

OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM, A LAW CORPORATION

5743 Corsa Ave, Suite 123
Westlake Village, CA 91362
Tel.: 818-293-5623
Fax: 888-850-1310

December 18, 2024

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Moxion Power Co.
1414 Harbour Way South, Suite 1201
Richmond, CA 94804
Defendant certified mail # 9589 0710 5270 2390 8659 45

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Moxion Power Co.
1414 Harbour Way South, Suite 2801
Richmond, CA 94804
Defendant certified mail # 9589 0710 5270 2390 8659 45

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Moxion Power
1414 Harbour Way South, Suite 1201
Richmond, CA 94804
Defendant certified mail # 9589 0710 5270 2390 8659 45

Re: ***Ariane Tatian DeVoe v. Moxion Power Co., Moxion Power – Labor Code Violations of Moxion Power Co., Moxion Power – Compliance Letter of California Labor Code § 2698 – Private Attorneys General Act***

Dear Sir or Madam:

This office represents Ariane Tatian DeVoe (“Plaintiff”), a former California employee of Moxion Power Co., Moxion Power (“Defendants”). The purpose of this letter is to comply with the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, pursuant to California Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

Our client worked for Defendants in Northern California. Herein we set forth the facts and theories of California Labor Code violations which we allege Defendants engaged in with respect to our

client and the rest of the employees of Defendants employed in a position of a Battery Associate Lead. (“Defendant’s California employees”).

Plaintiff began working for Defendants in or around January 3, 2023. While working for Defendants as a Battery Associate Lead, Plaintiff was earning thirty-three dollars and twelve cents (\$33.12) per hour.

Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were routinely unable, and not authorized to take their 10-minute rest periods and were also unable to take an uninterrupted 30-minute meal break for every shift they worked. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were forced to continue working through their meal and rest breaks in order to assist Defendant’s needs. Because of this, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were unable to take their required meal and rest breaks. Moreover, Defendants failed to pay premium wages of one hour’s pay for each missed meal and rest break to Plaintiff and Defendants’ California employees who were denied timely meal and rest breaks, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and 558, and IWC Order No. 5-2001, Section 12.

Plaintiff and Defendants’ California employees were required to work off the clock for Defendants. Defendants routinely made Plaintiff and its California employees wait in line for the time clocks to become available. The time spent waiting in line took Plaintiff on the average of 2 minutes to complete. Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were required to work off the clock for Defendant, such as receiving calls from Defendant’s associates. These communications took 5-15 minutes to complete. These excess hours were not recorded on our client’s and Defendants’ California employees wage statements. Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees should have been compensated for that time, but he was not in violation of Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, and 1194.2. As a result, Plaintiff and Defendants’ California employees were not paid for all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay wages constitute violations of Labor Code § 510 and 1194.

Plaintiff also claims that Defendant has failed to pay all overtime wages due to non-exempt employees. As a result, employees are not properly compensated for work performance in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday and work performed in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek at a rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay. Employees of Defendant regularly work in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours per week and do not receive overtime compensation at a rate of one and one half of their regular rate. Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were forced to work overtime and were not paid for all hours worked including all straight time wages, and overtime wages. These failures to pay all overtime wages constitute violations of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1194.2.

Additionally, Labor Code Section 1194(a) states: “[n]otwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest thereon,

reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit. Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees claim that Defendant engaged in "time-shaving." This essentially means that the Defendant underpaid Plaintiff by rounding the time Plaintiff worked in violation of Labor Code Section 1194(a).

Defendants failed to issue Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees accurately itemized wage statements. As Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees with all wages due, as detailed above, their wage statements failed to accurately state all gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(1), total hours worked, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(2), and net wages earned, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(5). Moreover, Plaintiff and the California employees wage statements' failed to accurately state the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(8), and all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a)(9), as a result of Defendants' failure to pay all overtime wages due. Since the wage statements provided to Plaintiff failed to accurately reflect the total number of Plaintiff's worked hours, due to the time-shaving. These violations also violate Labor Code §§ 226(e) and 226.3 with respect to Plaintiff and Defendants' California employees.

Defendant knowingly and intentionally failed to provide Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees timely, accurate, itemized wage statements in accordance with Labor Code § 226 and keep accurate records as required by §1174(d). The statements provided to Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees, and the records maintained by Defendant, have not accurately reflected actual gross wages earned, including pay for all hours worked, overtime, and meal/rest premiums, and total hour worked.

Our client further alleges that Defendants paid him and Defendant's California employees their final wages beyond the time frames set forth in Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. As they were not paid all wages due and owing throughout the course of their employment as a result of Defendants' failure to pay all premium wages as detailed above, at the time of their separation, they were not paid all final wages due and owing for the entirety of their employment. This violates Labor Code §§ 201-203.

Defendant pays Plaintiff and it's California employees on a weekly basis and has failed to comply with Labor Code § 204(a) which holds that wages earned on a weekly basis must be paid no later than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Due to the violations described above, Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees did not receive all of their wages earned in a timely manner as required by Labor Code § 204(a)(b).

Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for the tools they purchased to perform work for Defendants such as torque markers. Defendant failed to reimburse its California employees for using their personal cell phones for the benefit of Defendant. Defendant also failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Defendant's California employees for their uniform maintenance. Labor Code section 2802 provides that "[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct

consequence of the discharge of his or her duties.” As such, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees have incurred reasonable and necessary expenses in the course of their job duties, which were not reimbursed by Defendant, in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant failed to comply with Wage Order §15

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant did not provide Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees with a seat, in violation of California Labor Code § 1198 and Wage Order 7-2001, § 14. Plaintiff was required to stand for extended periods of time despite the fact that the nature of her work did not require that she remain standing at all times. California Labor Code § 1198 makes it illegal to employ an employee under conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable Wage Order. By failing to provide Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees with suitable seating in violation of § 14 of Wage Order 7-2001, Defendant violated California Labor Code § 1198.

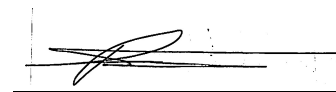
Defendant failed to pay all wages earned to Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees as a result of the unlawful employment policies and practices herein. As a result of these practices, Plaintiff and Defendant’s California employees were underpaid for hours worked, including overtime and penalty wages, and this underpayment resulted in a failure to pay all wages owed twice per month. Due to this failure, Defendant is liable under Labor Code § 210 for failure to pay wages as required by law.

We invite Defendants or its attorney(s) to contact our office to discuss this matter, including whether an early resolution of the claims can be reached.

Our office awaits your response.

Very truly yours,

OTKUPMAN LAW FIRM

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roman Otkupman', is written over a horizontal line.

ROMAN OTKUPMAN