below.

24 28. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS implemented a policy and/or
25 practice of rounding meal period start and end times and/or automatically deducting at least thirty
26 minutes per shift for meal periods, despite having actual and/or constructive knowledge that
27 PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees were subject to DEFENDANTS' control during
28 purported meal periods and/or were otherwise not afforded lawful meal periods, depriving

1 PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees of all wages owed.

2 29. Based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were not paid for all hours
3 worked due to DEFENDANTS' policy and/or practice of paying according to scheduled hours
4 worked instead of actual time worked, time rounding policies and practices, and/or mandated off-
5 the clock work policies and/or practices.

6 30. For example, based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved
7 Employees to be at their assigned workstations at the start of a scheduled shift, thereby forcing
8 Aggrieved Employees to gather work-related equipment and/or safety gear, make any necessary
9 adjustments to tools/equipment and/or perform maintenance/cleaning tasks, don work
10 clothing/uniforms and/or protective equipment, and/or complete other work tasks prior to their
11 scheduled shift and/or prior to clocking in/signing in, thereby resulting in pre-shift off-the-clock
12 work.

13 31. Based on information and belief, at times, Aggrieved Employees were required to
14 stand in line behind other employees to access DEFENDANTS' time-keeping system and/or were
15 required to spend time reinitiating DEFENDANTS' time-keeping system before they could clock
16 in for the start of their shifts and/or after completing a purported meal period.

17 32. Based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were required to complete
18 other off-the-clock work tasks after clocking out for the end of their shifts and/or during
19 uncompensated meal periods, resulting in off-the-clock work and the underpayment of minimum
20 and overtime wages owed to Aggrieved Employees.

21 33. For example, based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved
22 Employees to clock out for the end of their shifts but to continue working due to the need to
23 return/maintain tools, clean and/or organize their work stations/areas, provide shift status updates
24 and/or debriefings and/or participate in work meetings, respond to work-related communications
25 and/or perform other work tasks off-the-clock, resulting in the underpayment of minimum wages
26 and overtime wages owed to Aggrieved Employees.

27 34. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS did not compensate Aggrieved
28 Employees for all time spent donning and doffing personal protective equipment, safety equipment

1 and/or uniforms/work clothing (e.g., gloves, goggles/safety glasses, hard hats/bump caps/safety
2 helmets and/or face masks) during meal periods, before the start of a scheduled shift, and after
3 completing a scheduled shift, resulting in DEFENDANTS' failure to pay Aggrieved Employees for
4 all work time and the underpayment of minimum wages and overtime wages owed to Aggrieved
5 Employees.

6 35. Based on information and belief, at times, DEFENDANTS' electronic employee
7 time-keeping system/app malfunctioned such that Aggrieved Employees were required to either
8 reinitiate and/or otherwise troubleshoot the system prior to being able to clock in and/or were unable
9 to clock in at all for the start of their shifts and/or clock back in from meal periods, resulting in off-
10 the-clock work and the underpayment of wages owed to Aggrieved Employees. Based on
11 information and belief, Aggrieved Employees experienced the same issues when clocking out for
12 shifts and/or back in for meal periods. This time spent under DEFENDANTS' control was not
13 recorded and not compensated and resulted in unpaid minimum wages owed to Aggrieved
14 Employees.

15 36. Based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were required to undergo
16 security screenings and/or other mandated screenings before and/or after a scheduled shift and/or
17 before or after clocking in/out for work, resulting in pre-shift and/or post-shift off-the-clock work.

18 37. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved Employees to
19 undergo COVID-19 temperature screenings and/or complete questionnaires prior to beginning their
20 scheduled shift and/or prior to clocking/signing in, thereby, resulting in pre-shift off-the-clock work.

21 38. Based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were also pressured to
22 complete at least some additional work tasks off-the-clock in order to meet DEFENDANTS' goals
23 and expectations.

24 39. For example, based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were required
25 to complete off-the-clock work outside of scheduled shifts due to including but not limited to, work-
26 related phone calls and/or messages they received to their phones and/or mobile devices and were
27 required to respond to, including but not limited to, communications from supervisors regarding
28 scheduling and/or other work tasks, resulting in the underpayment of wages owed to Aggrieved

1 Employees.

2 40. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to pay Aggrieved
3 Employees the applicable minimum wage for the county and/or city within which the Aggrieved
4 Employee worked in California.

5 41. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to pay Aggrieved
6 Employees for time they were required to spend completing orientation, policy questionnaires,
7 and/or time spent completing the onboarding process including but not limited to reviewing various
8 documents and policies provided by DEFENDANTS. Based on information and belief, this work
9 time was completed off-the-clock and was not compensated.

10 42. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS implemented a time-rounding
11 system that as applied systematically deprived PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees of
12 compensable time because the time-rounding system implemented by DEFENDANTS would
13 almost always, if not always, result in understating actual compensable work time.

14 43. DEFENDANTS' failure to pay for all time worked by virtue of its time rounding,
15 auto-deduction policies and practices for unlawful meal periods, failure to provide lawful meal
16 periods, and/or other off-the-clock work practices and policies, resulted in the underpayment of
17 minimum wages owed to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees as well as unpaid overtime wages
18 for those Aggrieved Employees who worked more than eight (8) hours in a day and/or more than
19 forty (40) hours in a week.

20 44. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS had actual and/or constructive
21 knowledge that its time rounding policies/practices, auto-deduction policies and practices, failure to
22 provide lawful meal periods (as described below) and/or other off-the-clock work resulted in the
23 underpayment of minimum wages and overtime wages owed to Aggrieved Employees, in violation
24 of California's minimum and overtime wage laws.

25 45. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to pay
26 Aggrieved Employees two times their regular rate of pay for time worked beyond twelve (12) hours
27 per workday and for time worked beyond eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive day of work in
28 a work week, in violation of California's overtime laws.

1 46. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to incorporate all non-
2 discretionary remuneration, including but not limited to, shift differential pay, bonus pay/incentive
3 pay, multiple base rates of pay and/or other non-discretionary pay into the regular rate of pay used
4 to calculate the owed overtime rate(s), resulting in the miscalculation and underpayment of overtime
5 wages owed to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees.

6 47. For example, based on information and belief, PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved
7 Employees earned non-discretionary bonuses/incentive pay (e.g. non-discretionary attendance
8 bonuses and/or non-discretionary productivity bonuses) during pay periods in which they worked
9 overtime, however, DEFENDANTS failed to incorporate all non-discretionary compensation into
10 the regular rate(s) of pay used to calculate the owed overtime rate(s), resulting in the miscalculation
11 and underpayment of overtime wages owed to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees.

12 48. For example, during including but not limited to, wage statements issued by
13 DEFENDANTS including but not limited to the pay period beginning on 1.30.23 and ending on
14 2.12.23, show PLAINTIFF earned non-discretionary bonus pay (\$550.00). Yet, DEFENDANTS
15 paid all overtime PLAINTIFF earned during the pay period at the rate of \$28.50 (i.e. one and one-
16 half times PLAINTIFF listed base rate of pay of \$19.00), thereby failing to incorporate PLAINTIFF
17 non-discretionary bonus and/or other non-discretionary compensation earned during the same pay
18 period into the regular rate of pay used to calculate the owed overtime rate(s), resulting in the
19 miscalculation of the owed overtime rate(s) and the underpayment of overtime wages owed to
20 PLAINTIFF.

21 49. **Meal Period Violations.** PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees consistently
22 worked shifts of at least five and one-half hours or more, entitling them to at least one meal period.
23 However, PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees would not receive legally compliant thirty
24 (30) minute first and second meal periods. Based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees
25 were consistently unable to take timely, off duty, thirty-minute, uninterrupted meal periods, often
26 being forced to take late meal periods, interrupted meal periods, and/or work through part or all their
27 meal periods due to understaffing, the nature and constraints of their job duties and/or commentary
28 from supervisors pressuring them to take non-compliant meal periods or skip meal periods

1 completely.

2 50. For example, based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were forced to
3 take late meal periods in order to complete assigned job duties.

4 51. Based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were at times interrupted
5 during purported meal periods and/or had meal periods cut short and/or restricted to
6 DEFENDANTS' premises due to the need to continue assigned job duties.

7 52. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required other Aggrieved
8 Employees to clock out for meal periods but to continue working due to the need to continue
9 completing assigned job duties.

10 53. Based on information and belief, other Aggrieved Employees were consistently
11 suffered and permitted to take meal periods past the fifth hour of work and/or had their meal periods
12 interrupted, cut short, and/or otherwise on duty due to commentary from supervisors, understaffing,
13 the nature and constraints of their job duties, and/or the need to meet DEFENDANTS' goals and
14 expectations.

15 54. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS implemented policies and/or
16 practices that failed to relieve Aggrieved Employees of all duties and DEFENDANTS' control
17 during unpaid meal periods.

18 55. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved Employees to
19 complete off-the-clock work prior to their scheduled shift time which DEFENDANTS failed to take
20 into account when scheduling meal periods for Aggrieved Employees. Based on information and
21 belief, meal periods were late, in part due to unaccounted pre-shift off-the-clock work.

22 56. Based on information and belief, despite DEFENDANTS' failure to provide lawful
23 meal periods, DEFENDANTS implemented a policy and/or practice of rounding the start and end
24 times of PLAINTIFF's and other Aggrieved Employees' meal periods and/or automatically
25 deducting at least thirty minutes per shift for missed, on-duty, and/or otherwise unlawful meal
26 periods despite having actual and/or constructive knowledge that PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved
27 Employees did not receive lawful meal periods.

28 57. Moreover, based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees who worked shifts

1 of more than ten hours did not receive a second legally compliant thirty (30) minute meal period.

2 58. For example, when PLAINTIFF worked more than ten (10) and/or twelve (12) hours
3 in a shift, PLAINTIFF was frequently, if not always, denied a compliant second meal period.

4 59. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to instruct PLAINTIFF and
5 other Aggrieved Employees as to the timing and duty-free nature of meal periods. Based on further
6 information and belief, DEFENDANTS did not have a compliant written meal period policy, nor
7 did DEFENDANTS have any sort of compliant policy in practice.

8 60. Moreover, based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to keep accurate
9 records of the true start and end times of PLAINTIFF's and Aggrieved Employees' meal periods.
10 Based on information and belief, to the extent meal periods were recorded, DEFENDANTS illegally
11 rounded the start and end times of purported meal periods resulting in PLAINTIFF's and other
12 Aggrieved Employees not being paid for all time worked as well as late and/or shortened meal
13 periods. *See Donohue v. AMN Services, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 58.

14 61. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS had actual and/or constructive
15 knowledge that its policies and practices resulted in the denial of timely uninterrupted meal periods
16 that were free of DEFENDANTS' control owed to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees, in
17 violation of California's meal period laws.

18 62. DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees, an
19 additional hour of wages at their respective regular rates of compensation for each workday a lawful
20 meal period was not provided. DEFENDANTS either failed to pay a meal period premium at all for
21 each workday a lawful meal period was not provided and/or failed to pay the proper meal period
22 premium for failure to incorporate all non-discretionary remuneration, including but not limited to,
23 bonuses, shift differential pay and/or other non-discretionary compensation into the regular rate or
24 compensation for purposes of calculating the owed meal period premium.

25 63. **Rest Period Violations.** DEFENDANTS did not properly authorize and provide
26 PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant rest periods at a rate of every
27 four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof, that insofar as practicable, are provided in the
28 middle of the work period, as required by law.

1 64. PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees were not adequately informed,
2 authorized, instructed about, nor permitted an opportunity to take proper rest periods per California
3 law. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS had no policy in place nor instruction as to
4 the taking or timing of duty-free rest periods.

5 65. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS did not have a have a compliant
6 written rest period policy, nor did DEFENDANTS have any sort of compliant rest period policy in
7 practice.

8 66. For example, based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were at times
9 unable to take compliant rest periods due to their need to complete assigned job duties and/or was
10 unable to take a net ten-minute rest period in a suitable rest area and/or had purported rest periods
11 restricted to DEFENDANTS' premises.

12 67. For example, PLAINTIFF was required to monitor a work radio and/or other work
13 communication device(s) during purportedly off-duty rest periods and was often instructed to return
14 to work during purportedly off-duty rest periods.

15 68. As such, PLAINTIFF was not relieved of all duties and DEFENDANTS' control
16 during purportedly off-duty rest periods, in violation of California rest period law.

17 69. Based on information and belief, PLAINTIFF was not paid any rest period premiums
18 for any shortened, interrupted, missed and/or otherwise legally noncompliant rest periods.

19 70. Based on information and belief, any purported rest periods were interrupted, cut
20 short, on duty, restricted to premises, and/or late due to understaffing, the nature and constraints of
21 their job duties, and/or commentary from supervisors pressuring them to skip rest periods
22 completely and/or take non-compliant rest periods.

23 71. Moreover, based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to provide any
24 form of a third rest period on shifts lasting longer than ten hours.

25 72. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS implemented policies and/or
26 practices that failed to relieve PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees of all duties and
27 DEFENDANTS' control during rest periods.

28 73. Based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were pressured to complete

1 their work duties according to a designated schedule such that rest periods were only taken once
2 tasks were completed, and/or as time permitted.

3 74. Furthermore, DEFENDANTS failed to pay a rest period premium for each day in
4 which PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees experienced a missed/unlawful rest period in
5 violation of California law. DEFENDANTS either failed to pay a rest period premium at all for each
6 workday a proper rest period was not provided and/or failed to pay the proper rest period premium
7 for failure to incorporate all non-discretionary remuneration, including but not limited to, bonuses,
8 shift differential pay, and/or other non-discretionary compensation into the regular rate of
9 compensation for purposes of calculating the owed rest period premium.

10 75. **Failure to Provide Suitable Resting Facilities.** Per section 13 of all applicable IWC
11 Wage Orders, employees shall be provided with suitable resting facilities. Section 13(B) of the
12 Wage Orders provides: "Suitable resting facilities shall be provided in an area separate from the
13 toilet rooms and shall be available to employees during work hours."

14 76. DEFENDANTS' locations/facilities are generally similar in layout and design, and
15 there was, and continues to be, space that allows for a resting facility that employees may use to
16 cease work and recover during meal or rest periods. DEFENDANTS could have provided Aggrieved
17 Employees with a resting facility within DEFENDANTS' facilities/locations with reasonable or no
18 modification, but instead denied and continues to deny, employees with suitable areas to rest (e.g. a
19 breakroom). As a result, Aggrieved Employees were forced to adjust to areas not conducive to
20 resting, including but not limited to leaning up against the wall, or search for facilities outside of
21 DEFENDANTS' premises which are not designated or reserved for their rest, such as their personal
22 vehicles.

23 77. DEFENDANTS did not provide PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees with
24 suitable resting facilities during their hours of work, particularly during meal and/or rest periods.

25 78. DEFENDANTS' failure to provide suitable resting facilities to Aggrieved
26 Employees violated and continue to violate the applicable Wage Order, section 13(B) and the
27 California Labor Code, including but not limited to section 1198.

28 79. **Inaccurate Wage Statements.** During the relevant period, DEFENDANTS failed to

1 provide PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees with accurate wage statements that complied
2 with Labor Code section 226. As DEFENDANTS failed to provide PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved
3 Employees with meal and rest periods that complied with Labor section 226.7, the wage statements
4 DEFENDANTS issued to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees failed and continue to fail to
5 correctly set forth the gross wages earned, the total hours worked, the net wages earned, and all
6 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours
7 worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

8 80. DEFENDANTS issued wage statements to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved
9 Employees that also failed to indicate the earned gross and net wages earned during the pay period,
10 the correct applicable rates of pay for all hours worked, and the total hours worked by PLAINTIFF
11 and Aggrieved Employees (by virtue of rounded time entries, automatic deduction for meal
12 periods/failure to relieve Aggrieved Employees of all duties and employer control during unpaid
13 meal periods, payment according to scheduled hours worked rather than actual hours worked, and/or
14 other off-the-clock work policies and practices described above) which results in a violation of
15 Labor Code section 226(a).

16 81. Separately, and independent of the above allegations, based on information and
17 belief, DEFENDANTS issued wage statements to Aggrieved Employees that failed to list the total
18 hours worked, in violation of including but not limited to, Labor Code section 226(a)(2).

19 82. Based on information and belief, wage statements issued by DEFENDANTS failed
20 to list all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of
21 hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee, in violation of, including but not limited to, Labor
22 Code section 226(a)(9).

23 83. For example, based on information and belief, wage statements issued by
24 DEFENDANTS failed to list all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
25 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee, in violation of Labor
26 Code section 226(a)(9) due to DEFENDANTS' failure to list an overtime rate category at all and/or
27 failure to list a category containing the proper overtime rate.

28 84. Moreover, based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS issued wage statements

1 to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees that further violate Labor Code section 226(a), by among
2 other things, failing to list the correct name and/or address of the legal entity that is the employer,
3 in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(8).

4 85. Based on information and belief, wage statements issued by DEFENDANTS failed
5 to list the inclusive dates of the pay period for which the Aggrieved Employee is being paid.

6 86. For example, based on information and belief, wage statements issued by
7 DEFENDANTS failed to list the inclusive dates of the pay period for which the Aggrieved
8 Employee is being paid. For example, based on information and belief, at times, DEFENDANTS
9 issued wage statements to Aggrieved Employees containing payment for hours worked during
10 previous pay periods, yet DEFENDANTS' wage statements do not include the inclusive dates of
11 the accurate pay period for that retroactive pay, further failing to list the total hours worked for the
12 pay period, including but not limited to, the total hours worked for the pay period the retroactive
13 pay corresponds with.

14 87. For example, based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS' wage statements
15 provided to Aggrieved Employees list a category for "Retro" and/or retroactive pay without
16 including the inclusive dates of the accurate pay period for that retroactive pay, further failing to list
17 the total hours worked for the pay period, including but not limited to, the total hours worked for
18 the pay period the retroactive pay corresponds with, in violation of including but not limited to,
19 Labor Code sections 226(a)(2) and/or 226(a)(6).

20 88. As such, DEFENDANTS' issued wage statements to Aggrieved Employees that did
21 not include all of the statutorily required information, including but not limited to, the correct name
22 and/or address of the legal entity that is the employer.

23 89. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS issued wage statements to
24 Aggrieved Employees that failed to list the accurate total hours worked whenever shift differential
25 wages were paid in violation of Labor Code section 226.

26 90. As a result, DEFENDANTS issued wage statements to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved
27 Employees that were not accurate and did not include all of the statutorily required information. As
28 such, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code section 226.

1 91. **Unlawful Deductions.** Labor Code section 221 prohibits an employer from
2 “collect[ing] or receiv[ing] from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer
3 to said employee.” Based on information and belief DEFENDANTS made unlawful deductions
4 from Aggrieved Employees paychecks during the relevant period including but not limited to,
5 deducting costs of uniforms and/or other business costs and/or deducting wages for purported
6 overpayments from previous pay periods and/or unlawfully deducting wages for negligently
7 damaged property. Such a practice is in violation of including but not limited to, Labor Code
8 Sections 221-222 which subjects DEFENDANTS to civil penalties under Labor Code Section 2699.

9 92. **Failure to Produce Employment Records.** Based on information and belief,
10 DEFENDANTS have a uniform policy and practice of failing to produce or make available a current
11 or former employee’s time, pay, and/or personnel records when requested pursuant to Labor Code
12 sections 226, 1198.5, 432, and/or the applicable Wage Order. For example, PLAINTIFF, through
13 counsel, sent written request(s) for time, pay and personnel records to DEFENDANTS, on including
14 but not limited to the following dates: 11.07.23 and 12.27.23. Yet, DEFENDANTS failed to
15 produce complete records within the time periods delineated by California law. Based on
16 information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed and continues to fail to timely produce complete
17 payroll and personnel records when requested by Aggrieved Employees. Based on information and
18 belief, DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to timely produce complete time, pay, and
19 personnel records when requested by other Aggrieved Employees.

20 93. **Inaccurate Records.** Based on the above-described unlawful policies and practices,
21 DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail, to keep accurate and complete payroll records as
22 required by Labor Code sections 1174, 1198, 1199, and section 7 of all applicable Wage Orders.
23 DEFENDANTS failed, and continue to fail, to keep accurate and complete payroll records as
24 required by law, including but not limited to the following records: total daily hours worked,
25 applicable rates of pay, time records showing when PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees
26 began and ended each work period, time records of meal periods, and accurate itemized wage
27 statements.

28 94. DEFENDANTS have failed and continue to fail to keep accurate and complete
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1 records showing total hours worked by virtue of DEFENDANTS' time rounding, automatic meal
2 period deductions, failure to relieve PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees of all duties and
3 employer control during unpaid meal periods, failure to record the true start and end times of meal
4 periods, shift start times and shift end times, and other off-the-clock work policies and practices
5 described herein.

6 95. **Violation of Labor Code Sections 2100-2112.** Based on information and belief,
7 DEFENDANTS had/have a policy and practice of failing to provide Aggrieved Employees, upon
8 hire, with a written description of each quota they are subject to (e.g., quantified number of tasks to
9 be performed or materials to be handled) within a defined period of time and any potential adverse
10 employment action that may result from failure to meet the quota. Based on further information and
11 belief, DEFENDANTS had/have a policy and practice of subjecting Aggrieved Employees to quotas
12 that prevented those Aggrieved Employees from taking their meal and rest periods and/or using
13 bathroom facilities and/or interfered with compliance of California's occupational health and safety
14 laws.

15 96. **Unreimbursed Business Expenses.** Based on information and belief,
16 DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees to incur business expenses
17 as a direct consequence of the performance of their job duties without providing reimbursement, in
18 violation of Labor Code section 2802. Based on information and belief, PLAINTIFF and other
19 Aggrieved Employees were improperly required to provide and maintain work tools that are
20 supposed to be the responsibility of the employer.

21 97. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS shifted the costs of doing business
22 onto Aggrieved Employees by requiring them to pay for business expenses, including but not limited
23 to, uniforms/work clothing/work shoes/personal protective/safety gear and the use of Aggrieved
24 Employees personal cell phones/mobile devices, internet and/or data usage for work-related
25 purposes, including but not limited to, to receive and respond to work-related messages and/or phone
26 calls and/or download and use work-related applications.

27 98. For example, based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were required
28 to receive and respond to work-related calls and/or messages from supervisors and/or other

1 Aggrieved Employees regarding scheduling and/or other work tasks but were not reimbursed by
2 DEFENDANTS at all and/or in full for these business expenses.

3 99. Based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were not reimbursed for the
4 cost of purchasing and/or maintaining their own hand tools and/or equipment required to perform
5 their assigned job duties and/or for the costs of purchasing and/or maintaining work
6 uniforms/clothing/shoes and/or protective gear (e.g., gloves and/or face masks).

7 100. Based on information and belief, at times, Aggrieved Employees were not
8 reimbursed for the business use of their personal vehicles, including mileage, wear and tear and/or
9 cost of fuel when they were required to drive around and/or between job sites, and/or otherwise use
10 their personal vehicles in carrying out the duties assigned by DEFENDANTS. As such,
11 DEFENDANTS failed to compensate Aggrieved Employees at the legally mandated Internal
12 Revenue Service (IRS) per mile compensation rates in effect during the relevant period.

13 101. As explained above, based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees were
14 not reimbursed for the cost of using their personal phone for work-related purposes and/or the cost
15 of purchasing and/or maintaining work uniforms/work clothing/work shoes, personal
16 protective/safety gear.

17 102. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS regularly failed to reimburse and
18 indemnify Aggrieved Employees for business expenses. Pursuant to California Labor Code section
19 2802, PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees were entitled to be reimbursed for all reasonable
20 expenses associated with carrying out DEFENDANTS' orders and/or carrying out the duties
21 assigned by DEFENDANTS.

22 103. DEFENDANTS' failure to provide Aggrieved Employees with full reimbursement
23 for all reasonable expenses associated with carrying out their duties required that Aggrieved
24 Employees subsidize and/or carry the burden of business expenses in violation of Labor Code section
25 2802.

26 104. **Reporting Time Pay Violations.** Section 5 of all applicable IWC Wage Orders,
27 provides as follows:

28 105. (A) Each workday an employee is required to report for work and does report, but is
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1 not put to work or is furnished less than half said employee's usual or scheduled day's work, the
2 employee shall be paid for half the usual or scheduled day's work, but in no event for less than two
3 (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall not be less
4 than the minimum wage. (B) If an employee is required to report for work a second time in any one
5 workday and is furnished less than two (2) hours of work on the second reporting said employee
6 shall be paid for two hours at the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the
7 minimum wage.

8 106. Aggrieved Employees were not paid reporting time wages in accordance with
9 California law, including but not limited to the applicable IWC Wage Order. For example, based on
10 information and belief, at times, Aggrieved Employees reported to work for a scheduled shift but
11 were sent home and/or were not put to work and were not paid all owed reporting time pay wages
12 in accordance with California law.

13 107. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS have a policy and practice of
14 failing to pay all reporting time wages to Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California law,
15 including but not limited to, the applicable IWC Wage Order, Section 5. DEFENDANTS' failure to
16 pay all reporting time wages to Aggrieved Employees violated and continues to violate the
17 applicable Wage Order, and the California Labor Code, including but not limited to section 1198.

18 108. **Violation of California Day of Rest Law.** Under California law, every employee in
19 California is "entitled" to "one day's rest [from labor] in seven"; and, no employer may "cause" its
20 employees "to work more than six days in seven." *See* Labor Code Sections 551 and 552. Labor
21 Code section 553 provides that a violation of the foregoing sections is a misdemeanor.

22 109. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS have and continue to have a
23 uniform policy and practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to work at least seven days
24 consecutively in a workweek, in violation of including but not limited to, Labor Code Section
25 551. Based on information and belief, PLAINTIFF and/or other Aggrieved Employees were
26 suffered, permitted, or required to work at least seven (7) days consecutively in a workweek, in
27 violation of California law, including but not limited to Labor Code Section 551.

28 110. **Sick Leave Violations.** Throughout the relevant time period, DEFENDANTS failed
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1 to provide proper paid sick leave to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees. DEFENDANTS
2 either failed to provide paid sick leave at all or improperly calculated the sick leave accrual and the
3 sick leave rate of pay owed to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees by failing to base the
4 accrued sick leave hours on the correct number of hours worked (as a result of the
5 rounding/automatic deduction policies and practices for meal periods and/or shift start and end
6 times/other required off-the-clock work including but not limited to unpaid meal periods) and by
7 failing to incorporate multiple rates of pay and/or all non-discretionary remuneration, including but
8 not limited to, non-discretionary bonuses, shift differential pay, and/or other non-discretionary
9 compensation into the sick leave pay rate calculation.

10 111. Upon information and belief, DEFENDANTS further failed to place PLAINTIFF
11 and Aggrieved Employees on notice of their paid sick leave rights – or thereby putting their
12 entitlement to sick leave in a Labor Code section 2810.5 notice. Based on information and belief,
13 DEFENDANTS failed to provide notice of the correct sick leave amount balance available to
14 PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees on their wage statements or other written statement.
15 Moreover, based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to maintain accurate records of
16 used sick leave and the balance of paid sick leave.

17 112. Based on information and belief, throughout the relevant time period,
18 DEFENDANTS failed to provide notice of the balance of sick leave pay left for PLAINTIFF and
19 all Aggrieved Employees, thus affecting their intelligent exercise of their paid sick leave. But for
20 this failure, PLAINTIFF and all Aggrieved Employees would have used their paid sick leave at least
21 prior to their respective separations, for as on several occasions thereafter, he or she would have
22 been entitled to use the banked sick leave and earn appropriate compensation.

23 113. Upon information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to comply
24 with Labor Code section 246, by failing to provide PLAINTIFF and all Aggrieved Employees with
25 a Labor Code section 226 wage statement, or separate writing containing the amount of paid sick
26 leave available, or paid time off leave an employer provides in lieu of sick leave, at the time it pays
27 wages.

28 114. As such, DEFENDANTS have violated California's paid sick leave laws and
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1 unlawfully retained and continue to retain paid sick leave that should have been paid and was not as
2 a result of DEFENDANTS' failure to properly institute a lawful paid sick leave program. These
3 unlawful practices and policies violate Labor Code sections 245-248.5.

4 **115. Seating Violations.** Per section 14(A-B) of all applicable IWC Wage Orders,
5 employees shall be provided with suitable seats when the nature of the work reasonably permits the
6 use of seats and when they are not actively engaged in the work duties that would not permit them
7 to be seated.

8 116. All applicable IWC Wage Orders, Section 14(A-B) provides:

9 (A) All working employees shall be provided with suitable seats when the nature of the
10 work reasonably permits the use of seats.

11 (B) When employees are not engaged in the active duties of their employment and the
12 nature of the work requires standing, an adequate number of suitable seats shall be placed in
13 reasonable proximity to the work area and employees shall be permitted to use such seats when it
14 does not interfere with the performance of their duties.

15 117. Suitable seating is one of the worker protections covered by California's Wage
16 Orders, which have the same dignity as statutes, are remedial in nature and are to be broadly
17 construed to effectuate the goal of protecting the comfort and welfare of employees. *Brinker*
18 *Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1027 (2012).

19 118. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to provide Aggrieved
20 Employees with suitable seating, and when such employees were not engaged in duties which
21 required them to stand, no seating was placed in reasonable proximity to their workstations.

22 119. Moreover, based on information and belief, the nature of the work reasonably
23 permitted the use of seats for at least part of the time that Aggrieved Employees were working.
24 Lastly, there were periods of time when Aggrieved Employees were not engaged in active duties of
25 their employment, yet there were no suitable seats in reasonable proximity to the work area and use
26 of seats would not interfere with the performance of their duties.

27 **120. Failure to Pay Vested Vacation/Paid Time Off.** Based on information and belief,
28 DEFENDANTS have and continue to have a uniform policy and practice of failing to allow

1 Aggrieved Employees to use their earned vacation/paid time off during their employment and/or
2 failing to pay all vested, accrued paid time off (including but not limited to, all owed vacation
3 pay/paid time off paid at the final rate including non-discretionary compensation, including but not
4 limited to, shift differentials) to Aggrieved Employees upon separation of employment, in violation
5 of California law, including but not limited to, Labor Code section 227.3.

6 **121. Failure to Timely Pay All Wages Upon Separation of Employment.** Based on
7 information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to timely pay Aggrieved Employees all wages that
8 were due and owing upon termination or resignation. Based on information and belief,
9 DEFENDANTS untimely provide final wages to Aggrieved Employees without regard to the timing
10 requirements of Labor Code sections 201-202.

11 **122.** Upon separation of employment, Aggrieved Employees' final paychecks were not
12 timely provided and/or were not timely provided with all owed vacation pay and/or paid time off.
13 Moreover, Aggrieved Employees' final paychecks, once provided, did not include all wages owed
14 as they were devoid of, including but not limited to, all owed minimum wages, overtime wages,
15 premium wages, vacation pay, and all owed sick leave and/or paid time off wages at the properly
16 accrued rates (including but not limited to, all owed vacation pay/paid time off paid at the final rate
17 including non-discretionary compensation, including but not limited to, shift differentials).

18 **123.** Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to timely provide all
19 owed wages immediately upon discharge of employment. Based on information and belief, at times,
20 Aggrieved Employees experienced breaks in employment caused by DEFENDANTS whereby
21 Aggrieved Employees would not be called in for work for longer than a single pay period due to
22 including but not limited to DEFENDANTS' lack of work or lack of assignments. Such instances
23 qualify as a discharge of employment. Yet, DEFENDANTS failed to timely pay all owed wages at
24 the end of such periods of employment, in violation of including but not limited to Labor Code
25 section 201-202.

26 **124. Violation of Labor Code Section 208.** Labor Code Section 208 provides: Every
27 employee who is discharged shall be paid at the place of discharge, and every employee who quits
28 shall be paid at the office or agency of the employer in the county where the employee has been

1 performing labor. All payments shall be made in the manner provided by law. Based on information
2 and belief, DEFENDANTS have a policy and practice of failing to provide Aggrieved Employees
3 who are terminated with their final paychecks at the place of discharge and/or of failing to provide
4 Aggrieved Employees with their final paychecks at the office or agency of DEFENDANTS in the
5 county where the work was performed, in violation of Labor Code Section 208.

6 **125. Violation of Labor Code Sections 2100-2112.** Pursuant to Labor Code Sections
7 2100–2112, employers with one hundred (100) or more employees at a single warehouse
8 distribution center, or one thousand (1,000) or more employees at one or more warehouse
9 distribution centers in California are required to provide nonexempt employees, upon hire, with a
10 written description of each quota they are subject to (e.g., quantified number of tasks to be performed
11 or materials to be handled) within a defined period of time and any potential adverse employment
12 action that may result from failure to meet the quota. Labor Code Section 2102 (see below) prohibits
13 adverse employment actions against employees who fail to meet their quota if the quota was not
14 properly disclosed to the employee and prohibits quotas that prevent an employee from taking his
15 or her meal or rest breaks, use of restrooms, or that interfere with compliance with California’s
16 occupational health and safety laws.

17 126. Labor Code Section 2101 provides:

18 Each employer shall provide to each employee, upon hire, or within 30 days of the effective
19 date of this part, a written description of each quota to which the employee is subject,
20 including the quantified number of tasks to be performed or materials to be produced or
21 handled, within the defined time period, and any potential adverse employment action that
22 could result from failure to meet the quota.

23 127. Labor Code Section 2102 provides:

24 An employee shall not be required to meet a quota that prevents compliance with meal or
25 rest periods, use of bathroom facilities, including reasonable travel time to and from
26 bathroom facilities, or occupational health and safety laws in the Labor Code or division
27 standards. An employer shall not take adverse employment action against an employee for
28 failure to meet a quota that does not allow a worker to comply with meal and rest periods,

1 or occupational health and safety laws in the Labor Code or division standards, or for failure
2 to meet a quota that has not been disclosed to the employee pursuant to Section 2101.

3 128. Labor Code Section 2104 provides in pertinent part:

4 (a)(1) If a current or former employee believes that meeting a quota caused a violation of
5 their right to a meal or rest period or required them to violate any occupational health and
6 safety laws in the Labor Code or division standards, they have the right to request, and the
7 employer shall provide, a written description of each quota to which the employee is subject
8 and a copy of the most recent 90 days of the employee's own personal work speed data.

9 (2) If a former employee requests a written description of the quotas to which they were
10 subject and a copy of their own personal work speed data pursuant to paragraph (1), the
11 employer shall provide 90 days of the former employee's quotas and personal work speed
12 data for the 90 days prior to the date of the employee's separation from the employer.

13 (b) An employer that receives a written or oral request for information pursuant to
14 subdivision (a) shall comply with the request as soon as practicable, but no later than 21
15 calendar days from the date of the request.

16 129. Based on information and belief, during the relevant period, DEFENDANTS
17 employed 100 or more Aggrieved Employees at a single warehouse distribution center and/or
18 employed 1,000 or more Aggrieved Employees at one or more distribution centers in California
19 rendering DEFENDANTS subject to the provisions of Labor Code Sections 2100-2112, during the
20 relevant period.

21 130. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS had/have a policy and practice of
22 failing to provide Aggrieved Employees, upon hire, with a written description of each quota they
23 are subject to (e.g., quantified number of tasks to be performed or materials to be handled) within a
24 defined period of time and any potential adverse employment action that may result from failure to
25 meet the quota.

26 131. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS had/have a policy and
27 practice of subjecting Aggrieved Employees to quotas that prevented those Aggrieved Employees
28 from taking their meal and rest periods and/or using bathroom facilities and/or interfered with

1 compliance of California's occupational health and safety laws.

2 132. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS have/had a policy and
3 practice of subjecting Aggrieved Employees to adverse employment actions for failure to meet a
4 quota that was not disclosed pursuant to Labor Code Section 2101 and/or did not allow them to
5 comply with meal and rest period laws and/or occupational health and safety laws, in violation of
6 Labor Code section 2102.

7 133. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to timely
8 produce upon written and/or oral request by current and/or former Aggrieved Employees of the
9 belief that meeting a quota caused a violation of their right to a meal or rest period and/or required
10 them to violate any occupational health and safety laws, a written description of each quota to which
11 the employee is subject and/or a copy of the most recent 90 days of the Aggrieved Employee's own
12 personal work speed data.

13 134. As a result of DEFENDANTS' acts and omissions, DEFENDANTS violated Labor
14 Code section 2100-2112 as to Aggrieved Employees and are subject to civil penalties.

15
16 135. **Unlawful Agreements-Unlawful Criminal History Inquiries.**

17 Unlawful Agreements/ Unlawful Financial and Criminal Background Checks.

18 136. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved Employees to
19 agree in writing to unlawful conditions of employment including but not limited to, unlawful non-
20 solicitation/non-compete agreements, unlawful confidentiality and/or nondisclosure agreements,
21 unlawful releases and/or waivers, including but not limited to, unlawful meal period waivers,
22 unlawful forum selection clauses and/or choice of law provisions/agreements and/or unlawful
23 criminal and/or financial checks as a condition of obtaining and/or continuing employment in
24 violation of Labor Code section 432.5.

25 137. Labor Code section 432.6(a), provides that "a person shall not, as a condition of
26 employment, continued employment, or the receipt of any employment-related benefit, require any
27 applicant for employment or any employee to waive any right..."

28 138. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved Employees to

1 sign meal period waivers that were universally signed as a condition of employment, including but
2 not limited to, during the onboarding process. By requiring Aggrieved Employees to sign unlawful
3 meal period waivers as a condition of obtaining and/or maintaining employment, DEFENDANTS
4 violated Labor Code section 432.5. Further, these invalid waivers are otherwise unlawful under
5 Labor Code section 432.6.

6 139. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS ordered unlawful financial credit
7 checks on Aggrieved Employees, in violation of Labor Code section 1024.5, and required Aggrieved
8 Employees to provide ongoing written consent to the unlawful credit checks as a condition of
9 employment, in violation of California and Federal law, which results in a further violation of Labor
10 Code section 432.5.

11 140. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS also required Aggrieved
12 Employees to submit and/or agree to submit in writing to unlawful criminal background checks as
13 a condition of obtaining and/or holding employment in violation of the Investigative Consumer
14 Reporting Agencies Act (ICRAA- CA Civil Code section 1786, *et seq.*) and the Fair Credit
15 Reporting Act (FCRA - 15 U.S.C. section 1681, *et seq.*). Based on information and belief,
16 DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to comply with the requirements of the ICRAA and
17 FCRA when conducting background screenings for applicants, including but not limited to
18 Aggrieved Employees that were subject to a background check as a condition of employment during
19 the application phase.

20 141. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved Employees to
21 agree in writing to a background check which failed to abide by the requirements set forth in CA
22 Civil Code section 1786, *et seq.* and 15 U.S.C. section 1681, *et seq.*, including but not limited to by
23 failing to provide a clear and conspicuous disclosure and/or failing to provide any disclosure at all,
24 failing to provide disclosures free of extraneous information, failing to provide a lawful purpose for
25 the background check, failing to provide a summary of rights under the ICRAA and/or the FCRA,
26 failing to provide a way by which the individual could request a copy of the report, failing to disclose
27 the name, address, and telephone number of the third party preparing the report, and failing to
28 properly obtain authorization or consent to such a background check, and thus was an unlawful

1 background check.

2 142. By requiring Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to unlawful criminal and/or
3 financial checks not in conformance with the applicable laws, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code
4 section 432.5.

5 143. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS also required Aggrieved
6 Employees to agree in writing to provide ongoing consent to DEFENDANTS to conduct
7 background checks throughout the duration of employment, in violation of the ICRAA and/or FCRA
8 and/or other applicable laws, resulting in a further violation of Labor Code section 432.5, by
9 requiring applicants and employees to agree to an unlawful provision as a condition of employment.

10 144. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS knew that requiring
11 Aggrieved Employees to agree to unlawful criminal and/or financial background checks as a
12 condition of obtaining and/or holding employment was unlawful.

13 145. By requiring Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to unlawful provisions as a
14 condition of employment, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code section 432.5.

15 Unlawful Inquires into Criminal History

16 146. Labor Code section 432.7 prohibits an employer from asking applicants about past
17 arrest(s) unless they resulted in conviction(s) and even then, certain limitations apply. Based on
18 information and belief, DEFENDANTS asked Aggrieved Employees about arrests not resulting in
19 convictions on its employment application, in violation of California law.

20 147. Upon information and belief, DEFENDANTS, in violation of California law,
21 including but not limited to the Fair Chance Act/the California Fair Employment and Housing Act
22 ("FEHA"), asked Aggrieved Employees about convictions prior to extending an offer of
23 employment and/or otherwise impermissibly inquired into criminal history on its employment
24 application in violation of California law, and in violation of Labor code section 432.5.

25 Unlawful PAGA Waiver

26 148. Additionally, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code section 432.5 by requiring
27 Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to other unlawful agreements, including but not limited
28 to, an unlawful waiver of PAGA and or representative actions as a condition of employment.

1 149. An action pursuant to PAGA “...is a representative action on behalf of the state”
2 *Kim v Reins Int’l California, Inc.*, (2020) 9 Cal. 5th 73, 86-87. It is well settled that agreements
3 purporting to waive an employee’s right to a trial of PAGA claims is contrary to California law and
4 unenforceable. See *Iskanian v CLS Transportation Los Angeles, LLC* (2014) 59 Cal. 4th 348, 384
5 (“We conclude that where, as here, an employment agreement compels the waiver of representative
6 claims under the PAGA, it is contrary to public policy and unenforceable as a matter of state law.”)

7 150. Moreover, the California Supreme Court has ruled that a court cannot compel
8 arbitration of an aggrieved employee’s individual PAGA claim because there is no such thing as an
9 individual PAGA claim. *Kim v Reins Int’l California, Inc.*, (2020) 9 Cal. 5th 73, 86-87 (“There is
10 no individual component to a PAGA action because ‘every PAGA action ... is a representative
11 action on behalf of the state.’”)

12 151. Upon information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved Employees to
13 agree in writing to waive their right to a trial of PAGA claims in violation of California law. By
14 requiring Aggrieved Employees to agree, in writing, to an unlawful PAGA waiver, DEFENDANTS
15 required written agreement to an unlawful provision as a condition of employment which is a
16 violation of labor code section 432.5.

17 152. **Violation of Labor Code Section 432.6.** Based on information and belief,
18 DEFENDANTS require/required Aggrieved Employees to waive their right to first and/or second
19 meal periods as a condition of working for DEFENDANTS in violation of California law. As such,
20 DEFENDANTS violated including but not limited to, Labor Code section 432.6 by virtue of
21 including but not limited to, requiring Aggrieved Employees to sign invalid meal period waivers as
22 a condition of employment and/or for threatening, retaliating and/or discriminating against and/or
23 terminating Aggrieved Employees because of their refusal to waive their meal period rights.

24 153. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes and alleges thereon that DEFENDANTS
25 engaged in these same herein described unlawful practices, which led to violations of the California
26 Labor Code as further alleged below, and that DEFENDANTS applied these same herein described
27 unlawful practices to all of its employees that it applied to PLAINTIFF.
28

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
**VIOLATION OF PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, LABOR CODE SECTIONS
2698, ET SEQ.**

**(On behalf of PLAINTIFFS, Aggrieved Employees and the State of California against all
Defendants)**

154. PLAINTIFF incorporates all preceding paragraphs as if fully alleged herein.

Failure to Keep Accurate Records

155. California Labor Code § 1174 requires employers to keep “accurate and complete” payroll records showing, among other things, the hours worked daily by all non-exempt employees. All applicable Wage Orders § 7 similarly requires employers to keep time records reflecting the times during which all owed meal periods were provided each day.

156. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS failed, and continue to fail, to keep accurate and complete records as required by law, including but not limited to the following records: total daily hours worked, applicable rates of pay, time records showing when PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees began and ended each work period, time records of meal periods, and accurate itemized wage statements.

157. DEFENDANTS’ failure to keep “accurate and complete” payroll records for PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees violates Labor Code §§ 1174, 1198, 1199, and all applicable Wage Orders, section 7. These violations subject DEFENDANTS to civil penalties under Labor Code §§ 558.1, 226.6, 1174.5 and 2699. Each violation of each Labor Code section and Wage Order provision results in a *separate* civil penalty, for each Aggrieved Employee for each pay period during which the referenced statutes and Wage Order provisions were violated.¹

Failure to Produce Records in Violation of Labor Code §§ 226(b)-(c), 1198.5, and 432

158. Time and Pay Records: Labor Code section 226 and all applicable IWC Wage Orders, section 7 require that employers keep the following information on file for each employee for a minimum of three years: The employee’s dates of employment; the employee’s hourly rates

¹ Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) (establishing that the civil penalty is “for each aggrieved employee per pay period”); Labor Code § 558 (establishing that the civil penalty is “for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid”); All applicable wage orders, § 20 (establishing that “in addition to any other civil penalties provided by law, any employer or any other person acting on behalf of the employer who violates, or causes to be violated, the provisions of this order, shall be subject to the civil penalty...for each underpaid employee for each pay period during which the employee was underpaid”) (emphasis added).

1 and the corresponding number of hours worked by the employee at each hourly rate, when the
2 employee begins and ends each work period (including meal periods) and split intervals; total hours
3 worked by the employee; all deductions; gross wages earned; and net wages earned.

4 159. Section (b) of Labor Code section 226 further requires employers to “afford current
5 and former employees the right to inspect or receive a copy of records pertaining to their
6 employment upon reasonable request to the employer.” Section (c) of Labor Code section 226
7 provides that, “an employer who receives a written or oral request to inspect or receive a copy of
8 records pursuant to subdivision (b) pertaining to a current or former employee shall comply with
9 the request as soon as practicable, but no later than 21 calendar days from the date of the request. A
10 violation of this subdivision is an infraction.” An employer’s failure to comply within this timeframe
11 entitles a current or former employee to recover a seven hundred fifty-dollar (\$750) penalty from
12 the employer. Lab. Code section 226(f).

13 160. Personnel Records. In addition to their right to time and pay records, employees, and
14 their representatives, have the right to inspect and receive a copy of their personnel files pursuant to
15 Labor Code section 1198.5. This statute applies to both former and current employees. Labor Code
16 section 432 further specifies that employers must furnish copies of all employment records bearing
17 the employee’s signature. Labor Code section 1198.5 also requires that the file be made available
18 for inspection or receipt within a “reasonable” amount of time, but “not later than 30 calendar days
19 from the date the employer receives a written request.” An employer’s failure to comply within this
20 timeframe likewise entitles a current or former employee to recover a seven hundred fifty-dollar
21 (\$750) penalty from the employer. Lab. Code section 1198.5(k).

22 161. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS fail to timely produce or make
23 available Aggrieved Employees’ personnel records and/or payroll records when requested pursuant
24 to Labor Code sections 226, 1198.5, 432, and/or the applicable Wage Order. These violations subject
25 DEFENDANTS to penalties under Labor Code sections 226, 1198.5, and 2699.

26 **Meal Period Violations**

27 162. California law requires employers to provide employees a duty-free, uninterrupted
28 thirty (30) minute meal period when an employee works more than five (5) hours in a workday, and

1 it must be provided within the first five (5) hours the employee works. Lab. Code section 512 (and
2 all applicable IWC Wage Orders), section 11(A) and (C); *Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior*
3 *Court* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1004.

4 163. Employers must also provide employees with a second duty-free, uninterrupted thirty
5 (30) minute meal period when an employee works more than (10) hours in a workday, and it must
6 be provided before the end of the 10th hour of work. *Ibid.*

7 164. Employers covered by any and all applicable IWC Wage Orders have an obligation
8 to both (1) relieve their employees for at least one meal period for shifts over five hours (see above),
9 and (2) to record having done so. If the employer fails to properly record a valid meal period, it is
10 presumed that no meal period was provided. All applicable IWC Wage Orders, section 7(A)(3)
11 (“Meal periods . . . shall also be recorded”); *Brinker, supra*, 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1052-1053, citing
12 section 7(A)(3) (“If an employer’s records show no meal period for a given shift over five hours, a
13 rebuttable presumption arises that the employee was not relieved of duty and no meal period was
14 provided”).

15 165. Employers must pay employees an additional hour of wages at the employees’
16 regular rate of pay for each missed or unlawful meal period (e.g., less than 30 minutes, interrupted
17 meal period, first meal period provided after five (5) hours, second meal period provided after 10
18 hours). Lab. Code § 226.7; all applicable IWC Wage Orders, §11(B) (“If an employer fails to
19 provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable provision of this Order, the
20 employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation
21 for each workday that the meal period is not provided”); *Brinker, supra*, 53 Cal.4th 1004.

22 166. As explained above, PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees were consistently
23 unable to take timely, off duty, thirty-minute, uninterrupted first and second meal periods, often
24 being forced to take late meal periods, interrupted meal periods, and/or work through part or all of
25 their meal periods due to understaffing, the nature and constraints of their job duties, and/or
26 commentary from supervisors pressuring them to take non-compliant meal periods or skip meal
27 periods completely.

28 167. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS had and continue to have a policy

1 of rounding the start and end times of employees' meal periods and/or automatically deducting thirty
2 minutes per shift despite having actual and/or constructive knowledge that PLAINTIFFS and
3 Aggrieved Employees did not receive compliant meal periods.

4 168. Moreover, based on information and belief, Aggrieved Employees did not receive a
5 timely, uninterrupted second meal period when working shifts over ten (10) hours in a workday.

6 169. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes and thereon alleges that DEFENDANTS had
7 actual and/or constructive knowledge that its time-rounding and auto-deduction policies and
8 practices, other unlawful policies and practices resulted in the denial of compliant meal periods in
9 violation of California's meal period laws.

10 170. DEFENDANTS also failed to pay premiums for missed/otherwise unlawful meal
11 periods in violation of California law and/or failed to pay the proper meal period premium for failure
12 to incorporate all non-discretionary remuneration including but not limited to, bonuses, shift
13 differential pay and/or other non-discretionary compensation into the regular rate or compensation
14 for purposes of calculating the owed meal period premium.

15 171. These unlawful meal period policies and practices result in violations of Labor Code
16 sections 226.7, 512, and 1198-1199, and all applicable wage orders, § 11. These violations subject
17 DEFENDANTS to civil penalties under Labor Code §§ 558, 558.1 and 2699, and all applicable
18 Wage Orders, § 20. These practices result in further violations such as violations of Labor Code §
19 1174 as discussed above, 1198-1199, 226.6 and other violations discussed below.

20 **Rest Period Violations**

21 172. Labor Code section 226.7 and all applicable IWC Wage Orders require an employer
22 to authorize or permit an employee to take a rest period of ten (10) net minutes for every four hours
23 worked or major fraction thereof. Such rest periods must be in the middle of the four-hour period
24 "insofar as practicable." In *Brinker v. Restaurant Corp.*, 53 Cal.4th 1004 (2012),
25 the California Supreme Court held that employees are entitled to a 10-minute paid rest period for
26 shifts from 3 ½ to 6 hours in a length, two 10-minute rest periods for shifts more than 6 hours up to
27 10 hours, and three 10-minute rest periods for shifts of more than 10 hours up to 14 hours. (*Id.* at
28 1029). The rest period requirement obligates employers to permit and authorize employees to take

1 off-duty rest periods, meaning employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish control
2 over how employees spend their time. *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, (2016) 5 Cal.5th
3 257. If the employer fails to provide any required rest period, the employer must pay the employee
4 one hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday the employer did
5 not provide at least one legally required rest period, pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7, and
6 applicable IWC Wage Order, §12(B).

7 173. Moreover, under California law rest periods must be a "net" ten minutes in a suitable
8 rest area. *Id.* at 268 (relying on January 3, 1986 and February 22, 2002 Division of Labor Standards
9 Enforcement (DLSE) Letters wherein the DLSE ruled that the net ten-minute language for rest
10 periods means ten minutes of time in a rest area and cannot include time it takes to get to and from
11 the rest area). The employer must show that it clearly articulates the right to a net ten minutes,
12 which means it must clearly communicate what "net" ten minutes means (i.e., regardless of what
13 happens along the way to and from a rest area, employees are entitled to a full ten minutes of rest in
14 the rest area). *Id.*; see also, *Bufile v. Dollar Fin. Grp., Inc.*, (2008) 162 Cal. App. 4th 1193, 1199 (the
15 "onus is on the employer to clearly communicate the authorization and permission [to take rest
16 periods] to its employees.").

17 174. PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees did not receive legally compliant, timely
18 10-minute rest periods for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof. As explained
19 above, any purported rest periods were late, interrupted, cut short, on duty, and/or otherwise subject
20 to DEFENDANTS' control due to the nature and constraints of Aggrieved Employees' job duties,
21 understaffing, and/or commentary from supervisors pressuring PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved
22 Employees to skip rest periods completely or otherwise take non-compliant rest periods.

23 175. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS implemented policies and/or
24 practices that failed to relieve PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees of all duties and
25 employer control during rest periods. Based on further information and belief, Aggrieved
26 Employees were pressured to complete their work duties according to a designated schedule such
27 that rest periods were only taken once tasks were completed, and/or as time permitted.

28 176. As a result, PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees did not receive legally compliant

1 first, second, or third rest periods as required by California law.

2 177. Moreover, based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to pay a rest
3 period premium to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees for each workday in which there
4 was a missed or otherwise unlawful rest period. Based on further information and belief, when a
5 rest premium was paid, DEFENDANTS failed to include non-discretionary compensation including
6 but not limited to, bonuses, shift differential pay, and/or other non-discretionary compensation into
7 the regular rate of compensation for purposes of determining the owed rest period premium.

8 178. As such, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code sections 226.7, and 1198-1199, and
9 all applicable IWC Wage Orders, §12. These violations subject DEFENDANTS to civil penalties
10 under Labor Code §§ 558 and 2699, and all applicable Wage Orders, §20.

11 **Failure to Provide Suitable Resting Facilities.**

12 179. Per section 13 of all applicable IWC Wage Orders, employees shall be provided with
13 suitable resting facilities. Section 13(B) of the Wage Orders provides: “Suitable resting facilities
14 shall be provided in an area separate from the toilet rooms and shall be available to employees during
15 work hours.”

16 180. DEFENDANTS’ locations/facilities are generally similar in layout and design, and
17 there was, and continues to be, space that allows for a resting facility that employees may use to
18 cease work and recover during meal or rest periods. DEFENDANTS could have provided
19 PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees with a resting facility within DEFENDANTS’
20 facilities/locations with reasonable or no modification, but instead denied and continues to deny,
21 employees with suitable areas to rest (e.g. a breakroom). As a result, Aggrieved Employees were
22 forced to adjust to areas not conducive to resting, including but not limited to leaning up against the
23 wall, or search for facilities outside of DEFENDANTS’ premises which are not designated or
24 reserved for their rest, such as their personal vehicles.

25 181. DEFENDANTS did not provide Aggrieved Employees with suitable resting facilities
26 during their hours of work, particularly during meal and/or rest periods.

27 182. DEFENDANTS’ failure to provide suitable resting facilities to Aggrieved
28 Employees violated and continue to violate the applicable Wage Order, section 13(B) and the

1 California Labor Code, including but not limited to section 1198.

2 **Minimum and Overtime Wage Violations**

3 183. California law provides that employees in California must be paid for all hours
4 worked, up to forty (40) hour per week or eight (8) hours per day, at a regular rate that is no less
5 than the mandated minimum wage. *See* Labor Code section 1197 and the applicable Wage Order.
6 The minimum wage standard applies to each hour employees worked for which they were not paid.
7 Therefore, an employer's failure to pay for any particular hour worked by an employee is unlawful
8 even if averaging an employee's total pay over all hours worked, paid or not, results in an average
9 hourly wage above minimum wage. *Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.* (2005) 135 Cal.App.4th 314, 324.

10 184. California law also provides that employees in California must be paid overtime,
11 equal to 1.5 times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours per
12 week or 8 hours per day. *See* Labor Code 510 and the applicable Wage Order section 3. Employers
13 must pay overtime equal to double the regular hourly rate of pay for each hour worked beyond
14 twelve (12) hours per workday and for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on the seventh
15 consecutive day of work in a work week. *Ibid.*

16 185. As explained above, DEFENDANTS violated California's minimum and overtime
17 wage laws by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked
18 by virtue of, among other things, DEFENDANTS' time rounding policies and practices (for shift
19 start and end times and meal period start and end times), payment according to scheduled hours
20 worked, automatic deduction for meal periods, and/or off-the-clock/unpaid work completed during
21 meal periods, and/or other otherwise off-the-clock work (described above), and/or other unlawful
22 policies and/or practices described above which resulted in unpaid minimum and overtime wages.

23 186. DEFENDANTS had and continue to have a policy of failing to pay PLAINTIFF and
24 Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked.

25 187. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS had actual or constructive
26 knowledge that its time-rounding policies and practices, auto-deduction policies and practices for
27 meal periods, payment according to scheduled hours, failure to relieve employees of all duties and
28 employer control during unpaid meal periods, and/or other off-the-clock work resulted in the

1 underpayment of minimum and overtime wages owed to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved
2 Employees.

3 188. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to pay twice Aggrieved
4 Employees' regular rate(s) of pay for time worked beyond twelve (12) hours per workday and for
5 time worked beyond eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive day of work in a work week, in
6 violation of California's overtime laws.

7 189. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS further violated California's
8 overtime wage laws by failing to incorporate all non-discretionary compensation, including but not
9 limited to, non-discretionary bonus compensation, shift differentials, and/or other non-discretionary
10 compensation into the regular rate of pay used to calculate the overtime rate of pay. Failing to
11 include non-discretionary compensation into the regular rate of pay resulted in a miscalculation of
12 the overtime wage rate, resulting in the underpayment of overtime wages owed to PLAINTIFF and
13 other Aggrieved Employees.

14 190. This conduct results in violations of Labor Code sections 218.5, 510, 558, 558.1,
15 1194, 1197, 1198-1199, and all applicable Wage Orders. These violations subject DEFENDANTS
16 to civil penalties under Labor Code sections 218.5, 558, 558.1, 1197.1, 2699, and all applicable IWC
17 Wage Orders, section 20.

18 **Statutory Wage Violations**

19 191. California Labor Code section 223 makes it unlawful for an employer to secretly pay
20 wages lower than required by statute while purporting to pay legal wages. As described above,
21 DEFENDANTS willfully and systematically denied PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees of all
22 earned minimum and overtime compensation for all hours worked which resulted in the payment of
23 less than statutorily required wages. DEFENDANTS acted with the intent to deprive them of
24 statutory wages, including, but not limited to, minimum and overtime wages, to which they were
25 entitled to under California law. Thus, DEFENDANTS paid PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved
26 Employees lower wages than those they were entitled to while purporting that PLAINTIFF and
27 other Aggrieved Employees were properly paid. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved
28 Employees are entitled to recover penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and interest thereon, pursuant to

1 Labor Code § 2699(f)-(g).

2 **Refusal to Make Payment**

3 192. Labor Code section 216 declares unlawful an employer's refusal to pay wages due
4 and payable and/or the denial of the validity of any claim to wages due. DEFENDANTS violated
5 and continue to violate this section by failing to pay PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees for all
6 hours worked at the proper wage rate and by failing to pay an additional hour of pay for each
7 meal/rest period not provided or that was otherwise unlawful. *Gould v. Maryland Sound Industries,*
8 *Inc.* (1995) 31 Cal.App.4th 1137, 1154-1155. These violations subject DEFENDANTS to civil
9 penalties under Labor Code section 225.5. Each violation results in a *separate* civil penalty, for
10 each Aggrieved Employee, for each pay period during which the statute provisions were violated.²

11 **Standard Conditions of Labor Violations**

12 193. Together, Labor Code sections 1198 and 1199 make unlawful any employment of
13 any employee under conditions of labor prohibited by the Wage Orders, and any violation, refusal,
14 or neglect to comply with any provision within Part 4, Chapter 1 of the Labor Code, including
15 sections 1174, 1197, and 1198, or order or ruling of the commission. Therefore, DEFENDANTS'
16 violations with respect to meal periods, rest periods, record keeping provisions, business expenses,
17 suitable resting facilities, seating, reporting time pay, minimum/overtime wages and other violations
18 described herein result in separate violations of sections 1198 and 1199, which subject
19 DEFENDANTS to civil penalties under Labor Code sections 1197.1 and 2699.

20 **Violation of Labor Code Section 208**

21 194. Labor Code Section 208 provides: Every employee who is discharged shall be paid
22 at the place of discharge, and every employee who quits shall be paid at the office or agency of the
23 employer in the county where the employee has been performing labor. All payments shall be made
24 in the manner provided by law.

25 195. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS have a policy and practice of
26

27 ² Labor Code § 225.5 (establishing that "in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty
28 provided in this article, every person who unlawfully withholds wages due any employee in violation of sections 212,
216, 221, 222, or 223 shall be subject to a civil penalty...for each failure to pay each employee") (emphasis added).

1 failing to provide Aggrieved Employees who are terminated with their final paychecks at the place
2 of discharge and/or of failing to provide Aggrieved Employees with their final paychecks at the
3 office or agency of DEFENDANTS in the county where the work was performed, in violation of
4 Labor Code Section 208.

5 **Business Expense Violations**

6 196. California law requires employers to indemnify their employees for all necessary
7 expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of
8 their obedience to the directions of the employer. *See* Cal. Lab. Code s. 2802 and all applicable
9 Wage Orders section 9(b). Furthermore, “for purposes of [section 2802], the term ‘necessary
10 expenditure or losses’ shall include all reasonable costs, including, but not limited to, attorneys’ fees
11 incurred by the employee enforcing the rights granted by this section.”

12 197. Among other things, under California law, when employees must use their personal
13 cellphones for work-related purposes, the employer must reimburse them for a reasonable
14 percentage of their cell phone bills. *See Cochran v. Schwan’s Home Services, Inc.* (2014) 228
15 Cal.App.4th 1137, 1140. To show liability, an employee will only need to show that he or she was
16 required to use their personal cellphone for work-related purposes and not reimbursed for the use.
17 *Id.* 1144-1145. California law also requires employers to reimburse employees for automobile
18 expenses incurred for the business use of personal vehicles, such as for mileage, gas, and the wear
19 and tear on the vehicle. *See Gattuso v. Harte-Hanks Shoppers, Inc.* (2007) 42 Cal.4th 554.

20 198. Further, “any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any employee to
21 waive the benefits of this article or any part thereof, is null and void, and this article shall not deprive
22 any employee or his personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is entitled to under
23 the laws of this State.” *See* Cal. Lab. Code section 2804.

24 199. As described above, PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees were improperly
25 required to pay for business expenses that are legally the responsibility of the employer.

26 200. DEFENDANTS’ failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees with
27 full reimbursement for all reasonable expenses associated with carrying out their duties required
28 that PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees subsidize and/or carry the burden of business

1 expenses in violation of Labor Code section 2802.

2 201. As a result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful conduct, PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved
3 Employees have suffered injury in that they were not completely reimbursed as mandated by
4 California law.

5 202. DEFENDANTS' failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees with
6 full reimbursement for all reasonable expenses associated with carrying out their duties required
7 that PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved Employees subsidize and/or carry the burden of business
8 expenses in violation of Labor Code section 2802.

9 203. As a result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful conduct, PLAINTIFF and the Aggrieved
10 Employees have suffered injury in that they were not completely reimbursed as mandated by
11 California law.

12 204. Despite being aware of these business expenses, DEFENDANTS failed to reimburse
13 PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees for such expenses in violation of California Labor
14 Code § 2802. In turn, there constitutes a PAGA violation based on violations of California Labor
15 Code § 2802 and the applicable Wage Order.

16 **Wage Statement Violations**

17 205. California law requires every employer semi-monthly or at the time of each payment
18 of wages to furnish its employees with an accurate itemized wage statement in writing that contains
19 the following: (1) gross wages earned; (2) total hours worked by the employee; (3) the number of
20 piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis;
21 (4) all deductions; (5) net wages earned; (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee
22 is paid; (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number
23 or an employee identification number other than a social security number; (8) the name and address
24 of the legal entity that is the employer; and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay
25 period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate. Lab. Code § 226.

26 206. As DEFENDANTS failed to provide PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees
27 with meal and rest periods that complied with Labor Code section 226.7, the wage statements
28 DEFENDANTS issued to PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees failed and continue to fail

1 to correctly set forth (a) the gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(1); (b)
2 the total hours worked by the employee in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(2); (c) the net
3 wages earned, in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(5); and (d) all applicable hourly rates in
4 effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by
5 the employee, in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(9).

6 207. Moreover, due to violations detailed above, including but not limited to,
7 DEFENDANTS' failure to pay regular and overtime wages for all hours worked, failure to provide
8 meal and rest break premiums, and failure to pay all sick leave wages at the proper rates,
9 DEFENDANTS have violated California Labor Code § 226 by willfully failing to furnish
10 PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements that listed
11 the gross and net wages earned and the correct applicable rates of pay for all hours worked. Based
12 on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to incorporate all forms of non-discretionary
13 compensation earned during the pay period into the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating
14 the owed overtime rate, and as such, failed to display the proper overtime rate(s) for each hour of
15 overtime worked by PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees.

16 208. As explained above, wage statements issued by DEFENDANTS failed to list the
17 "total hours worked" by PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees (by virtue of rounded time entries,
18 automatic deduction for meal periods/failure to relieve Aggrieved Employees of all duties and
19 employer control during unpaid meal periods, and/or other off-the-clock work policies and practices
20 described above), which results in a violation of Labor Code section 226(a). Failure to list all hours
21 worked on a wage statement, gives rise to an inference of injury under Labor Code Section 226
22 (*Maldonado v. Epsilon Plastics, Inc.*, (2018) 22 Cal.App.5th 1308, 1337).

23 209. Based on information and belief, wage statements issued by DEFENDANTS failed
24 to list all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of
25 hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee, in violation of, including but not limited to, Labor
26 Code section 226(a)(9).

27 210. Separately, and independent from the above allegations, based on information and
28 belief, DEFENDANTS issued wage statements to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees that

1 violate Labor Code section 226(a)(8), by failing to list the correct name and/or address of the legal
2 entity that is the employer.

3 211. Based on information and belief, wage statements issued by DEFENDANTS failed
4 to list the inclusive dates of the pay period for which the Class Member is being paid.

5 212. DEFENDANTS' failure to accurately list all hours worked on all wage statements
6 caused confusion to PLAINTIFF and caused and continues to cause confusion to other Aggrieved
7 Employees over whether they received all wages owed to them.

8 213. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees have suffered injury as
9 they could not easily determine whether they received all wages owed to them and whether they
10 were paid for all hours worked.

11 214. Moreover, as a result of DEFENDANTS' failure to list the correct name and/or
12 address of the legal entity that is the employer, PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees have suffered
13 injury as they could not contact their employer regarding any question(s) they had about wages paid.

14 215. DEFENDANTS' knowingly and intentionally failed to provide PLAINTIFF and
15 Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements.

16 216. As a result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful conduct, PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved
17 Employees have suffered injury. The absence of accurate information on their wage statements has
18 prevented earlier challenges to DEFENDANTS' unlawful pay practices, will require discovery and
19 mathematical computations to determine the amount of wages owed, and will cause difficulty and
20 expense in attempting to reconstruct time and pay records. DEFENDANTS' conduct led to the
21 submission of inaccurate information about wages and amounts deducted from wages to state and
22 federal government agencies. As a result, PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees are required to
23 participate in this lawsuit and create more difficulty and expense from having to reconstruct time
24 and pay records than if DEFENDANT had complied with its legal obligations.

25 217. These violations subject DEFENDANTS to civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.
26 Each violation results in a *separate* civil penalty, for each Aggrieved Employee, for each pay period
27 during which the statute provisions were violated. ³

28 ³ Labor Code § 226.3 (establishing that the civil penalty is "per employee per violation").

1 **Unlawful Deductions**

2 218. Labor Code section 221 prohibits an employer from “collect[ing] or receiv[ing] from
3 an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer to said employee.” Based on
4 information and belief DEFENDANTS made unlawful deductions from Aggrieved Employees
5 paychecks during the relevant period. Such a practice is in violation of including but not limited to,
6 Labor Code Sections 221-222 which subjects DEFENDANTS to civil penalties under Labor Code
7 Section 2699.

8 219. Each violation results in a separate civil penalty, for each Aggrieved Employee, for
9 each pay period during which the statute provisions were violated. See Lab. Code §225.5
10 (establishing that “[i]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty
11 provided in this article, every person who unlawfully withholds wages due any employee in
12 violation of Section 212, 216, 221, 222, or 223 shall be subject to a civil penalty...for each failure
13 to pay each employee”).

14 **Reporting Time Pay Violations**

15 220. Section 5 of all applicable IWC Wage Orders, provides as follows:

16 221. (A) Each workday an employee is required to report for work and does report, but is
17 not put to work or is furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work, the
18 employee shall be paid for half the usual or scheduled day’s work, but in no event for less than two
19 (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at the employee’s regular rate of pay, which shall not be less
20 than the minimum wage. (B) If an employee is required to report for work a second time in any one
21 workday and is furnished less than two (2) hours of work on the second reporting said employee
22 shall be paid for two hours at the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the
23 minimum wage.

24 222. Aggrieved Employees were not paid reporting time wages in accordance with
25 California law, including but not limited to the applicable IWC Wage Order. For example, based on
26 information and belief, at times, PLAINTIFF and/or other Aggrieved Employees reported to work
27 for a scheduled shift but were sent home and/or were not put to work and were not paid all owed
28 reporting time pay wages in accordance with California law.

1 223. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS have a policy and practice of
2 failing to pay all reporting time wages to Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California law,
3 including but not limited to, the applicable IWC Wage Order, Section 5. DEFENDANTS' failure to
4 pay all reporting time wages to Aggrieved Employees violated and continues to violate the
5 applicable Wage Order, and the California Labor Code, including but not limited to section 1198.

6 **Violation of California Day of Rest Law**

7 224. Under California law, every employee in California is "entitled" to "one day's rest
8 [from labor] in seven"; and, no employer may "cause" its employees "to work more than six days in
9 seven." See Labor Code Sections 551 and 552. Labor Code section 553 provides that a violation of
10 the foregoing sections is a misdemeanor.

11 225. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS have and continue to have a
12 uniform policy and practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to work at least seven days
13 consecutively in a workweek, in violation of including but not limited to, Labor Code Section
14 551. Based on information and belief, PLAINTIFF and/or other Aggrieved Employees were
15 suffered, permitted, or required to work at least seven (7) days consecutively in a workweek, in
16 violation of California law, including but not limited to Labor Code Section 551.

17 **Seating Violations**

18 226. Per section 14(A-B) of all applicable IWC Wage Orders, employees shall be
19 provided with suitable seats when the nature of the work reasonably permits the use of seats and
20 when they are not actively engaged in the work duties that would not permit them to be seated.

21 227. All applicable IWC Wage Orders, Section 14(A-B) provides:

22 (A) All working employees shall be provided with suitable seats when the nature of the
23 work reasonably permits the use of seats.

24 (B) When employees are not engaged in the active duties of their employment and the
25 nature of the work requires standing, an adequate number of suitable seats shall be placed in
26 reasonable proximity to the work area and employees shall be permitted to use such seats when it
27 does not interfere with the performance of their duties.

28 228. Suitable seating is one of the worker protections covered by California's Wage

1 Orders, which have the same dignity as statutes, are remedial in nature and are to be broadly
2 construed to effectuate the goal of protecting the comfort and welfare of employees. *Brinker*
3 *Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1027 (2012).

4 229. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed to provide other Aggrieved
5 Employees with suitable seating, and when such employees were not engaged in duties which
6 required them to stand, no seating was placed in reasonable proximity to their workstations.

7 230. Moreover, based on information and belief, the nature of the work reasonably
8 permitted the use of seats for at least part of the time that Aggrieved Employees were working.
9 Lastly, there were periods of time when Aggrieved Employees were not engaged in active duties of
10 their employment, yet there were no suitable seats in reasonable proximity to the work area and use
11 of seats would not interfere with the performance of their duties.

12 231. The Aggrieved Employees worked in various positions. The nature of Aggrieved
13 Employees' work reasonably permitted the use of seats. However, DEFENDANTS failed to provide
14 suitable seating in reasonable proximity to Aggrieved Employees' work areas in violation of section
15 14(A-B) of all applicable Wage Orders, and Labor Code sections 1198 and 1199, subjecting
16 DEFENDANTS to civil penalties under Labor Code sections 1199 and 2699. Each violation of each
17 Labor Code section and IWC Wage Order provision, for each Aggrieved Employee, results in a
18 separate civil penalty.

19 **Sick Leave Violations**

20 232. DEFENDANTS violated California's paid sick leave laws including, Labor Code
21 section 245-248.5 and 233-234. DEFENDANTS either failed to provide sick leave pay to
22 PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees or failed to properly accrue paid sick leave due to
23 DEFENDANTS' failure to account for actual hours worked (as explained above), and/or failure to
24 incorporate multiple rates of pay and/or all forms of non-discretionary remuneration including but
25 not limited to, non-discretionary bonuses, shift differential pay, and/or other non-discretionary
26 compensation into the sick leave pay rate calculation.

27 233. DEFENDANTS further failed to give PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees
28 notice of their paid sick leave rights – or thereby putting their entitlement to sick leave in a Labor

1 Code section 2810.5 notice. In addition, DEFENDANTS failed to maintain accurate records of used
2 sick leave and the balance of paid sick leave left to the employees, which affected PLAINTIFF and
3 Aggrieved Employees' intelligent exercise of their paid sick leave.

4 234. But for this failure, PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees would have used
5 their paid sick leave at least prior to their respective separations, for as on several occasions
6 thereafter, he or she would have been entitled to use the banked sick leave and earn appropriate
7 compensation.

8 235. In violation of Labor Code section 247.5, DEFENDANTS failed to maintain records
9 documenting the hours worked and paid sick days accrued and used by PLAINTIFF and all
10 Aggrieved Employees, permitting the presumption that PLAINTIFF and all Aggrieved Employees
11 were entitled to the maximum number of hours accruable.

12 236. Upon information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to comply
13 with Labor Code section 246, by failing to provide PLAINTIFF and all Aggrieved Employees with
14 a Labor Code section 226 wage statement, or separate writing containing the amount of paid sick
15 leave available, or paid time off leave an employer provides in lieu of sick leave, at the time it pays
16 wages.

17 237. These practices violated California's sick leave laws, Labor Code section 245, *et seq.*

18 238. On information and belief, PLAINTIFF alleges that all of these practices were
19 experienced and continue to be experienced by other Aggrieved Employees.

20 239. Accordingly, PLAINTIFF seeks all appropriate relief under the PAGA, the
21 aforementioned code provisions including but not limited to Labor Code section 233 and 234, and
22 seeks injunctive relief, attorney's fees, declaratory relief, and penalties as permitted by law.

23 **Failure to Pay Vested Vacation/Paid Time Off**

24 240. California Labor Code section 227.3 provides that when an employer policy provides
25 for paid vacations and/or paid time off, and an employee is terminated without having taken off his,
26 her, or their vested vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to the employee as wages at the
27 employee's final rate in accordance with such contract of employment or employer policy respecting
28 eligibility or time served and that there shall be no forfeiture of vested vacation time or paid time

1 off upon termination.

2 241. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS had and continue to have a
3 uniform policy and practice of failing to allow Aggrieved Employees to use their earned
4 vacation/paid time off during their employment and failing to pay all vested, accrued paid time off
5 to Aggrieved Employees upon separation of employment, in violation of California law, including
6 but not limited to, Labor Code section 227.3.

7 **Untimely Payment of Final Wages**

8 242. California Labor Code section 201(a) provides, in relevant part, that “[i]f an
9 employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and
10 payable immediately.” California Labor Code section 202(a) provides, in relevant part, that “[i]f an
11 employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits his or her employment, his or her
12 wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has
13 given 72 hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled
14 to his or her wages at the time of quitting.”

15 243. Pursuant to Labor Code section 203, an employer that willfully fails to pay wages
16 due an employee who is terminated or resigns must pay (in addition to the unpaid wages) a penalty
17 equal to the employee's daily wages for each day, not exceeding 30 days, that the wages are unpaid.
18 Case law clarifies this 30-day waiting time penalty is recoverable under the PAGA via Labor Code
19 section 256. See, *Iskanian v. CLS Transportation Los Angeles, LLC*, 59 Cal.4th 348 (2014); see also,
20 *Caliber Bodyworks, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 134 Cal. App. 4th 365 (2005).

21 244. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to timely
22 pay final wages to PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees upon separation of employment in
23 violation of Labor Code section 201-202. Moreover, final paychecks once provided to PLAINTIFF
24 and Aggrieved Employees did not include all wages owed as they are devoid of, including but not
25 limited to, all owed minimum wages, overtime wages, premium wages, vacation pay, and all owed
26 sick leave and/or paid time off wages at the properly accrued rates.

27 245. As a result, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203. These
28 violations subject DEFENDANTS to civil penalties under Labor Code sections 203, 210, and/or

1 256.

2 **Unlawful Agreements/ Unlawful Criminal History Inquiries**

3 246. *Unlawful Agreements.* Labor Code section 432.5 provides that “no employer...shall
4 require any employee or applicant for employment to agree, in writing, to any term or condition
5 which is known by such employer...to be prohibited by law.” DEFENDANTS required and
6 continue to require PLAINTIFF and Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to unlawful
7 conditions of employment including but not limited to unlawful criminal and/or financial checks as
8 a condition of obtaining and/or continuing employment in violation of Labor Code section 432.5.

9 247. The California Labor Code places certain procedural and substantive limits on an
10 employers’ ability to conduct employee background checks and on how employers can use the
11 information they obtain through those background checks. Labor Code section 1024.5 states that
12 employers, except for financial institutions, may order a credit check only if the individual works
13 (or is applying to work) in certain positions (e.g., managerial positions, financially-related positions,
14 and certain government positions). Additionally, the Investigative Consumer Reporting Agencies
15 Act (ICRAA- CA Civil Code section 1786, *et seq.*) and the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA - 15
16 U.S.C. section 1681, *et seq.*) mandate several requirements prior to and following an employee
17 background check, including but not limited to identifying an appropriate reason for the background
18 check, a separate consent form with required disclosures and certain formatting requirements,
19 additional forms such as a summary of rights, a way by which to request a copy of the report, as
20 well as proper notice of adverse actions taken, among other statutory requirements.

21 248. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS ordered unlawful financial credit
22 checks on Aggrieved Employees, in violation of Labor Code section 1024.5, and required them to
23 provide ongoing written consent to the unlawful credit checks as a condition of employment, in
24 violation of California and Federal law, which results in a violation of Labor Code section 432.5.

25 249. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved Employees to
26 submit and/or agree to submit in writing to unlawful criminal background checks as a condition of
27 obtaining and/or holding employment in violation of the ICRAA and the FCRA as alleged above.

28 250. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved

1 Employees to agree in writing to provide DEFENDANTS with ongoing consent to conduct
2 background checks throughout the duration of employment, in violation of the ICRAA and/or FCRA
3 and/or other applicable laws, resulting in a further violation of Labor Code section 432.5, by
4 requiring applicants and employees to agree to an unlawful provision as a condition of employment.

5 251. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS knew that requiring
6 Aggrieved Employees to agree to unlawful criminal and/or financial background checks as a
7 condition of obtaining and/or holding employment was unlawful.

8 252. By requiring that Aggrieved Employees sign off on the illegal background and/or
9 financial checks, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code section 432.5.

10 Unlawful Inquires into Criminal History

11 253. Labor Code section 432.7 prohibits an employer from asking applicants about past
12 arrest(s) unless they resulted in conviction(s) and even then, certain limitations apply. Based on
13 information and belief, DEFENDANTS asked Aggrieved Employees about arrests not resulting in
14 convictions on its employment application, in violation of California law.

15 254. Upon information and belief, DEFENDANTS, in violation of California law,
16 including but not limited to the Fair Chance Act/the California Fair Employment and Housing Act
17 (“FEHA”), asked Aggrieved Employees about convictions prior to extending an offer of
18 employment and/or otherwise impermissibly inquired into criminal history on its employment
19 application in violation of California law.

20 255. By asking about arrests not resulting in convictions, DEFENDANTS violated Labor
21 Code section 432.7. By asking about convictions at the application phase or prior to extending an
22 employment offer, DEFENDANTS violated California’s Fair Chance Act, and thereby violated
23 Labor Code section 432.5 by unlawfully requiring Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to
24 disclose arrests and/or convictions as a condition of employment.

25 Unlawful PAGA Waiver

26 256. Additionally, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code section 432.5 by requiring
27 PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to other unlawful agreements,
28 including but not limited to, an unlawful waiver of PAGA and/or representative actions as a

1 condition of employment.

2 257. An action pursuant to PAGA “...is a representative action on behalf of the state”
3 *Kim v Reins Int’l California, Inc.*, (2020) 9 Cal. 5th 73, 86-87. It is well settled that agreements
4 purporting to waive an employee’s right to a trial of PAGA claims is contrary to California law and
5 unenforceable. See *Iskanian v CLS Transportation Los Angeles, LLC* (2014) 59 Cal. 4th 348, 384
6 (“We conclude that where, as here, an employment agreement compels the waiver of representative
7 claims under the PAGA, it is contrary to public policy and unenforceable as a matter of state law.”)

8 258. Moreover, the California Supreme Court has ruled that a court cannot compel
9 arbitration of an aggrieved employee’s individual PAGA claim because there is no such thing as an
10 individual PAGA claim. *Kim v Reins Int’l California, Inc.*, (2020) 9 Cal. 5th 73, 86-87 (“There is
11 no individual component to a PAGA action because ‘every PAGA action ... is a representative
12 action on behalf of the state.’”)

13 259. Upon information and belief, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and other
14 Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to waive their right to a trial of PAGA claims in violation
15 of California law. By requiring PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees to agree, in writing,
16 to an unlawful PAGA waiver, DEFENDANTS required written agreement to an unlawful provision
17 as a condition of employment which is a violation of labor code section 432.5.

18 **Violation of Labor Code Section 432.6**

19 260. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS required Aggrieved Employees to
20 sign meal period waivers that were universally signed as a condition of employment, including but
21 not limited to, during the onboarding process. Further, these invalid waivers are otherwise unlawful
22 under Labor Code section 432.6.

23 261. Labor Code Section 432.6(a) provides: “[A] person shall not, as a condition of
24 employment, continued employment, or the receipt of any employment-related benefit, require any
25 applicant for employment or any employee to waive any right...”

26 262. Labor Code Section 432.6(b) provides in pertinent part:

27 263. “An employer shall not threaten, retaliate, or discriminate against, or terminate any
28 applicant for employment or any employee because of the refusal to the waiver of any right...”

1 264. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS require/required Aggrieved
2 Employees to waive their right to first and/or second meal periods as a condition of working for
3 DEFENDANTS in violation of California law. As such, DEFENDANTS violated including but not
4 limited to, Labor Code section 432.6 by virtue of including but not limited to, requiring Aggrieved
5 Employees to sign invalid meal period waivers as a condition of employment and/or for threatening,
6 retaliating and/or discriminating against and/or terminating Aggrieved Employees because of their
7 refusal to waive their meal period rights.

8 **Violation of Labor Code Sections 2100-2112**

9 265. Pursuant to Labor Code Sections 2100–2112, employers with one hundred (100) or
10 more employees at a single warehouse distribution center, or one thousand (1,000) or more
11 employees at one or more warehouse distribution centers in California are required to provide
12 nonexempt employees, upon hire, with a written description of each quota they are subject to (e.g.,
13 quantified number of tasks to be performed or materials to be handled) within a defined period of
14 time and any potential adverse employment action that may result from failure to meet the quota.
15 Labor Code Section 2102 (see below) prohibits adverse employment actions against employees who
16 fail to meet their quota if the quota was not properly disclosed to the employee and prohibits quotas
17 that prevent an employee from taking his or her meal or rest breaks, use of restrooms, or that interfere
18 with compliance with California’s occupational health and safety laws.

19 266. Labor Code Section 2101 provides:

20 Each employer shall provide to each employee, upon hire, or within 30 days of the effective
21 date of this part, a written description of each quota to which the employee is subject,
22 including the quantified number of tasks to be performed or materials to be produced or
23 handled, within the defined time period, and any potential adverse employment action that
24 could result from failure to meet the quota.

25 267. Labor Code Section 2102 provides:

26 An employee shall not be required to meet a quota that prevents compliance with meal or
27 rest periods, use of bathroom facilities, including reasonable travel time to and from
28 bathroom facilities, or occupational health and safety laws in the Labor Code or division

standards. An employer shall not take adverse employment action against an employee for failure to meet a quota that does not allow a worker to comply with meal and rest periods, or occupational health and safety laws in the Labor Code or division standards, or for failure to meet a quota that has not been disclosed to the employee pursuant to Section 2101.

268. Labor Code Section 2104 provides in pertinent part:

(a)(1) If a current or former employee believes that meeting a quota caused a violation of their right to a meal or rest period or required them to violate any occupational health and safety laws in the Labor Code or division standards, they have the right to request, and the employer shall provide, a written description of each quota to which the employee is subject and a copy of the most recent 90 days of the employee's own personal work speed data.

(2) If a former employee requests a written description of the quotas to which they were subject and a copy of their own personal work speed data pursuant to paragraph (1), the employer shall provide 90 days of the former employee's quotas and personal work speed data for the 90 days prior to the date of the employee's separation from the employer.

(b) An employer that receives a written or oral request for information pursuant to subdivision (a) shall comply with the request as soon as practicable, but no later than 21 calendar days from the date of the request.

269. Based on information and belief, during the relevant period, DEFENDANTS employed 100 or more Aggrieved Employees at a single warehouse distribution center and/or employed 1,000 or more Aggrieved Employees at one or more distribution centers in California rendering DEFENDANTS subject to the provisions of Labor Code Sections 2100-2112, during the relevant period.

270. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS had/have a policy and practice of failing to provide Aggrieved Employees, upon hire, with a written description of each quota they are subject to (e.g., quantified number of tasks to be performed or materials to be handled) within a defined period of time and any potential adverse employment action that may result from failure to meet the quota.

271. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS had/have a policy and

PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDED REPRESENTATIVE COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE PRIVATE
ATTORNEYS' GENERAL ACT

1 practice of subjecting Aggrieved Employees to quotas that prevented those Aggrieved Employees
2 from taking their meal and rest periods and/or using bathroom facilities and/or interfered with
3 compliance of California's occupational health and safety laws.

4 272. Based on further information and belief, DEFENDANTS have/had a policy and
5 practice of subjecting Aggrieved Employees to adverse employment actions for failure to meet a
6 quota that was not disclosed pursuant to Labor Code Section 2101 and/or did not allow them to
7 comply with meal and rest period laws and/or occupational health and safety laws, in violation of
8 Labor Code section 2102.

9 273. Based on information and belief, DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to timely
10 produce upon written and/or oral request by current and/or former Aggrieved Employees of the
11 belief that meeting a quota caused a violation of their right to a meal or rest period and/or required
12 them to violate any occupational health and safety laws, a written description of each quota to which
13 the employee is subject and/or a copy of the most recent 90 days of the Aggrieved Employee's own
14 personal work speed data.

15 274. As a result of DEFENDANTS' acts and omissions, DEFENDANTS violated Labor
16 Code section 2100-2112 as to Aggrieved Employees and are subject to civil penalties.

17 275. Under the provisions of PAGA and the above mentioned Labor Code sections,
18 including but not limited to Labor Code sections 201-203, 208, 210, 216, 221-223, 225.5, 226,
19 226.7, 245-248.6, 256, 432, 432.5, 432.6, 432.7, 510, 512, 551, 552, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1194,
20 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2100-2112, 2699, 2699.3, 2802, 2810.5 and all applicable Wage
21 Orders as well as all interpretations of these laws by California Courts and administrative bodies, as
22 well as any other law that is enforceable through PAGA, DEFENDANTS are liable for the following
23 penalties:

24 a. All statutorily-specified penalties recoverable under PAGA as enumerated in the
25 relevant California Labor Code provisions listed herein only if permitted by the PAGA statute,
26 pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a); and

27 b. Default PAGA penalties for any violation of the enumerated list of Labor Code
28 violations without a civil penalty recoverable under the PAGA, all in the default amounts provided

1 by Labor Code section 2699(f).

2 c. The proper measure of penalties under PAGA is the number of violations, whether
3 those violations were committed as against PLAINTIFF or any Aggrieved Employee, whether a
4 party to this action or not.

5 276. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g), and/or any and all other applicable laws,
6 PLAINTIFFS are entitled to recover civil penalties, costs, and attorney's fees.

7 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

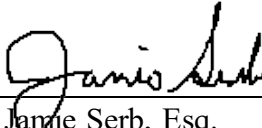
8 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for relief and judgment as follows on behalf of
9 PLAINTIFF, the State of California, and all Aggrieved Employees:

- 10 1. For civil penalties under Labor Code Section 2699 (75% payable to the
11 LWDA and 25% payable to Aggrieved Employees);
- 12 2. For an order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and
13 restraining DEFENDANTS from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set
14 forth herein;
- 15 3. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit; and
- 16 4. For such other and further relief that the Court deems just and proper.

17 Dated: May 12, 2026

CROSNER LEGAL, PC

18
19 By: _____


Jamie Serb, Esq.
Zachary M. Crosner, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
ERIK SMITH

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PROOF OF SERVICE
ERIK SMITH V. PREMIER PACKAGING, LLC,
San Bernardino Court Case No. CIVSB2406078

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 9440 Santa Monica Blvd., Ste. 301, Beverly Hills, CA 90210.

On May 27, 2026, I served true copies of the following document(s) described as

PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDED REPRESENTATIVE COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, CAL. LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698, et seq.

on the interested parties in this action as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

☒ **BY E-MAIL:** I caused the documents to be sent to the person(s) at the e-mail address(es) listed above in keeping with California Code of Civil Procedure Section §1010.6 and Pursuant to CRC 2.251 (C)(3). The transmission was either reported as being sent, complete and without error, or I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful, to the addressees as stated above.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on May 27, 2026, at Spokane, Washington.

/s/ Barbara Brown
Barbara Brown

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SERVICE LIST
ERIK SMITH V. PREMIER PACKAGING, LLC,
San Bernardino Court Case No. CIVSB2406078

Hannah Sweiss (SBN 291804)	Attorneys for Defendants
E-Mail: hsweiss@fisherphillips.com	
Vana Ebrahimi (SBN 332805)	
E-Mail: vebrahimi@fisherphillips.com	
FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP	
444 South Flower Street, Suite 1500	
Los Angeles, California 90071	
Telephone: (213) 330-4500	
Facsimile: (213) 330-4501	