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County of Solano
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

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

ALBERTO LOPEZ, individually, and on
behalf of other members of the general public
similarly situated;

Plaintiff,

v.

BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES,
INC., a Washington corporation; and DOES 1
through 100, inclusive;

Defendants.

Case No.: CU25-00363

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES**

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

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMES NOW, Plaintiff ALBERTO LOPEZ (“Plaintiff”), individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This class action is brought pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure section 382. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiff exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial. The “amount in controversy” for the named Plaintiff, including claims for compensatory damages, restitution, penalties, wages, premium pay, and pro rata share of attorneys’ fees, is less than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).

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

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

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

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff ALBERTO LOPEZ is an individual residing in the State of California.

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6. Defendant BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC., at all times herein mentioned, was and is, upon information and belief, a Washington corporation, and at all times herein mentioned, was and is, an employer whose employees are engaged throughout the State of California, including the County of Solano.

7. At all relevant times, Defendant BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. was the “employer” of Plaintiff within the meaning of all applicable California laws and statutes.

8. At all times herein relevant, Defendants BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100, and each of them, were the agents, partners, joint venturers, joint employers, representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-conspirators and assigns, each of the other, and at all times relevant hereto were acting within the course and scope of their authority as such agents, partners, joint venturers, joint employers, representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-conspirators and assigns, and all acts or omissions alleged herein were duly committed with the ratification, knowledge, permission, encouragement, authorization, and consent of each defendant designated herein.

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

10. Defendants BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100 will hereinafter collectively be referred to as “Defendants.”

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1 11. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants directly or indirectly controlled or
2 affected the working conditions, wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of
3 Plaintiff and the other class members so as to make each of said Defendants and employers
4 liable under the statutory provisions set forth herein.

5 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

6 12. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all other members of the
7 general public similarly situated, and, thus, seeks class certification under Code of Civil
8 Procedure section 382.

9 13. The proposed class is defined as follows:

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

13 14. Plaintiff reserves the right to establish subclasses as appropriate.

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

16 a. Numerosity: The class members are so numerous that joinder of all class
17 members is impracticable. The membership of the entire class is
18 unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, the class is estimated to be
19 greater than fifty (50) individuals and the identity of such membership is
20 readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' employment records.

21 b. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of all other class members'
22 claims as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect
23 the interests of the other class members with whom Plaintiff has a well-
24 defined community of interest.

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1 c. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
2 each class member, with whom Plaintiff has a well-defined community
3 of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff has
4 no interest that is antagonistic to the other class members. Plaintiff's
5 attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing
6 class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has
7 incurred, and during the pendency of this action will continue to incur,
8 costs and attorneys' fees, that have been, are, and will be necessarily
9 expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of
10 each class member.

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

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

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

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

26 b. Whether Defendants failed to pay their hourly-paid or non-exempt
27 employees within the State of California for all hours worked;
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- 1 c. Whether Defendants required Plaintiff and the other class members to
2 work over eight (8) hours per day and/or over forty (40) hours per week
3 and failed to pay the legally required overtime compensation to Plaintiff
4 and the other class members;
- 5 d. Whether Defendants properly calculated the regular rate for Plaintiff and
6 the other class members who worked overtime and earned incentive pay;
- 7 e. Whether Defendants deprived Plaintiff and the other class members of
8 legally mandated meal and/or rest periods and failed to compensate them
9 the related premium wages pursuant to California Labor Code section
10 226.7(c);
- 11 f. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and the
12 other class members for all hours worked;
- 13 g. Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages due to Plaintiff and the other
14 class members within the required time upon their discharge or
15 resignation;
- 16 h. Whether Defendants complied with wage reporting as required by the
17 California Labor Code, including, inter alia, section 226;
- 18 i. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff and the other class
19 members for necessary business-related expenses and costs;
- 20 j. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful or reckless;
- 21 k. Whether Defendants engaged in unfair business practices in violation of
22 California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*;
- 23 l. The appropriate amount of damages, restitution, and/or monetary
24 penalties resulting from Defendants' violation of California law; and
- 25 m. Whether Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to
26 compensatory damages pursuant to the California Labor Code.

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25. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and other class members were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation and that Plaintiff and other class members were not receiving wages for overtime compensation.

1 26. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
2 failed to provide Plaintiff and other class members the required rest and meal periods during
3 the relevant time period as required under the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders
4 and thus they are entitled to any and all applicable penalties.

5 27. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
6 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and other class members were entitled to receive all
7 timely and complete meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and
8 the other class members' regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed, late or
9 interrupted, and that Plaintiff and other class members did not receive all timely and proper
10 meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay when a meal
11 period was missed.

12 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
13 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and other class members were entitled to receive all
14 timely rest periods without interruption or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's
15 and the other class members' regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed, late or
16 interrupted, and that Plaintiff and other class members did not receive all rest periods or
17 payment of one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay when a rest period was
18 missed.

19 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
20 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and other class members were entitled to receive at
21 least minimum wages for compensation and that Plaintiff and other class members were not
22 receiving at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

23 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
24 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and other class members were entitled to receive the
25 wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation, including overtime and minimum wages
26 and meal and rest period premiums, and that Plaintiff and other class members did not, in fact,
27 receive such wages owed to them at the time of their discharge or resignation.
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1 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
2 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and other class members were entitled to receive
3 complete and accurate wage statements in accordance with California law, but, in fact,
4 Plaintiff and other class members did not receive complete and accurate wage statements from
5 Defendants. The deficiencies included, inter alia, the failure to include the total number of
6 hours worked by Plaintiff and other class members.

7 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
8 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to
9 reimbursement for necessary business-related expenses.

10 33. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
11 knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiff and other class
12 members pursuant to California law, and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such
13 compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so, and falsely
14 represented to Plaintiff and other class members that they were properly denied wages, all in
15 order to increase Defendants' profits.

16 34. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
17 Defendants failed to pay overtime wages to Plaintiff and other class members for all hours
18 worked. Plaintiff and other class members were required to work more than eight (8) hours
19 per day and/or forty (40) hours per week without overtime compensation.

20 35. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
21 Defendants failed to provide the requisite uninterrupted and timely meal and rest periods to
22 Plaintiff and other class members.

23 36. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
24 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other class members at least minimum wages for all
25 hours worked.

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37. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other class members the wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation.

38. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide complete or accurate wage statements to Plaintiff and other class members.

39. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff and the other class members for necessary business-related expenses.

40. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to properly compensate Plaintiff and other class members pursuant to California law in order to increase Defendants' profits.

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

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

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

(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

42. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 41, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

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

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

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

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

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

48. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay overtime wages owed to Plaintiff and other class members (but not all).

49. Defendants' pattern and practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and other class members the unpaid balance of overtime compensation, as required by California laws, violate the provisions of California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198, and is therefore unlawful.

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

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1 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

3 **(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)**

4 51. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
5 through 50, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
6 forth herein.

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

10 53. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code section
11 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any meal or rest
12 period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC.

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

19 55. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order
20 and California Labor Code section 512(a) further provide that an employer may not require,
21 cause, or permit an employee to work for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day
22 without providing the employee with a second uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty
23 (30) minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the
24 second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only
25 if the first meal period was not waived.

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1 56. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
2 Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) who were scheduled to work for a period of
3 time no longer than six (6) hours, and who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods
4 by mutual consent, were required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an
5 uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

6 57. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
7 Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) who were scheduled to work for a period of
8 time no longer than twelve (12) hours, and who did not waive their legally-mandated meal
9 periods by mutual consent, were required to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours
10 without an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest
11 period.

12 58. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
13 Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) who were scheduled to work for a period of
14 time in excess of six (6) hours were required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours
15 without an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest
16 period.

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

22 60. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein,
23 Defendants intentionally and willfully required Plaintiff and other class members (but not all)
24 to work during meal periods and failed to compensate Plaintiff and the other class members
25 (but not all) the full meal period premium for work performed during meal periods.

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61. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) the full meal period premium due pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7.

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

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

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7)

(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

64. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 63, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

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

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

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

68. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants required Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) to work four (4) or more hours without authorizing or permitting a ten (10) minute rest period per each four (4) hour period worked.

69. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants willfully required Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) to work during rest periods and failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the full rest period premium for work performed during rest periods.

70. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members (but not all) the full rest period premium due pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7.

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

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

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

73. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 72, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

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

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75. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) as required, pursuant to California Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197.

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

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

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

78. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 77, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

79. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and if an employee quits their employment, their wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours' notice of their intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to their wages at the time of quitting.

80. As a pattern and practice, during the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

81. Defendants' pattern and practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, are in violation of California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

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

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

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 83, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

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1 85. During the relevant time period set forth herein, California Labor Code section
2 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of their employees an accurate itemized
3 statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee,
4 (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid
5 on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders
6 of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the
7 inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and
8 their social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer,
9 and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding
10 number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. The deductions made from
11 payments of wages shall be recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing
12 the month, day, and year, and a copy of the statement and the record of the deductions shall
13 be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a
14 central location within the State of California.

15 86. As a pattern and practice, Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to
16 provide Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) with complete and accurate wage
17 statements. The deficiencies include but are not limited to: the failure to include the total
18 number of hours worked by Plaintiff and other class members.

19 87. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code section 226(a),
20 Plaintiff and other class members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily
21 protected rights.

22 88. More specifically, Plaintiff and other class members have been injured by
23 Defendants' intentional and willful violation of California Labor Code section 226(a) because
24 they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving,
25 accurate and itemized wage statements pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(a).

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1 89. Plaintiff and other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants the
2 greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California Labor
3 Code section 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars per
4 employee.

5 90. Plaintiff and other class members are also entitled to injunctive relief to ensure
6 compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(h).

7 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

9 **(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)**

10 91. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
11 through 90, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
12 forth herein.

13 92. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802, an employer must
14 reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct
15 consequence of the discharge of their job duties or in direct consequence of their obedience to
16 the directions of the employer.

17 93. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to reimburse Plaintiff and other
18 class members (but not all) for all necessary business-related expenses and costs. Plaintiff and
19 other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants their business-related expenses and
20 costs incurred during the course and scope of their employment, plus interest accrued from the
21 date on which the employee incurred the necessary expenditures at the same rate as judgments
22 in civil actions in the State of California.

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1 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

3 **(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC., and DOES 1 through 100)**

4 94. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
5 through 97, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
6 forth herein.

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

13 96. On November 6, 2024, Plaintiff provided written notice to the LWDA and
14 Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code he contends were violated, and the
15 theories supporting his contentions. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** and incorporated by
16 reference is a copy of the written notice to the LWDA. Plaintiff believes that on or about
17 January 10, 2025, the sixty-five (65) days’ notice period expired as to all Defendants, and the
18 LWDA did not take any action to investigate or prosecute this matter. Therefore, Plaintiff
19 exhausted his administrative remedies.

20 97. Plaintiff and the other non-exempt employees are “aggrieved employees” as
21 defined by California Labor Code section 2699(c) in that they all are or were non-exempt
22 employees of Defendants employed in California at any time during the period from
23 November 6, 2023, to the present, and one or more of the alleged violations was committed
24 against them.

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

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

Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment

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

104. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their employees all wages owed in a timely fashion at the end of employment pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

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105. As a policy and practice, as a result of Defendants' Labor Code violations alleged above, Defendants failed to pay aggrieved former employees their final wages, pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Accordingly, Defendants owe waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 203.

Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements

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

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

Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses

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

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

Penalties

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

- 1 a. Penalties under California Labor Code section 2699 in the amount of one
2 hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for
3 the initial violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved
4 employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 5 b. Penalties under California Code of Regulations Title 8 section 11040 in
6 the amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for each aggrieved employee per pay
7 period for the initial violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each
8 aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 9 c. Penalties under California Labor Code section 210 in addition to, and
10 entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the
11 California Labor Code in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for
12 each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two
13 hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for
14 each subsequent violation;
- 15 d. Penalties under Labor Code section 1197.1 in the amount of a hundred
16 dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial
17 violation, and two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each aggrieved
18 employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 19 e. Any and all additional penalties as provided by the Labor Code and/or
20 other statutes; and Attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code
21 sections 218.5, 1194, and 2699, and any other applicable statute.

22 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

24 **(Against BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)**

25 111. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
26 through 93, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
27 forth herein.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

2 Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly
3 situated, requests a trial by jury.

4 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all other members of the
6 general public similarly situated, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and
7 severally, as follows:

8 **Class Certification**

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

14 **As to the First Cause of Action**

- 15 5. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California
16 Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to
17 pay all overtime wages due to Plaintiff and other class members (but not all);
18 6. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special
19 damages as may be appropriate;
20 7. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing
21 from the date such amounts were due;
22 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
23 California Labor Code section 1194; and
24 9. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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As to the Second Cause of Action

10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to provide all meal periods (including second meal periods) to Plaintiff and other class members (but not all);

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

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Third Cause of Action

17. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to provide all rest periods to Plaintiff and other class members (but not all);

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

23. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197 by willfully failing to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and other class members (but not all);

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

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

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

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

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

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

29. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment of Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) no longer employed by Defendants;

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

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

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

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

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35. For actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;
36. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(e);
37. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(h); and
38. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

39. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 by willfully failing to reimburse Plaintiff and other class members (but not all) for all necessary business-related expenses as required by California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802;

40. For actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;
41. For the imposition of civil penalties and/or statutory penalties;
42. For punitive damages and/or exemplary damages according to proof at trial;
43. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein; and
44. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

45. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 2698, et seq., by failing to pay minimum and overtime wages, failing to provide meal periods and rest breaks, failing to timely pay wages during employment and upon termination, failing to provide complete and accurate wage statements, and failing to reimburse expenses;

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1 46. For civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699 *et seq.*, for Defendants'
2 violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7,
3 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802;

4 47. For costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code sections 218.5, 1194, 2699,
5 and any other applicable statute; and

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

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

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

14 50. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and other class members and all pre-
15 judgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

16 51. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all
17 funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by
18 Defendants as a result of violation of California Business and Professions Code sections
19 17200, *et seq.*;

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

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

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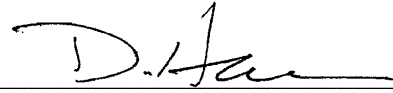
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54. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

Dated: January 10, 2025

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

By: 

Douglas Han
Shunt Tatavos-Gharajeh
Talía Lux
Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT 1

November 6, 2024

BY U.S. EMAIL/ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

State of California

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55

Sacramento, California 95814

**Re: BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC.
LWDA Case No. LWDA-CM-991846-23**

Dear Representative:

We hereby amend our November 3, 2023 letter sent to your office in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3. A true and correct copy of the November 3, 2023 letter is attached to this submission as **Exhibit A** for reference. We are amending this notice to add Alberto Lopez as an aggrieved employee of Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc. Jesus Fuentes and Alberto Lopez are pursuing a California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.* (the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA")) claim against their former employer on a representative basis.

We have been retained to represent Mr. Fuentes and Mr. Lopez against Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc. (including any and all affiliates, managers, members, subsidiaries, and parents, and their shareholders, officers, directors, and employees), any individual, owner, officer and managing agent, DOES 1-10 as an "Employer" or person acting on behalf of an "Employer" pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, and DOES 11-20¹ for violations of California wage-and-hour laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as "BMI").

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

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

Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc. is a Washington corporation located at 5500 Nordic Place, Ferndale, WA 98248.

BMI employed Mr. Lopez as an hourly-paid non-exempt Plant Operator within one year of the date of the original letter (until around June of 2024) in the State of California. BMI directly controlled the wages, hours and/or working conditions of Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez and other aggrieved employees' employment, including direction, retention, scheduling, supervision, and termination.

The "aggrieved employees" on whose behalf Mr. Fuentes and Mr. Lopez may seek penalties are all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees (whether hired directly or through a staffing agency) of BMI within the State of California.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

California Labor Code section 226 requires employers to make, keep and provide complete and accurate itemized wage statements to their employees. During the relevant time period, BMI did not provide Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees with complete and accurate itemized wage statements. The wage statements they received from BMI were in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). The violations include, but are not limited to, the failure to include (1) gross wages earned by Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees, (2) total hours worked by Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate by Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees (4) all deductions for Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees, (5) net wages earned by Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees are paid, (7) the name of the aggrieved employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees.

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

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

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

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. During their employment, Mr. Fuentes, Mr. Lopez, and other aggrieved employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by BMI, including for purchasing tools and equipment they were required to use and wear while working.

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LWDA

November 6, 2024

Page 7 of 8

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

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

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

Mr. Fuentes and Mr. Lopez will seek these penalties on their own behalf and on behalf of other similarly situated California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees of BMI within one year of the date of the original November 3, 2023 letter, as allowed by law.

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

Very truly yours,

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Han", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Douglas Han, Esq.

LWDA

November 6, 2024

Page 8 of 8

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

Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc.
c/o CSC - Lawyers Incorporating Service
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive Suite 150N
Sacramento, California 95833
Agent for Service of Process for Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc.

Legal Department
c/o Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc.
5500 Nordic Place,
Ferndale, WA 98248

EXHIBIT A

November 3, 2023

BY U.S. MAIL/ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

State of California

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55

Sacramento, California 95814

Re: BELLINGHAM MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC.

Dear Representative:

We have been retained to represent Jesus Fuentes against Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc. (including any and all affiliates, managers, members, subsidiaries, and parents, and their shareholders, officers, directors, and employees), any individual, owner, officer or managing agent acting on behalf of an "Employer" pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, and DOES 1-20¹ for violations of California wage-and-hour laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as "BMI").

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

Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc. is a Washington corporation located at 144 River Road, Lynden, Washington 98264.

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

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

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

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

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

BMI has violated and/or continues to violate, among other provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable wage law, California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1102.5(b) and (d), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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California Labor Code section 226 requires employers to make, keep and provide complete and accurate itemized wage statements to their employees. During the relevant time period, BMI did not provide Mr. Fuentes and other aggrieved employees with complete and accurate itemized wage statements. The wage statements they received from BMI were in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). The violations include, but are not limited to, the failure to include (1) gross wages earned by Mr. Fuentes and other aggrieved employees, (2) total hours worked by Mr. Fuentes and other aggrieved employees, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate by Mr. Fuentes and other aggrieved employees, (4) all deductions for Mr. Fuentes and other aggrieved employees, (5) net wages earned by Mr. Fuentes and other aggrieved employees, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which aggrieved employees are paid, (7) the name of the aggrieved employee and only the last four digits of their social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by aggrieved employees.

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

California Labor Code section 1102.5(b) requires that an employer, or any person acting on behalf of the employer, shall not retaliate against an employee for disclosing information, or because the employer believes that the employee disclosed or may disclose information, to a government or law enforcement agency, to a person with authority over the employee or another employee who has the authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or for providing information to, or testifying before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee's job duties. California Labor Code section 1102.5(d) prohibits retaliation against an employee for having excused their rights pursuant to California Labor Code section 1102.5(b). Mr. Fuentes was terminated in retaliation for his protected activity of reporting BMI's noncompliance with appropriate regulations to an employee who had the authority to investigate, discover, or correct the noncompliance.

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

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

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

We believe that Mr. Fuentes and other current and former California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees are entitled to penalties as allowed under California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* for violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1102.5(b) and (d), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

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

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LWDA

November 3, 2023

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Han', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Douglas Han, Esq.

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

Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc.
c/o CSC - Lawyers Incorporating Service
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive
Sacramento, California 95833
Agent for Service of Process for Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc.

Legal Department
c/o Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc.
144 River Road
Lynden, Washington 98264

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PROOF OF SERVICE
1013A(3) CCP

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

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

On January 15, 2025, I served the foregoing document described as

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

for the following case: **Lopez v. Bellingham Marine Industries, Inc.**
LWDA/Court Case No.: **LWDA Case No.: CM-991846-23**
Court Case No.: CU25-00363
Solano County Superior Court

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

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

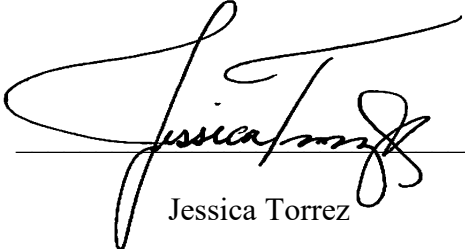
[X] BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

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

[X] STATE

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

Executed on January 15, 2025, at Pasadena, California.



Jessica Torrez