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Attorneys for Plaintiff ARTURO PARRA, and
on behalf of all others similarly situated

FILED
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

OCT 18 2024

BY: *Karla Schuebel*
Karla Schuebel, Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

ARTURO PARRA, as an aggrieved employee,
and on behalf of all other aggrieved employees
under the Labor Code Private Attorneys'
General Act of 2004,

Plaintiff,

v.

ADVANCED MULTIMODAL
DISTRIBUTION, INC. dba PREFERRED
CARRIER OF CALIFORNIA, and DOES 1
through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: **CIVRS 2401398 -**

REPRESENTATIVE ACTION

**COMPLAINT UNDER THE LABOR
CODE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS'
GENERAL ACT OF 2004 FOR CIVIL
PENALTIES UNDER LABOR CODE
SECTIONS 210, 226.3, 226.8, 558, 1174.5,
1197.1 and 2699**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

[Amount in Controversy Greater Than
\$35,000.00]

By Fyo

Plaintiff ARTURO PARRA, as an aggrieved employee, and on behalf of all other aggrieved
employees under the Labor Code Private Attorneys' General Act of 2004, alleges as follows:

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1 and Aggrieved Employees in San Bernardino County, and because Defendants employ Aggrieved
2 Employees in San Bernardino County.

3 4. Plaintiff is an “aggrieved employee” under PAGA, as Plaintiff was employed by
4 Defendants during the Civil Penalty Period and suffered the Labor Code violations set forth herein,
5 even if not in the precise exact fashion as other Aggrieved Employees. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks
6 to recover civil penalties under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, codified at
7 Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”), as amended, plus reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs,
8 for Plaintiff and all other current and former Aggrieved Employees of Defendants during the Civil
9 Penalty Period.

10 5. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks to recover PAGA civil penalties through a representative
11 action permitted by PAGA and the California Supreme Court in, among other authorities, *Arias v.*
12 *Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 969. According to the same authorities, class certification of the
13 PAGA allegations described herein is not required.

14 6. During the Civil Penalty Period, Defendants violated, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections
15 96, 98.6, 200, 201, 201.3, 201.5, 201.7, 202, 203, 203.5, 204, 204a, 204.1, 204.2, 205, 205.5, 206.5,
16 210, 212, 221, 222, 223, 222.5, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 227.3, 231, 232, 232.5, 233, 235, 245, 246,
17 351, 353, 404, 432, 432.3, 432.5, 432.7, 432.8, 450, 510, 511, 512, 551, 552, 558, 1101, 1102,
18 1102.5, 1174, 1174.51182.12, 1197.5, 1194, 1194.2, 1198, 1198.5, 1290, 1292, 1293, 1293.1,
19 1294.1, 1301, 1391, 1475, 1527, 1695.55, 1696.5, 1700.31, 1771, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1811, 1815,
20 1197.5, 2673, 2800, 2802, 2810.3, 2810.5, 2699, 3366, 3457, 49112, 49116, and 8397.4, among
21 others, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 3395, Business and Professions Code
22 sections 16600, 16700, and 17200, Government Code section 12952, as well as applicable Wage
23 Orders.

24 7. Labor Code section 2699, subdivisions (a) and (g), authorizes Aggrieved Employees
25 such as Plaintiff, on behalf of Plaintiff and all other current and former Aggrieved Employees within
26 the Civil Liability Period, to bring a civil action to recover civil penalties pursuant to the procedures
27 specified in Labor Code section 2699.3.

28 8. On or around June 4, 2024, Plaintiff provided written notice pursuant to Labor Code

1 section 2699.3 online and by certified mail, with return receipt requested, of Defendants' violation
2 of various, including the herein-described, provisions of the Labor Code, to the LWDA, as well as
3 by certified mail, with return receipt requested to Defendants, and each of them.

4 9. To the extent Defendants, or either of them, previously used the notice and cure
5 provision of Labor Code section 2699.3 within the last twelve months, under section 2699.3(d), then
6 Defendants, or those who have availed themselves of the cure provisions validly, are not eligible to
7 cure the violations discussed herein under section 2699.3 or otherwise use the early evaluation
8 conference process pursuant to section 2699.3(f).

9 10. In the event that Defendants, or either of them, is/are determined to have satisfied
10 sections 2699(g), 2699(h), or otherwise 2699(d)(1), Defendants, or any that is determined to have
11 satisfied sections 2699(g), 2699(h), is also, in the alternative, liable for civil penalties pursuant to
12 Labor Code sections 2699(j), 2699(e)(2), and 2699(f)(2).

13 11. In the event that Defendants, or either of them, is/are determined to have, prior to
14 this notice or a request for records pursuant to Labor Code section 226, 432, or 1198.5, from Plaintiff
15 and/or his/her counsel, adequately taken all reasonable steps to be in compliance with all provisions
16 identified in this notice, said defendant(s) is/are still liable for civil penalties pursuant to section
17 2699(g)(1)-(3).

18 12. In the event that Defendants, or either of them is/are deemed to have adequately taken
19 all reasonable steps to be in compliance with all provisions identified in this notice within sixty (60)
20 days of receiving this notice, said defendant(s) is/are still liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor
21 Code section 2699(h)(1)-(3).

22 13. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that within five (5) years of any of
23 violations described above, the LWDA or a court has issued a finding or determination to the
24 Defendants, or either of them, that its/their policy or practice giving rise to such violations was
25 unlawful, and thus Defendants, or any of them, is/are further liable for civil penalties pursuant to
26 Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(i). Plaintiff is informed that Defendants, or any of them,
27 was/were found to have unlawfully committed some or all of the above-related Labor Code
28 violations, and thus is/are subject to increased penalties, as applicable, under Labor Code sections

1 2699(f)(2)(B)(i), 2699(g)(3) and 2699(h)(3), and is/are **not** eligible for reduced penalties under
2 either Labor Code sections 2699(g) or 2699(h) for remedying violations either prior to or after the
3 serving of this notice. Regardless, as the Defendants' conduct giving rise to the violations detailed
4 herein was and is malicious, fraudulent, and/or oppressive, the Employer thus is subject to increased
5 penalties under Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii) and, per Labor Code sections 2699(g)(3) and
6 2699(h)(3), are **not** eligible for reduced penalties under either 2699(g) or 2699(h), for remedying
7 violations either prior to or after the Employer's receipt of this notice.

8 14. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699.3, subdivision (a)(2)(A), the LWDA did not
9 provide notice of its intention to investigate Defendants' alleged violations within sixty-five (65)
10 calendar days of the June 4, 2024, postmarked date of the herein-described notice sent by Plaintiff
11 to the LWDA and Defendants.

12 **PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ALLEGATIONS**

13 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and
14 each of them, had and have a policy or practice of requiring Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees
15 to work more than eight (8) hours per day, forty (40) hours per week, and/or seven (7) straight
16 workdays in a workweek (in violation of Labor Code sections 551 and 552) without paying them
17 proper overtime wages every day, as a result of, without limitation, failing to accurately track and/or
18 pay for all minutes actually worked; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the
19 clock, including, without limitation, by requiring employees: to come early to work and leave late
20 work without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Employer's control due to long
21 lines for clocking in, to complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after clocking
22 out, to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to don and
23 doff uniforms and/or safety equipment off the clock, to attend company meetings off the clock, to
24 make phone calls or drive off the clock, and/or go through security screenings and/or temperature
25 checks off the clock; failing to include all forms of remuneration, including non-discretionary
26 bonuses, incentive pay, meal allowances, mask allowances, gift cards and other forms of
27 remuneration into the regular rate of pay for the pay periods where overtime was worked and the
28 additional compensation was earned for the purpose of calculating the overtime rate of pay;

1 detrimental rounding of employee time entries, editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show
2 less hours than actually worked, for paying straight pay instead of overtime pay, for failure to pay
3 overtime as required by Labor Code section 226.2, and by attempting but failing to properly
4 implement an alternative workweek schedule (“AWS”) (including, without limitation, by failing to
5 implement a written agreement designating the regularly scheduled alternative workweek in which
6 the specified number of work days and work hours are regularly recurring; failing to adopt the AWS
7 in a secret ballot election, before the performance of work, by at least a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the
8 affected employees in the work unit; failing to follow the notice/disclosures procedures prior to any
9 AWS election; and/or failing to register an AWS election with the State of California, as required
10 by Labor Code section 511 and applicable Wage Orders) all to the detriment of Employee and other
11 Aggrieved Employees. Consequently, Employee is informed and believes, and based thereon
12 alleges, that Employer violated Labor Code sections 221, 222, 223, 226.2, 510, 511, 551, 552, 1194,
13 1198 (as it pertains to employees governed by a collective bargaining agreement [“CBA”]), 1811,
14 1815 and applicable Wage Orders based on its practice of providing total compensation that is less
15 than the required legal overtime compensation for the overtime worked, entitling Employee and
16 other aggrieved employees to damages, including, without limitation, at least one hour of unpaid
17 overtime wages each day worked by each Aggrieved Employee during the Civil Penalty Period.
18 Employee further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer’s conduct above
19 gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would also be liable
20 for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 558,
21 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Employer would further
22 be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

23 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and
24 each of them, had and have a practice or policy of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other
25 Aggrieved Employees with minimum wages for all hours worked or otherwise under Employer’s
26 control every day as a result of, without limitation, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all
27 minutes actually worked; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock,
28 including, without limitation, by requiring employees: to come early to work and leave late work

1 without being able to clock in for all that time, to suffer under Defendants' control due to long lines
2 for clocking in, to complete pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after clocking out,
3 to clock out for meal periods and continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to don and doff
4 uniforms and/or safety equipment off the clock, to undergo security checks and/or bag checks off
5 the clock, to store and retrieve personal belongings off the clock, to attend company meetings off
6 the clock, to make phone calls, receive and respond to emails and/or texts, or drive off-the-clock;
7 detrimental rounding of employee time entries; failing to pay the minimum amounts required under
8 Labor Code section 226.2; editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show less hours than
9 actually worked; and failing to pay split shift premiums. In addition, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
10 Employees were required to report to work, and did report, but were not put to work and/or were
11 furnished less than half their usual or scheduled day's work without being paid for half the usual or
12 scheduled work at their regular rate of pay. As such, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based
13 thereon alleges, that Defendants violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections 221, 222 (as it
14 pertains to employees governed by a CBA), 223, 226.2, 1197, 1182.12, Cal. and applicable Wage
15 Orders based on its continued failure to pay minimum wages for all hours worked, that Plaintiff and
16 other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, and that Plaintiff and other
17 Aggrieved Employees are entitled to actual and liquidated damages under, without limitation, Labor
18 Code sections 1475, 1194, 1194.2, and 1198 to compensate them for at least one unpaid hour of
19 work per day for each Aggrieved Employee in the Civil Penalty Period. Employee further informed
20 and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations
21 was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Plaintiff would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant
22 to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 558, 1197.1, 1198 and 2699, or
23 injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Plaintiff would further be liable for civil
24 penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

25 17. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants had
26 and have a practice or policy of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with
27 minimum wages for all hours worked or otherwise under Employer's control every day as a result
28 of, without limitation, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all minutes actually worked;

1 engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock, including, without limitation,
2 by requiring employees: to come early to work and leave late work without being able to clock in
3 for all that time, to suffer under Defendants' control due to long lines for clocking in, to complete
4 pre-shift tasks before clocking in and post-shift tasks after clocking out, to clock out for meal periods
5 and continue working, to clock out for rest periods, to don and doff uniforms and/or safety
6 equipment off the clock, to undergo security checks and/or bag checks off the clock, to store and
7 retrieve personal belongings off the clock, to attend company meetings off the clock, to make phone
8 calls, receive and respond to emails and/or texts, or drive off-the-clock; detrimental rounding of
9 employee time entries; editing and/or manipulation of time entries to show less hours than actually
10 worked; and failing to pay split shift premiums. In addition, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
11 Employees were required to report to work, and did report, but were not put to work and/or were
12 furnished less than half their usual or scheduled day's work without being paid for half the usual or
13 scheduled work at their regular rate of pay. These acts and/or omissions violated Labor Code
14 sections 1771, 1774 and 1198, and, thus Plaintiff would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to these
15 sections and Labor Code section 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k).
16 Plaintiff further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Plaintiff's conduct above
17 gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Plaintiff would further be liable
18 for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

19 18. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and
20 each of them, had and have a policy or practice of compelling Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
21 Employees during the Civil Penalty Period to work every day in excess of five (5) and ten (10) hours
22 per day, without being afforded uninterrupted, timely, and complete 30-minute meal periods or
23 compensation in lieu thereof including, each workday, without limitation: by interrupting meal
24 periods; not providing timely meal periods; failing to provide first and second meal periods;
25 providing short meal periods, including without, limitation meal periods that were recorded for less
26 than thirty minutes, and meal periods that may appear on the record to be thirty minutes or longer
27 but in practice were shorter than thirty minutes due to time required to walk to and from a suitable
28 break area, time spent having to wait in line to clock back in, having to don and doff safety gear

1 during the meal period, having to undergo security or bag checks during the meal period, and /or
2 having to retrieve and store personal belongings during the meal period; requiring that employees
3 carry cellular telephones or walkie-talkies during meal periods; not permitting employees to leave
4 the premises; otherwise requiring on-duty/on-call meal periods; and auto-deducting meal periods
5 that could not be auto-deducted by law or during which employees worked. Plaintiff and other
6 Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. Consequently, Plaintiff is informed and
7 believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants violated Labor Code sections 221, 222 (as to
8 employees governed by a CBA), 223, 512 and 1198 each day for each Aggrieved Employee during
9 the Civil Penalty Period, and that, thus each Aggrieved Employee was owed one hour of premium
10 pay at their regular rate of pay for each day worked during the Civil Penalty Period under Labor
11 Code section 226.7. However, Plaintiff is informed and believes that those premium payments
12 under Labor Code section 226.7 were not made, either, for these non-compliant meal periods, either
13 at all or at the proper regular rate of pay. Plaintiff would thus be liable for civil penalties pursuant
14 to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 221, 222 (for employees
15 governed by a CBA), 223, 558, 1198 and 2699 for both failing to authorize the taking of compliant
16 meal periods and for failing to provide premium pay under Labor Code section 226.7, or injunctive
17 relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Plaintiff further informed and believes, and based
18 thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious,
19 fraudulent, or oppressive. Employer would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor
20 Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

21 19. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
22 maintain policies or practices of compelling Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees every day to,
23 including, without limitation, work over four-hour periods (or major fractions thereof) without
24 authorizing and permitting Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees to take uninterrupted, timely,
25 and complete ten-minute rest periods in which the employees are completely relieved of all of their
26 duties, including, without limitation: by failing to provide rest periods all together; failing to provide
27 rest periods that were at least ten minutes in length, including rest periods that were shorter than ten
28 minutes, or rest periods that may have encompassed a total of ten minutes but were in practice less

1 than ten uninterrupted minutes due to, without limitation, due to time required to walk to and from
2 a suitable break area, time spent having to don and doff safety gear during the rest period, having to
3 retrieve and store personal belongings during the rest period, and/or having to undergo security or
4 bag checks during the rest period, requiring that they be bundled together and/or with meal periods;
5 interrupting them; requiring that employees carry cellular telephones or walkie-talkies during rest
6 periods; not providing rest periods in a timely fashion; and not permitting employees to leave the
7 premises; and otherwise requiring on-duty/on-call rest periods. Employee and other Aggrieved
8 Employees personally suffered these violations. Consequently, Plaintiff is informed and believes,
9 and based thereon alleges, that Defendants violated the applicable Wage Order(s) each day for each
10 Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period, and that, thus each Aggrieved Employee was owed
11 one hour of premium pay at their regular rate of pay for each day worked during the PAGA Period
12 under Labor Code section 226.7. However, Plaintiff is informed and believes that those premium
13 payments under Labor Code section 226.7 were not made, either, for these non-compliant rest
14 periods, either at all or at the proper regular rate of pay, in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7
15 and 1198. Defendants would thus be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210
16 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 221, 222 (for employees governed by a CBA), 223, 558,
17 1198 and 2699 for both failing to authorize the taking of compliant rest periods and for failing to
18 provide premium pay under Labor Code section 226.7, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1)
19 and 2699(k). Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants'
20 conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants
21 would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

22 20. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
23 maintain policies or practices of failing to permit Employee and other Aggrieved Employees from
24 taking cooldown periods every day as required under California Code of Regulations, Title 8,
25 Section 3395; rest and recovery periods as required by Labor Code section 226.2; and premium pay
26 in lieu thereof under Labor Code section 226.7. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees personally
27 suffered these violations. Consequently, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon
28 alleges, that Defendants violated California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 3395 each day for

1 each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period, and that, thus each Aggrieved Employee was
2 owed one hour of premium pay at their regular rate of pay for each day worked during the PAGA
3 Period under Labor Code section 226.7. In addition, for the failure each day of the PAGA Period
4 by Defendants to provide rest and recovery periods under Labor Code section 226.2, each Aggrieved
5 Employee was owed compensation at a regularly hourly rate that is no less than the higher of the
6 amounts set forth in Labor Code section 226.2(a)(3)(A)(i) or 226.2(a)(3)(A)(ii). However, Plaintiff
7 is informed and believes that those premium payments under Labor Code section 226.7, and rest
8 and recovery periods under Labor Code section 226.2(a)(3)(A) were not made for these non-
9 compliant cooldown periods and/or rest and recovery periods, either at all or at the proper rate of
10 pay, in violation of Labor Code sections 226.2, 226.7 and 1198. Defendants would thus be liable
11 for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210 (for failure to timely pay these wages), 221,
12 222 (for employees governed by a CBA), 223, 226.2, 558, 1198 and 2699 for both failing to
13 authorize the taking of compliant rest and recovery periods and/or cooldown and for failing to
14 provide adequate pay under Labor Code sections 226.2 and/or 226.7, or injunctive relief under
15 sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon
16 alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or
17 oppressive. Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
18 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

19 21. As a result of, among other things, Defendants' herein-described policy or practice
20 of failing to: accurately record time; failing to pay overtime and minimum wages; failing to provide
21 meal periods; failing to provide rest periods; and failing to provide compensation in lieu of meal or
22 rest periods, as described above, and due to independent failures in connection therewith, Plaintiff
23 is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants also intentionally failed and
24 continues to fail to furnish Aggrieved Employees, including, without limitation, Plaintiff, with
25 itemized wage statements that accurately reflect: gross wages earned; total hours worked by the
26 employee; net wages earned; the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid; the
27 name of the employee and only the last four digits of their social security number or an employee
28 identification number other than a social security number; all deductions; all applicable hourly rates

1 in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate
2 by the employee; the legal name and address Defendants (and, in the case of a farm labor contractor,
3 the name and address of the legal entity that secured the services of the employer); and other such
4 information as required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) , as well as Labor Code section
5 226.2 to the extent it does not include for piece-rate work the information required therein including,
6 without limitation, the quantity, rate and units worked per piece, as well as separately itemized non-
7 productive time and rest and recovery periods. Specifically, Defendants intentionally failed to
8 furnish employees with itemized wage statements that accurately reflect the hours worked by
9 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees and the rates of pay at which they were or should have
10 been paid (including due to failure to pay at the proper regular rate), thus resulting in a failure to
11 reflect gross and net wages earned and paid at each rate, as well. Consequently, Employee is
12 informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Employer violated Labor Code sections 226,
13 226.2, 1696.5 and 1198 each day for each Aggrieved Employee during the PAGA Period, and that,
14 thus Employee and each Aggrieved Employee personally suffered these violations and was owed
15 penalties under Labor Code section 226 and 226.2 for each pay period worked during the PAGA
16 Period. Plaintiff is informed and believes that those penalties under Labor Code section 226 were
17 not paid for these violations of Labor Code section 226. Defendants would thus be liable for civil
18 penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.2, 226.3, 558, 1198, 1696.5 and 2699. Plaintiff is
19 further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise
20 to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would also be liable for civil
21 penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 226.2, 226.3, 558, and 2699, or injunctive relief under
22 sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to
23 Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

24 22. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants also
25 willfully or intentionally failed and refused, and continue to fail and refuse, to timely pay
26 compensation to Plaintiff and other terminated or resigned employees, including but not limited to,
27 all overtime wages owed; all minimum wages owed; all paid sick leave, vacation pay and paid time
28 off; and all premium pay owed as set out above, including, without limitation, for failure to pay at

1 the proper regular rate of pay, among other things. Consequently, Plaintiff is informed and believes,
2 and based thereon alleges, that Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 201.5, 201.7, 202 203,
3 203.5 ,204a, 204.1, 204.2, 205, 205.5 and 1198 each pay period for each Aggrieved Employee
4 during the PAGA Period, and that, thus Plaintiff and each Aggrieved Employee personally suffered
5 these violations and was owed penalties under Labor Code section 203 (or, as applicable, 203.5,
6 204a, 204.1, 204.2, 205 and/or 205.5) for each pay period worked during the PAGA Period.
7 However, Plaintiff is informed and believes that those penalties under Labor Code section 203 (or
8 203.5 and/or 204a) were not made for these violations of Labor Code sections 201, 201.5, 201.7,
9 202, 203, 203.5, 204b, 204.1, 204.2, 205 and/or 205.5. Plaintiff is further informed and believes,
10 and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was
11 malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to
12 Labor Code sections 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(j).
13 Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
14 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

15 23. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
16 required or require the execution of a release of claim or right on account of wages due, or to become
17 due, or made as an advance on wages to be earned, including, without limitation, as a condition of
18 being paid, to execute a statement of the hours worked during a pay period in which Defendants
19 knew to be false. As such, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that
20 Defendants violated Labor Code sections 206.5 and 1198, and that Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
21 Employees have personally suffered these violations. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and
22 based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious,
23 fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code
24 sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants
25 would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

26 24. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants have
27 or had a policy or practice of unlawfully deducting wages from Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
28 Employees, by issuing in payment of wages due, or to become due, or as an advance on wages to

1 be earned: (1) an order, check, draft, note, memorandum, gift card, or other acknowledgement of
2 indebtedness, (unless it was negotiable and payable in cash, on demand, without discount, at some
3 established place of business in the state), the name and address of which must but did not appear
4 on the instrument, and at the time of its issuance and for a reasonable time thereafter, which must
5 be but was not at least 30 days, the maker or drawer did not have sufficient funds in, or credit,
6 arrangement, or understanding with the drawee for its payment; and/or (2) any scrip, coupon cards,
7 or other thing redeemable, in merchandise or purporting to be payable or redeemable otherwise than
8 in money. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that such wages were
9 not compensated at the “regular rate” of compensation as provided under Labor Code sections 226.7
10 and 510, subsection (a), thus violating those Labor Code sections, as well as Labor Code section
11 1198. In addition, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants, by these deductions and/or
12 otherwise, have caused wages earned by Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to be charged back or
13 kicked back to Defendants. Consequently, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon
14 alleges, that Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered violations under
15 these sections and are entitled to relief under, without limitation, Labor Code sections 212, 221, 222
16 (as it pertains to employees governed by a CBA), 223, 226.7, 246, 510 subsection (a), 1194, and
17 1197. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Plaintiff’s conduct
18 above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would thus
19 be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 1197.1, 1198 and 2699, or
20 injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants would further be liable for civil
21 penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

22 25. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants
23 failed and refused, and continues to fail and refuse, to comply with the notice requirements of Labor
24 Code section 2810.5 (*i.e.*, the Wage Theft Protection Act of 2011) by, among other things, failing
25 to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with the rates of pay and overtime rates of pay
26 applicable to their employment, allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, the regular
27 payday designated by Defendants, the name of the employer, including any “doing business as”
28 names used, the name, address and telephone number of the workers’ compensation insurance

1 carrier, information regarding paid sick leave, and other pertinent information required to be
2 disclosed by Employer under Labor Code section 2810.5. Plaintiff is informed and believes that
3 failure to provide such information, including rates of pay that are in effect, has permitted
4 Defendants to pay employees at rates of pay that were not agreed upon and violate minimum wage
5 and overtime wage laws in California. Plaintiff is additionally informed and believes that the notice
6 requirement of Labor Code section 2810.5 involves a mandatory payroll or workplace injury
7 reporting. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants violated Labor Code sections 1198 and
8 2810.5. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. Plaintiff
9 further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise
10 to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Among other relief, employees may
11 collect from Defendants in connection with these violations' civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code
12 sections 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants
13 would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

14 26. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants also
15 failed and refused, and continues to fail and refuse, to reimburse employees, including, without
16 limitation, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees, with their costs incurred for driving personal
17 vehicles (*i.e.*, mileage and gas), purchasing uniforms, providing uniform and other deposits,
18 separately laundering mandatory uniforms, for the purchase of tools and safety equipment, and for
19 the purchase and maintenance of cellular phones and cellular phone plans, for pre-employment
20 medical, physical or drivers' exams taken as a condition of employment, or for compelling or
21 coercing Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, including applicants, to patronize in the purchase of a
22 value or things, including, without limitation, Defendants' product(s) and/or service(s), in direct
23 consequence of the discharge of their duties, or of their obedience to the directions of Defendants,
24 as required by Labor Code sections 222.5, 231, 450, 1198, 2800, 2802, and other statutory and
25 common law offenses. As a result, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees have personally
26 suffered these violations and Defendants are liable to reimburse Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
27 Employees for these costs incurred in furtherance of work duties. Plaintiff further informed and
28 believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was

1 malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. In addition, Defendants would be liable for civil penalties
2 pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1)
3 and 2699(k). Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
4 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

5 27. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
6 have or had a policy or practice of failing to reimburse deposits made, including uniform deposits
7 together with all interest owed at the separation of employment in violation of Labor Code sections
8 404 and 1198, that Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations,
9 and that Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages in the amount of the
10 deposit and accrued interest. Plaintiff further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
11 Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
12 Defendants would also be liable for civil penalties under Labor Code sections 558, 1198 and 2699,
13 or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants would further be liable for
14 civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

15 28. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
16 have or had a policy or practice of failing to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with
17 all rights afforded to them under the Healthy Workplace Healthy Families Act of 2014, codified at
18 Labor Code section 245, *et seq.*, including, without limitation, the amount of paid sick leave required
19 to be provided pursuant to California and local laws. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that
20 the sick pay was not provided at the proper regular of pay as required under California law due to
21 failure to properly calculate the regular rate. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that
22 Defendants also did not permit its use upon request by Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees as
23 contemplated under California and local laws, including, without limitation, under Labor Code
24 section 233, that permits its use to attend to an illness of a child, parent, spouse, or domestic partner
25 without retaliation. Plaintiff is additionally informed and believes that the notice requirement of
26 Labor Code section 221, 222 (as it pertains to employees governed by a CBA), 223, 233, 234, 245
27 and 246 involves a mandatory payroll or workplace injury reporting. Plaintiff is thus informed and
28 believes that Defendants violated these Labor Code sections, as well as Labor Code section 1198.

1 As such, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered violations under these
2 sections and Defendants would be liable for civil penalties for violation of the paid sick leave
3 regulations under Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, as well as equitable, injunctive, or
4 restitutionary relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. Defendants are further informed and
5 believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was
6 malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant
7 to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

8 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants had and
9 have a policy or practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees their paid time
10 off and vacation time owed upon separation of employment as wages at their final rate of pay in
11 violation of Labor Code sections 221, 222 (as it pertains to employees governed by a CBA), 223,
12 227.3 and applicable Wage Orders. Plaintiff is thus informed and believes that Defendants violated
13 these Labor Code sections, as well as Labor Code section 1198. As such, Plaintiff and other
14 Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered these violations and Defendants would be liable for
15 civil penalties for violation of Labor Code section 227.3 under Labor Code section 558, 1198 and
16 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Plaintiff is further informed and
17 believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was
18 malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant
19 to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

20 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants had and
21 have a policy or practice of failing to pay aggrieved employees their wages in accordance with Labor
22 Code Section 204, which requires that: "[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive,
23 of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which
24 the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive of any
25 calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month." Plaintiff
26 is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants did not and do not pay Plaintiff
27 and other Aggrieved Employees every day and every workweek in accordance with Labor Code
28 sections 204 and 1198. As such, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that

1 Defendants violated Labor Code section 204 and that Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees have
2 personally suffered these violations. Plaintiff further informed and believes, and based thereon
3 alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or
4 oppressive. Plaintiff would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 558,
5 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Plaintiff would further
6 be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

7 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants had and
8 have a policy of failing to provide all temporary workers, including without limitation, Plaintiff,
9 with owed wages weekly by not later than the regular payday of the following week. Plaintiff is
10 informed and believes that this has resulted in a violation of Labor Code sections 201.3 and 1198.
11 As a result, pursuant to Labor Code section 201.3, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees have
12 personally suffered violations thereto and Plaintiff would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to
13 Labor Code sections 201.3, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and
14 2699(k). Plaintiff further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants'
15 conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants
16 would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

17 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants have
18 or had collected, taken, or received gratuities (or a part thereof) that is paid, given to, or left for
19 Plaintiff and/or Aggrieved Employees by a patron, or deducted amounts from wages due to Plaintiff
20 and/or Aggrieved Employees on account of a gratuity, or required Plaintiff and/or Aggrieved
21 Employees to credit the amount (or a part thereof) of a gratuity against and as part of the wages due
22 to the Plaintiff and/or Aggrieved Employees from the Defendants. In addition, Plaintiff is informed
23 and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants permit and/or permitted patrons to pay
24 gratuities by credit card but failed to pay Plaintiff and/or Aggrieved Employees the full amount of
25 the gratuity that the patron indicated on the credit card slip, without any deductions, for any credit
26 card payment processing fees that may be charged to the employer by the credit card company by
27 not later than the regular payday following the date the patron authorized the credit card. In addition,
28 Defendants failed to keep accurate records of all gratuities received by Defendants and made those

1 open to inspection at all reasonable hours. Plaintiff is informed and believes that this has resulted
2 in a violation of Labor Code sections 351, 353, 1198. As a result, pursuant to Labor Code sections
3 351 and 353, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees have personally suffered violations thereto
4 and Defendants would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 351, 353, 1198
5 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Plaintiff is further informed
6 and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations
7 was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties
8 pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

9 33. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants had and
10 have a policy or practice of failing to provide all working employees, including without limitation
11 Plaintiff, with suitable seats when the nature of the work reasonably permits the use of seats.
12 Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants have failed to
13 place an adequate number of seats in reasonable proximity to the work area and/or permitted
14 Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees to use such seats when it does not interfere with the
15 performance of their duties when employees are not engaged in the active duties of their
16 employment and the nature of their work requires standing. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
17 Employees have personally suffered these violations. Plaintiff is informed and believes that this has
18 resulted in a violation of Labor Code section 1198. As a result, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
19 Employees have personally suffered violations thereto and Defendants would be liable for civil
20 penalties under Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1)
21 and 2699(k). Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants'
22 conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants
23 would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

24 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants had and
25 have a policy or practice of preventing Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees from using or
26 disclosing the skills, knowledge and experience they obtained with Defendants for purposes of
27 competing with Defendants, including, without limitation, preventing Plaintiff and Aggrieved
28 Employees from disclosing their wages in negotiating a new job with a prospective employer, and

1 from disclosing who else works with Defendants and under what circumstances that they might be
2 receptive to an offer from a rival employer. As such, Plaintiff is informed and believes that this
3 violates Business and Professions Code sections 17200, 16600 and 16700, and, by virtue thereof,
4 various provisions of the Labor Code, including Labor Code sections 232, 232.5, 1197.5,
5 subdivision (k), and 1198, and that Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees have personally
6 suffered these violations. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
7 Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
8 Defendants would be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or
9 injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants would further be liable for civil
10 penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

11 35. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants had and
12 have a policy or practice of preventing Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees from disclosing
13 violations of state and federal law, either within Defendants to their managers or outside of
14 Defendants to private attorneys or government officials, among others, in violation of Business and
15 Professions Code section 17200, and, thus, in violation of Labor Code section 1102.5. Plaintiff and
16 other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. In addition, Plaintiff is informed
17 and believes that these policies and/or practices prevent Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees
18 from disclosing information about unsafe or discriminatory working conditions, or about wage and
19 hour violations in violation of Labor Code sections 232, 232.5 and 1198. Plaintiff and other
20 Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations of the Labor Code, and as such, these
21 violations would expose Defendants to liability for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections
22 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Plaintiff is further
23 informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such
24 violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would further be liable for civil
25 penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

26 36. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants had and
27 have a policy or practice of preventing Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees from engaging in
28 lawful conduct during non-work hours, thus violating state statutes entitling employees to disclose

1 wages, working conditions, and illegal conduct, including, without limitation, Labor Code sections
2 96, subdivision (k), 98.6, 232, 232.5, 1197.5, subdivision (k), and 1198. Plaintiff and other
3 Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations. Plaintiff is informed and believes that
4 this lawful conduct includes, without limitation, the exercise of Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
5 Employee's constitutional rights of freedom of speech and economic liberty and would thus expose
6 Defendant to liability for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or
7 injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Plaintiff further informed and believes, and
8 based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious,
9 fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor
10 Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

11 37. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants had and
12 have made, adopted, and/or enforced rules, regulations and/or policies that tend to forbid or prevent
13 Aggrieved Employees, including Plaintiff, from engaging or participating in politics and/or from
14 becoming a candidate for public office. Moreover, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based
15 thereon alleges that Defendants coerced, influenced and/or attempted to coerce and/or influence
16 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees, through or by means of threat of discharge and/or loss of
17 employment, to adopt or follow or refrain from adopting or following a particular course or line of
18 political action and/or political activity. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges
19 that in doing so, Defendants have violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections 1101, 1102,
20 1102.5 and 1198. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations and
21 are thus informed and believe that Employer is exposed to liability for civil penalties pursuant to
22 Labor Code sections 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k).
23 Plaintiff further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above
24 gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would further be
25 liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

26 38. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants,
27 including their agents, managers, superintendents, and/or officers, required Plaintiff and/or
28 Aggrieved Employees to agree, in writing, to terms and conditions known by Defendants (and their

1 agents, managers, superintendents and/or officers) to be prohibited by law, including, without
2 limitation, non-compete agreements, terms known to be illegal in purported arbitration agreements,
3 purported confidentiality agreements, purported severance agreements, or purported release
4 agreements, and other written documents presented for signature and/or assent to Plaintiff and/or
5 Aggrieved Employees by Defendants. And, even more specifically, Plaintiff is informed and
6 believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants had and have a practice or policy of requiring
7 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees to agree in writing to confidentiality policies that
8 unlawfully restrain trade by prohibiting employees from speaking with prospective employers about
9 their work with Defendants, including but not limited to their wages and working conditions.
10 Defendants also required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to inform prospective employers of
11 Defendants' restrictions of Plaintiff's and Aggrieved Employees' freedom to work. As a result,
12 Employee is informed and believes that Employer violated Labor Code sections 432.5, 1700.31 and
13 1198. As such, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Plaintiff and other
14 Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, and that Defendants violated, without
15 limitation, Labor Code section 432.5 and Government Code section 12952, entitling Plaintiff and
16 other Aggrieved Employees to damages. Plaintiff further informed and believes, and based thereon
17 alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or
18 oppressive. Defendants would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections
19 432.5, 1198, 1700.31 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k).
20 Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
21 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

22 39. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants had
23 and have a practice or policy of conducting unlawful background checks on prospective and current
24 employees, including without limitation Plaintiff, prior to making a conditional offer. Plaintiff is
25 informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants violated applicable laws by,
26 without limitation: requiring job applicants and employees to disclose their conviction history before
27 Defendants made a conditional offer of employment; inquiring into or considering the conviction
28 history of applicants before Defendants made any conditional offers of employment; considering,

1 distributing, or disseminating information about arrests not followed by conviction, referrals to or
2 participation in a pretrial or posttrial diversion program, convictions that have been sealed,
3 dismissed, expunged, or statutorily eradicated pursuant to law, or any conviction for which the
4 convicted person has received a full pardon or has been issued a certificate of rehabilitation, while
5 conducting conviction history background checks in connection with any applications for
6 employment; intending to deny an applicant a position of employment solely or in part because of
7 the applicant's conviction history; and asking applicants for employment to disclose, through any
8 written form or verbally, information concerning or related to an arrest, detention, processing,
9 diversion, supervision, adjudication, or court disposition that occurred while the person was subject
10 to the process and jurisdiction of the juvenile court, to the detriment of Employee and other
11 aggrieved employees. As such, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
12 Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered these violations, as well as violation
13 of Labor Code section 1198, and that Employer violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections
14 432.7 and 1198, as well as Government Code section 12952, entitling Plaintiff and other Aggrieved
15 Employees to damages. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
16 Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive.
17 Defendants would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 432.7, 432.8,
18 1198, and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants would
19 further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

20 40. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants had
21 and have a practice or policy of relying on the salary history information of an applicant for
22 employment as a factor in determining whether to offer employment to an applicant or what salary
23 to offer the applicant in violation of Labor Code section 432.3 by including, on Defendants'
24 application for employment, an inquiry regarding current and/or former salary history information,
25 including, without limitation, compensation and benefits of the applicant for employment. Plaintiff
26 is informed and believes that this practice has resulted in unequal pay. Specifically, for this reason,
27 as well as for other reasons, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
28 Employer has failed to pay its employees at wage rates less than those paid to employees of the

1 opposite sex and/or another race or ethnicity for substantially similar work, when viewed as a
2 composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and/or performed under similar working conditions
3 without sufficient legal rationale. Finally, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon
4 alleges that Employer has discharged and/or discriminated and/or retaliated against Plaintiff and
5 Aggrieved Employees by reason of an action taken by them to invoke or assist in the enforcement
6 of Labor Code section 1197.5. As such, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon
7 alleges, that Defendants violated, without limitation, Labor Code sections 432.3, 1102.5, 1197.5,
8 and 1198. Plaintiff also alleges that Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees personally suffered
9 these violations, and that Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages. Plaintiff
10 further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise
11 to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would also be liable for
12 civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 432.3, 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under
13 sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to
14 Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

15 41. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants and
16 others in connection with the Defendants (including, without limitation, the owner of the property,
17 controller, and others in concert with the Defendants) employed, permitted and/or suffered to work
18 minors under the age of sixteen (16) years in connection with a manufacturing establishment or
19 other place of employment; in adjusting belts to machinery, sewing or lacing machine belts in a
20 workshop or factory, and/or oiling, wiping, cleaning machinery and/or assisting therewith; in
21 operating or assisting in operating machines, including circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood-
22 jointers, planers, sandpaper machinery, wood-polishing machinery, wood turning or boring
23 machinery, picker machines, machines used in picking wool, cotton, hair or other material, carding
24 machines, leather-burnishing machines, laundry machines, printing-presses, boring or drill presses,
25 stamping machines used in sheet-metal and tinware, in paper and leather manufacturing, in washer
26 and nut factories, metal or paper-cutting machines, paper-lace machines, corner-staying machines
27 in paper-box factories, corrugating rolls, dough brakes, cracker machinery, wire or iron
28 straightening or drawing machinery, rolling mill machinery, power punches or shears, washing,

1 grinding or mixing machinery, calendar rolls in paper and rubber manufacturing, steam boilers, and
2 others, even in or out of proximity to hazardous or unguarded belts, machinery or gearing; and in
3 occupations declared hazardous as set forth in Labor Code section 1293.1; all in violation of Labor
4 Code sections 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294.1 and 1301. In addition, Employee is informed and believes,
5 and based thereon alleges that Aggrieved Employees are covered by Labor Code section 1391,
6 Educational Code 49112 and Educational Code 49116. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based
7 thereon alleges, that Defendants had and has a policy or practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees,
8 who are fifteen (15) years old or younger to work for more than eight (8) hours in one day of twenty-
9 four (24) hours, and/or more than forty (40) hours in one week, and/or before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00
10 p.m. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants had and
11 have a policy or practice of, among other things, requiring its employees, who are fourteen (14) or
12 (15) years old to work, while school is in session, for more than three hours in any school day and/or
13 more than eighteen (18) hours in any week. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based
14 thereon alleges, that Defendants had and has a policy or practice of, among other things, requiring
15 its employees, who are sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years old, to work for more than eight (8)
16 hours in one day, and/or more than 48 hours in one week, and/or before 5 a.m., and/or after 10 p.m.
17 on any day preceding a school day, and/or to work more than four (4) hours on a school day.
18 Accordingly, for violations of Labor Code section 1391, *et seq.*, As such, Plaintiff is informed and
19 believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants violated, without limitation, Labor Code
20 sections 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294.1 and 1301, 1391 and 1198. Employee also alleges that Aggrieved
21 Employees personally suffered these violations, and that Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
22 damages. Plaintiff further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants'
23 conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants
24 would also be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294.1
25 and 1301, 1391 and 1198 and 2699, or injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k).
26 Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section
27 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

42. Although notice is not required under Labor Code section 2699.3 to recover penalties under Labor Code section 226.8, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants willfully misclassified Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees as independent contractors and charged willfully misclassified independent contractors a fee, or made deductions from compensation for purposes that include, without limitation, goods, materials space, rental, services, government licenses, repairs, equipment maintenance, or fines arising from the individual's employment where these acts would have violated the law if the individual were not misclassified. As such, including the Labor Code sections described hereabove, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants violated, without limitation, Labor Code section 226.8. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' conduct above gave rise to such violations was malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive. Defendants would also be liable for injunctive relief under sections 2699(e)(1) and 2699(k). Defendants would further be liable for civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2)(B)(ii).

43. Plaintiff, in Plaintiff's representative capacity, seeks civil penalties under Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 226.8, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699 for the herein-described acts, which violate the California Labor Code as described above, including on behalf of Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees pursuant to PAGA.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

44. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of California. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants employed Plaintiff as a non-exempt employee, although Plaintiff was misclassified as an exempt employee. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Plaintiff worked for Defendants from approximately August of 2023 through at least September of 2023.

B. Defendants

45. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that defendant PREFERRED CARRIER is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California and doing business in the County

1 aforementioned corporate employees, agents and representatives.

2 49. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that despite the
3 formation of the purported corporate existence of PREFERRED CARRIER, and DOES 1 through
4 50, inclusive (the “Alter Ego Defendants”), they, and each of them, are one and the same with DOES
5 51 through 100 (“Individual Defendants”), and each of them, due to, but not limited to, the following
6 reasons:

7 a. The Alter Ego Defendants are completely dominated and controlled by the
8 Individual Defendants who personally committed the wrongful and illegal acts and violated the laws
9 as set forth in this Complaint, and who have hidden and currently hide behind the Alter Ego
10 Defendants to perpetrate frauds, circumvent statutes, or accomplish some other wrongful or
11 inequitable purpose;

12 b. The Individual Defendants derive actual and significant monetary benefits by
13 and through the Alter Ego Defendants’ unlawful conduct, and by using the Alter Ego Defendants as
14 the funding source for the Individual Defendants’ own personal expenditures;

15 c. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Individual
16 Defendants and the Alter Ego Defendants, while really one and the same, were segregated to appear
17 as though separate and distinct for purposes of perpetrating a fraud, circumventing a statute, or
18 accomplishing some other wrongful or inequitable purpose;

19 d. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the business affairs
20 of the Individual Defendants and the Alter Ego Defendants are, and at all relevant times mentioned
21 herein were, so mixed and intermingled that the same cannot reasonably be segregated, and the same
22 are inextricable confusion. The Alter Ego Defendants are, and at all relevant times mentioned herein
23 were, used by the Individual Defendants as mere shells and conduits for the conduct of certain of
24 their, and each of their affairs. The Alter Ego Defendants are, and at all relevant times mentioned
25 herein were, the alter egos of the Individual Defendants;

26 e. The recognition of the separate existence of the Individual Defendants from
27 the Alter Ego Defendants would promote injustice insofar that it would permit these defendants to
28 insulate themselves from liability to Plaintiff for violations to the Civil Code, Government Code,

1 and other statutory violations. The corporate existence of these defendants should thus be
2 disregarded in equity and for the ends of justice because such disregard is necessary to avoid fraud
3 and injustice to Plaintiff herein;

4 f. Accordingly, the Alter Ego Defendants constitute the alter ego of the
5 Individual Defendants (and vice versa), and the fiction of their separate corporate existence must be
6 disregarded.

7 50. As a result of the aforementioned facts, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based
8 thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, are joint employers.

9 51. Moreover, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
10 Individual Defendants, and each of them, are liable for the civil penalties, or some of them, described
11 herein because Individual Defendants, and each of them, caused or are otherwise contributed to the
12 violations described herein, or some of them.

13 **FIRST AND ONLY CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **(Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys' General Act (2004) – Against All Defendants)**

15 52. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations set forth in the
16 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

17 **Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 210**

18 53. At all relevant times herein, Labor Code section 204, requires and required that:
19 “[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for
20 between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor
21 performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for
22 between the 1st and 10th day of the following month.”

23 54. At all relevant times herein, Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a) states and stated
24 that “[i]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this
25 article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in Sections 201.3,
26 204, 204b, 204.1, 205, 205.5, and 1197.5, shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any
27 initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee” and “(2) For
28 each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for

1 each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld.”

2 55. At all relevant times herein, Defendants have had a consistent policy or practice of
3 failing to pay Plaintiff and/or Aggrieved Employees during their employment on a timely basis as
4 per Labor Code section 204 including, without limitation, for the reasons and in a manner set forth
5 in the preceding paragraphs. Thus, pursuant to Labor Code section 210, Plaintiff and other
6 Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover as civil penalties injunctive relief and monetary civil
7 penalties in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee for each initial
8 violation per employee, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus
9 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld for each Aggrieved Employee for each subsequent
10 violation in connection with each payment that was made in violation of Labor Code section 204.

11 Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 226.3

12 56. Defendants had and have a policy or practice of failing to comply with Labor Code
13 section 226, subdivision (a) by intentionally failing to furnish Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees
14 with itemized wage statements that accurately reflect gross wages earned; total hours worked; net
15 wages earned; the name and address of each employer with whom they have been placed to work;
16 all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours
17 worked at each hourly rate; the legal name of the employer and/or the name and address of the legal
18 entity securing the employer’s services if the employer is a farm labor contractor; and other such
19 information as required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) and/or Labor Code section 226.2
20 to the extent it does not include for piece-rate work the information required therein including,
21 without limitation, the quantity, rate and units worked per piece, as well as separately itemized non-
22 productive time and rest and recovery periods

23 57. Labor Code section 226.3 states that “[a]ny employer who violates subdivision (a)
24 of Section 226 shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)
25 per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for
26 each violation in a subsequent citation, for which the employer fails to provide the employee a wage
27 deduction statement or fails to keep the records required in subdivision (a) of Section 226.”

28 58. Labor Code section 226.3 further provides that “[t]he civil penalties provided for in

1 this section are in addition to any other penalty provided by law.”

2 59. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants had
3 and have a policy or practice of failing to furnish Aggrieved Employees with itemized wage
4 statements as set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

5 60. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.3, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are
6 entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants’ violation of Labor Code section 226, subdivision
7 (a) in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period
8 for the initial violation, and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay
9 period for each subsequent violation.

10 Violation of Labor Code § 558

11 61. Pursuant to Labor Code section 558, subdivision (a): “Any employer or other person
12 acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated . . . any provision regulating
13 hours and days of work in any of the Industrial Welfare Commission” shall be subject to a civil
14 penalty as follows:

15 (1) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee and for each
16 pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient
17 to recover underpaid wages;

18 (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid
19 employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to
20 an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages;

21 (3) Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee.”

22 62. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and
23 each of them, violated, or caused to be violated, the Labor Code sections described herein, including
24 causing Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees not to: be paid with the rates of pay and overtime
25 rates of pay applicable to their employment, allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, the
26 regular payday designated by employer, the name of the employer, including any “doing business
27 as” names used, the name, address, and telephone number of the workers’ compensation insurance
28 carrier, information regarding paid sick leave, and other pertinent information.

63. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations, pursuant to Labor Code section 558, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants' herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount fifty dollars (\$50) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for the initial violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.

Violation of Labor Code § 1174.5

64. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (b) has required every person employing labor in California to “[a]llow any member of the commission or the employees of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement free access to the place of business or employment of the person to secure any information or make any investigation that they are authorized by this chapter to ascertain or make. The commission may inspect or make excerpts, relating to the employment of employees, from the books, reports, contracts, payrolls, documents, or papers of the person.”

65. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (c) has required every person employing labor in California to “[k]eep a record showing the names and addresses of all employees employed and the ages of all minors.”

66. At all times mentioned herein, Labor Code section 1174, subdivision (d) has required every person employing labor in California to “[k]eep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. An employer shall not prohibit an employee from maintaining a personal record of hours worked, or, if paid on a piece-rate basis, piece-rate units earned.”

67. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.5, “[a]ny person employing labor who willfully fails to maintain the records required by subdivision (c) of [Labor Code] Section 1174 or accurate and complete records required by subdivision (d) of [Labor Code] Section 1174, or to allow any

1 member of the commission or employees of the division to inspect records pursuant to subdivision
2 (b) of [Labor Code] Section 1174, shall be subject to a civil penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500).

3 68. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants have
4 willfully failed to keep adequate or accurate time records including wage statements and similar
5 payroll documents under Labor Code section 226, documents signed to obtain or hold employment
6 under Labor Code section 432, personnel records under Labor Code section 1198.5, and time records
7 under Labor Code section 1174.

8 69. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations,
9 pursuant to Labor Code section 1174.5, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
10 recover civil penalties for Defendants' herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount of five
11 hundred dollars (\$500) per violation per pay period per Aggrieved Employee.

12 Violation of Labor Code § 1197.1

13 70. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1197.1, subdivision (a): "Any employer or other
14 person acting either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person, who pays
15 or causes to be paid to any employee a wage less than the minimum fixed by an applicable state or
16 local law, or by an order of the commission shall be subject to a civil penalty, restitution of wages,
17 liquidated damages payable to the employee, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to
18 Section 203 as follows:

19 (1) For any initial violation that is intentionally committed, one hundred dollars
20 (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the
21 employee is underpaid. This amount shall be in addition to an amount
22 sufficient to recover underpaid wages, liquidated damages pursuant to Section
23 1194.2, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to Section 203.

24 (2) For each subsequent violation for the same specific offense, two hundred fifty
25 dollars (\$250) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the
26 employee is underpaid regardless of whether the initial violation is
27 intentionally committed. This amount shall be in addition to an amount
28 sufficient to recover underpaid wages, liquidated damages pursuant to Section

1 1194.2, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to Section 203.

2 (3) Wages, liquidated damages, and any applicable penalties imposed pursuant to
3 Section 203, recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected
4 employee.”

5 71. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants caused
6 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees not to be paid minimum wages as a result of Defendants, without
7 limitation, routinely failing to pay Plaintiff or other Aggrieved Employees’ minimum wages for all
8 hours worked or otherwise under Defendants’ control due to, without limitation, routinely failing to
9 accurately track and/or pay for all hours actually worked; detrimental rounding or manipulation of
10 time entries; paying straight pay instead of overtime or otherwise failing to pay overtime hours at
11 the proper overtime rate of pay; engaging, suffering, or permitting employees to work off the clock,
12 entitling Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees to actual and liquidated damages.

13 72. As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations,
14 pursuant to Labor Code section 1197.1, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
15 recover civil penalties for Defendants’ herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount of one
16 hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for the initial violation, and
17 two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for each Aggrieved Employee per pay period for each
18 subsequent violation.

19 Violation of Labor Code § 226.8

20 73. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.8, subdivision (a): “It is unlawful for any person
21 or employer to engage in any of the following activities:

- 22 (1) Willful misclassification of an individual as an independent contractor; and
23 (2) Charging an individual who has been willfully misclassified as an independent
24 contractor a fee, or making any deductions from compensation for any
25 purpose, including for goods, materials, space, rental, services, government
26 licenses, repairs, equipment maintenance, or fines arising from the
27 individual’s employment where any of the acts described in this paragraph
28 would have violated the law if the individual had not been misclassified.

74. On April 30, 2018, the California Supreme Court issued its decision in *Dynamex Operations W., Inc. v. Superior Court*, 4 Cal. 5th 903, 416 P.3d 1 (2018), which adopted the “ABC” test for determining whether a worker is an independent contractor or an employee.

75. In September of 2019, the California legislature enacted Assembly Bill 5 (“AB5”), which codified the *Dynamex* decision’s use of the ABC test and further expanded the scope of its application.

76. Under the tests adopted in *Dynamex* and AB5, SHIPT's drivers undoubtedly would have been classified as employees in California.

77. On October 29, 2019, Proposition 22 was filed, and on November 3, 2020, was approved by a majority of California voters at California Business and Professions Code section 7448, *et seq.*

78. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees were misclassified as independent contractors under the ABC Test because, among other things, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees are not free from the control and direction of Defendants in connection with the performance of the work; and/or the work they perform is not outside the usual course of Defendants' business; and/or they are not customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation or business of the same nature as that involved in the work performed.

As a direct and proximate result of the herein-described Labor Code violations, pursuant to Labor Code section 226.8, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover civil penalties for Defendants' herein-described Labor Code violations in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for each violation, in addition to any other penalties or fines permitted by law pursuant to Labor Code section 226.8, subsection (b). Moreover, because there was a pattern and/or practice of these violations, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees shall be entitled to no less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each violation, in addition to any other penalties or fines permitted by law, under Labor Code section 226.8(c).

Civil Penalties Under Labor Code § 2699

79. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (a), notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of the Labor Code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the LWDA or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or employees for a violation of the Labor Code may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Labor Code section 2699.3.

80. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, violated the Labor Code sections described in the preceding paragraphs.

81. As such, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees are entitled to injunctive relief, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each Aggrieved Employee for each pay period in the PAGA Period, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each Aggrieved Employee for each pay period in the PAGA Period to the extent Defendants' conduct is found to be malicious, fraudulent and/or oppressive.

82. Moreover, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees within the State of California whom he seeks to represent are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in connection with their herein-described claims for civil penalties.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, on behalf of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. An award of civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 226.8, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699;
- B. An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code sections 210, 226.3, 226.8, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699;
- C. For equitable, including, without limitation, injunctive relief;
- C. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- D. For costs of suit incurred herein; and

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E. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: October 16, 2024

BIBIYAN LAW GROUP, P.C.

BY: /s/ Faik Yetgin

DAVID D. BIBIYAN

HENRY G. GLITZ

FAIK YETGIN

ARTURO PARRA, as an aggrieved employee, and
on behalf of all other aggrieved employees under the
Labor Code Private Attorneys' General Act of 2004,