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on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated

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Superior Court of California,

County of San Diego

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Clerk of the Superior Court

By C. Tachon ,Deputy Clerk

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

CARROLL D. ROSE, an individual, on
behalf of himself and others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

TMAG INDUSTRIES, INC, a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 50,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 37-2024-00022180-CU-OE-CTL

CLASS ACTION

Assigned for All Purposes To:

Hon. Katherine Bacal

Dept.: C-69

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:**

1. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages and for All Hours Worked;
2. Failure to Pay Wages and Overtime Under Labor Code § 510;
3. Meal Period Liability Labor Code § 226.7;
4. Rest-Break Liability Labor Code § 226.7;
5. Failure to Pay Reporting Time Under 8 CCR § 11160(5);
6. Violation of Labor Code § 226(a);
7. Violation of Labor Code § 221;
8. Violation of Labor Code § 204;
9. Violation of Labor Code § 203;
10. Failure to Maintain Records Required under Labor Code §§ 1174, 1174.5;
11. Failure to Produce Requested Employment Records under Labor Code §§ 226, 1198.5;
12. Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business Expenses Under Labor Code § 2802;
13. Violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*; and
14. Penalties under PAGA, Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Original Complaint filed: May 14, 2024

1 Plaintiff CARROLL D. ROSE (hereinafter “Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and all other
2 similarly situated non-exempt, hourly employees employed by Defendants in California during the
3 relevant period (collectively, “Employees”; individually, “Employee”), complains of Defendants
4 as follows:

5 **INTRODUCTION**

6 1. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all current and former
7 Employees within the State of California who, at any time during the four years prior to the filing
8 of this lawsuit, are or were employed as non-exempt, hourly employees by Defendants TMAG
9 INDUSTRIES, INC., a California corporation; and DOES 1 through 50 (all defendants being
10 collectively referred to herein as “Defendants”). Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated various
11 provisions of the California Labor Code, relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission
12 (IWC), and California Business & Professions Code, and seeks redress for these violations.

13 2. Plaintiff worked as an electrician at Defendants’ and customers’ facilities and
14 offices in California. Defendants employed other similarly situated Class members as electricians
15 and installers, and in similar and related positions in connection to solar panel and battery
16 installation services they provided to Defendants’ customers throughout California. Plaintiff and
17 the other similarly situated Class members worked at Defendants’ behest without being paid all
18 wages due and without being provided all required breaks. More specifically, Plaintiff and the
19 other similarly situated Class members were employed by Defendants and (1) shared similar job
20 duties and responsibilities; (2) were subjected to the same policies and practices; and (3) endured
21 similar violations at the hands of Defendants as the other Employees who served in similar and
22 related positions.

23 3. Defendants required Plaintiff and the Employees in the Class to work off the clock
24 and failed to record accurate time worked by these Employees, failed to pay them at the
25 appropriate rates for all hours worked, failed to pay all wages due and owing at termination or
26 resignation, and provided Plaintiff and the Class members with inaccurate wage statements that
27 prevented them from learning of these unlawful pay practices. Defendants also failed to provide
28 Plaintiff and the Class with lawful meal and rest periods, as Employees were required to remain

1 under Defendants' control and were not provided with the opportunity to take full uninterrupted,
2 timely, and duty-free rest periods and meal breaks, as required by the Labor Code and the
3 applicable paragraphs of the IWC Wage Orders.

4 4. Defendant TMAG INDUSTRIES, INC. is a California corporation which lists its
5 principal address with the California Secretary of State in Oceanside, California, and mailing
6 address in Carlsbad, California. Defendant TMAG INDUSTRIES, INC. does business as Stellar
7 Solar, and the entity TMAG INDUSTRIES, INC. DBA STELLAR SOLAR is listed as the
8 employer on the wage statements issued to Plaintiff by Defendants, and upon information and
9 belief to other Class members, with the same Carlsbad, California address. Upon information and
10 belief, TMAG INDUSTRIES, INC. employs electricians and installers and dispatches them to
11 work at various customer sites throughout California, including in San Diego County where
12 Plaintiff predominantly worked. On information and belief, Defendants maintain operations and
13 locations throughout San Diego County and California conducting business wherever their
14 customers are located. Stellar Solar's website explains that: "Stellar Solar, [is] one of the most
15 experienced solar and battery installers in Southern California...since 1998[.]"

16 5. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil
17 Procedure § 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code § 17203. This Action is brought
18 as a Class Action on behalf of similarly situated Employees of Defendants pursuant to California
19 Code of Civil Procedure § 382. Venue as to Defendants is also proper in this judicial district
20 pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 395 *et seq.* Upon information and belief, the
21 obligations and liabilities giving rise to this lawsuit occurred, at least in part, in San Diego County,
22 where Defendants are headquartered.

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

1 reflect the true names and capacities of the Defendants designated herein as Does 1 through 50
2 when their identities become known.

3 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted in
4 all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendants, that Defendants carried out
5 a joint scheme, business plan, or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and that the acts of each
6 Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendants. Furthermore, Defendants acted in all
7 respects as the employers or joint employers of Employees. Defendants, and each of them,
8 exercised control over the wages, hours or working conditions of Employees, created and
9 implemented the policies and practices that governed the employment of Plaintiff and the Class
10 members and dictated their job duties and responsibilities, or otherwise suffered or permitted
11 Plaintiff and the other Employee Class members to work, or engaged, thereby creating a common
12 law employment relationship, with the Employee Class members. Therefore, Defendants, and each
13 of them, employed or jointly employed the Employee Class members.

14 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

15 8. The Employees who comprise the Class, including Plaintiff, are non-exempt
16 employees of Defendants pursuant to the applicable Wage Order of the Industrial Welfare
17 Commission ("IWC"). During the period of four years prior to the filing of this action through its
18 resolution, Plaintiff and the Class members were employed by Defendants and either were not paid
19 by Defendants for all hours worked or were not paid at the appropriate minimum, regular and
20 overtime rates, including for meal period and rest break premium payments. Plaintiff also contends
21 that Defendants failed to pay him and the Class members all wages due and owing, including by
22 miscalculating wages owed and by requiring off the clock work, failed to provide meal and rest
23 breaks, and failed to furnish accurate wage statements and timely pay all wages owed, all in
24 violation of various provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable paragraphs of the IWC
25 Wage Orders.

26 9. During the course of Plaintiff's and the Class members' employment with
27 Defendants, they were not paid all wages they were owed, including for all work performed
28 (resulting in "off the clock" work) and for all their overtime hours worked, or were not paid at the

1 correct rates. This has resulted in systematic and ongoing violations of the California Labor Code
2 and relevant IWC Wage Orders. Upon information and belief, Defendants employ other non-
3 exempt, hourly employees as electricians and installers and related positions based out of
4 Defendants' and customers' facilities in California.

5 10. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant as an electrician, with duties that included
6 installing electrical batteries for solar panels. Plaintiff generally worked 40 to 50 hours per week,
7 five to six shifts per week. Plaintiff's scheduled hours were generally from 7:00 a.m. through 3:30
8 p.m. Plaintiff was dispatched to perform residential and commercial installations which sometimes
9 required extended travel and hotel stays. Defendants dispatch crews of three employees or more to
10 each assignment.

11 11. Despite their obligation to maintain accurate timekeeping records for hours worked
12 by the Class members, Defendants maintained improper time record-keeping systems across their
13 California facilities and remote work sites. In fact, for all of Plaintiff's employment, Defendants
14 paid Employees by their scheduled hours, or Defendants' desired number of hours rather than their
15 actual hours worked. Employees were required to record their hours worked on an ADP
16 timekeeping application on their mobile phones, including their meal periods. Defendants'
17 electronic timekeeping system was fully capable of recording Employees' time down to the
18 minute, and in fact, when Plaintiff recorded his time it was recorded at the exact time he made the
19 entry. However, on information and belief, Defendants unlawfully and unfairly rounded
20 Employees' time entries to the nearest quarter hour thereby reducing their number of hours worked
21 to their substantial detriment. Accordingly, Plaintiff's time records did not accurately reflect his
22 hours worked beyond his schedule, and thus Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and on
23 information and belief other Employees' actual time worked.

24 12. The failure to maintain accurate timekeeping and payroll records perpetrated by
25 Defendants has also been exacerbated by other off the clock work Defendants required their
26 Employees to endure. Defendants communicate assignments to Employees through phone calls,
27 emails, and text messages outside of work hours and Defendants expect prompt responses from
28 Employees. These communications constitute compensable hours worked that were off the clock.

1 In addition, on at least two occasions, Plaintiff's foreman emailed him blueprints for upcoming
2 jobs that Plaintiff was expected to review off the clock and before starting the job. Defendants
3 also failed to compensate Employees for this time spent under Defendants' authority and control
4 and performing job duties at Defendants' instruction.

5 13. Additionally, Defendants required that Employees arrive at their assigned jobs by
6 7:00 a.m. and transport personal tools necessary to complete their duties. These included hand
7 tools and specialty tools such as drills, screwdrivers, and crimp tools. Accordingly, Plaintiff spent
8 several minutes before leaving for each assignment loading tools onto his vehicle. After his shifts,
9 Plaintiff had to unload the tools from his vehicle to store them at home or his hotel room to keep
10 them from getting stolen. Moreover, Plaintiff was also sometimes compelled to begin a few
11 minutes before his scheduled shift start time if his foreman arrived early on the job. Employees
12 were expected to begin unloading materials and other tools from the company vehicle so that by
13 7:00 a.m. they could begin the actual installation work. Employees were not compensated for this
14 time worked as it was not recorded on Defendants' timekeeping system and to the extent that it
15 was recorded, Defendants unlawfully rounded down or shaved Employees' time worked so that it
16 was not paid or otherwise only reflected scheduled hours worked.

17 14. Defendants also paid Plaintiff and the other Class members various forms of
18 bonuses and per diem pay, and other forms of remuneration above and beyond their regular
19 hourly rates. Defendants neglected to record per diem on wage statements in violation of Labor
20 Code §§ 212 and 213. However, despite requiring Plaintiff and the Class members to work
21 extended shifts of over eight hours, Defendants both failed to pay for all overtime hours actually
22 worked and, upon information and belief, failed to pay that overtime at the correct rate. More
23 specifically, to the extent Defendants paid both overtime and a bonus or per diem to Plaintiff and
24 the Class members in the same pay period, Defendants miscalculated and underpaid overtime
25 hours by failing to include all forms of remuneration, i.e. bonuses, per diems and the like, in the
26 regular rate used to calculate and pay overtime. Additionally, to the extent Defendants paid any
27 sick pay to Plaintiff during these pay periods, Defendants similarly miscalculated the rate at
28 which it was paid by failing to account for all forms of remuneration in the regular rate.

1 15. Defendants also failed to pay reporting time pay to Plaintiff and Class members.
2 Specifically, on or about Plaintiff's last day worked, he was scheduled to work a full eight-hour
3 shift but was promptly terminated and sent home. Plaintiff was not compensated any reporting
4 time pay. Thus, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff, and on information and belief other Class
5 members, for half of their usual or scheduled day's work or four hours at the correct rate of pay
6 for their work shifts under on call orders and similar circumstances.

7 16. Defendants followed a similar unlawful practice, upon information and belief, in
8 connection with other Employees in a concerted effort to limit and restrict regular and overtime
9 hours earned by and owing to Plaintiff and the other Class members. Time worked off the clock
10 also caused Plaintiff and other Class members to work beyond eight hours in a shift. As a result of
11 the above-described rounding and other off the clock work, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and
12 Class members overtime for several minutes to hours at the end of work shifts which Defendants
13 did not record in any timekeeping or payroll records.

14 17. Plaintiff was therefore not paid for all his hours worked at the required minimum,
15 overtime and double time wage rates due to Defendants' policy and practice of requiring them to
16 work off the clock and without pay. With work shifts generally scheduled for eight hours or more,
17 this unpaid off the clock work resulted in Plaintiff and the Class members working past eight
18 hours on a shift, which required that they be paid at the correct overtime rate of 1.5 times their
19 regular rate. Defendants also paid Employees' travel time after their scheduled shifts that
20 exceeded a certain distance from Defendants' demarcation. On information and belief,
21 Defendants paid this drive time at Employees' regular rate of pay, despite the travel time being
22 compensable as overtime because it occurred after Employees had already worked shifts of eight
23 hours or more. Defendants thus systematically underpaid Plaintiff and the Class members by
24 failing to pay them at the required overtime rates for all hours over eight in a work shift or over
25 forty in a work week, and all hours over twelve in a day at the required double time rate. Upon
26 information and belief, the Class members were bound by similar scheduling and work policies
27 which Defendants required them to follow and endured similar violations at Defendants' hands as
28 Plaintiff.

1 18. Defendants have either failed to maintain timekeeping records for Plaintiff that
2 would permit Plaintiff to discover the nature and extent of the off the clock work Defendants
3 required and the actual hours Plaintiff worked or have otherwise declined to produce them to
4 Plaintiff in response to a timely and lawful request. By failing to pay for all hours worked,
5 Defendants have committed knowing and intentional ongoing violations of the record keeping
6 requirements under the Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174.

7 19. As a result of the above-described unlawful requirements to work off the clock, the
8 failure to accurately record all hours worked and unlawful rounding, and the other wage
9 violations they endured at Defendants' hands, Plaintiff and the Class members were not properly
10 paid all wages earned and all wages owed to them by Defendants, including when working more
11 than eight hours in any given day and/or more than forty hours in any given week. As a result of
12 Defendants' unlawful policies and practices, Plaintiff and Class members incurred overtime hours
13 worked for which they were not adequately and completely compensated, in addition to the hours
14 they were required to work off the clock at their regular rates.

15 20. The failure to pay for all hours worked and underpayment of wages to Plaintiff and
16 the Class members is and has been a direct consequence of Defendants' unlawful compensation
17 policies and practices, which upon information and belief applied uniformly to the Class members
18 working based out of Defendants' locations and facilities. As a result of the above-described
19 unlawful requirements to work off the clock and regular rate miscalculation, the failure to
20 accurately record all hours worked and pay wages at the correct rates, and the other wage
21 violations they endured at Defendants' hands, Plaintiff and the Class members were not properly
22 paid all wages earned and all wages owed to them by Defendants, including when working more
23 than eight hours in any given day and/or more than forty hours in any given week.

24 21. Therefore, from at least four years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and continuing
25 to the present, Defendants had a consistent policy or practice of failing to pay Employees for all
26 hours worked and failing to pay minimum wages for all time worked, as required by California
27 law. Also, from at least four years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and continuing to the present,
28 Defendants had a consistent policy or practice of failing to pay Employees overtime compensation

1 at premium overtime rates for all hours worked in excess of eight hours a day and/or forty hours a
2 week, and double-time rates for all hours worked in excess of twelve hours a day, in violation of
3 Labor Code § 510 and the corresponding sections of IWC Wage Orders. To the extent Defendants
4 paid Plaintiff and the Class members bonuses and shift differentials and other forms of
5 remuneration above and beyond their hourly pay, upon information and belief Defendants
6 miscalculated and therefore underpaid any overtime they paid during these pay periods by failing
7 to include all forms of remuneration in the regular rate used to calculate and pay overtime.

8 22. Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class members with their
9 required meal periods, and the at least two ten-minute rest breaks required for scheduled shifts of
10 eight hours. Demanding workloads contributed to Defendants' common policy of failing to
11 provide lawful meal periods to Plaintiff and the Class members, as required under the Labor Code
12 and Paragraph 11 of the IWC Wage Order(s). Defendants similarly systematically failed to
13 authorize and permit Plaintiff and the employee Class Members to take all required 10-minute rest
14 breaks, as required under the Labor Code and Paragraph 12 of the IWC Wage Order(s).

15 23. More specifically, Plaintiff worked shifts that entitled him to at least one meal
16 period, but Defendants' required Plaintiff and the Class members to prioritize work over taking
17 proper meal periods. Specifically, Employees had to prioritize any delivery arrivals and incoming
18 work communications that occurred while on their meal periods. Additionally, Plaintiff's foreman
19 would decide the parameters of the crew's meal periods including their timing and length resulting
20 in occasionally late, shortened, and interrupted meal periods. To the extent Defendants required
21 Plaintiff to work over ten hours on a work shift, Defendants also failed to provide second meal
22 periods and Defendants have produced no evidence of premium payments for meal period
23 violations under Labor Code 226.7.

24 24. Defendants thus failed to provide all the legally required unpaid, off-duty meal
25 periods and all the legally required paid, off-duty rest periods to Plaintiff and the other Class
26 members, as required by the applicable Wage Order and Labor Code. Plaintiff and other Class
27 members were required to perform work as ordered by Defendants for more than five hours during
28 a shift without receiving compliant meal periods. Additionally, as addressed above, Defendants

1 followed a practice of requiring off the clock work and rounding and time shaving in a manner that
2 would impact when Employees were to receive meal periods and rest breaks and required them to
3 respond to work calls and inquiries and other demands during breaks, thus leading to further
4 violations.

5 25. Upon information and belief, Defendants' systems did not automatically generate a
6 meal period premium under Labor Code § 226.7 for meal periods that commenced after five hours
7 into a work shift or in the event the time punch records reflected a meal period of less than thirty
8 minutes. However, upon information and belief, in the event Defendants did pay any meal period
9 premiums, they did so at the employee's customary regular rate of hourly compensation without
10 including all forms of remuneration in that hourly rate calculation, for example by omitting
11 bonuses, wage differentials and prevailing wages and the like from the rate at which meal
12 premiums were paid.

13 26. As a result, Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiff and the Class members with all
14 legally required off-duty, unpaid meal periods and all the legally required off-duty, paid rest
15 periods is and will be evidenced by Defendants' business records, or lack thereof. Therefore, for at
16 least four years prior to the filing of this action and through to the present, Plaintiff and the Class
17 members were unable to take off-duty breaks or were otherwise not provided with the opportunity
18 to take required breaks as required under the Labor Code and Wage Orders due to Defendants'
19 policies and practices. On the occasions when Plaintiff and the Class members were provided with
20 a meal period, it was often untimely or interrupted, or was impermissibly shortened, and
21 Employees were not provided with one hour's wages in lieu thereof. Meal period violations thus
22 occurred in one or more of the following manners:

- 23 (a) Class members were not provided full thirty-minute duty free meal periods
24 for work days in excess of five hours and were not compensated one hour's
25 wages in lieu thereof, all in violation of, among others, Labor Code §§
26 226.7, 512, and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage
27 Order(s);
28

- 1 (b) Class members were not provided second full thirty-minute duty free meal
2 periods for work days in excess of ten hours;
- 3 (c) Class members were required to work through at least part of their daily
4 meal period(s);
- 5 (d) Meal periods were provided after five hours of continuous work during a
6 shift; and
- 7 (e) Class members were restricted in their ability to take a full thirty-minute
8 meal period and were required to carry “walkie-talkies” and company cell
9 phones during their meal periods and were otherwise required to remain
10 under Defendants’ control during meal periods.

11 27. Similar violations resulted from Defendants’ failure to authorize and permit
12 Plaintiff and the Class members to take duty-free, net ten minute rest breaks for every four hours
13 of shift work, or major fraction thereof. Plaintiff and the other similarly situated Class members
14 were either not authorized permitted the opportunity to take a rest break, or were required to
15 remain under Defendants’ control and respond to instructions from management and job and
16 customer demands if and when they even attempted to take one. Upon information and belief,
17 Defendants also failed to authorize and permit employees to leave the worksite during rest breaks,
18 evidencing Defendants’ policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and the Class members to
19 remain under their control during required off-duty rest break times. Also, Defendants’
20 supervisors regularly required that Employees forego their rest breaks and extend their meal
21 periods by an additional twenty minutes to account for their missed rest breaks. Such combining
22 of breaks is another example of Defendants’ uniformly applied unlawful policies and practices.

23 28. Defendants thus failed to authorize and permit duty-free ten minute rest breaks as
24 required under the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders. In fact, Defendants made no effort to even
25 schedule or otherwise account for time for Plaintiff and the Class members to use for duty-free,
26 net ten minute rest breaks. This common and unlawful policy uniformly applied to the Employees
27 during the relevant period, meaning Defendants’ rest break policy was not to schedule or
28 otherwise authorize and permit them. Plaintiff and the Class members worked eight to twelve

1 hours on an average shift, and were required to receive at least two rest breaks or three rest breaks
2 on shifts over ten hours. Given the work demands, and pressure from Defendants' management,
3 Plaintiff and the Class members were compelled to not take rest breaks despite working extended
4 shifts. Defendants have produced no evidence of any payments for rest break violations under
5 Labor Code § 226.7. To the extent Defendants have paid any such premiums, upon information
6 and belief they failed to include all forms of remuneration, including bonuses, wage differentials,
7 prevailing wages and the like in the regular rate at which Defendants paid the premium.

8 29. Defendants' uniformly applied policies and practices thus resulted in untimely and
9 shortened or on-duty rest breaks when they were authorized and permitted. Plaintiff and the Class
10 members worked shifts of at least eight hours, which required at least two rest breaks, and often
11 worked shifts over ten hours, which required at least three rest breaks. Even on the occasions
12 when Defendants authorized and permitted Plaintiff to take a first rest break, he was not permitted
13 to take a second or a third break, and those that were provided were often late and generally
14 interrupted by job duties and requirements.

15 30. During rest periods, employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish
16 control over how employees spend their time. Plaintiff and the Class members were and are under
17 Defendants' control when they are working through rest breaks and remaining under Defendants'
18 control. Defendants have also provided either impermissibly shortened or untimely meal and rest
19 breaks to Plaintiff and the Class members. Plaintiff and the Employees in the Class were thus not
20 authorized and permitted to take lawful rest periods, were systematically required by Defendants
21 to work through or during breaks, and were not provided with one hour's wages in lieu thereof.
22 They were required to remain on-duty during breaks or portions of their breaks, thus making them
23 either untimely or shortened and on-duty, and they were also prevented from leaving the worksite
24 and otherwise remain under Defendants' control during rest breaks under Defendants' uniformly
25 applied policies and practices. Rest period violations therefore arose in one or more of the
26 following manners:

- 27 (a) Class members were required to work without being provided a minimum
28 ten minute rest period for every four hours or major fraction thereof worked

1 and were not compensated one hour of pay at their regular rate of
2 compensation for each workday that a rest period was not provided, and to
3 the extent Defendants paid any premiums, they failed to include all forms of
4 remuneration in the regular rate used to calculate and pay them.

5 (b) Class members were not authorized and permitted to take timely rest periods
6 for every four hours worked, or major fraction thereof;

7 (c) Class members were required to remain on duty and under Defendants'
8 control during rest periods or otherwise had their rest periods interrupted by
9 work demands.

10 31. From at least four years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and continuing to the
11 present, Defendants have also consistently violated Labor Code § 221 by unlawfully collecting or
12 deducting the Employees' earned wages, including by requiring off the clock work during breaks
13 and before and after work shifts and by miscalculating the regular rate and accordingly
14 underpaying overtime wages and meal and rest break premiums. By not compensating Employees
15 for all hours worked at the correct rates, Defendants unlawfully deducted wages earned by and
16 owed to Plaintiff and the Class members, in violation of Labor Code § 221.

17 32. Defendants also violated California Labor Code § 246 by not providing all
18 required paid sick days to Plaintiff and the similarly aggrieved Employees. Labor Code § 246
19 provides that an Employee who "works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days
20 within a year from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days as specified in
21 this section." Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as
22 the regular pay rate for the workweek in which the employee uses the paid sick time. Defendants
23 failed to provide Plaintiff and the other similarly Aggrieved Employees with all their required and
24 earned sick days paid at the correct rate of pay, in violation of Labor Code § 246. Additionally
25 and upon information and belief, Defendants have failed to provide COVID-19 supplemental sick
26 leave to the Class members during the relevant time period, including by failing to provide two
27 work weeks of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave paid at the correct rates as required under
28 Labor Code §§ 248.1 and 248.2 and including damages and penalties as these sections are

1 enforced through Labor Code § 248.5, which requires that: “If paid sick days were unlawfully
2 withheld, the dollar amount of paid sick days withheld from the employee multiplied by three, or
3 two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), whichever amount is greater, but not to exceed an aggregate
4 penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), shall be included in the administrative penalty.”
5 Plaintiff accordingly seeks this relief available for Defendants’ failure to provide Employees with
6 all their required and earned sick days and all their COVID-19 supplemental sick leave in
7 violation of Labor Code §§ 246, 248.1, 248.2, and the civil and statutory penalties available and
8 applicable under Labor Code §§ 246, 248.1, 248.2, 248.5, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, and
9 2699(f)(2), and also for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

10 33. Upon information and belief, Defendants also failed to provide Employees such as
11 Plaintiff at the time of his employment and thereafter with written notice complying with all the
12 requirements of Labor Code § 2810.5, which provides that: “At the time of hiring, an employer
13 shall provide to each employee a written notice, in the language the employer normally uses to
14 communicate employment-related information to the employee, containing” specific required
15 information. Upon information and belief, Defendants failed to provide this information to the
16 Aggrieved Employees as required under Labor Code § 2810.5. Defendants were required to
17 provide Plaintiff and the aggrieved employee Class members certain specific information upon
18 hiring pursuant to California Labor Code § 2810.5. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with any
19 such information when he was hired, or have failed to produce it, and upon information and belief
20 Defendants committed similar violations in connection with similarly aggrieved Employees.

21 34. As a result of these illegal policies and practices, Defendants also engaged in and
22 enforced the following additional unlawful practices and policies against Plaintiff and the Class
23 members he seeks to represent:

- 24 (a) failing to pay all wages owed to Class members who either were discharged,
25 laid off, or resigned in accordance with the requirements of Labor Code §§
26 201, 202, 203;
27 (b) failing to pay all wages owed to the Class members twice monthly in
28 accordance with the requirements of Labor Code § 204;

- 1 (c) failing to pay Class members all wages owed, including all meal and rest
2 period premium wages, and failing to pay them at the regular rate of
3 compensation;
- 4 (d) failing to maintain accurate records of Class members' hours worked and
5 earned wages and meal periods in violation of Labor Code §§ 226 and
6 1174(d) and section 7 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; and
- 7 (e) failing to produce timekeeping records in response to Plaintiff's timely and
8 lawful request to receive them under these authorities.

9 35. Defendants have also consistently failed to provide Class members with timely,
10 accurate, and itemized wage statements, in writing, as required by California wage-and-hour laws,
11 including by the above-described requirement of off the clock work, failure to pay all overtime and
12 double time wages owed and failure to pay them at the appropriate premium rates, and failure to
13 pay premium wages for unprovided or otherwise unlawful meal and rest breaks, or by
14 miscalculating any overtime or meal period or rest break premium wages and by the systematic
15 and unlawful deductions Defendants took from Employee wages. Defendants have also made it
16 difficult to account with precision for the unlawfully withheld wages and meal and rest period
17 compensation owed to Plaintiff and the Class, during the liability period, including because they
18 did not calculate the regular rate of pay correctly when paying overtime or meal period premiums
19 and because they did not implement and preserve a record-keeping method as required for non-
20 exempt employees by California Labor Code §§ 226, 1174(d), and paragraph 7 of the applicable
21 California Wage Orders. Upon information and belief, time clock punches were not maintained or
22 were not accurately maintained for work shifts and meal periods. Defendants also failed to
23 accurately record and pay for all regular and overtime hours worked and submitted by Plaintiff and
24 the Class members, including by failing to pay all overtime hours at the correctly calculated
25 overtime premium rate.

26 36. Defendants also provided Plaintiff and the Class members with wage statements
27 that failed to accurately report all hours worked and applicable hourly rates for all hours worked.
28 For the same reasons as explained above, Plaintiff and the Class members were provided with

1 unlawful wage statements that failed to reflect all hours worked and failed to pay for all overtime
2 hours or failed to pay overtime wages at the correct overtime premium rate, and Defendants
3 miscalculated meal and rest break premiums, and sick time if and when they did pay them.
4 Defendants followed this unlawful policy and practice even though both Plaintiff and Defendants
5 were aware that Plaintiff and the Class members worked more total hours than were reflected on
6 the wage statements, including overtime hours, and were underpaid by regular rate miscalculation.
7 Plaintiff and the Employees in the Class were unable to discern from their wage statements alone
8 the actual hours they worked in total during a pay period and the rates they were paid for them.

9 37. Defendants have thus willfully failed to comply with Labor Code § 226(a) by
10 inaccurately reporting total hours worked and total wages earned by Plaintiff and the Class
11 members, along with the appropriate applicable rates, among others requirements. Plaintiff and
12 Class members are therefore entitled to penalties not to exceed \$4,000.00 for each employee
13 pursuant to Labor Code § 226(b). Defendants have also failed to comply with paragraph 7 of the
14 applicable California IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain time records showing when the
15 employee begins and ends each work period, meal periods, and wages earned pursuant to Labor
16 Code § 226.7, and total daily hours worked by itemizing in wage statements all deductions from
17 payment of wages and accurately reporting total hours worked.

18 38. Defendants also required Plaintiff and the Class members to work hours off the
19 clock for which they were not compensated. They were required to endure off the clock work
20 addressed above, including during interrupted or otherwise on-duty meal and rest periods and were
21 not provided with sick pay and supplemental sick leave and were subjected to systematic off the
22 clock work. Defendants also failed to pay all overtime premium wages owed for work conducted
23 on a work shift and a workday or failed to pay it at the correct rate, as addressed above. Therefore,
24 Defendants have also followed a uniform and consistent policy of failing to pay all wages owed to
25 Plaintiff and other similarly situated Employees at the time of their termination or within seventy-
26 two hours of their resignation, as required by California law, including Labor Code § 203.

27 39. Plaintiff has also requested records from Defendants and they have failed to
28 constructively respond or to fully respond. Therefore, Plaintiff also asserts that Defendants

1 followed a consistent policy of denying Plaintiff and Class members the right to inspect and
2 receive all of their payroll records, timecards, and personnel records.

3 40. Additionally, from at least four years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and
4 continuing to the present, Defendants have regularly required Plaintiff and the Class members to
5 incur necessary business expenses in the course of performing their required job duties without
6 reimbursement. These included the cell phone-related expenses Plaintiff incurred in responding to
7 communications from management, personal tools, mileage expenses incurred by Plaintiff when
8 driving extended distances beyond Defendants' demarcation, and home internet expenses incurred
9 while completing online trainings required by Defendants. Plaintiff and the Class members must
10 be reimbursed for these necessary business expenses under Labor Code § 2802, and Defendants
11 systematically failed to do so.

12 41. In light of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the Employees in the Class bring this action
13 pursuant to, *inter alia*, Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 218, 218.5, 218.6, 221, 226, 226.4,
14 226.7, 246, 248.1, 248.2, 248.5, 510, 511, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194,
15 1194.2 1197, 1198, 1198.5, 1199, 2802, 2810.5, and 2698 *et seq.*, and California Code of
16 Regulations, Title 8, section 11000 *et seq.*

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

21 CLASS ALLEGATIONS

22 43. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of himself, and all others similarly
23 situated pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 382. Plaintiff seeks to represent a Class (or "the
24 Class" or "Class members") defined as follows: "All individuals employed by Defendants at any
25 time during the period of four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and ending on a date as
26 determined by the Court ("the Class Period"), and who have been employed as non-exempt, hourly
27 employees within the State of California." This includes electricians and installers and those in
28 similar and related positions in connection to solar panel and battery installation services provided

1 to Defendants' customers throughout California. Further, Plaintiff seeks to represent the
2 Subclasses composed of and defined as follows:

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

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

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

11 d. Subclass 4. Rest Break Subclass. All Class members who were subject to
12 Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to authorize and permit Employees to take
13 uninterrupted, duty-free, 10-minute rest periods for every four hours worked, or major fraction
14 thereof, and failing to pay one hour of pay at the Employee's regular rate of pay in lieu thereof.

15 e. Subclass 5. Reporting Time Pay Subclass: All Class members who were not
16 compensated reporting time pay.

17 f. Subclass 6. Wage Statement Subclass. All Class members who, within the
18 applicable limitations period, were not provided with accurate itemized wage statements.

19 g. Subclass 7. Unauthorized Deductions from Wages Subclass. All Class members
20 who were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of deducting wages earned from their pay,
21 including by requiring off the clock work.

22 h. Subclass 8. Failure to Timely Pay Wages Twice Monthly Subclass. All Class
23 members who were subject to Defendants' policy and practice of not timely paying all wages
24 earned when they were due and payable at least twice monthly.

25 i. Subclass 9. Termination Pay Subclass. All Class members who, within the
26 applicable limitations period, either voluntarily or involuntarily separated from their employment
27 and were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to timely pay wages upon
28 termination.

j. Subclass 10. Failure To Produce Requested Employment Records Subclass. All Class members who, within the applicable limitations period, were denied the right to inspect and receive all their payroll records, timecards, and personnel records.

k. Subclass 11. 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.

l. Subclass 12. Expense Reimbursement Subclass. All Class members who incurred necessary and reasonable expenses in connection with performing their job duties for Defendants and who were subject to a policy and/or practice under which such expenses were not reimbursed.

m. Subclass 13. 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.

44. Plaintiff reserves the right under California Rule of Court 3.765 to amend or modify the class description with greater particularity or to provide 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.

45. 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 and pay compensation for the time worked by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, even though Defendants enjoyed the benefit of this work, required Employees 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 or authorize and permit rest periods, in order to unfairly cheat the competition and unlawfully profit.

46. 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 this litigation and the proposed Class is easily ascertainable from the employment

1 records for Plaintiff and the Class members that Defendants are required to maintain under
2 California law.

3 **A. Numerosity**

4 47. The potential members of the Class as defined are so numerous that joinder of all
5 the Class members is impracticable. While the precise number of Class member has not been
6 determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants employ or, during the
7 time period relevant to this lawsuit employed, at least hundreds of Employees who satisfy the
8 Class definition within the State of California. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants' employment
9 records will provide information as to the number and location of all Class members.

10 **B. Commonality**

11 48. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class that predominate over any
12 questions affecting only individual Class members. The common questions are numerous and
13 substantial and flow from Defendants' uniform policies and/or practices of violating the California
14 Labor Code addressed above. As such, these common questions predominate over individual
15 questions concerning each individual Class Member's showing as to his or her eligibility for
16 recovery or as to the amount of damages. These common questions of law and fact include:

- 17 a. Whether Defendants failed to pay Employees minimum wages;
- 18 b. Whether Defendants failed to pay Employees wages for all hours worked;
- 19 c. Whether Defendants failed to pay Employees overtime as required under Labor
20 Code § 510;
- 21 d. Whether Defendants paid reporting time pay under the applicable wage order and 8
22 CCR § 11160(5);
- 23 e. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the applicable
24 IWC Wage Orders, by failing to provide Employees with requisite meal periods or
25 premium pay in lieu thereof;
- 26 f. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7, and the applicable IWC Wage
27 Orders, by failing to authorize and permit Employees to take requisite rest breaks,
28 or provide premium pay in lieu thereof;

- g. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 226(a) by providing Employees with inaccurate wage statements and wage statements that omitted many of the Section 226(a) requirements.
- h. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 221;
- i. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by failing to pay wages and compensation due and owing at the time of termination of employment;
- j. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful;
- k. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 226 and § 1174 and §1198 and the IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate records of Class members' earned wages and work periods;
- l. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 1194 by failing to compensate all Employees during the relevant time period for all hours worked, whether regular or overtime;
- m. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 204 by failing to pay Employees all wages earned at least twice monthly;
- n. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 2802 by failing to reimburse necessary business expenses incurred by Employees;
- o. Whether Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 246 and 248.1 by not providing employees with all required sick days and COVID-19 supplemental sick leave;
- p. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 1174 and 1174.5;
- q. Whether Defendants violated Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*; and
- r. Whether Employees are entitled to equitable relief pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

C. Typicality

49. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of those of the other Employees. The Employee Class members all sustained injuries and damages arising out of and caused by Defendants' common course of conduct and uniformly applied policies in violation of statutes, as

1 well as regulations, that have the force and effect of law, as alleged herein. Plaintiff's claims for
2 the off the clock work and meal and rest violations he was required to endure are typical of those
3 of the other Class members.

4 **D. Adequacy of Representation**

5 50. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interest of the
6 Employee Class members. Counsel who represents Plaintiff and the Employees in the Class are
7 experienced and competent in litigating employment class actions.

8 **E. Superiority of Class Action**

9 51. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
10 adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all Employees is not practicable, and
11 questions of law and fact common to all Employees predominate over any questions affecting only
12 individual Employees. Each Employee in the Class has been damaged and is entitled to recovery
13 by reason of Defendants' illegal policies or practices of failing to compensate Employees properly.

14 52. As to the issues raised in this case, a class action is superior to all other methods for
15 the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, as joinder of all Class members is
16 impracticable and many legal and factual questions to be adjudicated apply uniformly to all Class
17 members. Further, as the economic or other loss suffered by vast numbers of Class members may
18 be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual actions makes it difficult for the Class
19 members to individually redress the wrongs they have suffered. Moreover, in the event
20 disgorgement is ordered, a class action is the only mechanism that will permit the employment of a
21 fluid fund recovery to ensure that equity is achieved. There will be relatively little difficulty in
22 managing this case as a class action, and proceeding on a class-wide basis will permit Employees
23 to vindicate their rights for violations they endured which they would otherwise be foreclosed from
24 receiving in a multiplicity of individual lawsuits that would be cost prohibitive to them.

25 53. Class action treatment will allow those persons similarly situated to litigate their
26 claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system.
27 Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties in managing this case that should preclude class treatment.
28 Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed Class members that would

1 set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. The Defendants' own business records can be
2 utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated notices. To the extent
3 that any further notice is required additional media and/or mailings can be used.

4 54. Defendants, as prospective and actual employers of the Employees in the Class, had
5 a special fiduciary duty to disclose to prospective Class members the true facts surrounding
6 Defendants' pay practices, policies and working conditions imposed upon the similarly situated
7 Employees as well as the effect of any alleged arbitration agreements that may have been forced
8 upon them. In addition, Defendants knew they possessed special knowledge about pay practices
9 and policies, most notably intentionally refusing to pay for all hours actually worked which should
10 have been recorded in Defendants' pay records and the consequence of the alleged arbitration
11 agreements and policies and practices on the Employees and Class as a whole.

12 55. Plaintiff and the Employees in the Class did not discover the fact that they were
13 entitled to all pay under the Labor Code until shortly before the filing of this lawsuit nor was there
14 any discussion about Plaintiff's and the Class members' waiver of their Constitutional rights of
15 trial by jury, to collectively organize and oppose unlawful pay practices under California law as
16 well as obtain injunctive relief preventing such practices from continuing. As a result, the
17 applicable statutes of limitation tolled until such time as Plaintiff and the Class members
18 discovered their claims.

19 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
20 **FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES**
21 **(Against All Defendants)**

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

24 57. Defendants failed to pay Employees minimum wages for all hours worked.
25 Defendants had a consistent policy of failing to pay Employees for all hours worked. Employees
26 would work hours and not receive wages, including as alleged above in connection with off the
27 clock work, including all the time required to remain on duty and under Defendants' control
28 during breaks and due to the work demands placed upon them by Defendants' management and

1 by paying what should have been overtime hours as regular hours. Defendants' uniformly applied
2 policies required systematic off the clock work and underpayment of all wages owed to
3 Employees over a period of time, while benefiting Defendants. During the relevant time period,
4 Defendants thus regularly failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and the Class members,
5 including by requiring systematic off the clock work. To the extent any local wage ordinances
6 were also applicable to paying the employees an hourly rate above the minimum wage rate,
7 Defendants failed to comply with the local wage ordinances. To the extent any prevailing rates
8 and fringe benefits were also applicable to paying the employees an hourly rate above the
9 minimum wage rate, Defendants failed to comply with the prevailing rate requirements.
10 Defendants' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation,
11 applicable to the Class as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that
12 denied accurate compensation to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class as to minimum
13 wage pay.

14 58. In California, employees must be paid at least the applicable state minimum wage
15 for all hours worked, including under Labor Code § 1197, IWC Wage Order MW-2014, and
16 paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), and 4(A)-4(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders. Also, pursuant to
17 California Labor Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an
18 employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked. Defendants failed to do so.

19 59. California Labor Code § 1197, entitled "Pay of Less Than Minimum Wage" states:
20 "The minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to
21 employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful." The
22 applicable minimum wage rate fixed by the commission for work during the relevant period is
23 found in the Wage Orders.

24 60. The minimum wage provisions of California Labor Code are enforceable by
25 private civil action pursuant to Labor Code § 1194(a) which states: "Notwithstanding any
26 agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage
27 or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil
28 action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation,

1 including interest thereon, reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit."

2 61. As described in California Labor Code §§ 1185 and 1194.2, any action for wages
3 incorporates the applicable Wage Order of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. Also,
4 California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and those Industrial Welfare Commission Wage
5 Orders entitle non-exempt employees to an amount equal to or greater than the minimum wage for
6 all hours worked. All hours must be paid at the statutory or agreed rate, or at the minimum rate in
7 the absence of a contractually agreed upon one.

8 62. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, Defendants
9 inaccurately recorded, or required Plaintiff and the Class members to input times that did not
10 reflect their actual hours worked, or miscalculated hours or rates or otherwise underpaid the actual
11 time worked by Plaintiff and other members of the Class, including by requiring off the clock work
12 as addressed in detail above. Defendants acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all
13 earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare
14 Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations. As a result of these
15 violations, Defendants also failed to timely pay all wages earned in accordance with California
16 Labor Code § 1194.

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

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

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

28

66. Defendants have the ability to pay minimum wages for all time worked and have willfully refused to pay such wages with the intent to secure for Defendants a discount upon this indebtedness with the intent to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay, or defraud Employees.

67. Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to recover the unpaid minimum wages (including double minimum wages) and local wage ordinance wages and liquidated damages in an amount equal to the minimum wages unlawfully unpaid, interest thereon and reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a). Plaintiff and the other members of the Class further request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the Class members who have terminated their employment, Defendants' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under California Labor Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these Class members. Defendants' failure to timely pay all wages owed also violated Labor Code § 204 and resulted in violations of Labor Code § 226 because they resulted in the issuance of inaccurate wage statements. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional, and not in good faith. Further, Plaintiff and other Class members are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY WAGES AND OVERTIME UNDER LABOR CODE § 510

(Against All Defendants)

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

69. California Labor Code § 1194 provides that “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.” The action may be maintained directly against the employer in an employee’s name without first filing a claim

1 with the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement.

2 70. By their conduct, as set forth herein, Defendants violated Labor Code § 1194 and
3 Labor Code § 510 (and paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), 3(A) and 4(A)-4(B) of the relevant orders of the
4 Industrial Welfare Commission) by failing to pay Employees: (a) time and one-half their regular
5 hourly rates for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday or in excess of forty (40)
6 hours in any workweek or for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in any
7 one workweek; or (b) twice their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of twelve (12)
8 hours in any one (1) day or for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on any seventh day of
9 work in a workweek.

10 71. Defendants had a consistent policy of not paying Employees wages for all hours
11 worked, including by requiring off the clock work as addressed above, by unlawful deductions, by
12 under-reporting actual hours worked, and by requiring Employees to do so as well. Defendants
13 have also failed to include all forms of remuneration in the regular rate of pay used to calculate and
14 pay overtime, and failed to begin paying overtime when it was incurred due to the off the clock
15 work, as detailed above.

16 72. Defendants thus had a consistent policy of not paying Employees wages for all
17 hours worked, including hours at their required regular, overtime, and double-time rates.
18 Defendants, and each of them, have intentionally and improperly rounded, changed, adjusted
19 and/or modified certain employees' hours, including Plaintiff's, or required Plaintiff and the Class
20 members to do so, or otherwise caused them to work off the clock to avoid paying Plaintiff and the
21 Class members all earned and owed straight time and overtime wages and other benefits, in
22 violation of the California Labor Code, the California Code of Regulations and the IWC Wage
23 Orders and guidelines set forth by the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement. Defendants
24 have also violated these provisions by requiring Plaintiff and other similarly situated non-exempt
25 employees to work through meal periods or remain under Defendants' control when they were
26 required to be clocked out or to otherwise work off the clock to complete their daily job duties and
27 respond to demands from customers and managers.

28

1 73. Therefore, Employees were not properly compensated, nor were they paid overtime
2 rates for hours worked in excess of eight hours in a given day, and/or forty hours in a given week.
3 Based on information and belief, Defendants did not make available to Employees a reasonable
4 protocol for correcting time records when Employees worked overtime hours or to fix incorrect
5 time entries or those that Defendants unlawfully under-recorded to the Employee's detriment.
6 Defendants have also violated these provisions by requiring Plaintiff and other similarly situated
7 Class members to work through meal periods when they were required to be clocked out or to
8 otherwise work off the clock to complete their daily job duties.

9 74. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and the Class members the unpaid balance of
10 regular wages owed and overtime compensation for all hours worked, as required by California
11 law, violates the provisions of Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and paragraph 3(A) of the applicable
12 IWC Wage Order, and is therefore unlawful. Defendants also failed to correctly calculate the
13 regular rate used to calculate and pay overtime, and meal and rest premiums, as addressed above.

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

27 76. Defendants' failure to pay compensation in a timely fashion also constituted a
28 violation of California Labor Code § 204, which requires that all wages shall be paid

1 semimonthly. From four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit to the present, in direct
2 violation of that provision of the California Labor Code, Defendants have failed to pay all wages
3 and overtime compensation earned by Employees. Each such failure to make a timely payment of
4 compensation to Employees constitutes a separate violation of California Labor Code § 204.

5 77. Employees have been damaged by these violations of California Labor Code §§
6 204 and 510 (and the relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission). Additionally, under
7 Labor Code § 1199(a)-(c), it is a misdemeanor and Defendants are subject to a fine of not less
8 than \$100 for causing Employees “to work for longer hours than those fixed, or under conditions
9 of labor prohibited by an order of the commission” or if the employer pays “a wage less than the
10 minimum fixed by an order of the commission” or “violates...any provision of this chapter or any
11 order or ruling of the commission.”

12 78. Consequently, pursuant to the California Labor Code, including Labor Code §§
13 204, 510, 558, 1194, 1198, 1199, and the relevant paragraphs of the IWC Wage Orders, including
14 paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), 3(A), 4, and 20, Defendants are liable to Employees for the full amount of
15 all their unpaid wages and overtime compensation for all their hours worked, with interest, plus
16 their reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties
17 against Defendants, and each of them, and any additional sums as provided by the Labor Code
18 and/or other statutes.

19 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

21 **(Against All Defendants)**

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

24 80. Employees regularly worked shifts greater than five (5) hours and in some
25 instances, greater than ten (10) hours. Pursuant to Labor Code § 512, and paragraph 11 of the
26 applicable IWC Wage Order, an employer may not employ someone for a shift of more than five
27 (5) hours without providing him or her with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes or
28 for a shift of more than ten (10) hours without providing him or her with a second meal period of

1 not less than thirty (30) minutes.

2 81. Defendants failed to provide Employees with meal periods as required under the
3 Labor Code and paragraph 11 of the applicable IWC Wage Order. Employees were often required
4 to work or to otherwise remain under Defendants' control during meal periods, or Defendants
5 provided them after Employees worked beyond the fifth hour of their shifts or Employees
6 otherwise had them shortened and interrupted by work demands and requirements to perform off
7 the clock work and remain under Defendants' control. Furthermore, upon information and belief,
8 on the occasions when Employees worked more than ten hours in a given shift, they did so without
9 receiving a second uninterrupted thirty-minute meal period as required by law.

10 82. Defendants thus failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class members with meal
11 periods as required by the Labor Code and paragraph 11 of the applicable IWC Wage Order,
12 including by not providing them with the opportunity to take meal breaks, by providing them late
13 or for less than thirty minutes, or by requiring them to perform work during breaks.

14 83. Moreover, Defendants failed to compensate Employees for each meal period not
15 provided or inadequately provided, as required under Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 11 and
16 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, which provide that, if an employer fails to provide an
17 employee a meal period in accordance with this section, the employer shall pay the employee one
18 (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal
19 period is not provided. As detailed above, on the occasions when Defendants did pay any meal
20 period premiums, they upon information and belief underpaid them by miscalculating the regular
21 rate of compensation by not including all forms of remuneration in it. Defendants thus failed to
22 compensate the Employees in the Class for each meal period not provided or inadequately
23 provided, as required under Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 11 and 20 of the applicable IWC
24 Wage Order.

25 84. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 11 and 20 of the
26 applicable IWC Wage Order, Employees in the Class are entitled to damages in an amount equal to
27 one (1) hour of wages at their effective hourly rates of pay for each meal period not provided or
28 deficiently provided, a sum to be proven at trial, as well as the assessment of any statutory

penalties against the Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code and other statutes and applicable IWC Wage Order paragraphs.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

REST-BREAK PERIOD LIABILITY UNDER LABOR CODE § 226.7

(Against All Defendants)

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

86. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and paragraph 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders provide that employers must authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods at the rate of ten minutes net rest time per four (4) work hours.

87. Employees consistently worked consecutive four hour shifts and were generally scheduled for shifts of greater than 3.5 hours total, thus requiring Defendants to authorize and permit them to take rest periods. Pursuant to the Labor Code and paragraph 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, Employees were entitled to paid rest breaks of not less than ten minutes for each consecutive four hour shift, and Defendants failed to provide Employees with timely rest breaks of not less than ten minutes for each consecutive four hour shifts. Defendants made no effort to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Class members to take lawful rest breaks. Employees were often required to work or to otherwise remain under Defendants' control during rest periods, including by responding to work requirements, being prohibited from leaving the worksites, and had breaks provided untimely as a result of the above described off the clock work.

88. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and paragraphs 12 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders provide that if an employer fails to provide an employee rest period in accordance with this section, the employer shall pay the employee one hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the rest period is not provided. Defendants failed to do so.

89. Defendants, and each of them, have therefore intentionally and improperly denied rest periods to Plaintiff and the Class members in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and paragraph 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

90. Defendants failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Class members to take rest periods, as required by the Labor Code. Moreover, Defendants did not compensate Employees with an additional hour of pay at each Employee's hourly rate for each day that Defendants failed to provide them with adequate rest breaks, as required under Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 12 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders. To the extent Defendants paid any rest break premiums, they upon information and belief, underpaid them by miscalculating the regular rate of compensation by not including all forms of remuneration in it. Defendants thus failed to compensate the Employees in the Class for each rest period not provided or inadequately provided, as required under Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 11 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order.

91. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 12 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, Employees are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one hour of wages at their effective hourly rates of pay for each day worked without the required rest breaks, a sum to be proven at trial, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY REPORTING TIME PAY UNDER WAGE ORDER 16-2001,

8 CCR § 11160(5)

(Against All Defendants)

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

93. Wage Order 16-2001 provides that “[e]ach workday an employee is required to report for work and does report, but is not put to work or is furnished less than half said employee's usual or scheduled day's work, the employee shall be paid for half the usual or scheduled day's work, but in no event for less than two (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the minimum wage.” Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 11160(5)(A).

94. As set forth herein, Plaintiff and Employees were required to report for work and were sent home before half of their scheduled days' work. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and

1 Employees for half of their scheduled days' work in violation of the applicable Wage Order.

2 95. As a direct and proximate results of Defendants' actions as set forth herein, Plaintiff
3 and the Class have been damaged in that Plaintiff and the Class have not been paid all required
4 reporting time pay.

5 96. Consequently, pursuant to the California Labor Code, including Labor Code §§
6 204, 510, 558, 1194, 1198, 1199, and the relevant paragraphs of the IWC Wage Orders, including
7 paragraphs 5(A-D), Defendants are liable to Employees for the full amount of all their unpaid
8 wages, including reporting time pay, with interest, plus their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs,
9 as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, and each of them, and any
10 additional sums as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes.

11 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 226**

13 **(Against All Defendants)**

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

16 98. California Labor Code § 226(a) requires an employer to furnish each of his or her
17 employees with an accurate, itemized statement in writing showing the gross and net earnings,
18 total hours worked, and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate; these
19 statements must be appended to the detachable part of the check, draft, voucher, or whatever else
20 serves to pay the employee's wages; or, if wages are paid by cash or personal check, these
21 statements may be given to the employee separately from the payment of wages; in either case the
22 employer must give the employee these statements twice a month or each time wages are paid.

23 99. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the similarly situated Employee Class
24 members with accurate itemized wage statements in writing, as required by the Labor Code and
25 paragraph 7 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders. Specifically, the wage statements issued to
26 Employees by Defendants failed to accurately account for wages, overtime, and premium pay,
27 including for all overtime and double time hours worked and for deficient meal periods and rest
28 breaks, all of which Defendants knew or reasonably should have known were owed to the

1 Employees, as alleged above.

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

14 101. Plaintiff and the Class members suffered injury as a result of Defendants' knowing
15 and intentional failure to provide them with the wage and hour statements as required by law and
16 are presumed to have suffered injury and entitled to penalties under Labor Code § 226(e), as the
17 Defendants have failed to provide an accurate wage statement, failed to provide accurate and
18 complete information as required by any one or more of items Labor Code § 226 (a)(1) to (9),
19 inclusive, and the Plaintiff and Class members cannot promptly and easily determine from the
20 wage statement alone one or more of the following: (i) The amount of the gross wages or net
21 wages paid to the employee during the pay period or any of the other information required to be
22 provided on the itemized wage statement pursuant to items (2) to (4), inclusive, (6), and (9) of
23 subdivision (a), (ii) Which deductions the employer made from gross wages to determine the net
24 wages paid to the employee during the pay period, (iii) The name and address of the employer
25 and, (iv) The name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security
26 number or an employee identification number other than a social security number. For purposes
27 of Labor Code § 226(e) "promptly and easily determine" means a reasonable person [i.e. an
28

1 objective standard] would be able to readily ascertain the information without reference to other
2 documents or information.

3 102. Additionally, under paragraph 4(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, employers
4 are required “to pay each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, not less
5 than the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked in the payroll period, ...” Under Labor
6 Code § 1198, “[t]he employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or
7 under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.” Plaintiff and the Class members
8 may therefore pursue damages and penalties for violations of Labor Code § 204 and paragraph
9 4(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, including penalties under paragraph 20 of the applicable
10 IWC Wage Orders.

11 103. Therefore, as a direct and proximate cause of Defendants’ violation of Labor Code
12 § 226(a) and paragraphs 4(b), 7, and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, the Employees in the
13 Class suffered injuries, including among other things confusion over whether they received all
14 wages owed them, the difficulty and expense involved in reconstructing pay records, and forcing
15 them to make mathematical computations to analyze whether the wages paid in fact compensated
16 them correctly for all hours worked.

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

23 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
24 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 221**
25 **(Against All Defendants)**

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

106. Labor Code § 221 provides, “It shall be unlawful for any employer to collect or receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer to said employee.” 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.

107. Defendants unlawfully received and/or collected wages from the Employees in the Class by requiring off the clock work, by miscalculating overtime, and by not paying one hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation for every meal and rest period violation endured by Plaintiff and the other Class members, as alleged above. By not compensating Employees for all hours worked and meal and rest period premiums, Defendants unlawfully deducted wages earned in violation of Labor Code § 221.

108. As a direct and proximate cause of the unauthorized deductions, Employees have been damaged, in an amount to be determined at trial.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 204
(Against All Defendants)

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

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

1 days of a month between the 16th and 26th day and failed to pay all wages earned between the 16th
2 and the last day of the month between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. Defendants
3 similarly failed to pay all wages earned by not more than seven calendar days following the close
4 of the payroll period.

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

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

19 113. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Plaintiff and the Class he seeks to
20 represent have been deprived of wages in amounts to be determined at trial, and they are entitled to
21 recovery of such amounts, plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys’ fees, and costs, pursuant
22 to Labor Code § 204, 210, 218.5, 1194 and 1198, and paragraphs 4(B) and 20 of the applicable
23 IWC Wage Orders.

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NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 203
(Against All Defendants)

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

115. Plaintiff and numerous Class members are no longer employed by Defendants; they either quit Defendants' employ or were fired therefrom.

116. Defendants failed to pay these Employees all wages due and certain at the time of termination or within seventy-two hours of resignation.

117. The wages withheld from these Employees by Defendants remained due and owing for more than thirty days from the date of separation from employment.

118. Defendants thus failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class members without abatement, all wages as defined by applicable California law. Among other things, these Employees were not paid all regular and overtime wages, including by Defendants failing to pay for all hours worked or requiring off the clock work or by unlawfully under-recording time entries to the detriment of Employees, and Defendants failed to pay premium wages owed for unprovided meal periods and rest periods, as further detailed in this Complaint. Defendants' failure to pay said wages within the required time was willful within the meaning of Labor Code § 203.

119. Additionally, under paragraph 4(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, employers are required "to pay each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, not less than the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked in the payroll period, ..." Under Labor Code § 1198, "[t]he employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful." Plaintiff and the Class members may therefore pursue damages and penalties for violations of Labor Code § 203 and paragraph 4(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, including penalties under paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders. Additionally, under Labor Code § 1199(a)-(c), it is a misdemeanor and Defendants are subject to a fine of not less than \$100 for causing Employees "to work for longer hours than those fixed, or under conditions of labor prohibited by an order of the commission" or if

1 the employer pays “a wage less than the minimum fixed by an order of the commission” or
2 “violates...any provision of this chapter or any order or ruling of the commission.”

3 120. Defendants’ failure to pay wages, as alleged, entitles Plaintiff and these former
4 Employee Class members to penalties under Labor Code § 203 and the applicable paragraphs of
5 the IWC Wage Orders as addressed above, including the requirement that an employee’s wages
6 shall continue until paid for up to thirty (30) days from the date they were due.

7 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **FAILURE TO KEEP REQUIRED PAYROLL RECORDS, LABOR CODE §§ 1174, 1174.5**

9 **(Against All Defendants)**

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

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

16 123. During the course of Plaintiff’s and Employees’ employment, Defendants
17 consistently failed to maintain accurate time and wage records for Plaintiff and Class Members as
18 required by California Labor Code § 1174 by failing to pay them proper wages, overtime, and
19 premium pay as discussed above and failing to document and pay for actual hours worked.

20 124. Defendants are also required by the California Labor Code § 1198 and the
21 applicable Wage Order to maintain a tracking system that accurately records the times during
22 which Employees work.

23 125. Defendants have maintained a common unlawful policy and practice of failing to
24 accurately record all hours worked and all meal period start and end times.

25 126. Defendants’ failure to pay wages, as alleged above, was willful in that Defendants
26 knew wages to be due but failed to pay them.

27 127. Accordingly, Defendants are liable for civil penalties pursuant to the California
28 Labor Code including § 1174.5, for the three years prior to the filing of this Complaint.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
FAILURE TO PRODUCE REQUESTED RECORDS, LABOR CODE §§ 226 and 1198
(Against All Defendants)

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

129. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 226, current and former employees have the right to inspect or receive a copy of their records pertaining to their employment, upon reasonable request to their employer. Under this statute, an employer that receives a request to inspect or receive a copy of records pertaining to a current or former employee must comply with the request as soon as practicable, but no later than twenty-one calendar days from the date of the request.

130. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1198.5(a), every current and former employee, or his or her representative, has the right to inspect and receive a copy of the personnel records that the employer maintains relating to the employee's performance or to any grievance concerning the employee. Under this statute, upon written request from a current or former employee or his or her representative, an employer must make the contents of those personnel records available for inspection or provide a copy of the personnel records to the current or former employee, or his or her representative, not later than thirty calendar days from the date the employer receives the written request, subject to some limited exceptions. Failure to comply with these requests allows for a civil penalty seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750), pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1198.5(k) and 226(f).

131. Plaintiff sent written requests through his counsel to Defendants for his payroll records, timecards, and personnel records. However, Plaintiff has not received all of his requested records as of the date of this Complaint.

132. Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 226 and 1198.5 by failing to timely produce the required records requested by Plaintiff.

133. On information and belief, Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiff with all of his requested employment records is not an isolated incident, but was instead consistent with Defendants' policy and practice that applied to Plaintiff and Employees.

134. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1198.5, Plaintiff and Employees are entitled to a penalty of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) from Defendants and attorneys' fees and costs.

135. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(f), Plaintiff is entitled to a penalty of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) from Defendants and attorneys' fees and cost, and the other Class members similarly situated are similarly entitled.

TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO REIMBURSE NECESSARY BUSINESS EXPENSES LABOR CODE § 2802

(Against All Defendants)

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

137. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that throughout the period applicable, Defendants required Plaintiff and the Class members to pay for necessary work related expenses they incurred. These included the cell phone-related expenses Plaintiff incurred in responding to communications from management, personal tools, mileage expenses incurred by Plaintiff when driving extended distances beyond Defendants' demarcation, and home internet expenses incurred while completing online trainings required by Defendants. Plaintiff and the Class members must be reimbursed for these necessary business expenses under Labor Code § 2802 and Defendants systematically failed to do so.

138. Defendants thus followed a uniform policy and practice of failing to reimburse Employees for these necessary work related expenses or losses incurred in direct discharge of their job duties during employment with Defendants and at the direction of the Defendants pursuant to Labor Code § 2802(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Orders, paragraph 9.

139. Defendants' knowing and willful failure to reimburse lawful necessary work related expenses and losses to Plaintiff and the Class members resulted in damages because, among other things, Defendants did not inform employees of their right to be reimbursed for those work related expenses. As Defendants failed to inform and misled Plaintiff and the Class members with regard to their rights, Plaintiff and the Class members were led to believe that incurring those lawful and necessary expenses was an expected and essential function of their employment with Defendants

1 and that failure to incur those expenses would have adverse consequences on their employment.

2 140. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to reimbursement for any
3 and all necessary work related expenses, as provided for in Labor Code § 2802(b) and paragraph 9
4 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, incurred during the direct discharge of their duties while
5 employed by Defendants, as well as accrued interest on those expenses that were not reimbursed
6 from the date Plaintiff and the Class members incurred those expenses. Further, Plaintiff and the
7 Class members are entitled to costs and attorney's fees pursuant to Labor Code § 2802(c).

8 **THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

10 **(Against All Defendants)**

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

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

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

21 144. 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 and rest breaks, and failed to adequately compensate Plaintiff and
25 Class members for all hours worked, due to systematic business practices as alleged herein that
26 cannot be justified, pursuant to the applicable California Labor Code and Industrial Welfare
27 Commission requirements in violation of California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et*
28 *seq.*, and for which this Court should issue injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to California

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

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

9 146. 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.

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

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

21 149. 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 204, 226, 226.7, 510, 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.

28 150. As a proximate result of the above-mentioned acts of Defendants, Employees have

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

2 151. 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 Employees to the money Defendants
8 have unlawfully failed to pay.

9 **FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **PENALTIES PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698, *ET SEQ.***

11 **(Against All Defendants)**

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

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

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

24 155. As such, Employees seek wages and penalties under Labor Code §§ 2698 and 2699
25 for Defendants’ violation of Labor Code provisions included under Labor Code § 2699.5, including
26 the penalty provisions, without limitation, based, inter alia, on the following California Labor Code
27 sections: 201, 202, 203, 204, 218, 218.5, 218.6, 221, 226, 226.4, 226.7, 246, 248.1, 248.2, 248.5,
28 510, 511, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1198.5, 1199,

1 2810.5, and 2698 *et seq.*,

2 156. More specifically, after complying with the notice procedures of Labor Code §
3 2699.3, Plaintiff asserts, as a representative action on behalf of the California Attorney General and
4 the other similarly Aggrieved Employees, a PAGA claim for violations of the above addressed
5 underlying claims and seeking penalties as specified by the applicable corresponding provisions,
6 including as follows:

7 (a) Wage Claims: For failure to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees all
8 earned regular pay and minimum wages for regular hours worked and for failure to pay overtime
9 premium wages for overtime hours worked under Labor Code §§ 510, 1194(a), 1197, and 1198,
10 and paragraphs 2(K), 3(A), 4(A), 4(B) and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all
11 civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194.2,
12 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to
13 Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

14 (b) Meal, Rest Period Claims: For failure to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
15 Employees off-duty, timely, and unpaid meal periods and failure to authorize and permit them to
16 take off-duty, timely, and paid rest periods, or pay one hour of regular pay in lieu thereof, under
17 Labor Code §§ 512, 1198, and 226.7, and Sections 11, 12(A), and 12(B) of the applicable IWC
18 Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable, including under
19 paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and wages under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512,
20 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and also for attorneys' fees and costs
21 pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

22 (c) Inaccurate Wage Statements and Failure to Maintain Records: For failure to provide
23 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to
24 maintain employment records for Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226,
25 1174, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking
26 all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226(e),
27 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order,
28 and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1). More specifically, by

1 providing inaccurate wage statements and failing to maintain records as required under Labor Code
2 § 226(a), Defendants committed ongoing violations giving rise to civil penalties under Labor Code
3 §226.3, which in addition to other penalties provided by law, subjects Defendants to “a penalty in
4 the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and
5 one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, ...”;

6 (d) Failure to Timely Pay Wages: For failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at
7 least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 201, 201, 203, 204,
8 1197.5, 2926, and 2927 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§
9 201, 202, 203, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC
10 Wage Orders, and also for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

11 (e) Failure to Provide Paid Sick Days and COVID-19 Supplemental Sick Leave: For
12 Defendants’ failure to provide Employees with all their required and earned sick days and all their
13 COVID-19 supplemental sick leave in violation of Labor Code §§ 246, 248.1, 248.2, and the civil
14 and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 246, 248.1, 248.2, 248.5,
15 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and also for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to
16 Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

17 (f) Failure to Pay Reporting Time Pay: For Defendants failure to provide Employees
18 with all their required reporting time pay in violation of Wage Order 16-2001 and 8 § CCR
19 11160(5) and civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 204, 558,
20 including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199, 2699(f)(2) and 2699.5, and also for attorneys’ fees and
21 costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1); and

22 (g) All Other Alleged Violations of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders: For Labor
23 Code §2810.5, and any above addressed violation of the applicable provisions of the Labor Code
24 and IWC Wage Orders constituting violations of Labor Code § 1198 and Labor Code § 2699.5, and
25 seeking penalties available and applicable under Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) and paragraph 20 of the
26 applicable IWC Wage Orders, and for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code §
27 2699(g)(1).

157. As also addressed above, Plaintiff, on behalf of the Aggrieved Employees, 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...

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

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

158. Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies by submitting a certified letter to the LWDA and Defendants on May 14, 2024 (LWDA Case No. LWDA-CM-1028307-24) addressing in detail the specific provisions of the Labor Code Defendants have violated and addressing the facts and legal theories to support the alleged violations and requested penalties. The LWDA has not provided notice of its intent to investigate the alleged violations within 65 calendar days of the postmark date of the letter, and Plaintiff adds this claim seeking penalties under the PAGA for the violations addressed herein and in the PAGA Notice letter and the original Complaint.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

1. For an order certifying this action as a class action;
2. For compensatory damages in the amount of the unpaid minimum wages for work performed by Employees and unpaid overtime compensation from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action, as may be proven;

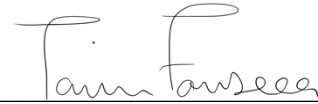
3. For liquidated damages in the amount equal to the unpaid minimum wage and interest thereon, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action, according to proof;
4. For compensatory damages in the amount of all unpaid wages, including overtime and double-time pay, as may be proven;
5. For compensatory damages in the amount of the hourly wage made by Employees 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 compensatory damages in the amount of the hourly wage made by Employees for each day requisite rest breaks were not provided or were deficiently provided where no premium pay was paid therefor from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action, as may be proven;
7. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e) for Employees, as may be proven;
8. For restitution and/or damages and penalties for Defendants' failure to pay all wages due twice monthly under Labor Code § 204, as may be proven;
9. For restitution and/or damages for all amounts unlawfully withheld from the wages for all class members in violation of Labor Code § 221, as may be proven;
10. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 203 for all Employees who quit or were fired in an amount equal to their daily wage times thirty (30) days, as may be proven;
11. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 1174.5, as may be proven;
12. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226 and 1198.5, as may be proven;
13. For restitution for unfair competition pursuant to Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*, including disgorgement or profits, as may be proven;
14. For an order enjoining Defendants and their agents, servants, and employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for them, from acting in derogation of any rights or duties adumbrated in this Complaint;
15. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*, as may be proven;
16. For penalties under Labor Code § 558, as may be proven;
17. For other wages and penalties under the Labor Code as may be proven;

- 1 18. For all general, special, and incidental damages as may be proven;
2 19. For an award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
3 20. For an award providing for the payment of the costs of this suit;
4 21. For an award of attorneys' fees; and
5 22. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem proper and just.

6
7 DATED: September 10, 2024

D.LAW, INC.

8
9 By



Emil Davtyan
David Yeremian
Alvin B. Lindsay
Tania Fonseca
Attorneys for Plaintiff Carroll D. Rose
and the putative class

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

DATED: September 10, 2024

D.LAW, INC.

By



Emil Davtyan
David Yeremian
Alvin B. Lindsay
Tania Fonseca
Attorneys for Plaintiff Carroll D. Rose
and the putative class

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES:

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 September 10, 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:

Jody A. Landry
jlandry@littler.com
Brittany McCarthy
BLMcCarthy@littler.com
Maxine Horton
MHorton@littler.com
Littler Mendelson, P.C.
501 W. Broadway, Suite 900
San Diego, California 92101.3577

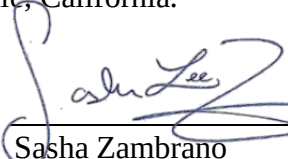
☐ **(BY MAIL)** I placed such envelope with postage thereon fully paid in the United States mail at Glendale, California. I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice of collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. It is deposited with U.S. Postal Service on that same day in the ordinary 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.

☒ **(BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE)** I caused the document(s) described herein to be served on the person(s) noted above by electronic mail to their E-mail address(es) listed above. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful. [Pursuant to Civil Code Procedure 1010.6]

☒ **(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 September 10, 2024, at Glendale, California.


Sasha Zambrano