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Private Attorneys General Act
Attn. PAGA Administrator
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Parsec, Inc.
110 Gest St
Cincinnati, OH 45203
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 6824 0747 77

Parsec, Inc.
17225 Arenth Ave
City of Industry, CA 91748
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 6824 0593 09

CT Corporation System, Agent for Service
Budco Group, Inc.
330 N Brand Blvd, Suite 700
Glendale, CA 91203
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 6824 0508 49

Budco Group, Inc.
110 Gest St
Cincinnati, OH 45203
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 6824 0637 64

Budco Group
17225 Arenth Ave
City of Industry, CA 91748
Certified Mail Tracking Number: 9414 8112 0620 6824 0620 88

**Re: Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* Penalties – PAGA Notice Letter to the LWDA
*Mealancon et al. v. Parsec, Inc., et al.***

Gentlepersons:

This office represents Plaintiffs David Mealancon and Dominick Boozer (“Plaintiffs”) and other similarly situated aggrieved non-exempt employees (collectively “Aggrieved Employees”) for violations of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2699, *et seq.* and 2802; provisions of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) Wage Order(s); and California Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*



The purpose of this letter is to comply with the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, pursuant to California Labor Code § 2698 *et. seq.* (“the Act”). Plaintiffs would like to bring a representative action, pursuant to the Act, on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California, against Defendants, Parsec, Inc.; Budco Group, Inc.; Budco Group; and DOES 1 through 50 inclusive (all defendants being referred to herein collectively as “Defendants”).

Additionally, this correspondence will serve to satisfy the notice requirements under the Act, along with a copy of Plaintiffs’ Class Action Complaint, which is attached to this Notice letter. The Complaint is being concurrently filed in Los Angeles Superior Court and will be assigned a local case number. The Complaint allegations and claims are incorporated into this Notice Letter.

We also set forth herein the facts and theories and the California Labor Code violations which Defendants engaged in with respect to Plaintiffs and all of their Aggrieved Employees in California. The attached Class Action Complaint provides the details of Plaintiffs’ class-wide claims and claims under the Act, and the applicable California law governing them. It, along with this Notice Letter, addresses in detail numerous violations that subject Defendants to civil and statutory penalties under the Act.

Relevant Facts

Aggrieved Employees were employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees within the state of California within the statutory time period who suffer or suffered from the same wage and hour violations outlined below. Defendants had a common policy and/or practice of failing to pay Aggrieved Employees minimum wages for all hours worked.

Additionally, Aggrieved Employees were not paid for the time that they worked “pre-shift” and “post-shift” without compensation by answering work-related phone calls and text messages while off-the-clock, being required to meet with supervisors for work-related discussions after clocking out, gathering equipment needed for their work before clocking in, and donning and doffing uniforms and protective gear. Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees worked additional time “pre-shift” that they were not compensated for by waiting in line to clock in. Moreover, Employees were not paid for the time they were required to work through their meal breaks. Thus, Aggrieved Employees were required to work hours, under the control of Defendants, without wages.

Defendants also failed to pay Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees proper overtime wages. Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees consistently worked in excess of eight (8) hours a day, and/or forty (40) hours a week. However, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees were not paid overtime wages for hours worked in excess of 8 hours a day. Moreover, the uncompensated time, discussed above, was worked by Aggrieved Employees in excess of 8 hours a day and/or 40 hours a week, further entitling Aggrieved Employees overtime wages which they were consistently denied, all in violation of Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders.



Moreover, Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that all or substantially all of Defendants' hourly paid employees are subject to Defendants' policies and practices requiring them to call in or otherwise report to work without being put to work or working less than half of said employee's usual or scheduled day's work. On such days, Aggrieved Employees were not paid reporting time pay as required.

Additionally, Defendants had a common policy and/or practice of denying Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees proper meal periods. Specifically, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees were required to work through their meal periods which they were consistently denied. On the occasions when Aggrieved Employees were provided with a meal period, it was often untimely or interrupted by having to respond to work demands or otherwise remain under Defendants' control, in violation of the Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders. Similarly, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees were required to work in excess of ten (10) hours a day, without ever receiving a second meal compliant period, all in violation of Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders.

Defendants have consistently failed to provide Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees with paid rest breaks of not less than 10 minutes for every work period of 4 or more consecutive hours, as required by Labor Code. Specifically, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees were required to work through their rest breaks which they were continuously denied.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of failing to reimburse Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees for necessary business expenditures incurred in execution of their duties under Defendants' employ. Defendants have failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their job duties for Defendants, including protective gear such as gloves, goggles, and boots and tools such as flashlights, knives, hammers, and pliers, all of which were necessary to perform their duties under Defendants' employ.

Defendants consistently failed to issue accurate itemized wage statements as required by Labor Code § 226(a). Defendants failed to provide Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in writing, as required by the Labor Code. The wage statements given to Aggrieved Employees, by Defendants, failed to include the requirements enumerated above. The wage statements provided to Aggrieved Employees were confusing and required Aggrieved Employees to refer to outside sources to verify whether their pay was correct, potentially resulting in a miscalculation by the Aggrieved Employees. Furthermore, the wage statements given to Aggrieved Employees failed to accurately specify the name and address of the employer as required under the law as the wage statements provided to Aggrieved Employees name an entity that is not registered with the California Secretary of State's Office despite the fact all businesses that wish to conduct business in California need to register with the California Secretary of State's Office. Moreover, the wage statements given to Aggrieved Employees failed to accurately account for unpaid wages, overtime, premium pay for deficiently provided meal periods and rest breaks as discussed above.



Moreover, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees all wages owed at the time of their termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation as required by Labor Code §§ 201-203. Defendants also consistently failed to pay Aggrieved Employees all wages due on a semi-monthly basis.

PAGA Claim Details, Legal Bases for Violations and Penalties:

As addressed above and in further detail in the attached Class Action Complaint, Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees complain of the following violations committed by Defendants:

Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

Defendants violated the law by failing to pay Aggrieved Employees minimum wages for all hours worked. California Labor Code § 1197, entitled “Pay of Less Than Minimum Wage” states, “[t]he minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.” The applicable minimum wages fixed by the commission for work during the relevant period is found in the Wage Orders.

In California, employees must be paid at least the then applicable state minimum wage for all hours worked, including under Labor Code § 1197, IWC Wage Order MW-2014, and paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), and 4(A)-4(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders. Paragraph 2(H) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders defines “Hours Worked” as “the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.” Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked. Defendants failed to do so.

California Labor Code § 1197, entitled “Pay of Less Than Minimum Wage” states: “The minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.” The minimum wage provisions of California Labor Code are enforceable by private civil action pursuant to Labor Code § 1194(a) which states: “Notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal 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.”

As described in California Labor Code §§ 1185 and 1194.2, any action for wages incorporates the applicable Wage Order of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. Also, California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and those Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders entitle non-exempt employees to an amount equal to or greater than the minimum wage for all hours worked. All hours must be paid at the statutory or agreed rate, or at the minimum rate in the absence of a contractually agreed upon one. The underpayment of wages to Aggrieved Employees is and has been a direct consequence of Defendants’ unlawful compensation policies



and practices, which applied uniformly to the Aggrieved Employees working at locations and work sites throughout California.

Defendants thus failed to pay Employees minimum wages they were owed, including by their consistent policy of failing to pay Employees for all hours worked. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were not paid for the time that they worked, including as alleged above in connection with working during meal breaks and working “pre-shift” and “post-shift” without compensation by being required to meet with supervisors for work-related discussions after clocking out, gathering equipment needed for their work before clocking in, and donning and doffing uniforms and protective gear. Aggrieved Employees worked additional time “pre-shift” that they were not compensated for by waiting in line to clock in. Moreover, Aggrieved Employees were not paid for the time that they spent answering work-related phone calls and texts while off-the-clock. Thus, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees were required to work hours without wages. Additionally, Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees at the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked. Defendants have the ability to pay minimum wages for all time worked and have willfully refused to pay such wages with the intent to secure for Defendants a discount upon this indebtedness with the intent to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay, or defraud Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees. In light of the forgoing, the Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties. Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover the unpaid minimum wages (including double minimum wages), liquidated damages in an amount equal to the minimum wages unlawfully unpaid, interest thereon and reasonable attorney’s fees and costs of suit pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a). Plaintiffs and the other Aggrieved Employees further request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory and civil penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes, including pursuant to Labor Code § 558, and Wage Order provisions. To the extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the Aggrieved Employees who have terminated their employment, Defendants’ conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under California Labor Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these Aggrieved Employees. Defendants’ failure to timely pay all wages owed also violated Labor Code § 204 and resulted in violations of Labor Code § 226 because they resulted in the issuance of inaccurate wage statements. Defendants’ conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, Plaintiffs and other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs are seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

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Failure to Pay Wages and Overtime in Violation of Labor Code § 510

Defendants violated the law by failing to pay Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees earned wages and overtime. Specifically, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees consistently worked in excess of eight (8) hours a day, and/or forty (40) hours a week. However, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees were not paid overtime wages for hours worked in excess of 8 hours a day.

Moreover, the uncompensated time, discussed above—including the time they worked “pre-shift” and “post-shift” without compensation by being required to meet with supervisors for work-related discussions after clocking out, waiting to clock in, being required to respond to work-related phone calls and texts received while off-the-clock, gathering equipment needed for their work before clocking in, and donning and doffing uniforms and protective gear, and time spent working while clocked out for meal breaks—caused Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of 8 hours a day and/or 40 hours a week, further entitling Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees to overtime wages which they were consistently denied, all in violation of Labor Code § 510 and applicable Wage Orders.

Defendants have violated Labor Code § 1194 and Labor Code § 510 (and paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), 3(A) and 4(A)-4(B) of the relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission) by failing to pay Employees: (a) time and one-half their regular hourly rates for hours worked in excess of eight hours in a workday or in excess of forty hours in any workweek or for the first eight hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek; or (b) twice their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of twelve hours in any one day or for hours worked in excess of eight hours on any seventh day of work in a workweek. Defendants had a consistent policy of not paying Employees wages for all hours worked, including by requiring off the clock work as addressed above and by under-reporting actual hours worked. This unpaid off the clock work resulted in Aggrieved Employees working past eight hours on a shift or more than forty hours in a week, which required that they be paid at the correct overtime rate of 1.5 times their regular rate.

When considered in combination with the other wage violations addressed above, Aggrieved Employees were not properly compensated, nor were they paid overtime and double time rates for hours worked in excess of eight hours or twelve hours in a given day, and/or forty hours in a given week. Defendants did not make available to Aggrieved Employees a reasonable protocol for correcting time records when Aggrieved Employees worked overtime hours or to fix incorrect time entries. Defendants have also violated these provisions by requiring Plaintiffs and other similarly situated Aggrieved Employees to work through meal periods when they were required to be clocked out or to otherwise work off the clock to complete their daily job duties.

In light of the forgoing, Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties pursuant to the California Labor Code, including Labor Code §§ 204, 510, 558, 1174, 1194, 1198, 1199, and the relevant paragraphs of the IWC Wage Orders, including paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), 3(A), 4, and 20. Defendants are liable to Aggrieved Employees for the full amount of all their unpaid wages and overtime compensation, with interest, plus their reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, and each of them, and any additional sums as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes and Wage Order provisions.



Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs are seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Pay Reporting Time Pay

Plaintiffs also allege that Defendants' policies and practices required Aggrieved Employees to call in or show up to work but were not put to work or worked less than half said employee's usual or scheduled day's work. On such days when Defendants required Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees to report to work only to be sent home, they were not paid half of said Employees' usual or scheduled day's work in violation of California law. California Labor Code § 1198 requires that "... the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the ... standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee ... under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful." Paragraph (5)(A) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders provides that "Each workday an employee is required to report for work and does report, but is not put to work or is furnished less than half said employee's usual or scheduled day's work, the employee shall be paid for half the usual or scheduled day's work, but in no event for less than two (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at the employee's regular rate of pay."

In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the applicable IWC Wage Order, Defendants failed to provide Aggrieved Employees reporting time pay. Defendants knew or should have known that Aggrieved Employees were entitled to reporting time pay.

With their conduct, Defendants have violated California Labor Code § 1198 and Paragraph 5 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders by failing to pay reporting time pay to Aggrieved Employees. Defendants have violated the California Labor Code, including Section 1198, and regulations promulgated thereunder as herein alleged, including Paragraph 5 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

Meal-Period Liability Under Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and Penalties

Defendants have regularly required Aggrieved Employees to work shifts in excess of five hours without providing them with uninterrupted meal periods of not less than thirty minutes as required under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and paragraph 11 of the applicable Wage Orders. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were forced to incur shortened meal periods, were provided with meal periods late and well after the fifth hour of work, could not be relieved to take their meal periods, or were required to remain on-duty at all times and were unable to take off-duty meal periods or were otherwise not provided with the opportunity to take required meal periods.

On the occasions when Aggrieved Employees were provided with a meal period, it was often untimely or interrupted by having to respond to work demands or otherwise remain under Defendants' control, in violation of the Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders. On shifts over ten hours, second meal periods were not provided. Defendants also failed to pay Aggrieved



Employees “premium pay,” i.e. one hour of wages at each Aggrieved Employee’s effective regular rate of pay, for each meal period that Defendants failed to provide or deficiently provided. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 11 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one hour of wages at their correctly calculated regular rate of compensation for each meal period not provided or deficiently provided, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against the Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code, including Labor Code § 558 and other applicable statutes and Wage Order provisions.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs are seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages as available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199, 2699(f)(2) and 2699.5, and also for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Rest-Break Liability Under Labor Code § 226.7 and Penalties

Defendants have consistently failed to provide Aggrieved Employees with paid rest breaks of not less than ten minutes for every work period of four or more consecutive hours, as required under Labor Code § 226.7. Specifically, Defendants provided rest periods untimely or for shortened durations, and Defendants’ policies and procedures required Aggrieved Employees to remain under Defendants’ control during breaks.

Defendants also failed to pay Aggrieved Employees premium pay for each day on which requisite rest breaks were not provided or were deficiently provided, or miscalculated any premiums paid. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 12 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one hour of wages at their correctly calculated regular rate of compensation for each rest period not provided or deficiently provided, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against the Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code, including Labor Code § 558 and other applicable statutes and Wage Order provisions.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs are seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages as available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Reimburse for Necessary Business Expenditures in Violation of Labor Code § 2802

Defendants have consistently required Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees to incur necessary business expenses in the execution of their duties under Defendants’ employ. Specifically, Defendants have failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their job duties for Defendants, including protective gear such as gloves, goggles, and boots and tools such as flashlights, knives, hammers, and pliers, all of which were necessary to perform their duties under Defendants’ employ in violation of Labor Code § 2802. Defendants systematically and uniformly failed to reimburse those lawful



and necessary work-related expenses or losses incurred in direct discharge of their job duties during employment with Defendants and at the direction of the Defendants pursuant to Labor Code § 2802(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Orders, paragraph 9. Defendants are liable for PAGA penalties resulting from their failure to reimburse necessary business expenses incurred by the Aggrieved Employees. Accordingly, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover, and hereby seek through this Representative Action, all civil and statutory penalties authorized for violations of California Labor Code §§ 1198 and 2802, and Section 9(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and Plaintiffs seek all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 2802 and 2699(f)(2), and also attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Issue Accurate and Itemized Wage Statements in Violation of Labor Code § 226

California Labor Code § 226(a) requires an employer to furnish each employee with an accurate, itemized wage statements in writing. These statements must be appended to the detachable part of the check, draft, voucher, or whatever else serves to pay the employee's wages; or, if wages are paid by cash or personal check, these statements may be given to the employee separately from the payment of wages; in either case the employer must give the employee these statements twice a month or each time wages are paid. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' violation of Labor Code § 226(a), Aggrieved Employees suffered injuries, including among other things confusion over whether they received all wages owed them, the difficulty and expense involved in reconstructing pay records, and forcing them to make mathematical computations to analyze whether the wages paid in fact compensated them correctly for all hours worked.

Defendants failed to provide Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in writing, as required by the Labor Code. Specifically, Defendants failed to provide Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in writing, as required by the Labor Code. Furthermore, the wage statements given to Aggrieved Employees, by Defendants, failed to accurately account for wages, overtime, and premium pay for deficiently provided meal periods and rest breaks. Moreover, the wage statements given to Aggrieved Employees failed to accurately specify the name and address of the employer as required under the law as the wage statements provided to Aggrieved Employees name an entity that is not registered with the California Secretary of State's Office despite the fact all businesses that wish to conduct business in California need to register with the California Secretary of State's Office. The wage statements provided to Aggrieved Employees were confusing and required Aggrieved Employees to engage in discovery and refer to outside sources to verify whether their pay was correct and potentially resulting in a miscalculation by the Aggrieved Employees.

In light of these violations, and pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e) and paragraphs 4(b), 7, and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000). They are also entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.



Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs assert PAGA claims for failure to provide Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226(e), 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1). More specifically, by providing inaccurate wage statements and failing to maintain records as required under Labor Code § 226(a), Defendants committed ongoing violations giving rise to civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3, which in addition to other penalties provided by law, subjects Defendants to "a penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, ..."

Failure to Issue Semimonthly Payments in Violation of Labor Code § 204

In failing to pay Aggrieved Employees wages, overtime, premium pay, etc., and failing to provide them with checks and wage statements, Defendants failed to timely pay Aggrieved Employees wages on a semimonthly basis as required under Labor Code § 204. Defendants failed to maintain records showing accurate hours worked daily and the wages paid to Aggrieved Employees, as well as the meal and rest periods taken by Aggrieved Employees, as required by Labor Code § 1174 and the applicable IWC wage orders.

Defendants also required Aggrieved Employees to work hours off the clock for which they were not compensated, including during interrupted or otherwise on-duty meal and rest periods. Defendants also failed to pay all overtime premium wages owed for work conducted on a work shift and a workday. Therefore, when Aggrieved Employees received wage statements and pay checks, they did not compensate all hours worked on a timely basis, resulting in Defendants' systematic failure to pay all wages owed to Aggrieved Employees twice monthly in accordance with the requirements of Labor Code § 204. Additionally, by not providing wage statements as required under section 204, Defendants systematically violated Labor Code § 204 and § 226.

Given the above described off the clock work, Plaintiffs were not paid at the correct overtime rate for all hours they worked after eight hours into a shift or over forty in a work week and were not paid all double time owed either. Defendants' uniformly applied payroll policies and practices thus resulted in further systematic and ongoing violations of the requirements of Labor Code § 204.

In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties, interest, fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201.3, 210, 218.5, 558, and 1194. In failing to pay Aggrieved Employees minimum wages and overtime, and off the clock work, by not providing proper meal and rest periods, failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failing to pay Employees wages upon termination or timely upon resignation, all discussed above, Defendants failed to timely pay Aggrieved Employees wages on a semimonthly basis as required under Labor Code § 204. Defendants also failed to maintain records showing accurate



hours worked daily and the wages paid to Aggrieved Employees, as required by Labor Code § 1174 and paragraph 7 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, entitling Aggrieved Employees to recover penalties pursuant to paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs assert PAGA claims for failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 203, 204, 2926, 2927, and 2699.5 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 204, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Keep Records In Accordance With Labor Code § 1174

Labor Code § 1174 requires employers to keep records showing payroll data and the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to employees. By failing to pay Aggrieved Employees proper wages, overtime, double time, premium pay, etc., and by not properly recording meal period start and end times, all discussed herein, Defendants failed to maintain proper employment records in accordance with Section 1174. In light of the forgoing, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees seek to recover penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1174.5 and 2699, *et seq.* Defendants have also failed to comply with paragraph 7 of the applicable California IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period, meal periods, wages earned pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7, and total daily hours worked by itemizing in wage statements all deductions from payment of wages and accurately reporting total hours worked by the Aggrieved Employees, and they are entitled to recover penalties pursuant to paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs assert PAGA claims for failure to provide Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, 1198, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), 2699.5, and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Waiting Time Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 203

Some Aggrieved Employees no longer work for Defendants; they either resigned or were terminated from Defendants' employ. Based on the forgoing, Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to pay all wages earned by and owed to Aggrieved Employees at the time of their termination or within seventy-two hours of their resignation, as required by California under Labor Code § 203. In light of the forgoing, Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 558 and further specifically seek penalties and wages under Labor Code § 203, which provides that an employee's wages shall continue until paid for up to thirty (30) days from the date they were due.



Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs assert PAGA claims for failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 201, 201, 203, 204, 1197.5, 2926, and 2927 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2699(f)(2), 2699.5, and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Unfair Competition Under Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

Consequently, Defendants' conduct has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees and the general public in violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

Plaintiffs' PAGA Claim under Labor Code § 2698 et seq. and Recovery Bases:

After complying with the notice procedures of Labor Code § 2699.3 and the running of the notice period after the filing of the attached Class Action Complaint, Plaintiffs will file an amended Complaint asserting, as a representative action on behalf of the California Attorney General and the other similarly Aggrieved Employees, a PAGA claim for violations of the above addressed underlying claims and seeking penalties as specified by the applicable corresponding provisions.

Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees seek penalties under Labor Code §§ 2698 and 2699 for Defendants' violation of Labor Code provisions included under Labor Code § 2699.5, including the penalty provisions, without limitation, based, *inter alia*, on the following California Labor Code sections: §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2699, *et seq.* and 2802, including as follows:

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

(b) **Failure to Pay Wages Due, Negotiable and Payable in Cash on Demand:** For Defendants failure to pay reporting time pay, under Labor Code § 212 and seeking all applicable civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 212, 225.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2) and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(c) **Meal and Rest Period Claims:** For failure to provide Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees off-duty, timely, and unpaid meal periods and failure to authorize and permit them to take off-duty, timely, and paid rest periods, or pay one hour of regular pay in lieu thereof, under Labor Code §§ 512, 1198, and 226.7, and Sections 11, 12(A), and 12(B) of the applicable IWC



Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable, including under paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and wages under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(d) Inaccurate Wage Statements and Failure to Maintain Records: For failure to provide Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees with wage statements or with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226(e), 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1). More specifically, by providing inaccurate wage statements and failing to maintain records as required under Labor Code § 226(a), Defendants committed ongoing violations giving rise to civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3, which in addition to other penalties provided by law, subjects Defendants to "a penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, ...";

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

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

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

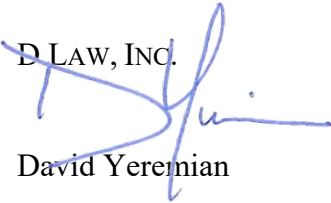
We have been constrained to initially move forward with the filing of this Complaint, alleging the causes of action discussed herein, without the PAGA claim. Thus, any action by the LWDA would not resolve the entirety of the case, and the interest of judicial economy will be served by allowing the case to proceed as a cohesive whole.



This letter and the attached Complaint therefore provide the requisite notice under the Act to the LWDA and Defendants by setting forth the specific provisions of the Labor Code and related provisions Plaintiffs allege have been violated, including the facts and relevant theories alleged against Parsec, Inc., Budco Group, Inc., Budco Group, and any other named Defendants and joint employers. To prevent the violations described in the Complaint and herein from occurring, and to remedy past violations, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the LWDA conduct an investigation into Defendants' employment practices in accordance with the Act.

Wherefore we request that you advise us, by certified mail within sixty days of the postmark on this letter, whether you intend to proceed with these claims or whether Plaintiffs and the Aggrieved Employees should include them in an amended Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* claim under the Act in an amended Complaint.

Regards,


DLAW, INC.
David Yeremian

Cc: Parsec, Inc., Budco Group, Inc., and Budco Group by Certified Mail

D.LAW, INC.
Emil Davtyan (SBN 299363)
emil@d.law
David Yeremian (SBN 226337)
d.yeremian@d.law
Roman Shkodnik (SBN 285152)
r.shkodnik@d.law
Mason Doidge (SBN 352604)
m.doidge@d.law
450 N Brand Blvd., Suite 840
Glendale, CA 91203
Telephone: (818) 962-6465
Facsimile: (818) 962-6469

Attorneys for Plaintiffs DAVID MEALANCON and DOMINICK BOOZER,
on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

DAVID MEALANCON and DOMINICK
BOOZER, on behalf of themselves and others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

PARSEC, INC., an entity of unknown form;
BUDCO GROUP, INC., an Ohio corporation;
BUDCO GROUP, an entity of unknown form;
and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION

Assigned for All Purposes To:

Hon.

Dept.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

1. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages;
2. Failure to Pay Wages and Overtime
Under Labor Code § 510;
3. Recovery of Reporting Time Pay;
4. Meal-Period Liability Under Labor Code §
226.7;
5. Rest-Break Liability Under Labor Code §
226.7;
6. Reimbursement of Necessary Expenditures
Under Labor Code § 2802;
7. Violation of Labor Code § 226(a);
8. Failure to Keep Required Payroll
Records Under Labor Code §§ 1174 and
1174.5
9. Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 203; and
10. Violation of Business & Professions Code §
17200 *et seq.*

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiffs DAVID MEALANCON and DOMINICK BOOZER, (hereinafter collectively
2 “Plaintiffs”) on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated (collectively, “Employees”;
3 individually, “Employee”) complain of Defendants, and each of them, as follows:

4 INTRODUCTION

5 1. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and all current and former
6 Employees within the State of California who, at any time four (4) years prior to the filing of this
7 lawsuit, are or were employed as non-exempt, hourly employees by Defendants PARSEC, INC.,
8 an entity of unknown form; BUDCO GROUP, INC., an Ohio corporation; BUDCO GROUP, an
9 entity of unknown form; and DOES 1 through 50 (all defendants being collectively referred to
10 herein as “Defendants”). Plaintiffs allege that Defendants, and each of them, violated various
11 provisions of the California Labor Code, relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission
12 (IWC) and California Business & Professions Code, and seek redress therefore.

13 2. Plaintiffs are residents of California and during the time period relevant to this
14 Complaint were employed by Defendants as non-exempt hourly employees within the State of
15 California at Defendants’ facilities and offices in California. Plaintiffs and the other Class
16 members worked for Defendants in Los Angeles County, and in other non-exempt positions
17 throughout California, and consistently worked at Defendants’ behest without being paid all wages
18 due. More specifically, Plaintiffs and the other similarly situated Employees were employed by
19 Defendants and worked at Defendants’ offices and other facilities where the conduct giving rise to
20 the allegations in this Class Action Complaint occurred. Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs
21 were employed by Defendants and (1) shared similar job duties and responsibilities, (2) were
22 subjected to the same policies and practices, and (3) endured similar violations at the hands of
23 Defendants as the other Employees who served in similar and related positions.

24 3. Defendants required Plaintiffs and the Employees in the Class to perform work
25 while remaining under Defendants’ control before and after being on the clock for their daily work
26 shift. Defendants further failed to accurately record time worked by Plaintiffs and Employees by
27 understating the number of overtime hours worked by Plaintiffs and Employees. Defendants thus
28 failed to pay Plaintiffs and the Class members for all hours worked and provided them with

1 inaccurate wage statements that prevented Plaintiffs and the Class from learning of these unlawful
2 pay practices. Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiffs and the Class with lawful meal and rest
3 periods, as employees were not provided with the opportunity to take timely, uninterrupted, and
4 duty-free meal and rest periods as required by the Labor Code.

5 THE PARTIES

6 A. The Plaintiffs

7 4. Plaintiffs DAVID MEALANCON and DOMINICK BOOZER have resided in
8 California and during the time period relevant to this Complaint were employed by Defendants as
9 a non-exempt hourly employees within the State of California.

10 B. The Defendants

11 5. Defendant PARSEC, INC. is an entity of unknown form with its principle
12 executive offices in Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been listed as the employer on Plaintiffs' paystubs
13 and personnel file during the relevant time period. PARSEC, INC. does not list a mailing address
14 with the California Secretary of State and employs Plaintiffs and the Class members at
15 Defendants' offices and facilities in City of Industry, California, and throughout California and
16 conducts business throughout California.

17 6. Defendant BUDCO GROUP, INC. is an Ohio corporation and has been listed as
18 the employer on Plaintiffs' personnel file during the relevant time period. BUDCO GROUP, INC.
19 lists a Cincinnati, Ohio, mailing address with the California Secretary of State but upon
20 information and belief employs Plaintiffs and the Class members at Defendants' offices and
21 facilities in City of Industry, California, and throughout California and conducts business
22 throughout California.

23 7. Defendant BUDCO GROUP is an entity of unknown form and has been listed as
24 the employer on Plaintiffs' personnel file during the relevant time period. BUDCO GROUP does
25 not list a mailing address with the California Secretary of State but upon information and belief
26 employs Plaintiffs and the Class members at Defendants' offices and facilities in City of Industry,
27 California, and throughout California and conducts business throughout California.

28 8. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or

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

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

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code § 17203. This Action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of similarly situated Employees of Defendants pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382. Venue as to Defendants is also proper in this judicial district pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 395 *et seq.* Upon information and belief, the obligations and liabilities giving rise to this lawsuit occurred at least in part in Los Angeles County and Defendants maintain and operate company offices and facilities in Los Angeles County, and employ Plaintiffs and other Class members in Los Angeles County and throughout California.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

11. The Employees who comprise the Class and Collective, including Plaintiffs, are

1 non-exempt employees pursuant to the applicable Wage Order of the IWC. Defendants hire
2 Employees who work in non-exempt positions at the direction of Defendants in the State of
3 California. Plaintiffs and the Class members were either not paid by Defendants for all hours
4 worked or were not paid at the appropriate minimum, regular and overtime rates. Specifically,
5 Plaintiffs and Employees were not paid for the time that they worked “pre-shift” and “post-shift”
6 by answering work-related phone calls and text messages while off-the-clock, going through bag
7 checks and security checks, being required to meet with supervisors for work-related discussions
8 after clocking out, gathering equipment needed for their work before clocking in, and donning and
9 doffing uniforms and protective gear. Plaintiffs worked additional time “pre-shift” that they were
10 not compensated for by waiting in line to clock in. Moreover, Employees were not paid for the
11 time they were required to work through their meal breaks. Defendants thus understated the
12 number of overtime hours worked by Plaintiffs and Employees. Plaintiffs contend that Defendants
13 failed to pay Plaintiffs and the Class members all wages due and owing, failed to provide meal and
14 rest breaks, and failed to furnish accurate wage statements, all in violation of various provisions of
15 the California Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders.

16 12. Additionally, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and
17 continuing to the present, Defendants’ policies and practices required Employees to call in or
18 show up to work but were not put to work or worked less than half said employee’s usual or
19 scheduled day’s work. On such days when Defendants required Plaintiffs and the Class members
20 to report to work only to be sent home, they were not paid half of said Employees’ usual or
21 scheduled day’s work in violation of California law.

22 13. During the course of Plaintiffs’ and the Employees’ employment with Defendants,
23 they were not paid all wages they were owed, including for all work performed and for all
24 overtime hours worked and were forced to work during their meal and rest breaks. Defendants
25 also failed to maintain timekeeping records for Plaintiffs that would permit them to discover the
26 nature and extent of Defendants’ understatement of hours worked.

27 14. Throughout the course of Plaintiffs’ and the Employees’ employment with
28 Defendants, they were required to work during their meal and rest breaks which were not

1 compensated by Defendants in violation of the California Labor Code. Plaintiffs and the Class
2 members were also not paid regular wages and overtime for the time they were required to
3 comply with other requirements imposed upon them, which they had to complete while working
4 through their meal and rest breaks and without compensation. As a result, Plaintiffs and the Class
5 members worked shifts over eight (8) hours in a day and over forty (40) hours in a work week,
6 but they were not paid at the appropriate overtime rate for all such hours, including by being
7 required to perform work duties and tasks without pay and while off-the-clock. As a result,
8 Plaintiffs and the Class members worked substantial overtime hours during their employment
9 with Defendants for which they were not compensated, in violation of the California Labor Code,
10 applicable IWC Wage Orders.

11 15. As a result of the above described off-the-clock work, the demands and pressures to
12 work through breaks, and the other wage violations they endured at Defendants' hands, Plaintiffs
13 and the Class members were not properly paid for all wages earned and for all wages owed to
14 them by Defendants, including when working more than eight (8) hours in any given day and/or
15 more than forty (40) hours in any given week. As a result of Defendants' unlawful policies and
16 practices, Plaintiffs and Employees incurred overtime hours worked for which they were not
17 adequately and completely compensated. To the extent applicable, Defendants also failed to pay
18 Plaintiffs and the Class members at an overtime rate of 1.5 times the regular rate for the first eight
19 hours of the seventh consecutive work day in a week and overtime payments at the rate of 2 times
20 the regular rate for hours worked over eight (8) on the seventh consecutive work day, as required
21 under the Labor Code, applicable IWC Wage Orders.

22 16. Therefore, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and
23 continuing to the present, Defendants had a consistent policy or practice of failing to pay
24 Employees for all hours worked and failing to pay minimum wage for all time worked as required
25 by California Law.

26 17. Additionally from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and
27 continuing to the present, Defendants had a consistent policy or practice of failing to pay
28 Employees overtime compensation at premium overtime rates for all hours worked in excess of

1 eight (8) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week, and double-time rates for all hours worked in
2 excess of twelve (12) hours a day, in violation of Labor Code § 510 and the corresponding
3 sections of IWC Wage Orders.

4 18. Additionally from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and
5 continuing to the present, Defendants have required Employees to work shifts in excess of five (5)
6 hours without providing them with timely, uninterrupted meal periods of not less than thirty (30)
7 minutes and shifts in excess of ten (10) hours without providing them with second meal periods of
8 not less than thirty minutes; nor did Defendants pay Employees “premium pay,” i.e. one hour of
9 wages at each Employee’s effective regular rate of pay, for each meal period that Defendants
10 failed to provide or deficiently provided.

11 19. From at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and continuing to the
12 present, Defendants have failed to provide Employees with paid rest breaks of not less than ten
13 (10) minutes for every work period of four (4) or more consecutive hours; nor did Defendant pay
14 Employees premium pay for each day on which requisite rest breaks were not provided or were
15 deficiently provided at one hour of wages at each Employee’s effective regular rate of pay, for
16 each rest period that Defendants failed to provide or deficiently provided.

17 20. Additionally, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit, and
18 continuing to the present, Defendants have consistently failed to provide Employees with timely,
19 accurate, and itemized wage statements, in writing, as required by California wage-and-hour laws.
20 Defendants consistently failed to issue accurate itemized wage statements as required by Labor
21 Code § 226(a). Defendants failed to provide Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in
22 writing, as required by the Labor Code. Additionally, the wage statements given to Plaintiffs and
23 Class members, by Defendants, failed to include the above requirements enumerated above.
24 Specifically, Plaintiffs and Class members’ wage statements provided to Plaintiffs and Class
25 members were confusing and required Plaintiffs and Class members to refer to outside sources to
26 verify whether their pay was correct, potentially resulting in a miscalculation by the Plaintiffs and
27 Class members. Furthermore, the wage statements given to Plaintiffs and Class members failed to
28 accurately specify the name and address of the employer as required under the law as the wage

1 statements provided to Plaintiffs and Class members name an entity that is not registered with the
2 California Secretary of State's Office despite the fact all businesses that wish to conduct business
3 in California need to register with the California Secretary of State's Office. Moreover, the wage
4 statements given to Plaintiffs and Class members failed to accurately account for unpaid wages,
5 overtime, and premium pay for deficiently provided meal periods and rest breaks as discussed
6 above.

7 21. From at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit and continuing to the
8 present, Defendants have failed to reimburse Employees for expenses necessarily incurred in the
9 performance of their job duties for Defendants, including protective gear such as gloves, goggles,
10 and boots and tools such as flashlights, knives, hammers, and pliers, all of which were necessary
11 to perform their duties under Defendants' employ in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

12 22. Additionally, from at least three (3) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit, and
13 continuing to the present, Defendants have consistently failed to keep accurate time and wage
14 records as required by California wage-and-hour laws.

15 23. Additionally, from at least four (4) years prior to filing of this lawsuit and
16 continuing to the present, Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to pay all wages fur
17 and owed to Employees at the time of their termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of their
18 resignation, as required by California wage-and-hour laws.

19 24. In light of the foregoing, Employees bring this action pursuant to, inter alia, Labor
20 Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194,
21 1194.2 1197, 1199, and 2802.

22 25. Furthermore, pursuant to Business and Professions Code §§ 17200-17208,
23 Employees seek injunctive relief, restitution, and disgorgement of all benefits Defendants have
24 enjoyed from their violations of Labor Code.

25 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

26 26. Plaintiffs bring this class action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly
27 situated pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 382. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class defined as
28 follows: all individuals employed by Defendants within the State of California at any time within

four (4) years of the filing of this lawsuit.

27. Further, Plaintiffs seeks to represent the following Subclasses composed of and defined as follows:

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

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

c. Subclass 3. Recovery of Reporting Time Pay. All Class members who were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of not compensating reporting time pay.

d. Subclass 4. Meal Period Subclass. All Class members who were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to provide unpaid 30-minute uninterrupted and duty-free meal periods or one hour of pay at the Employee's regular rate of pay in lieu thereof.

e. Subclass 5. Rest Break Subclass. All Class members who were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to authorize and permit Employees to take uninterrupted, duty-free, 10-minute rest periods for every four hours worked, or major fraction thereof, and failing to pay one hour of pay at the Employee's regular rate of pay in lieu thereof.

f. Subclass 6. Payroll Records Subclass. All Class members who were subject to Defendants' policy and/or practice of failing to keep accurate time and wage records as required by California wage-and-hour laws.

g. Subclass 7. Failure to Reimburse for Necessary Business Expenditures. All Class members who were subject to Defendants' failure to reimburse for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of Employees job duties for Defendants.

h. Subclass 8. Wage Statement Subclass. All Class members who, within the applicable limitations period, were not provided with accurate itemized wage statements.

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

1 termination.

2 k. Subclass 10. UCL Subclass. All Class members who are owed restitution as a
3 result of Defendants' business acts and practices, to the extent such acts and practices are found to
4 be unlawful, deceptive, and/or unfair.

5 28. Plaintiffs reserve the right under California Rule of Court 3.765 to amend or
6 modify the class description with greater particularity or further division into subclasses or
7 limitation to particular issues.

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

11 **A. Numerosity**

12 30. The potential members of the class as defined are so numerous that joinder of all
13 the member of the class is impracticable. While the precise number of class members has not been
14 determined at this time, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendants employ or, during the
15 time period relevant to this lawsuit, employed more than 100 individuals within the State of
16 California.

17 31. Accounting for employee turnover during the relevant time period increases this
18 number substantially. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants' employment records will provide
19 information as to the number and location of all class members.

20 **B. Commonality**

21 32. There are questions of law and fact common to the class that predominate over any
22 questions affecting only individual class members. These common questions of law and fact
23 include:

- 24 a. Whether Defendants failed to pay Employees minimum wages;
- 25 b. Whether Defendants failed to pay Employees wages for all hours worked;
- 26 c. Whether Defendants failed to pay Employees overtime as required under Labor
27 Code § 510;
- 28 d. Whether Defendants failed to pay Employees reporting time pay;

- 1 e. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the applicable
2 IWC Wage Orders, by failing to provide Employees with requisite meal periods or
3 premium pay in lieu thereof;
- 4 f. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 226.7, and the applicable IWC Wage
5 Orders, by failing to provide Employees with requisite rest breaks or premium pay
6 in lieu thereof;
- 7 g. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 1174 and 1174.5;
- 8 h. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Employees for necessary business
9 expenses;
- 10 i. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code § 226(a);
- 11 j. Whether Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by failing to pay
12 wages and compensation due and owing at the time of termination of employment;
- 13 k. Whether Defendants violated Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*; and
- 14 l. Whether Employees are entitled to equitable relief pursuant to Business and
15 Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

16 **C. Typicality**

17 33. The claims of the named plaintiffs are typical of those of the other Employees.
18 Employees all sustained injuries and damages arising out of and caused by Defendants' common
19 course of conduct in violation of statutes, as well as regulations that have the force and effect of
20 law, as alleged herein.

21 **D. Adequacy of Representation**

22 34. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interest of Employees.
23 Counsel who represents Employees are experienced and competent in litigating employment class
24 actions.

25 **E. Superiority of Class Action**

26 35. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
27 adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all Employees is not practicable, and
28 questions of law and fact common to all Employees predominate over any questions affecting only

1 individual Employees. Each Employee has been damaged and is entitled to recovery by reason of
2 Defendants' illegal policies or practices of failing to compensate Employees properly.

3 36. Class action treatment will allow those persons similarly situated to litigate their
4 claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system.
5 Plaintiffs are unaware of any difficulties in managing this case that should preclude class action.

6 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES**

8 **(Against All Defendants)**

9 37. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
10 full herein.

11 38. Defendants failed to pay Employees minimum wages for all hours worked.
12 Defendants had a consistent policy of misstating Employees time records and failing to pay
13 Employees for all hours worked. Employees would work hours and not receive wages, including
14 as alleged above in connection with working during meal breaks and working "pre-shift" and
15 "post-shift" without compensation by answering work-related phone calls and text messages
16 while off-the-clock, being required to meet with supervisors for work-related discussions after
17 clocking out, gathering equipment needed for their work before clocking in, and donning and
18 doffing uniforms and protective gear. Plaintiffs worked additional time "pre-shift" that they were
19 not compensated for by waiting in line to clock in. Therefore, Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs
20 and Employees at the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked. Defendants' uniform
21 pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the
22 Class as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that denied accurate
23 compensation to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class as to minimum wage pay.

24 39. California Labor Code § 1197, entitled "Pay of Less Than Minimum Wage"
25 states:

26 The minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the
27 minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less
28 wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

1 40. The applicable minimum wages fixed by the commission for work during the
2 relevant period is found in the Wage Orders. Pursuant to the Wage Orders, Employees are
3 therefore entitled to double the minimum wage during the relevant period.

4 41. The minimum wage provisions of California Labor Code are enforceable by private
5 civil action pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a) which states:

6 Notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any
7 employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal
8 overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to
9 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.

10 42. As described in California Labor Code §§ 1185 and 1194.2, any action for wages
11 incorporates the applicable Wage Order of the California Industrial Welfare Commission.

12 43. California Labor Code § 1194.2 also provides for the following remedies:

13 In any action under Section 1194 . . . to recover wages because of
14 the payment of a wage less than the minimum wages fixed by an
15 order of the commission, an employee shall be entitled to recover
liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully
unpaid and interest thereon.

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

19 45. Wherefore, Employees are entitled to recover the unpaid minimum wages
20 (including double minimum wages), liquidated damages in an amount equal to the minimum
21 wages unlawfully unpaid, interest thereon and reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit pursuant
22 to California Labor Code § 1194(a).

23 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

25 **(Against All Defendants)**

26 46. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
27 full herein.

28 47. By their conduct, as set forth herein, Defendants violated California Labor Code §

1 510 (and the relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission) by failing to pay Employees:
2 (a) time and one-half their regular hourly rates for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a
3 workday or in excess of forty (40) hours in any workweek or for the first eight (8) hours worked
4 on the seventh day of work in any one workweek; or (b) twice their regular rate of pay for hours
5 worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one (1) day or for hours worked in excess of eight
6 (8) hours on any seventh day of work in a workweek. Defendants had a consistent policy of not
7 paying Employees wages for all hours worked and understating overtime hours worked including
8 time off the clock working “pre-shift” and “post-shift” without compensation by answering
9 work-related phone calls and text messages while off-the-clock, being required to meet with
10 supervisors for work-related discussions after clocking out, gathering equipment needed for their
11 work before clocking in, and donning and doffing uniforms and protective gear. Plaintiffs
12 worked additional time “pre-shift” that they were not compensated for by waiting in line to clock
13 in. Employees regularly worked over 8 hours on a given day without receiving overtime
14 compensation.

15 48. Defendants’ failure to pay compensation in a timely fashion also constituted a
16 violation of California Labor Code § 204, which requires that all wages shall be paid
17 semimonthly. From four (4) years prior to the filing of this lawsuit to the present, in direct
18 violation of that provision of the California Labor Code, Defendants have failed to pay all wages
19 and overtime compensation earned by Employees. Each such failure to make a timely payment of
20 compensation to Employees constitutes a separate violation of California Labor Code § 204.

21 49. Employees have been damaged by these violations of California Labor Code §§
22 204 and 510 (and the relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission).

23 50. Consequently, pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 204, 510, and 1194 (and the
24 relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission), Defendants are liable to Employees for
25 the full amount of all their unpaid wages and overtime compensation, with interest, plus their
26 reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
RECOVERY OF REPORTING TIME PAY
(Against All Defendants)

51. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

52. The IWC Wage Orders require that reporting time pay be provided to any employee who is required to report for work and does report but is not put to work or is furnished less than half of said employee's usual or scheduled day's work.

53. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that all or substantially all of Defendants' hourly paid employees are subject to Defendants' policies and practices requiring them to call in or otherwise show up to work but are not being paid half said Employee's usual or scheduled day's work when working less than half of said employee's usual or scheduled day's work.

54. Therefore, Employees are owed the unpaid balance of said wages pursuant to the Wage Order according to proof at trial, interest pursuant to Labor Code §§ 218.6 and 1994(a), Civil Code §§ 3287 and 3289, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and/or penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 558(a).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
MEAL-PERIOD LIABILITY UNDER LABOR CODE § 226.7
(Against All Defendants)

55. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

56. Employees regularly worked shifts greater than five (5) hours and greater than ten (10) hours. Pursuant to Labor Code § 512 an employer may not employ someone for a shift of more than five (5) hours without providing him or her with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes or for a shift of more than ten (10) hours without providing him or her with a second meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

57. Defendants failed to provide Employees with compliant meal periods as required

1 under the Labor Code. Employees were required to work through their meal periods which they
2 were denied. Employees were also required to take meal periods after working well beyond the
3 five (5) hour shifts or were interrupted. Furthermore, Employees were regularly required to work
4 for more than 10 hours in a given shift without receiving a second uninterrupted thirty (30) minute
5 meal period as required by law.

6 58. Moreover, Defendants failed to compensate Employees for each meal period not
7 provided or inadequately provided, as required under Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 11 and
8 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, which provide that, if an employer fails to provide an
9 employee a meal period in accordance with this section, the employer shall pay the employee one
10 hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period
11 is not provided.

12 59. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7, Employees are entitled to damages in
13 an amount equal to one (1) hour of wages at their effective hourly rates of pay for each meal
14 period not provided or deficiently provided, a sum to be proven at trial.

15 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **REST-BREAK LIABILITY UNDER LABOR CODE § 226.7**

17 **(Against All Defendants)**

18 60. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
19 full herein.

20 61. Employees consistently worked consecutive four (4) hour shifts. Pursuant to the
21 Labor Code and the applicable IWC Wage Order, Employees were entitled to paid rest breaks of
22 not less than ten (10) minutes for each consecutive four (4) hour shift.

23 62. Defendants failed to provide Employees with timely, uninterrupted rest breaks of
24 not less than ten (10) minutes for each consecutive four (4) hour shift.

25 63. Moreover, Defendants failed to compensate Employees for each rest period not
26 provided or inadequately provided, as required under Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable IWC
27 Wage Orders, which provide that, if an employer fails to provide an employee a rest period in
28 accordance with this section, the employer shall pay the employee one hour of pay at the

1 employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the rest period is not provided.

2 64. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7, Employees are entitled to damages in
3 an amount equal to one (1) hour of wages at their effective hourly rates of pay for each day
4 worked without the required rest breaks, a sum to be proven at trial.

5 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
6 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE FOR NECESSARY BUSINESS EXPENDITURES**
7 **IN VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 2802**

8 **(Against All Defendants)**

9 65. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
10 full herein.

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

14 67. Employees incurred necessary expenditures in the performance of their job duties
15 for Defendants, including protective gear such as gloves, goggles, and boots and tools such as
16 flashlights, knives, hammers, and pliers, all of which were necessary to perform their duties under
17 Defendants' employ. From four (4) years prior to the original filing of this lawsuit and continuing
18 to the present, Defendants consistently failed to reimburse Employees for these necessarily
19 incurred business expenses.

20 68. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Employees have been deprived of
21 reimbursement in amounts to be determined at trial; they are entitled to recovery of such amounts,
22 plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs.

23 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
24 **VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 226(a)**

25 **(Against All Defendants)**

26 69. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
27 full herein.

28 70. California Labor Code § 226(a) requires an employer to furnish each of his or her

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

7 71. Defendants failed to provide Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in
8 writing, as required by the Labor Code. Specifically, the wage statements given to Employees, by
9 Defendants, failed to accurately account for wages, overtime, and premium pay for deficient meal
10 periods and rest breaks, all of which Defendants knew or reasonably should have known were
11 owed to Employees, as alleged hereinabove. Furthermore, the wage statements given to Plaintiffs
12 and Class members, by Defendants, failed to include the requirements enumerated above.
13 Moreover, the wage statements given to Plaintiffs and Class members failed to accurately specify
14 the name and address of the employer as required under the law as the wage statements provided
15 to Plaintiffs and Class members name an entity that is not registered with the California Secretary
16 of State's Office despite the fact all businesses that wish to conduct business in California need to
17 register with the California Secretary of State's Office. The wage statements provided to
18 Employees were confusing and required Employees to engage in discovery and refer to outside
19 sources to verify whether their pay was correct, potentially resulting in a miscalculation by the
20 Employees.

21 72. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' violation of Labor Code § 226(a),
22 Employees suffered injuries, including among other things confusion over whether they received
23 all wages owed them, the difficulty and expense involved in reconstructing pay records, and
24 forcing them to make mathematical computations to analyze whether the wages paid in fact
25 compensated them correctly for all hours worked.

26 73. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e), Employees are entitled to recover
27 the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation
28 occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not

1 exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000). They are also entitled to an
2 award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

3 74. With respect to violations of Labor Code § 226, Labor Code § 226.3 imposes a
4 civil penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for initial violations for each employee for
5 each pay period, and one thousand dollars (\$1000) for each subsequent violation for each
6 employee for each pay period.

7 75. Plaintiffs are seeking penalties against Defendants under Labor Code § 226.3, and
8 any other applicable statute allowing recovery of penalties as alleged herein in an amount to be
9 shown according to proof.

10 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
11 **FAILURE TO KEEP REQUIRED PAYROLL RECORDS UNDER LABOR CODE §§ 1174**
12 **AND 1174.5**
13 **(Against All Defendants)**

14 76. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
15 full herein.

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

20 78. During the course of Plaintiffs' and Employees' employment, Defendants
21 consistently failed to maintain accurate time and wage records for Plaintiffs and Employees as
22 required by California Labor Code § 1174 by failing to pay Plaintiffs and Employees proper
23 wages, overtime, and premium pay as discussed above.

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

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

80. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

81. Numerous Employees are no longer employed by Defendants; they either quit Defendants' employ or were fired therefrom.

82. Defendants failed to pay these Employees all wages due and certain at the time of termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of resignation.

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

84. Defendants' failure to pay wages, as alleged above, was willful in that Defendants knew wages to be due but failed to pay them; this violation entitles these Employees to penalties under Labor Code § 203, which provides that an employee's wages shall continue until paid for up to thirty (30) days from the date they were due.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200 *ET SEQ.*
(Against All Defendants)

85. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

86. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, Employees, and the general public, brings this claim pursuant to Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* The conduct of Defendants as alleged in this Complaint has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Employees and the general public. Plaintiffs seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

87. Plaintiffs are "person[s]" within the meaning of Business & Professions Code § 17204, have suffered injury, and therefore have standing to bring this cause of action for injunctive relief, restitution, and other appropriate equitable relief.

1 88. Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* prohibits unlawful and unfair
2 business practices.

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

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

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

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

22 93. As a proximate result of the above-mentioned acts of Defendants, Employees have
23 been damaged, in a sum to be proven at trial.

24 94. Unless restrained by this Court, Defendants will continue to engage in such
25 unlawful conduct as alleged above. Pursuant to the Business & Professions Code, this Court
26 should make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be
27 necessary to prevent the use by Defendants or their agents or employees of any unlawful or
28 deceptive practice prohibited by the Business & Professions Code, including but not limited to the

1 disgorgement of such profits as may be necessary to restore Employees to the money Defendants
2 have unlawfully failed to pay.

3 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

4 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for the following relief:

- 5 1. For an order certifying this action as a class action;
- 6 2. For compensatory damages in the amount of the unpaid minimum wages for work
7 performed by Employees and unpaid overtime compensation from at least four (4) years prior to
8 the filing of this action, as may be proven;
- 9 3. For liquidated damages in the amount equal to the unpaid minimum wage and
10 interest thereon, from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action, according to proof;
- 11 4. For recovery of the unpaid balance of the full amount of the reporting time pay due
12 pursuant to the applicable Wage Order, as may be proven;
- 13 5. For compensatory damages in the amount of the hourly wage made by Employees
14 for each missed or deficient meal period where no premium pay was paid therefor from four (4)
15 years prior to the filing of this action, as may be proven;
- 16 6. For compensatory damages in the amount of the hourly wage made by Employees
17 for each day requisite rest breaks were not provided or were deficiently provided and where no
18 premium pay was paid therefor from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action, as may
19 be proven;
- 20 7. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e) for Employees, as may be proven;
- 21 8. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 203 for all Employees who quit or were
22 fired in an amount equal to their daily wage times thirty (30) days, as may be proven;
- 23 9. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 1174.5, as may be proven;
- 24 10. For restitution for unfair competition pursuant to Business & Professions Code
25 § 17200 *et seq.*, including disgorgement or profits, as may be proven;
- 26 11. For compensatory damages in the amount of all previously unreimbursed business
27 expenditures necessarily incurred by Employees in the discharge of their job duties for Defendants
28 from four (4) years prior to the original filing of this action, as may be proven;

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

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

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

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

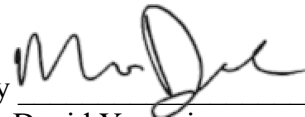
7 16. For an award of attorneys' fees; and

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

9
10 DATED: December 12, 2024

D.LAW, INC.

11
12
13 By



David Yeremian
Roman Shkodnik
Mason Doidge
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
DAVID MEALANCON and DOMINICK
BOOZER and the putative class

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DATED: December 12, 2024

By

David Yeremian
Roman Shkodnik
Mason Doidge
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
DAVID MEALANCON and DOMINICK
BOOZER and the putative class