

ELECTRONICALLY FILED

Superior Court of California

County of Sacramento

05/20/2024

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on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO – GORDON D. SCHABER COURTHOUSE

JULIUS L. MOORE, on behalf of himself
and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

KIKKOMAN FOODS, INC., a Wisconsin
incorporation; and Does 1 to 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION

Case No. 24CV005085

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
(AMENDED AS A MATTER OF RIGHT
UNDER LABOR CODE § 2699.3(a)(2)(C))
FOR:**

- 1. FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES;**
- 2. FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES AT
THE LEGAL OVERTIME PAY
RATE;**
- 3. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ALL MEAL
PERIODS;**
- 4. FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE AND
PERMIT ALL PAID REST PERIODS;**
- 5. FAILURE TO PAY PREMIUM
WAGES AT THE LEGAL PAY
RATE;**
- 6. FAILURE TO TIMELY FURNISH
ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE
STATEMENTS;**
- 7. VIOLATIONS OF LABOR CODE §§
201-202;**
- 8. PENALTIES UNDER LABOR CODE
§ 2699; AND**
- 9. UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Action filed: March 15, 2024

Trial date: None Set

1 Plaintiff Julius L. Moore, an individual on behalf of himself and all others similarly
2 situated (collectively referred to as “Plaintiffs”), hereby files this First Amended Complaint
3 (amended as a matter of right under Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(C)) against Defendant Kikkoman
4 Foods, Inc., and Does 1 to 10 (collectively referred to as “Defendants”). Plaintiffs are informed
5 and believe, and on the basis of that information and belief, allege as follows:

6 **I.**

7 **INTRODUCTION**

8 1. This is a civil action seeking recovery for Defendants’ violations of the California
9 Labor Code, California Business and Professions Code, the applicable Wage Orders issued by
10 the California Industrial Welfare Commission (the “IWC Wage Orders”) and related common law
11 principles.

12 2. Plaintiffs’ action seeks monetary damages including full restitution from
13 Defendants as a result of Defendants’ unlawful, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

14 3. The acts complained of herein occurred, occur and will occur, at least in part,
15 within the time period from four years preceding the filing of the original Complaint herein, plus
16 179 days under Cal. Rules of Court, Appendix I, Emergency Rule No. 9, up to and through the
17 time of trial for this matter although this should not automatically be considered the statute of
18 limitations for any cause of action herein.

19 **RELEVANT JOB TITLES**

20 4. For introductory and general information only (and not to be considered a
21 proposed class definition), the relevant individuals in this action are Defendants’ non-exempt
22 employees who were subjected to Defendants’ policies and practices as described herein. Any
23 differences in job activities between the different individuals in these positions were and are
24 legally insignificant to the issues presented by this action.

25 **SUMMARY OF CLAIMS**

26 5. With regard to Defendants’ non-exempt employees, Defendants have:

- 27 a. Failed to pay straight time, minimum, and/or overtime wages for all hours
28 worked;

- b. Failed to pay all overtime wages at the legal overtime pay rate;
- c. Failed to provide all legally-required meal periods;
- d. Failed to authorize and permit all paid legally-required rest periods;
- e. Failed to pay meal period premium wages at the legal pay rate;
- f. Failed to timely furnish accurate itemized wage statements;
- g. Violated Labor Code §§ 201-202;
- h. Incurred penalties under Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq.; and
- i. Conducted unfair business practices.

II.

PARTIES

PLAINTIFF JULIUS L. MOORE

6. Plaintiff Julius L. Moore is an individual over the age of 18 and is now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint was a citizen of the State of California.

7. Plaintiff Julius L. Moore worked for Defendants as a Bottling and Warehouse worker from approximately August 3, 2021, to June 2, 2023, including in Folsom, California, which is in Sacramento County, California.

8. Plaintiff Julius L. Moore seeks recovery herein from Defendants because with regard to Plaintiff Julius L. Moore, while acting for Defendants in his capacity as a non-exempt employee, Defendants have:

- a. Failed to pay straight time, minimum, and/or overtime wages for all hours worked;
- b. Failed to pay all overtime wages at the legal overtime pay rate;
- c. Failed to provide all legally-required meal periods;
- d. Failed to authorize and permit all paid legally-required rest periods;
- e. Failed to pay meal period premium wages at the legal pay rate;
- f. Failed to timely furnish accurate itemized wage statements;
- g. Violated Labor Code §§ 201-202;
- h. Incurred penalties under Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq.; and

i. Conducted unfair business practices.

DEFENDANT KIKKOMAN FOODS, INC.

9. Defendant Kikkoman Foods, Inc., is now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint was a Wisconsin corporation and the owner and operator of an industry, business, and/or facilities licensed to do business and actually doing business in the State of California.

DOES 1 TO 10, INCLUSIVE

10. Does 1 to 10, inclusive, are now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint were licensed to do business and/or actually doing business in California.

11. Plaintiffs do not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner or corporate, of Does 1 to 10, inclusive and for that reason, Does 1 to 10 are sued under such fictitious names under California Code of Civil Procedure § 474.

12. Plaintiffs will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to allege such names and capacities as soon as they are ascertained.

ALL DEFENDANTS

13. Defendants, and each of them, are now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint were in some manner legally responsible for the events, happenings, and circumstances alleged in this Complaint.

14. Defendants, and each of them, proximately subjected Plaintiffs to the unlawful practices, wrongs, complaints, injuries, and/or damages alleged in this Complaint.

15. Defendants, and each of them, are now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint were the agents, servants, and/or employees of some or all other Defendants, and vice-versa, and in doing the things alleged in this Complaint, Defendants are now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint were acting within the course and scope of that agency, servitude, and/or employment.

16. Defendants, and each of them, are now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint were members of and/or engaged in a joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise, and were acting within the course and scope and in pursuance of said joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise.

17. Defendants, and each of them, at all times mentioned in this Complaint concurred and contributed to the various acts and omissions of each and every one of the other Defendants in proximately causing the complaints, injuries, and/or damages alleged in this Complaint.

18. Defendants, and each of them, at all times mentioned in this Complaint approved of, condoned and/or otherwise ratified each and every one of the acts and/or omissions alleged in this Complaint.

19. Defendants, and each of them, at all times mentioned in this Complaint aided and abetted the acts and omissions of each and every one of the other Defendants thereby proximately causing the damages alleged in this Complaint.

III.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

20. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction in this matter due to Defendants' aforementioned violations of California statutory law and/or related common law principles.

21. The California Superior Court also has jurisdiction in this matter because both the individual and aggregate monetary damages and restitution sought herein exceed the minimal jurisdictional limits of the Superior Court and will be established at trial, according to proof.

22. The California Superior Court also has jurisdiction in this matter because during their employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Julius L. Moore and the members of the putative Classes herein were all California citizens and Defendant Kikkoman Foods, Inc., is a Wisconsin corporation. Further, there is no federal question at issue, as the issues herein are based solely on California statutes and law.

23. Venue is proper in Sacramento County under Code of Civil Procedure §§ 395(a) and 395.5, in that liability arose there because at least some of the transactions that are the subject matter of this Complaint occurred therein and/or each Defendant either is found, maintains offices, transacts business, and/or has an agent therein.

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1 IV.

2 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

3 24. Code of Civil Procedure § 382 provides in pertinent part, “[W]hen the question is
4 one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it
5 is impracticable to bring them all before the court, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit
6 of all.” Plaintiffs bring this suit as a class action under Code of Civil Procedure § 382.

7 25. The putative classes Plaintiffs will seek to certify are currently composed of and
8 defined as follows:

- 9 a. All California citizens employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees (as
10 defined, supra) during the appropriate time period who were subjected to
11 Defendants’ policies and practices regarding the payment of straight time,
12 minimum and/or overtime wages as specifically described herein (hereinafter,
13 the “Wage Class”);
- 14 b. All California citizens employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees (as
15 defined, supra) during the appropriate time period who were subjected to
16 Defendants’ policies and practices regarding the calculation of overtime pay
17 as specifically described herein (hereinafter, the “Overtime Rate Class”);
- 18 c. All California citizens employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees (as
19 defined, supra) during the appropriate time period who were subjected to
20 Defendants’ policies and practices regarding meal periods as specifically
21 described herein (hereinafter, the “Meal Period Class”);
- 22 d. All California citizens employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees (as
23 defined, supra) during the appropriate time period who were subjected to
24 Defendants’ policies and practices regarding paid rest periods as specifically
25 described herein (hereinafter, the “Rest Period Class”);
- 26 e. All California citizens employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees (as
27 defined, supra) during the appropriate time period who were subjected to
28 Defendants’ policies and practices regarding the payment of meal period

premium wages as specifically described herein (hereinafter, the “Premium Rate Class”);

f. All California citizens employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees (as defined, supra) during the appropriate time period who were subjected to Defendants’ policies and practices regarding itemized wage statements as specifically described herein (hereinafter, the “Wage Statement Class”);

g. All formerly-employed California citizens employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees (as defined, supra) during the appropriate time period who were subjected to Defendants’ policies and practices regarding Labor Code § 203 and the payment of final wages as specifically described herein (hereinafter, the “LC 203 Class”); and

h. All California citizens employed by Defendants as non-exempt employee (as defined, supra) during the appropriate time period regarding whom Defendants have engaged in unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent business acts or practices prohibited by Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. as specifically described herein (hereinafter, the “17200 Class”).

26. The Wage Class, Overtime Rate Class, Meal Period Class, Rest Period Class, Premium Rate Class, Wage Statement Class, LC 203 Class, and 17200 Class are herein collectively referred to as the “Classes.”

27. Throughout discovery in this litigation, Plaintiffs may find it appropriate and/or necessary to amend the definition of the Classes. Plaintiffs will formally define and designate a class definition at such time when Plaintiffs seek to certify the Classes alleged herein.

28. Numerosity (Code of Civil Procedure § 382):

a. The potential quantity of members of the Classes as defined is so numerous that joinder of all members is unfeasible and impractical;

b. The disposition of the claims of the members of the Classes through this class action will benefit both the parties and this Court;

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- 1 c. The quantity of members of the Classes is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time;
2 however, it is estimated that the membership of the Classes numbers greater
3 than 100 individuals; and
4 d. The quantity and identity of such membership is readily ascertainable via
5 inspection of Defendants' records.

6 29. Superiority (Code of Civil Procedure § 382): The nature of this action and the
7 nature of the laws available to Plaintiffs make the use of the class action format particularly
8 efficient and the appropriate procedure to afford relief to Plaintiffs for the wrongs alleged herein,
9 as follows:

- 10 a. California has a public policy that encourages the use of the class action
11 device;
12 b. By establishing a technique whereby the claims of many individuals can be
13 resolved at the same time, the class suit both eliminates the possibility of
14 repetitious litigation and provides small claimants with a method of obtaining
15 redress for claims which would otherwise be too small to warrant individual
16 litigation;
17 c. This case involves large corporate Defendants and a large number of
18 individual Class members with many relatively small claims and common
19 issues of law and fact;
20 d. If each individual member of the Classes was required to file an individual
21 lawsuit, the large corporate Defendants would necessarily gain an
22 unconscionable advantage because Defendants would be able to exploit and
23 overwhelm the limited resources of each individual member of the Classes
24 with Defendants' vastly superior financial and legal resources;
25 e. Requiring each individual member of the Classes to pursue an individual
26 remedy would also discourage the assertion of lawful claims by the members
27 of the Classes who would be disinclined to pursue an action against
28 Defendants because of an appreciable and justifiable fear of retaliation and

- 1 permanent damage to their lives, careers, and well-being;
- 2 f. Proof of a common business practice or factual pattern, of which the members
- 3 of the Classes experienced, is representative of the Classes herein and will
- 4 establish the right of each of the members of the Classes to recover on the
- 5 causes of action alleged herein;
- 6 g. Absent class treatment, the prosecution of separate actions by the individual
- 7 members of the Classes, even if possible, would likely create:
- 8 i) a substantial risk of each individual plaintiff presenting in separate,
- 9 duplicative proceedings the same or essentially similar arguments and
- 10 evidence, including expert testimony;
- 11 ii) a multiplicity of trials conducted at enormous expense to both the
- 12 judicial system and the litigants;
- 13 iii) inconsistent or varying verdicts or adjudications with respect to the
- 14 individual members of the Classes against Defendants;
- 15 iv) potentially incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants; and
- 16 v) potentially incompatible legal determinations with respect to
- 17 individual members of the Classes which would, as a practical matter,
- 18 be dispositive of the interest of the other members of the Classes who
- 19 are not parties to the adjudications or which would substantially
- 20 impair or impede the ability of the members of the Classes to protect
- 21 their interests.
- 22 h. The claims of the individual members of the Classes are not sufficiently large
- 23 to warrant vigorous individual prosecution considering all of the concomitant
- 24 costs and expenses attendant thereto;
- 25 i. Courts seeking to preserve efficiency and other benefits of class actions
- 26 routinely fashion methods to manage any individual questions; and
- 27 j. The Supreme Court of California urges trial courts, which have an obligation
- 28 to consider the use of innovative procedural tools to certify a manageable

1 class, to be procedurally innovative in managing class actions.

2 30. Well-defined Community of Interest: Plaintiffs also meet the established
3 standards for class certification, as follows:

4 a. Typicality: The claims of Plaintiff Julius L. Moore are typical of the claims of
5 all members of the Classes he seeks to represent because all members of the
6 Classes sustained injuries and damages arising out of Defendants' common
7 course of conduct in violation of law and the injuries and damages of all
8 members of the Classes were caused by Defendants' wrongful conduct in
9 violation of law, as alleged herein.

10 b. Adequacy: Plaintiff Julius L. Moore:

- 11 i) is an adequate representative of the Classes he seeks to represent;
12 ii) will fairly protect the interests of the members of the Classes;
13 iii) he has no interests antagonistic to the members of the Classes; and
14 iv) will vigorously pursue this suit via attorneys who are competent, skilled
15 and experienced in litigating matters of this type.

16 c. Predominant Common Questions of Law or Fact: There are common
17 questions of law and/or fact as to the members of the Classes which
18 predominate over questions affecting only individual members of the Classes,
19 including, without limitation:

- 20 i) Whether Defendants paid the legal and appropriate straight time pay,
21 minimum wage pay and/or overtime pay for all work hours to the
22 members of the Wage Class;
23 ii) Whether Defendants paid all overtime wages owed to the members of the
24 Overtime Rate Class at the appropriate overtime pay rate;
25 iii) Whether Defendants failed and continue to fail to provide legally-
26 required meal periods to the members of the Meal Period Class in
27 violation of the Labor Code and Section 11 of the IWC Wage Orders;

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- 1 iv) Whether Defendants failed and continue to fail to authorize and permit
2 paid legally-required rest periods to the members of the Rest Period Class
3 in violation of the Labor Code and Section 12 of the IWC Wage Orders;
4 v) Whether Defendants paid the legal and appropriate pay rate for meal
5 period penalty premium wages to the members of the Premium Rate
6 Class;
7 vi) Whether Defendants failed to timely furnish accurate, itemized and legal
8 wage statements to the members of the Wage Statement Class;
9 vii) Whether Defendants are liable under Labor Code § 203 to the members
10 of the LC 203 Class;
11 viii) Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes unfair competition within the
12 meaning of Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.;
13 ix) Whether the members of the Classes are entitled to compensatory
14 damages, and if so, the means of measuring such damages;
15 x) Whether the members of the Classes are entitled to injunctive relief;
16 xi) Whether the members of the Classes are entitled to restitution; and
17 xii) Whether Defendants are liable for attorneys' fees and costs.

18 31. Whether each member of the Classes might be required to ultimately justify an
19 individual claim does not preclude maintenance of a class action.

20 **V.**

21 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES**

23 **(On Behalf of the Wage Class)**

24 **(Against All Defendants)**

25 32. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the
26 allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set
27 forth herein.

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1 33. Labor Code § 204 establishes the fundamental right of all employees in the State
2 of California to be paid wages, including straight time and overtime, in a timely fashion for their
3 work.

4 34. Labor Code § 510(a) states in pertinent part, “Any work in excess of eight hours
5 in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek ... shall be
6 compensated at the rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for any
7 employee.”

8 35. Labor Code § 1182.12, effective July 1, 2014, states, “Notwithstanding any other
9 provision of this part, on and after July 1, 2014, the minimum wage for all industries shall be not
10 less than nine dollars (\$9) per hour, and on and after January 1, 2016, the minimum wage for all
11 industries shall be not less than ten dollars (\$10) per hour.” Further, under Labor Code §
12 1182.12(b)(1)(A), for any employer who employs 26 or more employees, the minimum wage
13 shall be as follows: “From January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017, inclusive, - ten dollars and
14 fifty cents (\$10.50) per hour.” Under Labor Code § 1182.12(b)(1)(B), for any employer who
15 employs 26 or more employees, the minimum wage shall be as follows: “From January 1, 2018,
16 to December 31, 2018, inclusive, - eleven dollars (\$11) per hour.” Under Labor Code §
17 1182.12(b)(1)(C), for any employer who employs 26 or more employees, the minimum wage
18 shall be as follows: “From January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019, inclusive, - twelve dollars
19 (\$12) per hour.” Under Labor Code § 1182.12(b)(1)(D), for any employer who employs 26 or
20 more employees, the minimum wage shall be as follows: “From January 1, 2020, to December
21 31, 2020, inclusive, - thirteen dollars (\$13) per hour.” Under Labor Code § 1182.12(b)(1)(E), for
22 any employer who employs 26 or more employees, the minimum wage shall be as follows:
23 “From January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021, inclusive, - fourteen dollars (\$14) per hour.”
24 Finally, under Labor Code § 1182.12(b)(1)(F), for any employer who employs 26 or more
25 employees, the minimum wage shall be as follows: “From January 1, 2022, and until adjusted by
26 subdivision (c) - fifteen dollars (\$15) per hour.”

27 36. Labor Code § 1194(a) states, “Notwithstanding any agreement to work for a
28 lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal overtime

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

4 37. Further, under Labor Code § 1197, payment of less than the minimum wage fixed
5 by the Labor Commission is unlawful.

6 38. Under Labor Code § 1198, it is unlawful to employ persons for longer than the
7 hours set by the Industrial Welfare Commission or under conditions prohibited by the IWC
8 Wage Order(s).

9 39. Under the IWC Wage Order(s), Defendants are required to pay the members of
10 the Wage Class for all hours worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to
11 the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work,
12 whether or not required to do so.

13 40. Defendants, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, at each and
14 every one of the individual facilities owned and/or operated by Defendants, consistently:

- 15 a. Administered a uniform company policy and practice as to the pay policies
16 regarding the members of the Wage Class;
- 17 b. Required the members of the Wage Class to spend time under Defendants'
18 control for work-related tasks without compensation, including but not limited
19 to work-related tasks at the beginning of their shifts before clocking in, being
20 forced to wait an inordinate period in a line of employees before being able to
21 clock in, and performing COVID tests while off the clock;
- 22 c. And as such, Defendants suffered, permitted, and/or required the members of
23 the Wage Class to work without paying for all time they were under
24 Defendants' control.

25 41. Because Defendants required the members of the Wage Class to remain under
26 Defendants' control without paying therefor, this resulted in the members of the Wage Class
27 earning less than the legal minimum wage in the State of California.

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1 42. Defendants' pattern, practice and uniform administration of corporate policy
2 regarding illegal employee compensation as described herein is unlawful and creates an
3 entitlement, under Labor Code § 218, to recovery by Plaintiffs and the members of the Wage
4 Class, in a civil action, of the unpaid balance of the full amount of wages owing, calculated at the
5 appropriate rate.

6 43. Further, Defendants' pattern and practice in uniform administration of corporate
7 policy regarding Defendants' failure to pay the legal minimum wage to the members of the
8 Wage Class as described herein is unlawful and creates entitlement, under Labor Code § 1194(a),
9 to recovery by the members of the Wage Class, in a civil action, for the unpaid balance of the
10 full amount of the unpaid minimum wages owed, calculated as the difference between the
11 straight time compensation paid and the applicable minimum wage, including interest thereon.

12 44. Under Labor Code § 1194.2(a) (which provides that in any action under Labor
13 Code § 1194, an employee shall be entitled to recover liquidated damages), the members of the
14 Wage Class seek recovery of liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully
15 unpaid and interest thereon.

16 45. That calculation of individual damages for the members of the Wage Class may at
17 some point be required does not foreclose the possibility of taking common evidence on
18 questions regarding their entitlement to overtime compensation.

19 46. Under Labor Code §§ 218.6 and 1194(a) and Civil Code § 3287, the members of
20 the Wage Class seek recovery of pre-judgment interest on all amounts recovered herein.

21 47. Under Labor Code §§ 218.5 and/or 1194, the members of the Wage Class request
22 that the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred by them in this action.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
FAILURE TO PAY ALL OVERTIME
WAGES AT THE LEGAL OVERTIME PAY RATE
(On Behalf of the Overtime Rate Class)
(Against All Defendants)

48. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

49. Labor Code § 204 establishes the fundamental right of all employees in the State of California to be paid wages, including straight time and overtime, in a timely fashion for their work.

50. Labor Code § 510(a) states in pertinent part, “Any work in excess of eight hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek ... shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for any employee.”

51. The “regular rate of pay” includes “all [applicable] remuneration paid to, or on behalf of the employee.” (29 U.S.C. § 207(3).) The California Industrial Welfare Commission applies this standard for determining an employee’s regular rate of pay for overtime calculation purposes.

52. Labor Code §§ 1194(a) states: “Notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest thereon, reasonable attorney’s fees, and costs of suit.”

53. Defendants, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, at each and every one of the individual facilities owned and/or operated by Defendants, consistently:

- a. Administered a uniform company policy and practice regarding the payment of wages, including overtime and bonuses, to the members of the Overtime

1 Rate Class;

2 b. Scheduled to work and in fact required Plaintiff and the members of the
3 Overtime Class to work in excess of eight hours per workday and/or in excess
4 of 40 hours per workweek;

5 c. Paid the members of the Overtime Rate Class various additional forms of
6 non-discretionary remuneration, including but not limited to bonuses and shift
7 differentials; and yet,

8 d. Failed to pay Plaintiff and the members of the Overtime Rate Class at the
9 legal rate reflecting all applicable forms of remuneration, including but not
10 limited to bonuses and additional forms of non-discretionary payments, as
11 required by law.

12 54. Defendants' pattern, practice and uniform administration of corporate policy
13 regarding illegal employee compensation as described herein is unlawful and creates an
14 entitlement, under Labor Code §§ 218 and 1194(a), to recovery by the members of the Overtime
15 Rate Class, in a civil action, for the unpaid balance of the full amount of the overtime premiums
16 owing.

17 55. That calculation of individual damages for the members of the Overtime Rate
18 Class may at some point be required does not foreclose the possibility of taking common
19 evidence on questions regarding their entitlement to overtime compensation.

20 56. Under Labor Code §§ 218.6 and 1194(a), and Civil Code § 3287, the members of
21 the Overtime Rate Class seek recovery of pre-judgment interest on all amounts recovered herein.

22 57. Under Labor Code §§ 218.5 and/or 1194, the members of the Overtime Rate
23 Class request that the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred by them in this
24 action.

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
FAILURE TO PROVIDE ALL MEAL PERIODS
(On Behalf of the Meal Period Class)
(Against All Defendants)

58. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

59. Labor Code § 226.7(b) provides, “An employer shall not require an employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.”

60. Labor Code § 512 provides, “An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that if the total work period per day of the employee is no more than six hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and employee. An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no more than 12 hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived.”

61. Labor Code § 516 provides that the Industrial Welfare Commission “may adopt or amend working condition orders with respect to break periods, meal periods, and days of rest for any workers in California consistent with the health and welfare of those workers.”

62. Section 11(C) of the IWC Wage Orders provides that “Unless the employee is relieved of all duty during a 30 minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an “on duty” meal period and counted as time worked. An “on duty” meal period shall be permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all duty and when by written agreement between the parties an on-the-job paid meal period is agreed to. The

1 written agreement shall state that the employee may, in writing, revoke the agreement at any
2 time.”

3 63. Section 11(D) of the IWC Wage Order(s) provides “If an employer fails to
4 provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this order, the
5 employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of
6 compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided.”

7 64. On one or more occasions, the members of the Meal Period Class worked over
8 five hours per shift and therefore were entitled to an uninterrupted meal period of not less than
9 30 minutes prior to exceeding five hours of employment.

10 65. Further, on one or more occasions, some members of the Meal Period Class
11 worked over 10 hours per shift and therefore were entitled to an uninterrupted second meal
12 period of not less than 30 minutes prior to exceeding 10 hours of employment.

13 66. The members of the Meal Period Class did not validly or legally waive their meal
14 periods, by mutual consent with Defendants or otherwise.

15 67. The members of the Meal Period Class did not enter into any written agreement
16 with Defendants agreeing to an on-the-job paid meal period.

17 68. As a matter of Defendants’ established company policy, Defendants failed to
18 always comply with the meal period requirements established by Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and
19 516 and Section 11 of the IWC Wage Order(s) by failing to always provide the members of the
20 Meal Period Class with a first and in some cases a second legally compliant meal period.

21 69. Under Section 11(B) of the IWC Wage Order(s) and Labor Code § 226.7(c),
22 which states “If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal or rest or recovery period in
23 accordance with a state law, including, but not limited to, an applicable statute or applicable
24 regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the Occupational Safety and
25 Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, the employer shall
26 pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for
27 each workday that the meal or rest or recovery period is not provided,” the members of the Meal
28 Period Class are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one additional hour of pay at each

1 employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that one or more meal periods were
2 not provided to them, in a sum to be proven at trial.

3 70. Under Labor Code § 218.6 and Civil Code § 3287, the members of the Meal
4 Period Class seek recovery of pre-judgment interest on all amounts recovered herein.

5 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE AND PERMIT ALL PAID REST PERIODS**

7 **(On Behalf of the Rest Period Class)**

8 **(Against All Defendants)**

9 71. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the
10 allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set
11 forth herein.

12 72. Labor Code § 226.7(b) provides, "An employer shall not require an employee to
13 work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to an applicable statute, or
14 applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the Occupational
15 Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health."

16 73. Labor Code § 516 provides that the Industrial Welfare Commission "may adopt or
17 amend working condition orders with respect to break periods, meal periods, and days of rest for
18 any workers in California consistent with the health and welfare of those workers."

19 74. Section 12(A) of the IWC Wage Order(s) states, "Every employer shall authorize
20 and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle
21 of each work period. The authorized rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked
22 daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof.
23 However, a rest period need not be authorized for employees whose total daily work time is less
24 than three and one-half (3 ½) hours. Authorized rest period time shall be counted as hours
25 worked for which there shall be no deduction from wages."

26 75. Section 12(B) of the IWC Wage Order(s) states, "If an employer fails to provide
27 an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this order, the
28 employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of

1 compensation for each workday that the rest period is not provided.”

2 76. The members of the Rest Period Class sometimes worked over four hours per
3 shift. Further, the members of the Rest Period Class sometimes worked over six hours per shift
4 and in some cases over 10 hours per shift.

5 77. The members of the Rest Period Class were entitled to a rest period of not less
6 than 10 minutes for every four hours of work or major fraction thereof.

7 78. As a matter of Defendants’ established company policy, Defendants failed to
8 always authorize and permit legally-compliant rest periods. Defendants did not authorize and
9 permit rest periods for shifts every four hours or major fraction thereof.

10 79. Under Section 12 of the IWC Wage Order(s) and Labor Code § 226.7(b) which
11 states “if an employer fails to provide an employee a meal or rest period in accordance with an
12 applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the employer shall pay the employee one
13 additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each work day that the
14 meal or rest period is not provided,” the members of the Rest Period Class are entitled to
15 damages in an amount equal to one (1) additional hour of pay at each employee’s regular rate of
16 compensation for each work day that one or more rest periods were not so provided.

17 80. Under Labor Code § 218.6 and Civil Code § 3287, the members of the Rest
18 Period Class seek recovery of pre-judgment interest on all amounts recovered herein.

19 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **FAILURE TO PAY PREMIUM WAGES AT THE LEGAL PAY RATE**

21 **(On Behalf of the Premium Rate Class)**

22 **(Against All Defendants)**

23 81. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the
24 allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set
25 forth herein.

26 82. Labor Code § 516 provides that the Industrial Welfare Commission “may adopt or
27 amend working condition orders with respect to break periods, meal periods, and days of rest for
28 any workers in California consistent with the health and welfare of those workers.”

1 83. Section 11(C) of the IWC Wage Orders provides that “Unless the employee is
2 relieved of all duty during a 30-minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an “on
3 duty” meal period and counted as time worked. An “on duty” meal period shall be permitted
4 only when the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all duty and when
5 by written agreement between the parties an on-the-job paid meal period is agreed to. The
6 written agreement shall state that the employee may, in writing, revoke the agreement at any
7 time.”

8 84. Section 11(D) of the IWC Wage Order(s) provides that “If an employer fails to
9 provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this order, the
10 employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of
11 compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided.”

12 85. The “regular rate of pay” includes “all [applicable] remuneration paid to, or on
13 behalf of the employee.” (29 U.S.C. § 207(3).) The California Industrial Welfare Commission
14 applies this standard for determining an employee’s regular rate of pay for overtime calculation
15 purposes.

16 86. *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858, states in pertinent
17 part, “Under California law, employers must provide employees with overtime pay when
18 employees work more than a certain amount of time. ... To calculate overtime pay, [Labor Code]
19 section 510(a) requires an employer to compensate an employee by a multiple of the employee’s
20 ‘regular rate of pay.’ ... If an employer does not provide an employee with a compliant meal,
21 rest, or recovery period, section 226.7, subdivision (c) (section 226.7(c)) requires the employer to
22 ‘pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation.’
23 The question here is whether the Legislature intended ‘regular rate of compensation’ under
24 section 226.7(c) to have the same meaning as ‘regular rate of pay’ under section 510(a), such that
25 the calculation of premium pay for a noncompliant meal, rest, or recovery period, like the
26 calculation of overtime pay, must account for not only hourly wages but also other
27 nondiscretionary payments for work performed by the employee. We hold that the terms are
28 synonymous: ‘regular rate of compensation’ under section 226.7(c), like ‘regular rate of pay’

1 under section 510(a), encompasses all nondiscretionary payments, not just hourly wages.”

2 87. As a matter of Defendants’ established company policy, Defendants failed to
3 always comply with the meal period premium penalty payment requirements established by
4 *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858, Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and
5 516, and Section 11 and/or 12 of the IWC Wage Order(s).

6 88. Under Section 11(D) and/or Section 12 of the IWC Wage Order(s) and Labor
7 Code § 226.7(b)/(c), which states “if an employer fails to provide an employee a meal or rest
8 period in accordance with an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the
9 employer shall pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of
10 compensation for each work day that the meal or rest period is not provided,” the members of the
11 Premium Rate Class were entitled to damages in an amount equal to one additional hour of pay
12 at each employee’s regular rate of compensation for each work day that a meal period was not
13 provided, in a sum to be proven at trial.

14 89. However, Defendants, as a matter of established company policy and procedure,
15 at each and every one of the individual facilities owned and/or operated by Defendants,
16 consistently:

- 17 a. Administered a uniform company policy and practice regarding the payment
18 of wages, including premium pay, to the members of the Premium Rate Class;
- 19 b. Paid the members of the Premium Rate Class meal period premium wages not
20 at the regular rate of pay, but at a base rate of pay or otherwise, and/or not
21 including “all [applicable] remuneration paid to, or on behalf of the
22 employee”; and
- 23 c. As such, failed to pay the members of the Premium Rate Class all
24 compensation owed, as required by law.

25 90. Defendants’ pattern, practice and uniform administration of corporate policy
26 regarding illegal employee compensation as described herein is unlawful and creates an
27 entitlement, under Labor Code §§ 218 and 1194(a), to recovery by the members of the Premium
28 Rate Class, in a civil action, for the unpaid balance of the full amount of the meal period

1 premiums owing.

2 91. That calculation of individual damages for the members of the Premium Rate
3 Class may at some point be required does not foreclose the possibility of taking common
4 evidence on questions regarding their entitlement to overtime compensation.

5 92. Under Labor Code §§ 218.6 and 1194(a), and Civil Code § 3287, the members of
6 the Premium Rate Class seek recovery of pre-judgment interest on all amounts recovered herein.

7 93. Under Labor Code §§ 218.5 and/or 1194, the members of the Premium Rate Class
8 request that the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred by them in this action.

9 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **FAILURE TO TIMELY**

11 **FURNISH ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS**

12 **(On Behalf of the Wage Statement Class)**

13 94. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the
14 allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set
15 forth herein.

16 95. Labor Code § 226(a) states in pertinent part, "Every employer shall, semimonthly
17 or at the time of each payment of wages, furnish each of his or her employees, either as a
18 detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately when
19 wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1)
20 gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee... (4) all deductions... (5) net wages
21 earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid... (8) the name and
22 address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during
23 each the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the
24 employee...."

25 96. Further, the IWC Wage Orders § 7(A) states in pertinent part, "(A) Every
26 employer shall keep accurate information with respect to each employee including the following:
27 (3) Time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods,
28 split shift intervals, and total daily hours worked shall also be recorded...(5) Total hours worked

1 in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay....”

2 97. Therefore, under Labor Code § 226(a) and the IWC Wage Orders § 7(A),
3 California employers are required to maintain accurate records pertaining to the total hours
4 worked for Defendants by the members of the Wage Statement Class, including but not limited
5 to, beginning and ending of each work period, meal period and split shift interval, the total daily
6 hours worked, and the total hours worked per pay period and applicable rates of pay.

7 98. As a pattern and practice, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a) and the IWC Wage
8 Orders § 7(A), Defendants did not and still do not furnish each of the members of the Wage
9 Statement Class with an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned,
10 (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) all deductions, (4) net wages earned and/or (5) all
11 applicable hourly rates in effect during each respective pay period and the corresponding number
12 of hours worked at each hourly rate by each respective individual.

13 99. As set forth herein in prior causes of action, Defendants failed to pay the members
14 of the Wage Statement Class all wages due and owing.

15 100. As a derivative result of this failure to pay wages and as a pattern and practice in
16 violation of Labor Code § 226(a) and the IWC Wage Orders § 7(A), Defendants did not and do
17 not maintain accurate records pertaining to the total hours worked for Defendants by the
18 members of the Wage Statement Class, including but not limited to, beginning and ending of
19 each work period, meal period interval, total daily hours worked, total hours worked per pay
20 period, and the applicable rates of pay.

21 101. As of January 1, 2013, SB 1255 amended Labor Code § 226 to clarify that an
22 employee suffers injury if the employer fails to provide accurate and complete information as
23 required by any one or more items listed in Labor Code § 226(a)(1)-(9) and the employee cannot
24 promptly and easily ascertain requisite information without reference to other documents or
25 information.

26 102. Here, the members of Wage Statement Class suffered injury because, due to
27 Defendants’ failure to pay all wages due and owing, Defendants derivatively failed to provide
28 accurate and complete information as required by one or more items listed in Labor Code §

1 226(a)(1)-(9).

2 103. In addition, the members of the Wage Statement Class have suffered injury as a
3 result of Defendants' failure to maintain accurate records for the members of the Wage
4 Statement Class in that the members of the Wage Statement Class were not timely provided
5 written accurate itemized statements showing all requisite information, including but not limited
6 to total hours worked by the employee, net wages earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect
7 during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate, in
8 violation of Labor Code § 226 and the IWC Wage Orders § 7(A), such that the members of the
9 Wage Statement Class were misled by Defendants as to the correct information regarding
10 various items, including but not limited to total hours worked by the employee, net wages earned
11 and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of
12 hours worked at each hourly rate.

13 104. The actual injuries suffered by the members of the Wage Statement Class as a
14 result of Defendants' knowing and intentional failure to maintain accurate records for the
15 members of the Wage Statement Class include but are not limited to:

- 16 a. Confusion over whether they received all wages owed them by Defendants;
- 17 b. The difficulty and expense of attempting to reconstruct time and pay records;
- 18 c. Being forced to engage in mathematical computations to analyze whether
- 19 Defendants' wages in fact compensated for all hours worked;
- 20 d. The inability to accurately calculate wage rates complicated by the fact that
- 21 wage statement information required by Labor Code § 226 is missing;
- 22 e. That such practice prevents the members of the Wage Statement Class from
- 23 being able to effectively challenge information on their wage statements;
- 24 and/or
- 25 f. The difficulty and expense of filing and maintaining this lawsuit, and the
- 26 discovery required to collect and analyze the very information that California
- 27 law requires.

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1 105. Under Labor Code § 226(e), the members of the Wage Statement Class are
2 entitled to \$50.00 per employee for the initial pay period in which a violation hereunder occurs
3 and \$100.00 per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an
4 aggregate penalty of \$4,000.00.

5 106. Under Labor Code § 226(g), the currently-employed members of the Wage
6 Statement Class are entitled to injunctive relief to ensure Defendants' compliance with Labor
7 Code § 226.

8 107. Under Labor Code §§ 226(e)/(g), the members of the Wage Statement Class are
9 also entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

10 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
11 **VIOLATIONS OF LABOR CODE §§ 201-202**
12 **(On Behalf of the LC 203 Class)**
13 **(Against All Defendants)**

14 108. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the
15 allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set
16 forth herein.

17 109. Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay, without
18 abatement or reduction, in accordance with Labor Code §§ 201 and 202, any wages of an
19 employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue at the same
20 rate, for up to 30 days from the due date thereof, until paid or until an action therefor is
21 commenced.

22 110. The members of the LC 203 Class are no longer employed by Defendants as they
23 were either discharged from or quit Defendants' employ.

24 111. Defendants had a consistent and uniform policy, practice, and procedure of
25 willfully failing to pay the earned wages of Defendants' former employees, as set forth above,
26 according to amendment or proof.

27 112. As set forth above, Defendants willfully failed to pay the members of the LC 203
28 Class their entire wages due and owing at the time of their termination or within seventy-two

1 hours of their resignation and failed to pay those sums for up to 30 days thereafter.

2 113. Defendants' willful failure to pay wages to the members of the LC 203 Class
3 violates Labor Code § 203 because Defendants knew or should have known wages were due to
4 the members of the LC 203 Class, as set forth above, but Defendants failed to pay them.

5 114. Thus, the members of the LC 203 Class are entitled to recovery under Labor Code
6 § 203.

7 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
8 **PENALTIES UNDER LABOR CODE § 2699**
9 **(On Behalf of the Aggrieved Employees)**
10 **(Against All Defendants)**

11 115. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the
12 allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set
13 forth herein.

14 **A. FAILURE TO PAY SICK PAY AT THE LEGAL PAY RATE**

15 116. Labor Code § 246(a) states: "(a) An employee who, on or after July 1, 2015,
16 works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the
17 commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days as specified in this section."

18 117. Labor Code § 246(b)(1) states: "An employee shall accrue paid sick days at the
19 rate of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked, beginning at the commencement of
20 employment or the operative date of this article, whichever is later, subject to the use and accrual
21 limitations set forth in this section."

22 118. Labor Code § 246(l) states: "For the purposes of this section, an employer shall
23 calculate paid sick leave using any of the following calculations:

- 24 (1) Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the same
25 manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee
26 uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in
27 that workweek.

(2) Paid sick time for non-exempt employees shall be 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."

119. Defendants, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, at each and every one of the individual facilities owned and/or operated by Defendants, during the relevant time period:

- a. Administered a uniform company policy and practice as to the pay policies regarding Plaintiff and all other similarly situated aggrieved employees; and
- b. Failed to pay Plaintiff and all other similarly situated aggrieved employees for paid sick days in a manner that fully complies with Labor Code § 246(l).

120. Defendants' pattern, practice, and uniform administration of corporate policy regarding illegal employee compensation as described herein is unlawful and creates an entitlement, under Labor Code §§ 246, 248.5, and/or 2699, et seq., to recovery by Plaintiff and all other similarly situated aggrieved employees, in a civil action, to the extent allowed by law.

B. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN TEMPERATURE PROVIDING REASONABLE COMFORT

121. Labor Code § 1198 requires an employer to comply with the standard conditions of labor for California employees as set forth by the IWC Wage Orders.

122. IWC Wage Orders § 15 states in pertinent part, "(A) The temperature maintained in each work area shall provide reasonable comfort consistent with industry-wide standards for nature of the process and the work performed. (B) If excessive heat or humidity is created by the work process, the employer shall take all feasible means to reduce excessive heat or humidity to a degree providing reasonable comfort. Where the nature of the employment requires a temperature of less than 60° F, a heated room shall be provided to which employees may retire for warmth and such room shall be maintained at not less than 68°. (C) A temperature of not less than 68° shall be maintained in the toilet rooms, resting rooms, and change rooms during hours of use. (D) Federal and State energy guidelines shall prevail over any conflicting provision of

1 this section.”

2 123. Labor Code § 6720 requires the California Division of Occupational Safety and
3 Heath to propose an indoor heat illness standard by January 1, 2019. Cal/OSHA’s draft standard
4 applies its proposed regulations to “all indoor work areas where the temperature equals or
5 exceeds 82 degrees Fahrenheit when employees are present.”

6 124. Defendants, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, at each and
7 every one of the individual facilities owned and/or operated by Defendants, during the relevant
8 time period:

9 a. Administered a uniform company policy and practice as to the temperature
10 policies regarding Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees; and

11 b. Subjected Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees to excessive heat and/or
12 humidity resulting in temperature equaling or exceeding 82° F and/or
13 excessive cold temperatures during cold times of the year.

14 125. Defendants’ pattern, practice and uniform administration of corporate policy
15 regarding failure to provide reasonably comfortable temperatures as described herein is unlawful
16 and creates an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiff and all other similarly situated aggrieved
17 employees, in a civil action, to the extent allowed by law.

18 **C. PENALTIES ASSESSED**

19 126. Under Labor Code § 2699(a) (which provides that any provision of the Labor
20 Code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the LWDA, or any of its
21 departments, divisions, commissions, board agencies or employees, such civil penalties may, as
22 an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf
23 of himself or herself and other current or former employees) and Labor Code § 2699(f) (which
24 establishes a civil penalty for violations of all Labor Code provisions except those for which a
25 civil penalty is specifically provided), the aggrieved employees seek recovery of all applicable
26 civil penalties, as follows:

27 a. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 2699(f), for all
28 violations of the Labor Code except for those for which a civil penalty is

specifically provided, in the amount of \$100 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation; and \$200 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;

- b. As applicable, civil penalties under Labor Code § 558 (in addition to and entirely independent and apart from any other penalty provided in the Labor Code), for violations of Labor Code §§ 500-556, in the amount of \$50 for each underpaid aggrieved employee for each pay period the aggrieved employee was underpaid, and \$100 for each subsequent violation for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid;
- c. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 1197.1 (in addition to and entirely independent and apart from any other penalty provided in the Labor Code), for violations of Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197, in the amount of \$100 for each underpaid aggrieved employee for each pay period the aggrieved employee was intentionally underpaid, and \$250 for each subsequent violation for each underpaid aggrieved employees regardless of whether the initial violation was intentionally committed;
- d. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 210 (in addition to and entirely independent and apart from any other penalty provided in the Labor Code), for each employee who is/was not paid wages in accordance with Labor Code §§ 204 and 204b in the amount of a civil penalty of \$100 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each initial violation, and \$200 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- e. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3 (in addition to and entirely independent and apart from any other penalty provided in the Labor Code), for each violation of Labor Code § 226(a), in the amount of \$250 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each violation and \$1,000 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;

1 f. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 248.5(e) (in addition to
2 and entirely independent and apart from any other penalty provided in the
3 Labor Code), for each violation of Labor Code § 246(l);

4 g. As applicable, for any and all additional civil penalties and sums as provided
5 by the Labor Code and/or other relevant statutes.

6 127. In addition, Plaintiff seeks and is entitled to 75% of all penalties obtained under
7 Labor Code § 2699 to be allocated to the LWDA, for education of employers and employees
8 about their rights and responsibilities under the Labor Code, and 25% to Plaintiff and all other
9 similarly situated aggrieved employees.

10 128. Further, Plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under
11 Labor Code §§ 2699(g)(1) and any other applicable statute.

12 129. Labor Code § 2699.3(a) states in pertinent part: "A civil action by an aggrieved
13 employee pursuant to subdivision (a) or (f) of Section 2699 alleging a violation of any provision
14 listed in Section 2699.5 shall commence only after the following requirements have been met:
15 (1) (A) The aggrieved employee or representative shall give written notice by online filing with
16 the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to the employer of the
17 specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to
18 support the alleged violation."

19 130. Labor Code § 2699.3(c)(1) states in pertinent part: "A civil action by an aggrieved
20 employee pursuant to subdivision (a) or (f) of Section 2699 alleging a violation of any provision
21 other than those listed in Section 2699.5 or Division 5 (commencing with Section 6300) shall
22 commence only after the following requirements have been met: (1) (A) The aggrieved
23 employee or representative shall give written notice by online filing with the Labor and
24 Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to the employer of the specific provisions
25 of this code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged
26 violation."

27 131. Here, Plaintiffs' civil action alleges violations of provisions listed in Labor Code
28 § 2699.5 and violations of provisions other than those listed in Labor Code § 2699.5. As such,

1 Labor Code § 2699.3(a) and § 2699.3(c) apply to this action.

2 132. On March 15, 2024, Plaintiffs complied with Labor Code § 2699.3(a) and Labor
3 Code § 2699.3(c) in that Plaintiffs gave written notice by online filing with the LWDA and by
4 certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been
5 violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations. Attached hereto as
6 Exhibit 1 is Plaintiffs' LWDA letter.

7 133. Labor Code § 2699.3(a) further states in pertinent part: "(2)(A) The agency shall
8 notify the employer and the aggrieved employee or representative by certified mail that it does
9 not intend to investigate the alleged violation within 60 calendar days of the postmark date of the
10 notice received pursuant to paragraph (1). Upon receipt of that notice or if no notice is provided
11 within 65 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice given pursuant to paragraph (1), the
12 aggrieved employee may commence a civil action pursuant to Section 2699."

13 134. As of May 19, 2024 (65 calendar days after Plaintiffs' March 15, 2024 LWDA
14 letter was filed online), Plaintiffs had not received any notification that the LWDA intended to
15 investigate the alleged violations. As such, Plaintiffs have complied with Labor Code § 2699.3(a)
16 and have been given authorization therefrom to commence a civil action which includes a cause
17 of action under Labor Code § 2699.

18 135. Further, as of April 17, 2024 (33 calendar days after Plaintiffs' March 15, 2024
19 LWDA letter was mailed to Defendants via certified mail), Plaintiffs have not received from
20 Defendants written notice by certified mail that the alleged violations have been cured, including
21 a description of actions taken. As such, Plaintiffs have complied with Labor Code § 2699.3(c)
22 and have been given authorization therefrom to commence a civil action which includes a cause
23 of action under Labor Code § 2699.

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NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION
UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES
(On Behalf of the 17200 Class)
(Against All Defendants)

136. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every one of the allegations contained in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

137. Business & Professions Code § 17200 provides, in pertinent part, “unfair competition shall mean and include any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act.”

138. Business & Professions Code § 17205 provides that unless otherwise expressly provided, the remedies or penalties provided for unfair competition “are cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this state.”

139. Business & Professions Code § 17204 provides that an action for any relief from unfair competition may be prosecuted by any person who has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of such unfair competition.

140. Defendants have engaged in unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business acts or practices prohibited by Business & Professions Code § 17200, including those set forth in the preceding and foregoing paragraphs of the complaint, thereby depriving the members of the 17200 Class of the minimum working standards and conditions due to them under the Labor Code and/or the IWC Wage Orders, as specifically described herein.

141. Defendants have engaged in unfair business practices in California by practicing, employing and utilizing the employment practices outlined in the preceding paragraphs, specifically, by requiring employees to perform the labor services complained of herein without the requisite compensation.

142. Defendants’ use of such practices constitutes an unfair business practice and unfair competition and provides an unfair advantage over Defendants’ competitors.

143. Plaintiffs have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a result of such unfair competition.

1 As to the Second Cause of Action for Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages at the Legal Overtime

2 Pay Rate:

- 3 g. For damages, as set forth in Labor Code § 1194(a) and the IWC Wage Order(s)
4 regarding wages due and owing, according to proof;
- 5 h. For pre-judgment interest as allowed by Labor Code §§ 218.6 and 1194(a), and
6 Civil Code § 3287;
- 7 i. For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under Labor Code §§ 218.5
8 and/or 1194(a);

9 As to the Third Cause of Action for Failure to Provide Meal Periods:

- 10 j. For one hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation for each member of the
11 Meal Period Class for each workday that a meal or rest period was not provided;
- 12 k. For pre-judgment interest as authorized by Labor Code § 218.6 and Civil Code §
13 3287;

14 As to the Fourth Cause of Action for Failure to Authorize and Permit Paid Rest Periods:

- 15 l. For one hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation for each member of the Rest
16 Period Class for each workday that a meal or rest period was not provided;
- 17 m. For pre-judgment interest as authorized by Labor Code § 218.6 and Civil Code §
18 3287;

19 As to the Fifth Cause of Action for Failure to Pay Premium Wages At the Legal Pay Rate:

- 20 n. For damages, as set forth in Labor Code § 1194(a) and the IWC Wage Order(s)
21 regarding wages due and owing, according to proof;
- 22 o. For pre-judgment interest as allowed by Labor Code §§ 218.6 and 1194(a) and Civil
23 Code § 3287;
- 24 p. For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under Labor Code §§ 218.5
25 and/or 1194(a);

26 As to the Sixth Cause of Action for Failure to Timely Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage

27 Statements:

- 28 q. For recovery as authorized by Labor Code § 226(e);

- 1 r. For an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees under Labor Code §§
2 226(e)/(g);

3 As to the Seventh Cause of Action for Violations of Labor Code §§ 201-202:

- 4 s. For recovery as authorized by Labor Code § 203;

5 As to the Eighth Cause of Action for Penalties Under Labor Code § 2699:

- 6 t. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 2699(f), in addition to and
7 entirely independent and apart from other penalties in the Labor Code and for Labor
8 Code violations without a specific civil penalty, in the amount of \$100 for each
9 aggrieved employee per pay period for each violation, and \$200 for each aggrieved
10 employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 11 u. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 558, in addition to and
12 entirely independent and apart from other penalties in the Labor Code, as follows:
- 13 i) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each aggrieved underpaid
14 employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid; and
15 ii) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved
16 underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was
17 underpaid;
- 18 v. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 1197.1, in addition to and
19 entirely independent and apart from other penalties in the Labor Code, as follows:
- 20 i) For any initial violation that is intentionally committed, \$100 for each
21 aggrieved underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee
22 was underpaid; and
23 ii) For each subsequent violation, regardless of whether the initial violation is
24 intentionally committed, \$250 for each aggrieved underpaid employee for
25 each pay period for which the employee was underpaid;
- 26 w. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 210, in addition to and
27 entirely independent and apart from other penalties in the Labor Code, in the
28 amount of \$100 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each violation, and

- 1 \$200 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 2 x. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3, in addition to and
- 3 entirely independent and apart from other penalties in the Labor Code, in the
- 4 amount of \$250 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each violation, and
- 5 \$1,000 for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 6 y. As applicable, for civil penalties under Labor Code § 248.5(e) (in addition to and
- 7 entirely independent and apart from any other penalty provided in the Labor Code),
- 8 for each violation of Labor Code § 246(l), in the amount of \$250;
- 9 z. As applicable, for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred under Labor Code §
- 10 2699(g)(1) and any other applicable statute; and
- 11 aa. For such relief as this Court may deem just and proper;

12 As to the Ninth Cause of Action for Unfair Business Practices:

- 13 bb. For an accounting, under administration of Plaintiffs and/or the receiver and subject
- 14 to Court review, to determine the amount to be returned by Defendants, and the
- 15 amounts to be refunded to members of the Classes who are owed monies by
- 16 Defendants;
- 17 cc. For an Order requiring Defendants to identify each of the members of the Classes
- 18 by name, home address, home telephone number and, if available, email address;
- 19 dd. For an Order requiring Defendants to make full restitution and payment under
- 20 California law;
- 21 ee. For an Order for a preliminary and/or permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants
- 22 from engaging in the acts complained of herein;
- 23 ff. For the creation of an administrative process wherein each injured member of the
- 24 Classes may submit a claim in order to receive his/her money;
- 25 gg. For all other appropriate injunctive, declaratory and equitable relief;
- 26 hh. For interest to the extent permitted by law; and
- 27 ii. For an award of attorneys' fees and costs incurred in the investigation, filing and
- 28 prosecution of this action under Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, Business &

Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq., Labor Code § 1194 and/or any other applicable provision of law; and

As to All Causes of Action:

jj. For such relief as this Court may deem just and proper, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred.

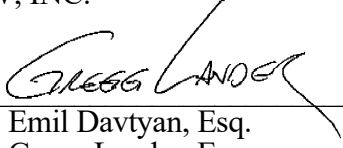
VII.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs hereby demand trial of their claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

Dated: May 20, 2024

D.LAW, INC.

By: 

Emil Davtyan, Esq.
Gregg Lander, Esq.
Vanessa M. Ruggles, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT 1

March 15, 2024

Submitted at <https://www.dir.ca.gov> with \$75 filing fee

PAGA Administrator
California Labor and Workforce Development Agency
PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

Re: Kikkoman Foods, Inc. (the “Employer”)

NOTICE OF LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS UNDER LABOR CODE § 2699.3

To: PAGA Administrator, California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, and the Employer

From: Julius L. Moore (the “Employee”), who was subjected to the wage and hour practices set forth below

The Employee, by way of the above-named counsel, submits this Notice, under and in compliance with the requirements of California Labor Code § 2699.3(a)/(c), and alleges the facts and theories to support the alleged violations as follows:

During the applicable time period the Employer was and the Employee and all other similarly situated aggrieved employees as non-exempt employees and utilized consistent policies and procedures regarding the Employee and all such other aggrieved employees, as follows:

First, the Employee and other aggrieved employees spent time under the Employer’s control but were not paid therefor. For example, the Employer required the Employee and other aggrieved employees to perform work-related tasks at the beginning of their shifts before clocking in, inordinately wait in a line of employees before being able to clock in, and perform COVID tests while off the clock. In these circumstances, the Employer failed to pay all straight time, minimum, and/or overtime wages due for the time the Employee and other aggrieved employees were subject to the Employer’s control, in violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198 and the applicable Industrial Wage Order, and owes penalties under Labor Code §§ 2699(f), 1197.1, and/or 558.

Second, the Employer paid the Employee and other aggrieved employees certain forms of non-discretionary pay, including but not limited to bonuses and shift differentials. However, the Employer did not include all forms of remuneration in the overtime pay rate when the Employee and other aggrieved employees worked overtime. As such, the Employer violated Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1197, 1198 and the applicable Industrial Wage Order and owes penalties under Labor Code §§ 2699(f), 1197.1, and/or 558.

Third, the Employer failed to timely provide all legally compliant meal breaks (including second meal breaks) to the Employee and other aggrieved employees, because the Employer failed to relinquish all control and/or because meal breaks were missed, interrupted, short and/or late. The Employee and other aggrieved employees routinely worked over five hours but did not always get lawful full thirty-minute uninterrupted meal breaks within the first five hours of their shifts. Further, they sometimes worked over ten and/or twelve hours but were not timely provided a legally compliant second meal break. The Employer did not always pay a meal period penalty for these violations. As such, the Employer violated Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 516



and the applicable Industrial Wage Order ¶ 11 and owes penalties under Labor Code §§ 2699(f) and/or 558.

Fourth, the Employer failed to always authorize and permit paid rest breaks to the Employee and other aggrieved employees. The Employee and other aggrieved employees did not always get full ten-minute uninterrupted rest breaks within the first four hours of their shift or major fraction thereof and each subsequent four hours worked thereafter or major fraction thereof. As such, the Employee and other aggrieved employees were not always authorized and permitted legally compliant rest breaks. The Employer did not always pay a rest period penalty for these violations. As such, the Employer violated Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 516, and the applicable Industrial Wage Order ¶ 12(A)/(B) and owes rest period wages and penalties under Labor Code §§ 2699(f) and/or 558.

Fifth, the Employer sometimes paid the Employee and other aggrieved employees premium pay for meal period violations. However, the Employer failed to always comply with the meal period penalty payment requirements established by *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858, Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 516, and Section 11 and/or 12 of the IWC Wage Order(s). Specifically, the Employer failed to always include all forms of remuneration in the calculation of the regular rate of pay. As such, the Employer owes the Employee and other aggrieved employees unpaid wages, in violation of Labor Code §§ 1194 and 226.7(c) and owes penalties under Labor Code §§ 2699(f), 1197.1, and/or 558.

Sixth, regarding wage statements, under Labor Code § 226 and the applicable Industrial Wage Order, the Employer is required to include certain information on a paystub. Here, because of the Employer failed to pay all wages as set forth above, Employer issued wage statements that inaccurately reflected hours worked and/or wages earned to the Employee and other aggrieved employees, and the Employer has derivatively violated Labor Code § 226 and owes penalties under Labor Code §§ 2699(f) and/or 226.3.

Seventh, regarding waiting time penalties, because the Employer failed to pay all wages as set forth above, the Employee and other aggrieved employees are entitled to thirty days of wages at their regular rate of pay for the Employer's failure to pay all wages due upon separation of employment. The Employer's failure to timely pay final wages to the Employee and other aggrieved employees was willful in that the Employer adopted policies and/or practices that were incompatible with the Labor Code. Because the Employer failed to pay all wages as set forth above, the Employer derivatively violated Labor Code §§ 201-202 and owes penalties under Labor Code §§ 2699(f) and/or 201-203.

Eighth, the Employer failed to always provide the Employee and other aggrieved employees with paid sick days paid at the regular rate of pay. The Employer paid the Employee and other aggrieved employees certain forms of non-discretionary pay, including but not limited to bonuses and shift differentials. However, the Employer did not include all forms of remuneration in the sick pay rate in violation of Labor Code § 246(l) and owes penalties under Labor Code §§ 2699(a)/(f), 248.5, and/or 558.

Ninth, and finally, the Employee and other aggrieved employees were subjected by the Employer to excessive heat and/or excessive cold temperatures throughout the year. Under the applicable IWC Wage Order, § 15, an employer must provide temperatures "in each work area" that "provide reasonable comfort consistent with industry-wide standards for nature of the process and the work performed." Here, the Employer failed to provide the Employee and other aggrieved employees with reasonable comfort by maintaining the indoor temperature within the



PAGA Administrator
Re: Kikkoman Foods, Inc.
March 15, 2024
Page 3

range of industry standards by, inter alia, providing adequate air conditioning, heat, ventilation, etc. Therefore, the Employer violated Labor Code § 1198, and owes penalties under Labor Code § 2699(f).

Under Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A), please advise within 65 calendar days of the postmark date of this notice whether the LWDA intends to investigate these alleged violations.

Further, under Labor Code § 2699.3(c)(2)(A), the Employer may cure the alleged violations within 33 calendar days of the postmark date of this notice and within that period, give notice by certified mail if the alleged violation is cured, including a description of actions taken.

In addition, this letter clearly sets forth the Employee's grievances and proposed remedies, under the Labor Code, PAGA, and otherwise, as set forth above. The Employee would like to engage in reasonable efforts to settle this dispute before filing a civil action against the Employer. The Employee gives the Employer the opportunity, prior to the expiration of the deadline for the LWDA to investigate, to meet the Employee's demands and settle this dispute.

We understand that if we do not receive a response within 65 calendar days of the postmark and filing date of this notice that the LWDA intends to investigate these allegations and/or a notice from the Employer that the alleged violations are cured, and/or if the alleged violations are not cured, then the Employee may immediately thereafter commence a civil action against the Employer under Labor Code § 2699.

Thank you for your consideration.

Regards,

Emil Davtyan
Gregg Lander
Vanessa M. Ruggles

cc: (via Certified Mail)

Kikkoman Foods, Inc.
N1365 Six Corners Road
Walworth, WI 53184

1 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

2 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

3 I, the undersigned, am over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action. My business
4 address is 1635 Pontius Avenue, Second Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90025-3361, which is located
in Los Angeles County, where the service herein occurred.

5 On the date of execution hereof, I caused to be served the following attached document/s:

6 **FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT (AMENDED AS A MATTER OF RIGHT**
7 **UNDER LABOR CODE § 2699.3(a)(2)(C))**

8 on the interested parties in this action, addressed as follows:

9 *Attorneys Defendant Kikkoman Foods, Inc.:*

10 Christopher Ward, Esq.
11 FOLEY & LARDNER LLP
12 555 South Flower Street, Suite 3300
13 Los Angeles, CA 90071-2418
14 Tel.: (213) 972-4500 / Fax: (213) 486-0065
15 Email: CWard@foley.com

16 Sara Alexis Levine Abarbanel, Esq.
17 FOLEY & LARDNER LLP
18 11988 El Camino Real, Suite 400
19 San Diego, CA 92130-2594
20 Tel.: (858) 847-6700 / Fax: (858) 792-6773
21 Email: SAbarbanel@foley.com

22 using the following service methods:

23 **X** **VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL:** Service by electronic mail to parties who have already
24 appeared in this post-January 1, 2019 proceeding was made pursuant to the procedures specified
25 in California Code of Civil Procedure § 1010.6(b). The electronic mail was sent to electronic
26 service address(es) that has/have been previously confirmed by email.

27 **X** **VIA MAIL:** I caused the document(s) to be served to be deposited at: 1635 Pontius
28 Avenue, Second Floor, Los Angeles, California, which is a mailbox or other like facility
regularly maintained by the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope, with postage paid,
addressed to the person(s) on whom the document(s) is/are to be served, at the office address as
last given by that/those person(s), otherwise at that/those person(s)' place(s) of residence. I am
aware that on motion of any party served, service is presumed invalid if the postal cancellation
date or postage meter date is more than one (1) day after the date of deposit for mailing stated
herein.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of
California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on **May 20, 2024**, at Los Angeles, California.


Cindy Rivas