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on behalf of himself and others similarly situated



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

CAMERON RILEY OBRIEN, an individual
on behalf of himself and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PBM SUPPLY & MFG INC., a California
corporation; PBM SUPPLY &
MANUFACTURING, INC., a business entity
of unknown form; and DOES 1 through 50,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 23CV03337

CLASS ACTION

Assigned for All Purposes To:
Hon. Tamara L. Mosbarger
Dept.: 1

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:**

1. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages;
2. Failure to Pay Wages and Overtime Under Labor Code § 510;
3. Meal Period Liability Under Labor Code § 226.7;
4. Violation of Labor Code § 226(a);
5. Violation of Labor Code § 203;
6. Violation of Labor Code § 204;
7. Failure to Keep Required Payroll Records under Labor Code §§ 1174 and 1174.5;
8. Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business Expenses § 2802;
9. Violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*; and
10. Penalties under PAGA, Labor Code § 2698

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff CAMERON RILEY OBRIEN (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of himself and the Class Members who are defined as “all current and former employees within the State of California who, at any time from four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit, are or were employed as non-exempt hourly employees by Defendants PBM SUPPLY & MFG INC., a California corporation; PBM SUPPLY & MANUFACTURING, INC.; and DOES 1 through 50” (all defendants being collectively referred to herein as “Defendants”).

2. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants, and each of them, violated various provisions of the California Labor Code, relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC), and the California Business & Professions Code, and seeks redress for these violations.

3. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants and (1) shared similar job duties and responsibilities; (2) was subjected to the same policies and practices; and (3) endured similar violations at the hands of Defendants as the other Class Members who served in similar and related positions.

THE PARTIES

A. The Plaintiff

4. Plaintiff CAMERON RILEY OBRIEN resides in California, during the time period relevant to this Complaint, was employed by Defendants as a non-exempt hourly employee within the State of California.

B. The Defendants

5. Defendant PBM SUPPLY & MFG INC. is a California corporation and is registered with the California Secretary of State. Defendant PBM SUPPLY & MFG INC. has been the employer listed on the wage statements and employment records issued to Plaintiff during the relevant time period that Plaintiff was employed with Defendants.

6. Defendant PBM SUPPLY & MANUFACTURING, INC. is a business entity of unknown form. Defendant PBM SUPPLY & MANUFACTURING, INC. has been the employer listed on the wage statements and employment records issued to Plaintiff during the relevant time period that Plaintiff was employed with Defendants.

7. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or whatever else, of the Defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 50, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sue these Defendants by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure § 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants designated herein as Does 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, are legally responsible in some manner for the unlawful acts referred to herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the Defendants designated herein as Does 1 through 50 when their identities become known.

8. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendants, that Defendants carried out a joint scheme, business plan, or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and that the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendants. Furthermore, Defendants acted in all respects as the employers or joint employers of Class Members. Defendants, and each of them, exercised control over the wages, hours or working conditions of Class Members, or suffered or permitted Class Members to work, or engaged, thereby creating a common law employment relationship, with Class Members. Therefore, Defendants, and each of them, employed or jointly employed Class Members.

9. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act by a defendant or defendants, such allegations and references shall also be deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each defendant acting individually, jointly, and severally.

10. Whenever and wherever reference is made to individuals who are not named as a Defendant in this Complaint but were agents, servants, employees and/or supervisors of Defendants, such individuals at all relevant times acted on behalf of Defendants within the scope of their employment.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code § 17203. This Action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of similarly situated Class Members of Defendants pursuant to

1 California Code of Civil Procedure § 382. Venue as to Defendants is also proper in this judicial
2 district pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 395 *et seq.* Upon information and belief,
3 the obligations and liabilities giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in part in Butte County.
4 Defendants maintain and operate facilities in Butte County and employs Plaintiff and other Class
5 Members in Butte County, while doing business throughout California.

6 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

7 12. Class Members consistently worked at Defendants behest without being paid all
8 wages due. Class Members were either not paid by Defendants for all hours worked or were not
9 paid at the appropriate minimum, regular and overtime rates. Plaintiff also contends that
10 Defendants failed to pay Class Members all wages due and owing, including by requiring off the
11 clock work, unlawfully rounding to their detriment, failing to provide meal breaks, failing to
12 furnish accurate wage statements, failing to timely pay wages including final wages, failing to
13 maintain accurate records, and failing to reimburse for necessary business expenses all in violation
14 of various provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders.

15 13. During the course of Class Members' employment with Defendants, they were not
16 paid all wages they were owed, including for all work performed resulting in off the clock work.
17 Defendants required Class Members to perform pre-shift off the clock work. For instance, Class
18 Members would clock in a few minutes prior to the start of their scheduled shifts and would not be
19 paid for this time.

20 14. Moreover, Defendants had a consistent policy and practice of unlawfully rounding
21 hours worked to the detriment of the Class Members. Rather than paying Class Members for all
22 hours and minutes they actually worked, Defendants followed a uniform policy and practice of
23 rounding all time entries to the nearest quarter-hour or half-hour (i.e. to the nearest 15-minute or
24 30-minute time increment), and generally did so to the detriment of the Class Members, and
25 Plaintiff contend this policy is not neutral and resulted, over time, to the detriment of the Class
26 Members by systematically under-compensating them. Rather than reflecting the actual hours
27 worked by Class Members, the time entries were rounded and reduced to reflect the scheduled
28 work time rather than the actual hours worked. These unlawfully rounded time entries were

1 inputted into Defendants' payroll system from which wage statements and payroll checks were
2 created.

3 15. By implementing policies, programs, practices, procedures and protocols which
4 resulted in off the clock work and unlawful rounding, Defendants' willful actions resulted in the
5 systematic underpayment of wages to Class Members, including underpayment of overtime pay to
6 Class Members over the relevant time period. For example, the above described off the clock work
7 addressed above caused Plaintiff to begin receiving overtime pay later than they should have.

8 16. As a result of the above described requirements to work off the clock, unlawful
9 rounding by Defendants, and the other wage violations they endured at Defendants' hands, Class
10 Members were not properly paid all wages earned and all wages owed to them by Defendants,
11 including when working more than eight (8) hours in any given day and/or more than forty (40)
12 hours in any given week.

13 17. As a result of Defendants' unlawful policies and practices, Class Members incurred
14 overtime hours worked for which they were not adequately and completely compensated, in
15 addition to the hours they were required to work off the clock. To the extent applicable,
16 Defendants also failed to pay Class Members at an overtime rate of 1.5 times the regular rate for
17 the first eight hours of the seventh consecutive work day in a week and overtime payments at the
18 rate of 2 times the regular rate for hours worked over eight (8) on the seventh consecutive work
19 day, as required under the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders.

20 18. Therefore, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and
21 continuing to the present, Defendants had a consistent policy or practice of failing to pay Class
22 Members for all hours worked, and failing to pay minimum wages for all time worked, as required
23 by California law. Defendants thus failed to pay Class Members at least minimum wages for all
24 the time they worked for Defendants in violation of the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage
25 Orders as the actual times when Class Members were under the control and direction of
26 Defendants was under reported in the hours reflected on the timekeeping records. Furthermore,
27 Defendants' willful actions resulted in the systematic underpayment of wages to Class Members,
28 including underpayment of overtime pay to Class Members over a period of time.

1 19. Therefore, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and
2 continuing to the present, Defendants had a consistent policy or practice of failing to pay Class
3 Members for all hours worked. Also, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit
4 and continuing to the present, Defendants also had a consistent policy or practice of failing to pay
5 Class Members their true and correct overtime compensation at premium overtime rates for all
6 hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week, and double-time
7 rates for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours a day, in violation of Labor Code § 510
8 and the corresponding sections of IWC Wage Orders.

9 20. Additionally, Defendants failed to provide all the legally required unpaid, off-duty
10 meal periods to Class Members, as required by the applicable Wage Order and Labor Code. Class
11 Members were required to perform work as ordered by Defendants for more than five (5) hours
12 during a shift but were often required to do so without receiving a lawful and timely meal break.
13 In addition to untimely meal periods, Defendants also required Class Members to respond to work
14 demands. Defendants placed their needs over Class Members lawful meal breaks and this resulted
15 in Class Members often having to work through their scheduled meal breaks, or otherwise taking
16 shortened ones, because the demands of the job would not avail them the opportunity to take a
17 lawfully uninterrupted and off duty meal break. Additionally, to the extent Class Members
18 attempted to take a break, they were prohibited from leaving the premises.

19 21. On the occasions when Class Members worked over 10 hours in a shift, Defendants
20 also failed to provide them with a second, uninterrupted, timely and duty-free meal period. As a
21 result, Defendants' failure to provide Class Members with all legally required off-duty, unpaid
22 meal periods is and will be evidenced by Defendants' business records, or lack thereof.
23 Defendants also failed to pay Class Members "premium pay," i.e. one hour of wages at each Class
24 Member's effective hourly rate of pay, for each meal period that Defendants failed to provide or
25 deficiently provided.

26 22. Therefore, for at least four years prior to the filing of this action and through to the
27 present, Defendants have regularly required Class Members to work shifts in excess of five (5)
28 hours without providing them with uninterrupted meal periods of not less than thirty (30) minutes,

1 and shifts in excess of (10) hours without providing them with second meal periods of not less
2 than thirty minutes; nor did Defendants pay Class Members “premium pay,” i.e. one hour of
3 wages at each Class Member’s effective hourly rate of pay, for each meal period that Defendants
4 failed to provide or deficiently provided.

5 23. Meal period violations thus occurred in one or more of the following manners:

- 6 (a) Class Members were not provided full thirty-minute duty free meal periods
7 for work days in excess of five (5) hours and were not compensated one (1)
8 hour’s wages in lieu thereof, all in violation of, among others, Labor Code
9 §§ 226.7, 512, and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage
10 Order(s);
- 11 (b) Class Members were not provided second full thirty-minute duty free meal
12 periods for work days in excess of ten (10) hours;
- 13 (c) Class Members were required to work through at least part of their daily
14 meal period(s);
- 15 (d) Meal periods were provided after five (5) hours of continuous work during
16 a shift; and
- 17 (e) Class Members were restricted in their ability to take a full thirty-minute
18 meal period.

19 24. Defendants also consistently failed to issue accurate itemized wage statements as
20 required by Labor Code § 226(a). Specifically, the wage statements given to Class Members failed
21 to accurately account for unpaid wages and overtime because Defendants had unlawfully rounded
22 time entries to the detriment of Class Members and their actual hours worked were under-reported
23 due to off the clock work. Additionally, the wage statements given to Class Members failed to
24 accurately account for premium pay for deficiently provided meal periods.

25 25. From at least four (4) years prior to filing this lawsuit and continuing to the present,
26 Defendants have thus also had a consistent policy of failing to pay all wages owed to Class
27 Members at the time of their termination of within seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation, as
28 required by California wage-and-hour laws. Specifically, Class Members were not paid all regular

1 and overtime wages because Defendants failed to pay for all hours worked, unlawfully rounded
2 time entries to the detriment of Class Members, and required off the clock work. Additionally,
3 Defendants failed to pay premium wages owed for unprovided meal periods, as further detailed in
4 this Complaint. Defendants' failure to pay said wages within the required time was willful within
5 the meaning of Labor Code § 203.

6 26. Additionally, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and
7 continuing to the present, Defendants have regularly required Class Members to incur business
8 expenses in the course of performing their required job duties for Defendants including for
9 welding jackets, welding hoods, hand tools, grinders, and tool bags. Upon information and belief,
10 Class Members incurred similar costs. These expenses incurred by Class Members were necessary
11 and required of them in performing their assigned job duties, but Defendants failed to reimburse
12 Class Members for all such necessary expenditures, thus entitling them to reimbursement
13 according to proof as required under Labor Code § 2802 and the applicable provisions of the IWC
14 Wage Orders.

15 27. Additionally, pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration,
16 employers must keep the thermostat between 68 and 78 degrees Fahrenheit. California Wage
17 Order 8 states: "the temperature maintained in each work area shall provide reasonable comfort
18 consistent with industry-wide standards for the nature of the process and the work performed.
19 Where the nature of the employment requires a temperature of less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, a
20 heated room shall be provided to which employees may retire for warm, and such room shall be
21 maintained at not less than 68 degrees Fahrenheit. A temperature of not less than 68 degrees
22 Fahrenheit shall be maintained in the toilet rooms, resting rooms, and change rooms during hours
23 of use." Here, the temperature in the warehouse was above what is legally allowed.

24 28. Moreover, Defendants also failed to provide suitable seating to Class Members.
25 The operations at Defendant's facilities allowed for the presence and use of a stool or seat by
26 Class Members during the performance of their work duties. The nature of the effected job
27 positions can reasonably be accomplished while using a seat or stool. However, Defendant failed
28 to provide Class Members suitable seating when the nature of these employees' work reasonably

permitted sitting.

29. In light of the foregoing, Plaintiff and Class Members bring this action pursuant to, *inter alia*, Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 248, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2802, and 2698 *et seq.*, and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11000 *et seq.*

30. Furthermore, pursuant to Business and Professions Code §§ 17200-17208, Plaintiff and the Class Members seek injunctive relief, restitution, and disgorgement of all benefits Defendants have enjoyed from their violations of Labor Code and the other unfair, unlawful, or fraudulent practices alleged in this Complaint.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

31. Plaintiff seeks to represent the Subclasses composed of and defined as follows:

a. Subclass 1. Minimum Wages Subclass. All Class Members who were not compensated for all hours worked for Defendants at the applicable minimum wage.

b. Subclass 2. Wages and Overtime Subclass. All Class Members who were not compensated for all hours worked for Defendants at the required rates of pay, including for all hours worked in excess of eight in a day and/or forty in a week.

c. Subclass 3. Meal Period Subclass. All Class Members who were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to provide unpaid 30-minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal periods or one hour of pay at the Class Member's regular rate of pay in lieu thereof.

d. Subclass 4. Wage Statement Subclass. All Class Members who, within the applicable limitations period, were not provided with accurate itemized wage statements.

e. Subclass 5. Termination Pay Subclass. All Class Members who, within the applicable limitations period, either voluntarily or involuntarily separated from their employment and were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to timely pay wages upon termination.

f. Subclass 6. Failure to Timely Pay Wages Twice Monthly Subclass. All Class Members who were subject to Defendants' policy and practice of not timely paying all wages earned when they were due and payable at least twice monthly.

g. Subclass 7. Payroll Records Subclass. All Class members who were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to keep accurate time and wage records as required by California wage-and-hour laws.

h. Subclass 8. Expense Reimbursement Subclass. All Class Members who incurred necessary and reasonable expenses in connection with performing their job duties for Defendant and who were subject to a policy and/or practice under which such expenses were not reimbursed.

i. Subclass 9. UCL Subclass. All Class Members who are owed restitution as a result of Defendants' business acts and practices, to the extent such acts and practices are found to be unlawful, deceptive, and/or unfair.

32. Plaintiff reserves the right under California Rule of Court 3.765 to amend or modify the class description with greater particularity or further division into subclasses or limitation to particular issues. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the Class against Defendants, the Class Period should be adjusted accordingly.

33. Defendants, as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, and in violation of the applicable Labor Code, Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order requirements, and the applicable provisions of California law, intentionally, knowingly, and willfully, engaged in a practice whereby Defendants failed to correctly calculate compensation for the time worked by Class Members, even though Defendants enjoyed the benefit of this work, required Class Members to perform this work and permitted or suffered to permit this work. Defendants have uniformly denied these Class Members wages to which these employees are entitled and failed to provide meal periods, in order to unfairly cheat the competition and unlawfully profit.

34. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action under the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because there is a well-defined community of interest in litigation and proposed class is easily ascertainable.

A. Numerosity

35. The potential members of the class as defined are so numerous that joinder of all the member of the class is impracticable. While the precise number of class member has not been determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants employ or, during the

1 time period relevant to this lawsuit, hundreds of employees who satisfy the Class definition within
2 the State of California.

3 36. Accounting for employee turnover during the relevant time period increases this
4 number substantially. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants' employment records will provide
5 information as to the number and location of all Class Members.

6 **B. Commonality**

7 37. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class that predominates over
8 any questions affecting only individual Class Members. These common questions of law and fact
9 include:

- 10 a. Whether Defendants failed to pay Class Members minimum wages;
- 11 b. Whether Defendants failed to pay Class Members wages for all hours worked;
- 12 c. Whether Defendants failed to pay Class Members overtime as required under Labor
13 Code § 510;
- 14 d. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the applicable
15 IWC Wage Orders, by failing to provide Class Members with requisite meal
16 periods or premium pay in lieu thereof;
- 17 e. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 226(a) by providing Class Members
18 with inaccurate wage statements;
- 19 f. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by failing to pay
20 wages and compensation due and owing at the time of termination of employment;
- 21 g. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful;
- 22 h. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 226 and § 1174 and the IWC Wage
23 Orders by failing to maintain accurate records of Class Members' earned wages and
24 work periods;
- 25 i. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 1194 by failing to compensate all Class
26 Members during the relevant time period for all hours worked, whether regular or
27 overtime;
- 28 j. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 204 by failing to timely pay wages;

1 k. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 2802 by failing to reimburse all
2 necessary business expenses Defendants required them to incur in performing their
3 job duties;

4 l. Whether Defendants violated Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*; and

5 m. Whether Class Members are entitled to equitable relief pursuant to Business and
6 Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

7 **C. Typicality**

8 38. The claims of the named plaintiff is typical of those of Class Members. The Class
9 Members all sustained injuries and damages arising out of and caused by Defendants' common
10 course of conduct in violation of statutes, as well as regulations that have the force and effect of
11 law, as alleged herein.

12 **D. Adequacy of Representation**

13 39. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interest of the Class
14 Members. Counsel who represents Class Members are experienced and competent in litigating
15 employment class actions.

16 **E. Superiority of Class Action**

17 40. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
18 adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all Class Members is not practicable, and
19 questions of law and fact common to all Class Members predominate over any questions affecting
20 only individual Class Members. Each Class Member has been damaged and is entitled to recovery
21 by reason of Defendants' illegal policies or practices of failing to compensate Class Members
22 properly.

23 41. As to the issues raised in this case, a class action is superior to all other methods for
24 the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, as joinder of all Class Members is
25 impracticable and many legal and factual questions to be adjudicated apply uniformly to all Class
26 Members. Further, as the economic or other loss suffered by vast numbers of Class Members may
27 be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual actions makes it difficult for the Class
28 Members to individually redress the wrongs they have suffered. Moreover, in the event

1 disgorgement is ordered, a class action is the only mechanism that will permit the employment of
2 a fluid fund recovery to ensure that equity is achieved. There will be relatively little difficulty in
3 managing this case as a class action, and proceeding on a class-wide basis will permit Class
4 Members to vindicate their rights for violations they endured which they would otherwise be
5 foreclosed from receiving in a multiplicity of individual lawsuits that would be cost prohibitive to
6 them.

7 42. Class action treatment will allow those persons similarly situated to litigate their
8 claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system.
9 Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties in managing this case that should preclude class treatment.
10 Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed Class Members that would
11 set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. The Defendants' own business records can be
12 utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated notices. To the extent
13 that any further notice is required additional media and/or mailings can be used.

14 43. Defendants, as prospective and actual employers of the Class Members, had a
15 special fiduciary duty to disclose to prospective Class Members the true facts surrounding
16 Defendants' pay practices, policies and working conditions imposed upon Class Members as well
17 as the effect of any alleged arbitration agreements that may have been forced upon them. In
18 addition, Defendants knew they possessed special knowledge about pay practices and policies,
19 most notably intentionally refusing to pay for all hours actually worked which should have been
20 recorded in Defendants' pay records and the consequence of the alleged arbitration agreements
21 and policies and practices on Class Members.

22 44. Class Members did not discover the fact that they were entitled to all pay under the
23 Labor Code until shortly before the filing of this lawsuit nor was there ever any discussion about
24 Plaintiff's and the Class' waiver of their Constitutional rights of trial by jury, right to collectively
25 organize and oppose unlawful pay practices under California law as well as obtain injunctive relief
26 preventing such practices from continuing. As a result, the applicable statutes of limitation were
27 tolled until such time as Plaintiff and the Class Members discovered their claims.

28 ///

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES
(Against All Defendants)

45. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

46. Defendants failed to pay Class Members minimum wages for all hours worked. Defendants had a consistent policy of misstating Class Members' time records and failing to pay Class Members for all hours worked. Class Members would work hours and not receive wages, including as alleged above in connection with off the clock work and unlawful rounding of hours. During the relevant time period, Defendants thus regularly failed to pay minimum wages to Class Members, to their detriment. Additionally, Defendants had a consistent policy of failing to pay Class Members for hours worked during alleged meal periods for which Class Members were consistently denied, as also addressed herein. Defendants' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the Class as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that denied accurate compensation to Class Members as to minimum wage pay.

47. In California, employees must be paid at least the then applicable state minimum wage for all hours worked. (IWC Wage Order MW-2014). Additionally, pursuant to California Labor Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked. Defendants failed to do so.

48. California Labor Code § 1197, entitled "Pay of Less Than Minimum Wage" states: "The minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful."

49. The applicable minimum wages fixed by the commission for work during the relevant period is found in Paragraph 4(A)-4(D) of the IWC Wage Orders.

50. The minimum wage provisions of California Labor Code are enforceable by private civil action pursuant to Labor Code § 1194(a) which states: "Notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal

1 overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the
2 unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including
3 interest thereon, reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit."

4 51. As described in California Labor Code §§ 1185 and 1194.2, any action for wages
5 incorporates the applicable Wage Order of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. Also,
6 California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and those Industrial Welfare Commission Wage
7 Orders entitle non-exempt employees to an amount equal to or greater than the minimum wage for
8 all hours worked. All hours must be paid at the statutory or agreed rate and no part of this rate may
9 be used as a credit against a minimum wage obligation.

10 52. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, Defendants
11 inaccurately recorded, or required Class Members to input times that did not reflect their actual
12 hours worked, or calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time
13 worked by Class Members. Defendants acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all
14 earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare
15 Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations. As a result of these
16 violations, Defendant also failed to timely pay all wages earned in accordance with California
17 Labor Code § 1194.

18 53. California Labor Code § 1194.2 also provides for the following remedies: "In any
19 action under Section 1194 . . . to recover wages because of the payment of a wage less than the
20 minimum wages fixed by an order of the commission, an employee shall be entitled to recover
21 liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon."

22 54. In addition to restitution for all unpaid wages, pursuant to California Labor Code §
23 1197.1, Class Members are entitled to recover a penalty of \$100.00 for the initial failure to timely
24 pay each employee minimum wages, and \$250.00 for each subsequent failure to pay each
25 employee minimum wages.

26 55. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194.2, Class Members are further entitled to
27 recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

28 56. Defendants have the ability to pay minimum wages for all time worked and have

1 willfully refused to pay such wages with the intent to secure for Defendants a discount upon this
2 indebtedness with the intent to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay, or defraud Class Members.

3 57. Wherefore, Class Members are entitled to recover the unpaid minimum wages
4 (including double minimum wages), liquidated damages in an amount equal to the minimum
5 wages unlawfully unpaid, interest thereon and reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit pursuant
6 to California Labor Code § 1194(a). Plaintiff and the other members of the Class further request
7 recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the
8 assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California
9 Labor Code, including § 558, and/or other applicable statutes.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **FAILURE TO PAY WAGES AND OVERTIME UNDER LABOR CODE § 510**

12 **(Against All Defendants)**

13 58. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
14 full herein.

15 59. California Labor Code § 1194 provides that "any employee receiving less than the
16 legal minimum wage or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to
17 recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime
18 compensation, including interest thereon, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit." The action
19 may be maintained directly against the employer in an employee's name without first filing a
20 claim with the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement.

21 60. By their conduct, as set forth herein, Defendants violated California Labor Code §
22 510 (and the relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission) by failing to pay Class
23 Members: (a) time and one-half their regular hourly rates for hours worked in excess of eight (8)
24 hours in a workday or in excess of forty (40) hours in any workweek or for the first eight (8) hours
25 worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek; or (b) twice their regular rate of pay for
26 hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one (1) day or for hours worked in excess of
27 eight (8) hours on any seventh day of work in a workweek.

28 61. Defendants had a consistent policy of not paying Class Members wages for all

1 hours worked, including by requiring off the clock work and unlawfully rounding down actual
2 hours worked as addressed above. Defendants, and each of them, have intentionally and
3 improperly rounded, changed, adjusted, and/or modified certain employees' hours, including
4 Plaintiff's, in order to avoid paying Class Members all earned and owed straight time and
5 overtime wages and other benefits, in violation of the California Labor Code, the California Code
6 of Regulations and the IWC Wage Orders and guidelines set forth by the Division of Labor
7 Standards and Enforcement. Defendants have also violated these provisions by requiring Class
8 Members to work through portions of their meal period. Therefore, Class Members were not
9 properly compensated, nor were they paid overtime rates for hours worked in excess of eight hours
10 in a given day, and/or forty hours in a given week. Based on information and belief, Defendants
11 did not make available to Class Members a reasonable protocol for correcting time records when
12 Class Members worked overtime hours or to fix incorrect time entries or those that Defendants
13 unlawfully rounded to the Class Members' detriment.

14 62. Defendants' failure to pay Class Members the unpaid balance of regular wages
15 owed and overtime compensation, as required by California law, violates the provisions of Labor
16 Code §§ 510 and 1198, and is therefore unlawful.

17 63. Additionally, Labor Code § 558(a) provides "any employer or other person acting
18 on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated, a section of this chapter or any
19 provisions regulating hours and days of work in any order of the IWC shall be subject to a civil
20 penalty as follows: (1) For any violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee for each
21 pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover
22 underpaid wages. (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each
23 underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an
24 amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (3) Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall
25 be paid to the affected employee." Labor Code § 558(c) states, "the civil penalties provided for in
26 this section are in addition to any other civil or criminal penalty provided by law." Defendants
27 have violated provisions of the Labor Code regulating hours and days of work as well as the IWC
28 Wage Orders. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class Members seek the remedies set forth in Labor

1 Code § 558.

2 64. Defendants' failure to pay compensation in a timely fashion also constituted a
3 violation of California Labor Code § 204, which requires that all wages shall be paid
4 semimonthly. From four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit to the present, in direct
5 violation of that provision of the California Labor Code, Defendants have failed to pay all wages
6 and overtime compensation earned by Class Members. Each such failure to make a timely
7 payment of compensation to Class Members constitutes a separate violation of California Labor
8 Code § 204.

9 65. Class Members have been damaged by these violations of California Labor Code
10 §§ 204 and 510 (and the relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission).

11 66. Consequently, pursuant to the California Labor Code, including Labor Code §§
12 204, 510, 558, and 1194, and the applicable IWC Wage Order, paragraph 3(A) and 4(B),
13 Defendants are liable to Class Members for the full amount of all their unpaid wages and overtime
14 compensation, with interest, plus their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, as well as the
15 assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, and each of them, and any additional
16 sums as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes.

17 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **MEAL-PERIOD LIABILITY UNDER LABOR CODE § 226.7**

19 **(Against All Defendants)**

20 67. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
21 full herein.

22 68. Class Members regularly worked shifts greater than five (5) hours and in some
23 instances, greater than ten (10) hours. Pursuant to Labor Code § 512 an employer may not employ
24 someone for a shift of more than five (5) hours without providing him or her with a meal period of
25 not less than thirty (30) minutes or for a shift of more than ten (10) hours without providing him or
26 her with a second meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

27 69. Defendants failed to provide Class Members with meal periods as required under
28 the Labor Code. Defendants placed their needs over Class Members lawful meal breaks and this

1 resulted in Class Members consistently having to work through their scheduled meal breaks
2 because the demands of the job would not avail them the opportunity to take a lawfully
3 uninterrupted and off-duty meal break. Furthermore, upon information and belief, on the occasions
4 when Class Members worked more than ten (10) hours in a given shift, they did so without
5 receiving a second uninterrupted thirty (30) minute meal period as required by law.

6 70. Defendants thus failed to provide Class Members with meal periods as required by
7 the Labor Code, including by not providing them with the opportunity to take meal breaks, by
8 providing them late or for less than thirty (30) minutes, or by requiring them to perform work
9 during breaks.

10 71. Moreover, Defendants failed to compensate Class Members for each meal period
11 not provided or inadequately provided, as required under Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraph 11 of
12 the applicable IWC Wage Orders, which provide that, if an employer fails to provide an employee
13 a meal period in accordance with this section, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of
14 pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period is not
15 provided. Defendants failed to compensate Class Members for each meal period not provided or
16 inadequately provided, as required under Labor Code § 226.7.

17 72. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order,
18 paragraph 11, Class Members are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one (1) hour of wages
19 at their effective hourly rates of pay for each meal period not provided or deficiently provided, a
20 sum to be proven at trial, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against the
21 Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code and other statutes.

22 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
23 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 226(a)**
24 **(Against All Defendants)**

25 73. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
26 full herein.

27 74. California Labor Code § 226(a) requires an employer to furnish each of his or her
28 employees with an accurate, itemized statement in writing showing the gross and net earnings,

1 total hours worked, and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate; these
2 statements must be appended to the detachable part of the check, draft, voucher, or whatever else
3 serves to pay the employee's wages; or, if wages are paid by cash or personal check, these
4 statements may be given to the employee separately from the payment of wages; in either case the
5 employer must give the employee these statements twice a month or each time wages are paid.

6 75. Defendants failed to provide Class Members with accurate itemized wage
7 statements in writing, as required by the Labor Code. Specifically, the wage statements given to
8 Class Members failed to accurately account for unpaid wages and overtime because Defendant's
9 unlawfully rounded hours to their detriment and their actual hours worked were under-reported
10 due to off the clock work. Additionally, the wage statements given to Class Members failed to
11 accurately account for premium pay for deficiently provided meal periods.

12 76. Throughout the liability period, Defendants intentionally failed to furnish to Class
13 Members, upon each payment of wages, itemized statements accurately showing: (1) gross wages
14 earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any
15 applicable piece rate paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, (5) net wages earned, (6) the
16 inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and
17 only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number
18 other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the
19 employer and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding
20 number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee pursuant to Labor Code § 226,
21 amongst other statutory requirements. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to provide
22 Class Members with such timely and accurate wage and hour statements.

23 77. Class Members suffered injury as a result of Defendants' knowing and intentional
24 failure to provide them with the accurate wage and hour statements as required by law and are
25 presumed to have suffered injury and be entitled to penalties under Labor Code § 226(e), as the
26 Defendants have failed to provide wage statements with accurate and complete information as
27 required by any one or more of items Labor Code § 226 (a)(1) to (9), inclusive, and Class
28 Members cannot promptly and easily determine from the wage statement alone one or more of the

1 following: (i) The amount of the gross wages or net wages paid to the employee during the pay
2 period or any of the other information required to be provided on the itemized wage statement
3 pursuant to items (2) to (4), inclusive, (6), and (9) of subdivision (a), (ii) Which deductions the
4 employer made from gross wages to determine the net wages paid to the employee during the pay
5 period, (iii) The name and address of the employer and, (iv) The name of the employee and only
6 the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other
7 than a social security number. For purposes of Labor Code § 226(e) “promptly and easily
8 determine” means a reasonable person [i.e. an objective standard] would be able to readily
9 ascertain the information without reference to other documents or information.

10 78. Therefore, as a direct and proximate cause of Defendants’ violation of Labor Code
11 § 226(a), Class Members suffered injuries, including among other things confusion over whether
12 they received all wages owed them, the difficulty and expense involved in reconstructing pay
13 records, and forcing them to make mathematical computations to analyze whether the wages paid
14 in fact compensated them correctly for all hours worked.

15 79. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e) and 1174, and the applicable IWC
16 Wage Order, paragraph 7(B), Class Members are entitled to recover the greater of all actual
17 damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one
18 hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate
19 penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000). They are also entitled to an award of costs and
20 reasonable attorneys’ fees.

21 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
22 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 203**
23 **(Against All Defendants)**

24 80. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
25 full herein.

26 81. Numerous Class Members are no longer employed by Defendants; they either quit
27 Defendants’ employ or were fired therefrom.

28 82. Defendants failed to pay these Class Members all wages due and certain at the time

1 of termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of resignation.

2 83. The wages withheld from these Class Members by Defendants remained due and
3 owing for more than thirty (30) days from the date of separation from employment.

4 84. Defendants failed to pay Class Members without abatement, all wages as defined
5 by applicable California law. Specifically, Class Members were not paid all regular and overtime
6 wages because Defendants failed to pay for all hours worked, required off the clock work, and
7 unlawfully rounded time entries to the detriment of Class Members. Additionally, Defendants
8 failed to pay premium wages owed for unprovided meal periods, as further detailed in this
9 Complaint. Defendants' failure to pay said wages within the required time was willful within the
10 meaning of Labor Code § 203.

11 85. Defendants' failure to pay wages, as alleged entitles these Class Members to
12 penalties under Labor Code § 203, which provides that an employee's wages shall continue until
13 paid for up to thirty (30) days from the date they were due.

14 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
15 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 204**
16 **(Against All Defendants)**

17 86. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
18 full herein.

19 87. Labor Code § 204 instructs that: "All wages, ...earned by any person in any
20 employment are due and payable twice during each calendar month, on days designated in
21 advance by the employer as the regular paydays. Labor performed between the 1st and 15th days,
22 inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and the 26th day of the month
23 during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day,
24 inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following
25 month." Additionally, the requirements of this section shall be deemed satisfied by the payment of
26 wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the wages are paid not more than seven
27 calendar days following the close of the payroll period." As detailed above, Defendants
28 maintained a consistently applied policy and practice of not paying all wages earned between the

1 1st and 15th days of a month between the 16th and 26th day and failed to pay all wages earned
2 between the 16th and the last day of the month between the 1st and 10th day of the following month.
3 Defendants similarly failed to pay all wages earned by not more than seven calendar days
4 following the close of the payroll period. These failures all arose from either Defendants' failure to
5 pay for all hours worked or failure to pay all earned commission wages.

6 88. All wages due and owing to Plaintiff and the Class Members, including as required
7 under Labor Code § 510, were therefore not timely paid by Defendants, as addressed in detail
8 above. Additionally, wages required by Labor Code § 1194 and other sections became due and
9 payable to each Class Member in each pay period that he or she was not provided with a meal
10 period or paid straight or overtime wages or commissions to which he or she was entitled.

11 89. Defendants thus violated Labor Code § 204 by systematically refusing to pay
12 wages due under the Labor Code, as addressed above. Additionally, under paragraph 4(B) of the
13 applicable IWC Wage Orders, employers are required "to pay each employee, on the established
14 payday for the period involved, not less than the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked in
15 the payroll period, ..." Under Labor Code § 1198, "[t]he employment of any employee for longer
16 hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is
17 unlawful." Plaintiff and the Class Members may therefore pursue damages and penalties for
18 violations of Labor Code § 204 and paragraph 4(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, including
19 penalties under paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

20 90. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Plaintiff and Class Members seek to
21 represent they have been deprived of wages in amounts to be determined at trial, and they are
22 entitled to recovery of such amounts, plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs,
23 pursuant to Labor Code § 210, 218.5, 1194 and 1198, and paragraphs 4(B) and 20 of the
24 applicable IWC Wage Orders.

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26 ///

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SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
FAILURE TO KEEP REQUIRED PAYROLL RECORDS UNDER LABOR CODE § 1174
AND 1174.5
(Against All Defendants)

91. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

92. California Labor Code § 1174 requires that all employers shall keep accurate time and wage records for all employees. California Labor Code § 1174.5 further requires that any employee suffering injury due to a willful violation of the aforementioned obligations may seek damages, including civil penalties, from the employer.

93. During the course of Plaintiff's and Class Members' employment, Defendants consistently failed to maintain accurate time and wage records for Plaintiff and Class Members as required by California Labor Code § 1174 by failing to pay Plaintiff and Class Members proper wages, overtime, and premium pay as discussed above.

94. Accordingly, Defendants are liable for civil penalties pursuant to the California Labor Code § 1174.5 for the three (3) years prior to the filing of this Complaint.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
REIMBURSEMENT OF NECESSARY EXPENDITURES UNDER LABOR CODE § 2802
(Against All Defendants)

95. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs as though set forth in full herein.

96. Under Labor Code § 2802(a) an employer must indemnify its employees for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer.

97. Defendants have regularly required Class Members to incur business expenses in the course of performing their required job duties for Defendants including for welding jackets, welding hoods, hand tools, grinders, and tool bags. These expenses incurred by Class Members were necessary and required of them in performing their assigned job duties, but Defendants failed to

1 reimburse Class Members for all such necessary expenditures. Class Members were not reimbursed
2 for those lawful and necessary work related expenses or losses incurred in direct discharge of their
3 job duties during employment with Defendants and at the direction of the Defendants pursuant to
4 Labor Code § 2802(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Orders, paragraph 9.

5 98. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Class Members have been deprived
6 of reimbursement in amounts to be determined at trial; they are entitled to recovery of such amounts,
7 plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs.

8 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **VIOLATION OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200 *ET SEQ.***

10 **(Against All Defendants)**

11 99. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
12 full herein.

13 100. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, Class Members, and the general public, brings this
14 claim pursuant to Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* The conduct of Defendants as
15 alleged in this Complaint has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Class
16 Members and the general public. Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public
17 interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

18 101. Plaintiff is a "person" within the meaning of Business & Professions Code
19 § 17204, has suffered injury, and therefore has standing to bring this cause of action for injunctive
20 relief, restitution, and other appropriate equitable relief.

21 102. Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* prohibits unlawful and unfair
22 business practices. By the conduct alleged herein, Defendants' practices were deceptive and
23 fraudulent in that Defendants' policy and practice failed to provide the required amount of
24 compensation for missed meal breaks, and failed to adequately compensate Class Members for all
25 hours worked, due to systematic business practices as alleged herein that cannot be justified,
26 pursuant to the applicable California Labor Code and Industrial Welfare Commission
27 requirements in violation of California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and for
28 which this Court should issue injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to California Business &

1 Professions Code § 17203, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

2 103. Wage-and-hour laws express fundamental public policies. Paying employees their
3 wages and overtime, providing them with meal periods, etc., are fundamental public policies of
4 California. Labor Code § 90.5(a) articulates the public policies of this State vigorously to enforce
5 minimum labor standards, to ensure that employees are not required or permitted to work under
6 substandard and unlawful conditions, and to protect law-abiding employers and their employees
7 from competitors who lower costs to themselves by failing to comply with minimum labor
8 standards.

9 104. Defendants have violated statutes and public policies. Through the conduct alleged
10 in this Complaint Defendants have acted contrary to these public policies, have violated specific
11 provisions of the Labor Code, and have engaged in other unlawful and unfair business practices in
12 violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*; which conduct has deprived Plaintiff,
13 and all persons similarly situated, and all interested persons, of the rights, benefits, and privileges
14 guaranteed to all employees under the law.

15 105. Defendants' conduct, as alleged above, constitutes unfair competition in violation
16 of the Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

17 106. Defendants, by engaging in the conduct herein alleged, by failing to pay wages and
18 overtime, failing to provide meal periods, etc., either knew or in the exercise of reasonable care
19 should have known that their conduct was unlawful; therefore their conduct violates the Business
20 & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

21 107. By the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in
22 a business practice which violates California and federal law, including but not limited to, the
23 applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations, and the California Labor
24 Code including Sections 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 512, 1194, 1197, and 1198, for which this Court
25 should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant to California Business & Professions
26 Code § 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct held to constitute unfair
27 competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

28 108. As a proximate result of the above-mentioned acts of Defendants, Class Members

1 have been damaged, in a sum to be proven at trial.

2 109. Unless restrained by this Court Defendants will continue to engage in such
3 unlawful conduct as alleged above. Pursuant to the Business & Professions Code, this Court
4 should make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be
5 necessary to prevent the use by Defendants or their agents or employees of any unlawful or
6 deceptive practice prohibited by the Business & Professions Code, including but not limited to the
7 disgorgement of such profits as may be necessary to restore Class Members to the money
8 Defendants have unlawfully failed to pay.

9 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
10 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 2698, ET SEQ.**
11 **(Against All Defendants)**

12 110. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
13 full herein.

14 111. Plaintiff and the Employees in the Class are also Class Members as defined under
15 Labor Code § 2699(c) in that they suffered the violations alleged in this Complaint and either were
16 or are employed by the alleged violators, Defendants (“Class Members”) during the relevant time
17 period.

18 112. In failing to pay Class Members minimum wages and overtime, not providing
19 proper meal and rest periods, failing to provide accurate wage statements, and failing to Pay
20 Employees upon termination or timely upon resignation, all discussed above, Defendants failed to
21 timely pay Class Members wages on a semimonthly basis as required under Labor Code § 204.
22 Defendants also failed to maintain records showing accurate hours worked daily and the wages
23 paid to Class Members, as required by Labor Code § 1174 and paragraph 7 of the applicable IWC
24 Wage Orders.

25 113. As such, Employees seek wages and penalties under Labor Code §§ 2698 and 2699
26 for Defendants’ violation of Labor Code provisions included under Labor Code 2699.5, including
27 the penalty provisions, without limitation, based, inter alia, on the following California Labor
28 Code sections: 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.2, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 1174, 1174.5, 1185, 1194,

1194.1, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, and 2698 *et seq.*

114. More specifically, after complying with the notice procedures of Labor Code § 2699.3, Plaintiff asserts, as a representative action on behalf of the California Attorney General and other similarly Class Members, a PAGA claim for violations of the above addressed underlying claims and seeking penalties as specified by the applicable corresponding provisions, including as follows:

(a) Wage Claims: For failure to provide Plaintiff and the Class Members all earned regular pay and minimum wages for regular hours worked and for failure to pay overtime premium wages for overtime hours worked under Labor Code §§ 226.2, 510, 1194(a), 1197, and 1198, and paragraphs 2(K), 3(A), 4(A), 4(B) and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable, and wages, under Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(b) Meal Period Claims: For failure to provide Plaintiff and the Class Members off-duty, timely, and unpaid meal periods and failure to pay one hour of regular pay in lieu thereof, under Labor Code §§ 512, 1198, and 226.7, and Sections 11 of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable, including under paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and wages under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(c) Inaccurate Wage Statements and Failure to Maintain Records: For failure to provide Plaintiff and Class Members with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Plaintiff and Class Members under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1). More specifically, by providing inaccurate wage statements and failing to maintain records as required under Labor Code § 226(a),

Defendants committed ongoing violations giving rise to civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3, which in addition to other penalties provided by law, subjects Defendants to “a penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, ...”

(d) Failure to Timely Pay Wages: For failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 201, 201, 203, 204, 226.2, 1197.5, 2926, and 2927 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable, and wages, under Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(e) Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business Expenses: For Defendants’ failure to reimburse the necessary work related expenses incurred under Labor Code §§ 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802, and Sections 2(K), 4, 9, and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s), seeking civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 221, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, 2699.5, and 2699(f)(2) and paragraph 9 and 20 of the IWC Wage Orders, and also attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(f) All Alleged Violations of the IWC Wage Orders and Other Labor Code Sections: For any above addressed violation of the applicable provisions of the IWC Wage Orders, each of which constitute separate violations of Labor Code § 1198 and Labor Code § 2699.5, and seeking penalties available and applicable under Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

115. As also addressed above, Plaintiff, on behalf of the Class Members, also seeks the penalties and remedies set forth in Labor Code § 558, which states:

(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

1 employee.

2 (b) If upon inspection or investigation the Labor Commissioner determines that a
3 person had paid or caused to be paid a wage for overtime work in violation of any provision of this
4 chapter, or any provision regulation hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare
5 Commission, the Labor Commissioner may issue a citation. The procedures for issuing,
6 contesting, and enforcing judgments for citations or civil penalties issued by the Labor
7 Commissioner for a violation of this chapter shall be the same as those set out in Section 1197.1.

8 (c) The penalties provided for in this section are in addition to any other civil or
9 criminal penalty provided by law.

10 116. Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies by sending a certified letter to
11 the LWDA and Defendants postmarked on **December 1, 2023**, addressing in detail the specific
12 provisions of the Labor Code Defendants have violated and addressing the facts and legal theories
13 to support the alleged violations and requested penalties. The LWDA has not provided notice of
14 its intent to investigate the alleged violations within 65 calendar days of the postmark date of the
15 letter, and Plaintiff adds this claim seeking penalties under the PAGA for the violations addressed
16 herein and in the PAGA Notice Letter and the original Complaint.

17 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

- 19 1. For an order certifying this action as a class action;
- 20 2. For compensatory damages in the amount of the unpaid minimum wages for work
21 performed by Class Members and unpaid overtime compensation from at least four (4) years prior
22 to the filing of this action, as may be proven;
- 23 3. For liquidated damages in the amount equal to the unpaid minimum wage and
24 interest thereon, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action, according to proof;
- 25 4. For compensatory damages in the amount of all unpaid wages, including overtime
26 and double-time pay, as may be proven;
- 27 5. For compensatory damages in the amount of the hourly wage made by Class
28 Members for each missed or deficient meal period where no premium pay was paid therefor from
four (4) years prior to the filing of this action, as may be proven;
6. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e) for Class Members, as may be
proven;
7. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 203 for all Class Members who quit or were

1 fired in an amount equal to their daily wage times thirty (30) days, as may be proven;

2 8. For restitution and/or damages for all amounts unlawfully withheld from the wages
3 for all class members in violation of Labor Code § 204, as may be proven;

4 9. For restitution and/or damages for all amounts unlawfully withheld from the wages
5 for all Class Members in violation of Labor Code § 2802, as may be proven;

6 10. For restitution for unfair competition pursuant to Business & Professions Code
7 § 17200 *et seq.*, including disgorgement or profits, as may be proven;

8 11. For an order enjoining Defendants and their agents, servants, and employees, and
9 all persons acting under, in concert with, or for them, from acting in derogation of any rights or
10 duties adumbrated in this Complaint;

11 12. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*, as may be proven;

12 13. For other wages and penalties under the Labor Code as may be proven;

13 14. For all general, special, and incidental damages as may be proven;

14 15. For an award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;

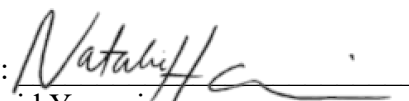
15 16. For an award providing for the payment of the costs of this suit;

16 17. For an award of attorneys' fees; and

17 18. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem proper and just.

18 DATED: February 2, 2024

D.LAW, INC.

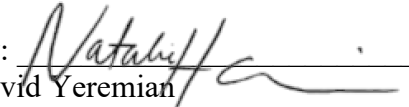
20 By: 
21 David Yeremian
22 Natalie Haritonian
23 Attorneys for Plaintiff CAMERON RILEY
24 OBRIEN, and all others similarly situated
25
26
27
28

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands trial of his claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

DATED: February 2, 2024

D.LAW, INC.

By: 
David Yeremian
Natalie Haritonian
Attorneys for Plaintiff CAMERON RILEY
OBRIEN, and all others similarly situated

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I am employed in the aforesaid county, State of California; I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within action; my business address is 880 E Broadway, Glendale, CA 91205.

On February 2, 2024, I served the foregoing **FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT** on Interested Parties in this action by placing a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed as follows:

dylan@holdenlawgroup.com

kim@holdenlawgroup.com

Ariana@holdenlawgroup.com

sarah@holdenlawgroup.com

1522 Lincoln Way

Auburn, CA 95603

Telephone: (530)888-0901

Attorneys for Defendant PBM Supply & MFG, Inc & PBM Supply & Manufacturing, Inc.

[X] (BY MAIL) I placed such envelope with postage thereon fully paid in the United States mail at Glendale, California. I am “readily familiar” with this firm’s practice of collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. It is deposited with U.S. Postal Service on that same day in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than 1 day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

[] **(COURTESY COPY BY ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION)** by use of email by scanning the documents and any and all documents and emailing them to email addresses above transmission.

[X] (STATE) I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 2, 2024, at Glendale, California.


Silvia Pimentel