

**BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP**

2255 CALLE CLARA

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037

Web Site: [www.bamlawca.com](http://www.bamlawca.com)

San Diego | San Francisco | Sacramento | Los Angeles | Riverside | Santa Clara | Orange | Chicago

Phone: (858) 551-1223

Fax: (858) 551-1232

WRITERS E-MAIL:

[Nick@bamlawca.com](mailto:Nick@bamlawca.com)

WRITERS EXT:

1004

June 21, 2024

CA3332

**VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT**

Labor and Workforce Development Agency  
Online Filing

Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC  
Certified Mail #9589071052702163358049  
CT Corporation System  
AMANDA GARCIA  
330 N BRAND BLVD, Suite 700  
GLENDALE, CA 91203

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 *et seq.*, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), brought Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

“Aggrieved Employees” refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC and/or Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. in California, including any employees staffed with Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC and/or Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of June 21, 2023 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff James Hernandez (“Plaintiff”) and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC and/or Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. (“Defendant”). Plaintiff was employed by Defendant in California from March of 2022 to May of 2024. Plaintiff was at all times classified by Defendant as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked. Defendant, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for, including but not limited to, all of their time worked, including minimum and overtime wages and sick pay wages at the correct rate, for all of their missed meal and rest breaks at the correct regular rates, and for all of their time spent working off the clock. Moreover, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to report for work, but “furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work,” Defendant violated Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(A) by failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for at least two (2) hours’ worth of work at their regular rate of pay. In addition, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to respond to and engage in additional work, this resulted in a second

reporting for work in a single workday, and Defendant failed to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 11040, subd. 5(B). Further, Defendant failed to advise Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees of their right to take separately and hourly paid duty-free ten (10) minute rest periods. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5<sup>th</sup> 98, 110 (2017). Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204 *et seq.*, Defendant failed to timely provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with their wages. Plaintiff further contends that Defendant failed to provide accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements Defendant provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(2). Additionally, Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to comply with Industrial Wage Order 7(A)(3) in that Defendant failed to keep time records showing when Plaintiff began and ended each shift and meal period. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees perform tasks that reasonably permit sitting, and a seat would not interfere with their performance of any of their tasks that may require them to stand. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with suitable seats. Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing, as well as the conduct alleged in the incorporated Complaint, violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

A true and correct copy of the Complaint by Plaintiff against Defendant, which (i) identifies the alleged violations, (ii) details the facts and theories which support the alleged violations, (iii) details the specific work performed by Plaintiff, (iii) sets forth the people/entities, dates, classifications, violations, events, and actions which are at issue to the extent known to Plaintiff, and (iv) sets forth the illegal practices used by Defendant, is attached hereto. This information provides notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency of the facts and theories supporting the alleged violations for the agency's reference. Plaintiff therefore incorporates the allegations of the attached Complaint into this letter as if fully set forth herein. If the agency needs any further information, please do not hesitate to ask.

This notice is provided to enable Plaintiff to proceed with the Complaint against Defendant as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.* The lawsuit consists of other Aggrieved Employees. As counsel, our intention is to vigorously prosecute the claims as alleged in the Complaint, and to procure civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney General Statue of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions of concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and address.

Respectfully,

/s/ Nicholas J. De Blouw  
Nicholas J. De Blouw, Esq.

**BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP**

2255 CALLE CLARA

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037

Web Site: [www.bamlawca.com](http://www.bamlawca.com)

San Diego | San Francisco | Sacramento | Los Angeles | Riverside | Santa Clara | Orange | Chicago

Phone: (858) 551-1223

Fax: (858) 551-1232

WRITERS E-MAIL:

[Nick@bamlawca.com](mailto:Nick@bamlawca.com)

WRITERS EXT:

1004

June 21, 2024

CA3332

**VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT**

Labor and Workforce Development Agency  
Online Filing

Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc.  
Certified Mail #9589071052702163357646  
CT Corporation System  
AMANDA GARCIA  
330 N BRAND BLVD, Suite 700  
GLENDALE, CA 91203

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246 *et seq.*, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), brought Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

“Aggrieved Employees” refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC and/or Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. in California, including any employees staffed with Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC and/or Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of June 21, 2023 until a date as determined by the Court. Our offices represent Plaintiff James Hernandez (“Plaintiff”) and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC and/or Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. (“Defendant”). Plaintiff was employed by Defendant in California from March of 2022 to May of 2024. Plaintiff was at all times classified by Defendant as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked. Defendant, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for, including but not limited to, all of their time worked, including minimum and overtime wages and sick pay wages at the correct rate, for all of their missed meal and rest breaks at the correct regular rates, and for all of their time spent working off the clock. Moreover, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to report for work, but “furnished less than half said employee’s usual or scheduled day’s work,” Defendant violated Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8 § 11040, subd. 5(A) by failing to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for at least two (2) hours’ worth of work at their regular rate of pay. In addition, when Defendant required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to respond to and engage in additional work, this resulted in a second

reporting for work in a single workday, and Defendant failed to pay these employees reporting time pay as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 11040, subd. 5(B). Further, Defendant failed to advise Plaintiff and the other Aggrieved Employees of their right to take separately and hourly paid duty-free ten (10) minute rest periods. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5<sup>th</sup> 98, 110 (2017). Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204 *et seq.*, Defendant failed to timely provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with their wages. Plaintiff further contends that Defendant failed to provide accurate wage statements to Plaintiff, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements Defendant provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(2). Additionally, Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to comply with Industrial Wage Order 7(A)(3) in that Defendant failed to keep time records showing when Plaintiff began and ended each shift and meal period. Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees perform tasks that reasonably permit sitting, and a seat would not interfere with their performance of any of their tasks that may require them to stand. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with suitable seats. Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing, as well as the conduct alleged in the incorporated Complaint, violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 218, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

A true and correct copy of the Complaint by Plaintiff against Defendant, which (i) identifies the alleged violations, (ii) details the facts and theories which support the alleged violations, (iii) details the specific work performed by Plaintiff, (iii) sets forth the people/entities, dates, classifications, violations, events, and actions which are at issue to the extent known to Plaintiff, and (iv) sets forth the illegal practices used by Defendant, is attached hereto. This information provides notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency of the facts and theories supporting the alleged violations for the agency's reference. Plaintiff therefore incorporates the allegations of the attached Complaint into this letter as if fully set forth herein. If the agency needs any further information, please do not hesitate to ask.

This notice is provided to enable Plaintiff to proceed with the Complaint against Defendant as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.* The lawsuit consists of other Aggrieved Employees. As counsel, our intention is to vigorously prosecute the claims as alleged in the Complaint, and to procure civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney General Statue of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

Your earliest response to this notice is appreciated. If you have any questions of concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and address.

Respectfully,

/s/ Nicholas J. De Blouw  
Nicholas J. De Blouw, Esq.

**BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP**

Norman B. Blumenthal (State Bar #068687)

Kyle R. Nordrehaug (State Bar #205975)

Aparajit Bhowmik (State Bar #248066)

Nicholas J. De Blouw (State Bar #280922)

Piya Mukherjee (State Bar #274217)

[piya@bamlawca.com](mailto:piya@bamlawca.com)

2255 Calle Clara

La Jolla, CA 92037

Telephone: (858)551-1223

Facsimile: (858) 551-1232

Website: [www.bamlawca.com](http://www.bamlawca.com)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

JAMES HERNANDEZ, an individual, on behalf of  
himself and on behalf of all persons similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

VERIZON CORPORATE SERVICES GROUP INC.,  
a Corporation; VERIZON CORPORATE  
RESOURCES GROUP LLC, a Limited Liability  
Company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:**

1. UNFAIR COMPETITION IN VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200;
2. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1;
3. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 510;
4. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED MEAL PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;
5. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED REST PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;
6. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED STATEMENTS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 226;
7. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE EMPLOYEES FOR REQUIRED EXPENSES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 2802;
8. FAILURE TO PROVIDE WAGES WHEN DUE IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 201, 202 AND 203; and,
9. FAILURE TO PAY SICK PAY WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 201-203, 233, 246.

**DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL**

1 James Hernandez (“PLAINTIFF”), an individual, on behalf of himself and all other  
2 similarly situated current and former employees alleges on information and belief, except for  
3 his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following.

4  
5 **THE PARTIES**

6 1. Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. is a corporation that at all relevant times  
7 mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in California.  
8 Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC is a limited liability company that at all relevant times  
9 mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in California.  
10 Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. and Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC were the  
11 joint employers of PLAINTIFF as evidenced by paycheck, standardized company employment  
12 handbooks, by standardized policies and procedures, by the company PLAINTIFF performed  
13 work for respectively and by the California Secretary of State Business Information which  
14 includes but is not limited the same mailing and business addresses and same agent for service  
15 of process, and are therefore jointly responsible as employers for the conduct alleged herein, and  
16 are therefore collectively referred to herein as (“DEFENDANT”).

17 2. DEFENDANT provides communication products and services. The Company  
18 offers internet, Wi-Fi, and television network services along with cable and router products in  
19 California.

20 3. PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANT in California from March of 2022  
21 to May of 2024 and was at all times classified by DEFENDANT as a non-exempt employee,  
22 paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment  
23 of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked.

24 4. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and a California class,  
25 defined as all individuals who are or previously were employed by Verizon Corporate Services  
26 Group Inc. and/or Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC in California, including any  
27 employees staffed with Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. and/or Verizon Corporate  
28 Resources Group LLC by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees (the

1 “CALIFORNIA CLASS”) at any time during the period beginning four (4) years prior to the  
2 filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court (the “CALIFORNIA  
3 CLASS PERIOD”). The amount in controversy for the aggregate claim of CALIFORNIA  
4 CLASS Members is under five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

5 5. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and a  
6 CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their  
7 losses incurred during the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANT’s  
8 policy and practice which failed to lawfully compensate these employees. DEFENDANT’s  
9 policy and practice alleged herein was an unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practice  
10 whereby DEFENDANT retained and continues to retain wages due PLAINTIFF and the  
11 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
12 CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANT in the  
13 future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA  
14 CLASS who have been economically injured by DEFENDANT’s past and current unlawful  
15 conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable relief.

16 6. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,  
17 partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are  
18 presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious  
19 names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this  
20 Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when  
21 they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information  
22 and belief alleges, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through  
23 50, inclusive, are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings  
24 that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

25 7. The agents, servants and/or employees of the Defendants and each of them  
26 acting on behalf of the Defendants acted within the course and scope of his, her or its  
27 authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the Defendants, and personally  
28 participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the Defendants with respect to the

1 conduct alleged herein. Consequently, the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to  
2 the other Defendants and all Defendants are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and  
3 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, for the loss sustained as a proximate result  
4 of the conduct of the Defendants' agents, servants and/or employees.

### 5 6 **THE CONDUCT**

7 8. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT  
8 was required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all their time  
9 worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an  
10 employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work.  
11 DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to work without  
12 paying them for all the time they are under DEFENDANT's control. Among other things,  
13 DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what is supposed to  
14 be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time to time interrupted by  
15 work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal  
16 break. DEFENDANT, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, administers  
17 a uniform practice of rounding the actual time worked and recorded by PLAINTIFF and  
18 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, always to the benefit of DEFENDANT, so that during the  
19 course of their employment, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are paid less  
20 than they would have been paid had they been paid for actual recorded time rather than  
21 "rounded" time. Additionally, DEFENDANT engages in the practice of requiring  
22 PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to perform work off the clock in that  
23 DEFENDANT, as a condition of employment, required these employees to submit to  
24 mandatory temperature checks and symptom questionnaires for COVID-19 screening prior  
25 to clocking into DEFENDANT's timekeeping system for the workday. As a result,  
26 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members forfeit minimum wage, overtime  
27 wage compensation, and off-duty meal breaks by working without their time being correctly  
28 recorded and without compensation at the applicable rates. DEFENDANT's policy and

1 practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time  
2 worked, is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records.

3 9. State and federal law provides that employees must be paid overtime and meal  
4 and rest break premiums at one-and-one-half times their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF  
5 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive  
6 pay that is tied to specific elements of an employee's performance.

7 10. The second component of PLAINTIFF's and other CALIFORNIA CLASS  
8 Members' compensation is DEFENDANT's non-discretionary incentive program that paid  
9 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members incentive wages based on their  
10 performance for DEFENDANT. The non-discretionary incentive program provided all  
11 employees paid on an hourly basis with incentive compensation when the employees met the  
12 various performance goals set by DEFENDANT. However, when calculating the regular  
13 rate of pay in order to pay overtime and meal and rest break premiums to PLAINTIFF and  
14 other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, DEFENDANT failed to include the incentive  
15 compensation as part of the employees' "regular rate of pay" for purposes of calculating  
16 overtime pay and meal and rest break premium pay. Management and supervisors described  
17 the incentive program to potential and new employees as part of the compensation package.  
18 As a matter of law, the incentive compensation received by PLAINTIFF and other  
19 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members must be included in the "regular rate of pay." The failure  
20 to do so has resulted in a underpayment of overtime compensation and meal and rest break  
21 premiums to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members by DEFENDANT.

22 11. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other  
23 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute  
24 off duty meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF  
25 and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were required from time to time to perform  
26 work as ordered by DEFENDANT for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without  
27 receiving a meal break. Further, DEFENDANT from time to time failed to provide  
28 PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with a second off-duty meal period for

1 some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANT to work ten (10)  
2 hours of work. DEFENDANT also engaged in the practice of rounding the meal period  
3 times to avoid paying penalties to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.  
4 PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeit meal breaks  
5 without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's corporate policy  
6 and practice.

7 12. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other  
8 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were also required from time to time to work in excess of  
9 four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees  
10 were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at  
11 least two (2) to four (4) hours from time to time, a first and second rest period of at least ten  
12 (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to  
13 time, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts  
14 worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA  
15 CLASS Members were also not provided with one hour wages in lieu thereof. Additionally,  
16 the applicable California Wage Order requires employers to provide employees with off-  
17 duty rest periods, which the California Supreme Court defined as time during which an  
18 employee is relieved from all work related duties and free from employer control. In so  
19 doing, the Court held that the requirement under California law that employers authorize and  
20 permit all employees to take rest period means that employers must relieve employees of all  
21 duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time which includes control  
22 over the locations where employees may take their rest period. Employers cannot impose  
23 controls that prohibit an employee from taking a brief walk - five minutes out, five minutes  
24 back. Here, DEFENDANT's policy restricted PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA  
25 CLASS Members from unconstrained walks and is unlawful based on DEFENDANT's rule  
26 which states PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members cannot leave the work  
27 premises during their rest period.

1           13. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT failed to  
2 accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for the  
3 actual amount of time these employees worked. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare  
4 Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT was required to pay PLAINTIFF and other  
5 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time worked, meaning the time during which an  
6 employee was subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee was  
7 permitted or suffered to permit this work. DEFENDANT required these employees to work  
8 off the clock without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANT's control.  
9 As such, DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other  
10 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for all time worked. As a  
11 result, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members forfeited time worked by  
12 working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the  
13 applicable minimum wage and overtime wage rates. To the extent that the time worked off  
14 the clock does not qualify for overtime premium payment, DEFENDANT fails to pay  
15 minimum wages for the time worked off-the-clock in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194,  
16 1197, and 1197.1.

17           14. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the  
18 other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements  
19 which failed to show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages earned. Cal. Lab.  
20 Code § 226 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an  
21 accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages  
22 earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding  
23 amount of time worked at each hourly rate. PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS  
24 Members were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all  
25 applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable  
26 pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section  
27 226(a). The wage statements DEFENDANT provided to PLAINTIFF and other  
28 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members failed to identify such information. More specifically, the

1 wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period. When  
2 the hours shown on the wage statements were added up, they did not equal the actual total  
3 hours worked during the pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code 226(a)(2). Aside, from  
4 the violations listed above in this paragraph, DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF  
5 an itemized wage statement that lists all the requirements under California Labor Code 226.  
6 As a result, DEFENDANT from time to time provided PLAINTIFF and the other members  
7 of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

8         15. DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and other  
9 CALIFORNIA CLASS Members by failing to pay such wages at the regular rate of pay in  
10 violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 246. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other non-exempt  
11 employees earn non-discretionary remuneration. Rather than pay sick pay at the regular rate  
12 of pay, DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS  
13 Members at their base rates of pay.

14         16. Cal. Lab. Code Section 246(1)(2) requires that paid sick time for nonexempt  
15 employees be calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime  
16 premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90  
17 days of employment.

18         17. DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab. Code Section 246 by failing to pay sick pay  
19 at the regular rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members routinely  
20 earned non-discretionary incentive wages which increased their regular rate of pay.  
21 However, when sick pay was paid, it was paid at the base rate of pay for PLAINTIFF and  
22 members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, as opposed to the correct, higher regular rate of pay,  
23 as required under Cal. Lab. Code Section 246.

24         18. As a pattern and practice, DEFENDANT regularly failed to pay PLAINTIFF  
25 and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS their correct wages and accordingly owe  
26 waiting time penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 203. Further, PLAINTIFF is  
27 informed and believes and based thereon alleges that such failure to pay sick pay at regular  
28

1 rate was willful, such that PLAINTIFF and members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose  
2 employment has separated are entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code  
3 Sections 201-203.

4 19. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 221, "It shall be unlawful for any employer  
5 to collect or receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer  
6 to said employee." DEFENDANT failed to pay all compensation due to PLAINTIFF and  
7 other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members, made unlawful deductions from  
8 compensation payable to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members,  
9 failed to disclose all aspects of the deductions from compensation payable to PLAINTIFF  
10 and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members, and thereby failed to pay these  
11 employees all wages due at each applicable pay period and upon termination. PLAINTIFF  
12 and members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS seek recovery of all illegal  
13 deductions from wages according to proof, related penalties, interest, attorney fees and costs.

14 20. DEFENDANT intentionally and knowingly failed to reimburse and indemnify  
15 PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for required business expenses  
16 incurred by the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members in direct  
17 consequence of discharging their duties on behalf of DEFENDANT. Under California  
18 Labor Code Section 2802, employers are required to indemnify employees for all expenses  
19 incurred in the course and scope of their employment. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 expressly  
20 states that "an employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures  
21 or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her  
22 duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful,  
23 unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful."

24 21. In the course of their employment PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA  
25 CLASS Members as a business expense, were required by DEFENDANT to use their own  
26 personal cellular phones as a result of and in furtherance of their job duties as employees for  
27 DEFENDANT but are not reimbursed or indemnified by DEFENDANT for the cost  
28 associated with the use of their personal cellular phones for DEFENDANT's benefit.

1 Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were required by  
2 DEFENDANT to use their personal cellular phones. As a result, in the course of their  
3 employment with DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA  
4 CLASS incurred unreimbursed business expenses which included, but were not limited to,  
5 costs related to the use of their personal cellular phones all on behalf of and for the benefit  
6 of DEFENDANT.

7 22. Specifically as to PLAINTIFF, DEFENDANT failed to provide all the legally  
8 required off-duty meal and rest breaks to PLAINTIFF as required by the applicable Wage  
9 Order and Labor Code and failed to pay PLAINTIFF all minimum and overtime wages due  
10 to PLAINTIFF. DEFENDANT did not have a policy or practice which provided timely off-  
11 duty meal and rest breaks to PLAINTIFF and also failed to compensate PLAINTIFF for  
12 PLAINTIFF's missed meal and rest breaks. The nature of the work performed by the  
13 PLAINTIFF did not prevent PLAINTIFF from being relieved of all of PLAINTIFF's duties  
14 for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result, DEFENDANT's failure to  
15 provide PLAINTIFF with the legally required meal periods is evidenced by DEFENDANT's  
16 business records. DEFENDANT also failed to correctly allocate PLAINTIFF'S FSA  
17 disbursements in an amount to be determined at trial. The amount in controversy for  
18 PLAINTIFF individually does not exceed the sum or value of \$75,000.

### 19 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20 23. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of  
21 Civil Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section  
22 17203. This action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly  
23 situated employees of DEFENDANT pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382.

24 24. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure,  
25 Sections 395 and 395.5, because PLAINTIFF worked in this County for DEFENDANT and  
26 DEFENDANT (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times maintained offices and  
27 facilities in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii)  
28

1 committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against members of the  
2 CALIFORNIA CLASS.

3  
4 **THE CALIFORNIA CLASS**

5 25. PLAINTIFF brings the First Cause of Action for Unfair, Unlawful and  
6 Deceptive Business Practices pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, (the "UCL") as  
7 a Class Action, pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, on behalf of a California class,  
8 defined as all individuals who are or previously were employed by Verizon Corporate  
9 Services Group Inc. and/or Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC in California,  
10 including any employees staffed with Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. and/or  
11 Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC by a third party, and classified as non-exempt  
12 employees(the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time during the period beginning four (4)  
13 years prior to the filing of this Complaint and ending on the date as determined by the Court  
14 (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD"). The amount in controversy for the aggregate  
15 claim of CALIFORNIA CLASS Members is under five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

16 26. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA  
17 CLASS against DEFENDANT, the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted  
18 accordingly.

19 27. DEFENDANT, as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, and in  
20 violation of the applicable Labor Code, Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage  
21 Order requirements, and the applicable provisions of California law, intentionally,  
22 knowingly, and wilfully, engaged in a practice whereby DEFENDANT failed to record all  
23 meal and rest breaks missed by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members,  
24 even though DEFENDANT enjoyed the benefit of this work, required employees to perform  
25 this work and permits or suffers to permit this work.

26 28. DEFENDANT has the legal burden to establish that each and every  
27 CALIFORNIA CLASS Member was paid accurately for all meal and rest breaks missed as  
28 required by California laws. The DEFENDANT, however, as a matter of policy and

1 procedure failed to have in place during the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD and still fails  
2 to have in place a policy or practice to ensure that each and every CALIFORNIA CLASS  
3 Member is paid as required by law. This common business practice is applicable to each  
4 and every CALIFORNIA CLASS Member can be adjudicated on a class-wide basis as  
5 unlawful, unfair, and/or deceptive under Cal. Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, (the  
6 “UCL”) as causation, damages, and reliance are not elements of this claim.

7 29. The CALIFORNIA CLASS, is so numerous that joinder of all CALIFORNIA  
8 CLASS Members is impracticable.

9 30. DEFENDANT violated the rights of the CALIFORNIA CLASS under  
10 California law by:

- 11 (a) Committing an act of unfair competition in violation of , Cal. Bus. &  
12 Prof. Code §§ 17200, (the "UCL"), by unlawfully, unfairly and/or  
13 deceptively having in place company policies, practices and procedures  
14 that failed to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
15 CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked, including minimum wages  
16 owed and overtime wages owed for work performed by these  
17 employees; and,  
18 (b) Committing an act of unfair competition in violation of the UCL, by  
19 failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
20 CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and rest periods.

21 31. This Class Action meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a  
22 Class Action as set forth in Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

- 23 (a) The persons who comprise the CALIFORNIA CLASS are so numerous  
24 that the joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition  
25 of their claims as a class will benefit the parties and the Court;  
26 (b) Nearly all factual, legal, statutory, declaratory and injunctive relief  
27 issues that are raised in this Complaint are common to the  
28

CALIFORNIA CLASS will apply to every member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS;

(c) The claims of the representative PLAINTIFF are typical of the claims of each member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF, like all the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, was classified as a non-exempt employee paid on an hourly basis who was subjected to the DEFENDANT's deceptive practice and policy which failed to provide the legally required meal and rest periods to the CALIFORNIA CLASS and thereby underpaid compensation to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS. PLAINTIFF sustained economic injury as a result of DEFENDANT's employment practices. PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were and are similarly or identically harmed by the same unlawful, deceptive and unfair misconduct engaged in by DEFENDANT; and,

(d) The representative PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interest of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, and has retained counsel who are competent and experienced in Class Action litigation. There are no material conflicts between the claims of the representative PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS that would make class certification inappropriate. Counsel for the CALIFORNIA CLASS will vigorously assert the claims of all CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.

32. In addition to meeting the statutory prerequisites to a Class Action, this action is properly maintained as a Class Action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

(a) Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive, statutory and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS will create the risk of:

- 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and/or,
  - 2) Adjudication with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would as a practical matter be dispositive of interests of the other members not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.
- (b) The parties opposing the CALIFORNIA CLASS have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS, making appropriate class-wide relief with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole in that DEFENDANT failed to pay all wages due to members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by law;
- 1) With respect to the First Cause of Action, the final relief on behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS sought does not relate exclusively to restitution because through this claim PLAINTIFF seeks declaratory relief holding that the DEFENDANT's policy and practices constitute unfair competition, along with declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and incidental equitable relief as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct declared to constitute unfair competition;
- (c) Common questions of law and fact exist as to the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, with respect to the practices and violations of California law as listed above, and predominate over any question affecting only individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, and a Class Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

- 1) The interests of the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions in that the substantial expense of individual actions will be avoided to recover the relatively small amount of economic losses sustained by the individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members when compared to the substantial expense and burden of individual prosecution of this litigation;
- 2) Class certification will obviate the need for unduly duplicative litigation that would create the risk of:
  - A. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the DEFENDANT; and/or,
  - B. Adjudications with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudication or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests;
- 3) In the context of wage litigation because a substantial number of individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members will avoid asserting their legal rights out of fear of retaliation by DEFENDANT, which may adversely affect an individual's job with DEFENDANT or with a subsequent employer, the Class Action is the only means to assert their claims through a representative; and,
- 4) A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation because class treatment will obviate the need for unduly and unnecessary

1 duplicative litigation that is likely to result in the absence of  
2 certification of this action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. §  
3 382.

4 33. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a Class Action  
5 pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382 because:

- 6 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS  
7 predominate over any question affecting only individual CALIFORNIA  
8 CLASS Members because the DEFENDANT's employment practices  
9 are applied with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS;
- 10 (b) A Class Action is superior to any other available method for the fair  
11 and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the  
12 CALIFORNIA CLASS because in the context of employment litigation  
13 a substantial number of individual CALIFORNIA CLASS Members  
14 will avoid asserting their rights individually out of fear of retaliation or  
15 adverse impact on their employment;
- 16 (c) The members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are so numerous that it is  
17 impractical to bring all members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS before  
18 the Court;
- 19 (d) PLAINTIFF, and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, will not  
20 be able to obtain effective and economic legal redress unless the action  
21 is maintained as a Class Action;
- 22 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and  
23 equitable relief for the acts of unfair competition, statutory violations  
24 and other improprieties, and in obtaining adequate compensation for  
25 the damages and injuries which DEFENDANT's actions have inflicted  
26 upon the CALIFORNIA CLASS;
- 27  
28

- 1 (f) There is a community of interest in ensuring that the combined assets of  
2 DEFENDANT are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of  
3 the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries sustained;
- 4 (g) DEFENDANT has acted or refused to act on grounds generally  
5 applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS, thereby making final class-  
6 wide relief appropriate with respect to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a  
7 whole;
- 8 (h) The members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are readily ascertainable  
9 from the business records of DEFENDANT; and,
- 10 (i) Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to  
11 bring a efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and  
12 hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANT as to  
13 the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

14 34. DEFENDANT maintains records from which the Court can ascertain and  
15 identify by job title each of DEFENDANT's employees who have been intentionally  
16 subjected to DEFENDANT's company policy, practices and procedures as herein alleged.  
17 PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend the Complaint to include any additional job titles of  
18 similarly situated employees when they have been identified.

19  
20 **THE CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**

21 35. PLAINTIFF further brings the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh,  
22 Eighth and Ninth causes Action on behalf of a California sub-class, defined as all members  
23 of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who are or previously were employed by Verizon Corporate  
24 Services Group Inc. and/or Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC in California,  
25 including any employees staffed with Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc. and/or  
26 Verizon Corporate Resources Group LLC by a third party, and classified as non-exempt  
27 employees (the "CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS") at any time during the period three  
28 (3) years prior to the filing of the complaint and ending on the date as determined by the

1 Court (the “CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD”) pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ.  
2 Proc. § 382. The amount in controversy for the aggregate claim of CALIFORNIA LABOR  
3 SUB-CLASS Members is under five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

4 36. DEFENDANT, in violation of the applicable Labor Code, Industrial Welfare  
5 Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order requirements, and the applicable provisions of California  
6 law, intentionally, knowingly, and wilfully, engaged in a practice whereby DEFENDANT  
7 failed to correctly calculate compensation for the time worked by PLAINTIFF and the other  
8 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and reporting time wages owed to  
9 these employees, even though DEFENDANT enjoyed the benefit of this work, required  
10 employees to perform this work and permitted or suffered to permit this work.  
11 DEFENDANT has denied these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members wages to  
12 which these employees are entitled in order to unfairly cheat the competition and unlawfully  
13 profit. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA LABOR  
14 SUB-CLASS against DEFENDANT, the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD  
15 should be adjusted accordingly.

16 37. DEFENDANT maintains records from which the Court can ascertain and  
17 identify by name and job title, each of DEFENDANT’s employees who have been  
18 intentionally subjected to DEFENDANT’s company policy, practices and procedures as  
19 herein alleged. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend the complaint to include any  
20 additional job titles of similarly situated employees when they have been identified.

21 38. The CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS is so numerous that joinder of all  
22 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members is impracticable.

23 39. Common questions of law and fact exist as to members of the CALIFORNIA  
24 LABOR SUB-CLASS, including, but not limited, to the following:

- 25 (a) Whether DEFENDANT unlawfully failed to correctly calculate and pay  
26 compensation due to members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
27 CLASS for missed meal and rest breaks in violation of the California  
28

Labor Code and California regulations and the applicable California Wage Order;

- (b) Whether DEFENDANT failed to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with accurate itemized wage statements;
- (c) Whether DEFENDANT has engaged in unfair competition by the above-listed conduct;
- (d) The proper measure of damages and penalties owed to the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS; and,
- (e) Whether DEFENDANT's conduct was willful.

40. DEFENDANT violated the rights of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS under California law by:

- (a) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 510, by failing to correctly pay the PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS all wages due for overtime worked, for which DEFENDANT is liable pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 1194;
- (b) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1, by failing to accurately pay PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS the correct minimum wage pay for which DEFENDANT is liable pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1197;
- (c) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 226, by failing to provide PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with an accurate itemized statement in writing showing the corresponding correct amount of wages earned by the employee;
- (d) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512, by failing to provide PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with all legally required off-duty, uninterrupted thirty (30) minute meal breaks and the legally required off-duty rest breaks;

- 1 (e) Violating Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and/or 203, which provides that  
2 when an employee is discharged or quits from employment, the  
3 employer must pay the employee all wages due without abatement, by  
4 failing to tender full payment and/or restitution of wages owed or in the  
5 manner required by California law to the members of the  
6 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS who have terminated their  
7 employment; and,
- 8 (f) Violating Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 by failing to reimburse PLAINTIFF  
9 and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members with necessary  
10 expenses incurred in the discharge of their job duties.

11 41. This Class Action meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a  
12 Class Action as set forth in Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

- 13 (a) The persons who comprise the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS  
14 are so numerous that the joinder of all CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
15 CLASS Members is impracticable and the disposition of their claims as  
16 a class will benefit the parties and the Court;
- 17 (b) Nearly all factual, legal, statutory, declaratory and injunctive relief  
18 issues that are raised in this Complaint are common to the  
19 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and will apply to every member  
20 of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS;
- 21 (c) The claims of the representative PLAINTIFF are typical of the claims  
22 of each member of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.  
23 PLAINTIFF, like all the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR  
24 SUB-CLASS, was a non-exempt employee paid on an hourly basis who  
25 was subjected to the DEFENDANT's practice and policy which failed  
26 to pay the correct amount of wages due to the CALIFORNIA LABOR  
27 SUB-CLASS. PLAINTIFF sustained economic injury as a result of  
28 DEFENDANT's employment practices. PLAINTIFF and the members

1 of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were and are similarly or  
2 identically harmed by the same unlawful, deceptive, and unfair  
3 misconduct engaged in by DEFENDANT; and,

- 4 (d) The representative PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and  
5 protect the interest of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, and  
6 has retained counsel who are competent and experienced in Class  
7 Action litigation. There are no material conflicts between the claims of  
8 the representative PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA  
9 LABOR SUB-CLASS that would make class certification  
10 inappropriate. Counsel for the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS  
11 will vigorously assert the claims of all CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
12 CLASS Members.

13 42. In addition to meeting the statutory prerequisites to a Class Action, this action  
14 is properly maintained as a Class Action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382, in that:

- 15 (a) Without class certification and determination of declaratory, injunctive,  
16 statutory and other legal questions within the class format, prosecution  
17 of separate actions by individual members of the CALIFORNIA  
18 LABOR SUB-CLASS will create the risk of:
- 19 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual  
20 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS which  
21 would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the  
22 parties opposing the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS; or,
  - 23 2) Adjudication with respect to individual members of the  
24 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS which would as a  
25 practical matter be dispositive of interests of the other members  
26 not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impede  
27 their ability to protect their interests.
- 28

- 1 (b) The parties opposing the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have  
2 acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the  
3 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, making appropriate class-wide  
4 relief with respect to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a  
5 whole in that DEFENDANT fails to pay all wages due. Including the  
6 correct wages for all time worked by the members of the  
7 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as required by law;
- 8 (c) Common questions of law and fact predominate as to the members of  
9 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, with respect to the practices  
10 and violations of California Law as listed above, and predominate over  
11 any question affecting only individual CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
12 CLASS Members, and a Class Action is superior to other available  
13 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy,  
14 including consideration of:
- 15 1) The interests of the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR  
16 SUB-CLASS in individually controlling the prosecution or  
17 defense of separate actions in that the substantial expense of  
18 individual actions will be avoided to recover the relatively small  
19 amount of economic losses sustained by the individual  
20 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members when compared  
21 to the substantial expense and burden of individual prosecution  
22 of this litigation;
- 23 2) Class certification will obviate the need for unduly duplicative  
24 litigation that would create the risk of:
- 25 A. Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to  
26 individual members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
27 CLASS, which would establish incompatible standards of  
28 conduct for the DEFENDANT; and/or,

1 B. Adjudications with respect to individual members of the  
2 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS would as a  
3 practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other  
4 members not parties to the adjudication or substantially  
5 impair or impede their ability to protect their interests;

6 3) In the context of wage litigation because a substantial number of  
7 individual CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members will  
8 avoid asserting their legal rights out of fear of retaliation by  
9 DEFENDANT, which may adversely affect an individual's job  
10 with DEFENDANT or with a subsequent employer, the Class  
11 Action is the only means to assert their claims through a  
12 representative; and,

13 4) A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair  
14 and efficient adjudication of this litigation because class  
15 treatment will obviate the need for unduly and unnecessary  
16 duplicative litigation that is likely to result in the absence of  
17 certification of this action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. §  
18 382.

19 43. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a Class Action  
20 pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382 because:

21 (a) The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA LABOR  
22 SUB-CLASS predominate over any question affecting only individual  
23 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members;

24 (b) A Class Action is superior to any other available method for the fair  
25 and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the  
26 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS because in the context of  
27 employment litigation a substantial number of individual  
28 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members will avoid asserting

1                   their rights individually out of fear of retaliation or adverse impact on  
2                   their employment;

3           (c)    The members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS are so  
4                   numerous that it is impractical to bring all members of the  
5                   CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS before the Court;

6           (d)    PLAINTIFF, and the other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS  
7                   Members, will not be able to obtain effective and economic legal  
8                   redress unless the action is maintained as a Class Action;

9           (e)    There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and  
10                  equitable relief for the acts of unfair competition, statutory violations  
11                  and other improprieties, and in obtaining adequate compensation for  
12                  the damages and injuries which DEFENDANT's actions have inflicted  
13                  upon the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS;

14          (f)    There is a community of interest in ensuring that the combined assets of  
15                  DEFENDANT are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of  
16                  the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for the injuries sustained;

17          (g)    DEFENDANT has acted or refused to act on grounds generally  
18                  applicable to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, thereby  
19                  making final class-wide relief appropriate with respect to the  
20                  CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a whole;

21          (h)    The members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS are readily  
22                  ascertainable from the business records of DEFENDANT. The  
23                  CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS consists of all CALIFORNIA  
24                  CLASS Members who worked for DEFENDANT in California at any  
25                  time during the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD; and,

26          (i)    Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to  
27                  bring a efficient and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and  
28

1 hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANT as to  
2 the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.

3  
4 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **For Unlawful Business Practices**

6 **[Cal. Bus. And Prof. Code §§ 17200]**

7 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All Defendants)**

8 44. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege  
9 and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of  
10 this Complaint.

11 45. DEFENDANT is a “person” as that term is defined under Cal. Bus. and Prof.  
12 Code § 17021.

13 46. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, (the “UCL”) defines unfair  
14 competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. Section 17203  
15 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to unfair  
16 competition as follows:

17 Any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair  
18 competition may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court  
19 may make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver,  
20 as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by any person of any  
21 practice which constitutes unfair competition, as defined in this chapter, or as  
22 may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property,  
23 real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of such unfair  
24 competition.

25 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

26 47. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT has engaged and continues to  
27 engage in a business practice which violates California law, including but not limited to, the  
28 applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California  
Labor Code including Sections 221, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802  
and the Fair Labor Standards Act and federal regulations promulgated thereunder, for which  
this Court should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof.

1 Code § 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct held to constitute  
2 unfair competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

3 48. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were unlawful and  
4 unfair in that these practices violate public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive,  
5 unscrupulous or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or  
6 utility for which this Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section  
7 17203 of the California Business & Professions Code, including restitution of wages  
8 wrongfully withheld.

9 49. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were deceptive and  
10 fraudulent in that DEFENDANT's policy and practice failed to provide the legally mandated  
11 meal and rest periods, the required amount of compensation for missed meal and rest  
12 periods and overtime and minimum wages owed, failed to timely pay wages, and failed to  
13 reimburse all necessary business expenses incurred, and failed to provide Fair Labor  
14 Standards Act overtime wages due for overtime worked as a result of failing to include non-  
15 discretionary incentive compensation into their regular rates of pay for purposes of  
16 computing the proper overtime pay due to a business practice that cannot be justified,  
17 pursuant to the applicable Cal. Lab. Code, and Industrial Welfare Commission requirements  
18 in violation of Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, and for which this Court should issue injunctive  
19 and equitable relief, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, including restitution of  
20 wages wrongfully withheld.

21 50. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were also unlawful,  
22 unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANT's employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and  
23 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment  
24 with DEFENDANT.

25 51. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANT's practices were also unlawful,  
26 unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANT's policies, practices and procedures failed to  
27 provide all legally required meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
28 CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and 512.

1           52.     Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of himself and on behalf of each  
2 CALIFORNIA CLASS Member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off-duty  
3 meal period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of  
4 pay for each workday in which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for  
5 each ten (10) hours of work.

6           53.     PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of himself and each member of the  
7 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off  
8 duty paid rest period was not timely provided as required by law.

9           54.     By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein,  
10 DEFENDANT has obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and  
11 the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for all time  
12 worked, and has deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and  
13 contract, all to the detriment of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANT so as to  
14 allow DEFENDANT to unfairly compete against competitors who comply with the law.

15           55.     All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the  
16 Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the  
17 California Labor Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral,  
18 unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful,  
19 unfair and deceptive business practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200.

20           56.     PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are entitled  
21 to, and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to restore to them the money and property  
22 which DEFENDANT has acquired, or of which PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
23 CALIFORNIA CLASS have been deprived, by means of the above described unlawful and  
24 unfair business practices, including earned but unpaid wages for all time worked.

25           57.     PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are further  
26 entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the described business practices are unlawful,  
27 unfair and deceptive, and that injunctive relief should be issued restraining DEFENDANT  
28 from engaging in any unlawful and unfair business practices in the future.

58. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have no plain, speedy and/or adequate remedy at law that will end the unlawful and unfair business practices of DEFENDANT. Further, the practices herein alleged presently continue to occur unabated. As a result of the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable legal and economic harm unless DEFENDANT is restrained from continuing to engage in these unlawful and unfair business practices.

## SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

## For Failure To Pay Minimum Wages

**[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1]**

**(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**

**and Against All Defendants)**

59. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

60. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANT's willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANT's failure to accurately calculate and pay minimum wages to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members.

61. Cal. Lab. Code § 1197 provides 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.

62. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages, including minimum wage compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit.

1           63.     DEFENDANT maintained a wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the  
2 other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS without regard to the correct  
3 amount of time they work. As set forth herein, DEFENDANT's policy and practice was to  
4 unlawfully and intentionally deny timely payment of wages due to PLAINTIFF and the  
5 other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.

6           64.     DEFENDANT's unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without  
7 limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a whole, as a result of  
8 implementing a policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and  
9 the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS in regards to minimum  
10 wage pay.

11          65.     In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANT  
12 inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time  
13 worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS.  
14 DEFENDANT acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and  
15 other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission  
16 requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.

17          66.     As a direct result of DEFENDANT's unlawful wage practices as alleged  
18 herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS did  
19 not receive the correct minimum wage compensation for their time worked for  
20 DEFENDANT.

21          67.     During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT  
22 required, permitted or suffered PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS  
23 Members to work without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANT's  
24 control. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the  
25 other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were paid less for time worked  
26 that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.

27          68.     By virtue of DEFENDANT's unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned  
28 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-

1 CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
2 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an  
3 economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be  
4 ascertained according to proof at trial.

5 69. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other  
6 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were under compensated for their  
7 time worked. DEFENDANT elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross  
8 nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of company policy, practice  
9 and procedure, and DEFENDANT perpetrated this scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF  
10 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS the correct minimum  
11 wages for their time worked.

12 70. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California  
13 labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
14 CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite compensation,  
15 DEFENDANT acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously  
16 toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS  
17 with a conscious and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and  
18 with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise  
19 causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.

20 71. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
21 CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest,  
22 statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANT,  
23 in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the  
24 extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA  
25 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANT's  
26 conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also  
27 be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought  
28 herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members. DEFENDANT's

1 conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further,  
2 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members are entitled to seek  
3 and recover statutory costs.

4  
5 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **For Failure To Pay Overtime Compensation**

7 **[Cal. Lab. Code § 510]**

8 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**  
9 **Defendants)**

10 72. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
11 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though full set forth herein, the prior  
12 paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 73. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
14 CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANT's willful and intentional violations of the  
15 California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for  
16 DEFENDANT's failure to pay these employees for all overtime worked, including, work  
17 performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday,  
18 and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.

19 74. Cal. Lab. Code § 510 further provides that employees in California shall not  
20 be employed more than eight (8) hours per workday and more than forty (40) hours per  
21 workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in  
22 amounts specified by law.

23 75. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid  
24 wages, including minimum wage and overtime compensation and interest thereon, together  
25 with the costs of suit. Cal. Lab. Code § 1198 further states that the employment of an  
26 employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is  
27 unlawful.

28 76. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and

1 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were required, permitted or suffered by  
2 DEFENDANT to work for DEFENDANT and were not paid for all the time they worked,  
3 including overtime work.

4 77. DEFENDANT's unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without  
5 limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS as a whole, as a result of  
6 implementing a policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by  
7 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members and denied accurate  
8 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
9 CLASS for overtime worked, including, the overtime work performed in excess of eight (8)  
10 hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any  
11 workweek.

12 78. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANT  
13 inaccurately recorded overtime worked and consequently underpaid the overtime worked by  
14 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB CLASS Members. DEFENDANT  
15 acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in  
16 violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements  
17 and other applicable laws and regulations. As a direct result of DEFENDANT's unlawful  
18 wage practices as alleged herein, the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
19 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS did not receive full compensation for overtime  
20 worked.

21 79. Cal. Lab. Code § 515 sets out various categories of employees who are exempt  
22 from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to the  
23 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS. Further,  
24 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were not  
25 subject to a valid collective bargaining agreement that would preclude the causes of action  
26 contained herein this Complaint. Rather, PLAINTIFF brings this Action on behalf of  
27 himself and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS based on DEFENDANT's violations  
28 of non-negotiable, non-waiveable rights provided by the State of California.

1           80. During the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and  
2 the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have been paid less for  
3 overtime worked that they are entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.

4           81. DEFENDANT failed to accurately pay the PLAINTIFF and the other  
5 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS overtime wages for the time they  
6 worked which was in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by Cal.  
7 Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198, even though PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
8 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were required to work, and did in fact work, overtime  
9 as to which DEFENDANT failed to accurately record and pay as evidenced by  
10 DEFENDANT's business records and witnessed by employees.

11           82. By virtue of DEFENDANT's unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned  
12 compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
13 CLASS for the true amount of time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
14 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an  
15 economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be  
16 ascertained according to proof at trial.

17           83. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other  
18 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS were under compensated for all  
19 overtime worked. DEFENDANT elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross  
20 nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of company policy, practice  
21 and procedure, and DEFENDANT perpetrated this scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF  
22 and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for overtime worked.

23           84. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California  
24 labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
25 CLASS for all overtime worked and provide them with the requisite overtime compensation,  
26 DEFENDANT acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously  
27 toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS  
28 with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them,

1 and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and  
2 otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these  
3 employees.

4 85. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
5 CLASS therefore request recovery of all overtime wages, according to proof, interest,  
6 statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANT,  
7 in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the  
8 extent minimum and/or overtime compensation is determined to be owed to the  
9 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who have terminated their employment,  
10 DEFENDANT's conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these  
11 individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which  
12 penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS  
13 Members. DEFENDANT's conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in  
14 good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members  
15 are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

16 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **For Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods**

18 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512 ]**

19 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**  
20 **Defendants)**

21 86. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
22 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior  
23 paragraphs of this Complaint.

24 87. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANT from time to time  
25 failed to provide all the legally required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other  
26 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members as required by the applicable Wage Order  
27 and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA  
28

1 LABOR SUB-CLASS MEMBERS did not prevent these employees from being relieved of  
2 all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their rigorous  
3 work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members  
4 were from time to time not fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANT for their meal periods.  
5 Additionally, DEFENDANT's failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA  
6 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members with legally required meal breaks prior to their fifth (5th)  
7 hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records from time to time. Further,  
8 DEFENDANT failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with a  
9 second off-duty meal period in some workdays in which these employees were required by  
10 DEFENDANT to work ten (10) hours of work from time to time. As a result, PLAINTIFF  
11 and other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS therefore forfeited meal  
12 breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's strict  
13 corporate policy and practice.

14 88. DEFENDANT further violates California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the  
15 applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA  
16 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who were not provided a meal period, in accordance with  
17 the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular  
18 rate of pay for each workday that a meal period was not provided.

19 89. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and  
20 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according  
21 to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of  
22 suit.

23 ///

24 ///

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

1 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **For Failure to Provide Required Rest Periods**

3 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512 ]**

4 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**  
5 **Defendants)**

6 90. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
7 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior  
8 paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 91. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were  
10 from time to time required to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten  
11 (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees from time to time were denied their first  
12 rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4)  
13 hours, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of  
14 between six (6) and eight (8) hours, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten  
15 (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time.

16 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were also not  
17 provided with one hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules,  
18 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were periodically  
19 denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANT and DEFENDANT's managers.

20 92. DEFENDANT further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the  
21 applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA  
22 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with  
23 the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular  
24 rate of pay for each workday that rest period was not provided.

25 93. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and  
26 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according  
27 to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of  
28 suit.

1 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **For Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Statements**

3 **[Cal. Lab. Code § 226]**

4 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS and Against All**  
5 **Defendants)**

6 94. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
7 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior  
8 paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 95. Cal. Labor Code § 226 provides that an employer must furnish employees with  
10 an “accurate itemized” statement in writing showing:

- 11 (1) gross wages earned,  
12 (2) total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose  
13 compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of  
14 overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the  
15 Industrial Welfare Commission,  
16 (3) the number of piecerate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee  
17 is paid on a piece-rate basis,  
18 (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the  
19 employee may be aggregated and shown as one item,  
20 (5) net wages earned,  
21 (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid,  
22 (7) the name of the employee and his or her social security number, except that by  
23 January 1, 2008, only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an  
24 employee identification number other than a social security number may be shown on  
25 the itemized statement,  
26 (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and  
27 (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding  
28 number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

96. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the  
other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS with complete and accurate  
wage statements which failed to show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages  
earned. Cal. Lab. Code § 226 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her  
employees with an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other  
things, gross wages earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and  
the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate. PLAINTIFF and  
CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the

1 wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total  
2 hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to  
3 California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements DEFENDANT provided to  
4 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members failed to identify  
5 such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total  
6 hours worked each pay period. When the hours shown on the wage statements were added  
7 up, they did not equal the actual total hours worked during the pay period in violation of Cal.  
8 Lab. Code 226(a)(2). Aside, from the violations listed above in this paragraph,  
9 DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage statement that lists all the  
10 requirements under California Labor Code 226. As a result, DEFENDANT from time to  
11 time provided PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
12 CLASS with wage statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

13 97. DEFENDANT knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Cal. Lab.  
14 Code § 226, causing injury and damages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
15 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS. These damages include, but are not limited to, costs  
16 expended calculating the correct wages for all missed meal and rest breaks and the amount  
17 of employment taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities.  
18 These damages are difficult to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of  
19 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS may elect to recover liquidated damages of fifty  
20 dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred, and one hundred  
21 dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §  
22 226, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no event more than four  
23 thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective member of the  
24 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS herein).

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18

3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18

1 and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members, DEFENDANT failed to indemnify  
2 and reimburse PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members for  
3 these expenses as an employer is required to do under the laws and regulations of California.

4 101. PLAINTIFF therefore demands reimbursement for expenditures or losses  
5 incurred by himself and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS members in the discharge  
6 of their job duties for DEFENDANT, or their obedience to the directions of DEFENDANT,  
7 with interest at the statutory rate and costs under Cal. Lab. Code § 2802.

8  
9 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **For Failure to Pay Wages When Due**

11 **[ Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202, 203]**

12 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**  
13 **and Against All Defendants)**

14 102. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
15 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior  
16 paragraphs of this Complaint.

17 103. Cal. Lab. Code § 200 provides, in relevant part, that:

18 As used in this article:

19 (a) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of  
20 every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the  
21 standard of time, task, piece, Commission basis, or other method of calculation.

22 (b) "Labor" includes labor, work, or service whether rendered or  
23 performed under contract, subcontract, partnership, station plan, or other  
24 agreement if the labor to be paid for is performed personally by the person  
25 demanding payment.

26 104. Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides, in relevant part, "that If an employer  
27 discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and  
28 payable immediately."

105. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 provides, in relevant part, that:

If an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits his  
or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not  
later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours  
previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee  
is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. Notwithstanding any  
other provision of law, an employee who quits without providing a 72-

1 hour notice shall be entitled to receive payment by mail if he or she so  
2 requests and designates a mailing address. The date of the mailing shall  
3 constitute the date of payment for purposes of the requirement to provide  
4 payment within 72 hours of the notice of quitting.

5 106. There was no definite term in PLAINTIFF's or any CALIFORNIA LABOR  
6 SUB-CLASS Members' employment contract.

7 107. Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides, in relevant part, that:

8 If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in  
9 accordance with Sections 201, 201.5, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an  
10 employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall  
11 continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid  
12 or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue  
13 for more than 30 days.

14 108. The employment of PLAINTIFF and many CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
15 CLASS Members has terminated and DEFENDANT has not tendered payment of all wages  
16 owed as required by law. Additionally, at all times during the term of PLAINTIFF's  
17 employment with DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS  
18 Members earned and accrued vested vacation and holiday time on the date of their  
19 termination pursuant to DEFENDANT's uniform vacation policies and applicable California  
20 law. The amount of vacation pay PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
21 CLASS Members earned and accumulated is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business  
22 records. Additionally, DEFENDANT also underpaid accrued vested vacation wages to  
23 PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS MEMBERS by failing to pay  
24 such wages at the regular rate of pay and more specifically the final rate of pay that included  
25 all non-discretionary incentive compensation. Rather than pay vacation wages at the regular  
26 rate of pay, DEFENDANT underpaid vacation wages to PLAINTIFF and other  
27 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members at their base rates of pay, instead of  
28 including all of PLAINTIFF's and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members' non-  
discretionary incentive compensation into the vacation wage payment calculations.  
DEFENDANT failed to specify in DEFENDANT's written vacation policy the rate at which  
PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA LABOR CLASS Members would be paid vacation  
upon leaving employment with DEFENDANT. As a result of DEFENDANT's unlawful

1 practice, policy and procedure to deny paying the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
2 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS all of their vested vacation and holiday time,  
3 DEFENDANT failed to pay the PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA  
4 LABOR SUB-CLASS all vested vacation time as wages due upon employment termination,  
5 in violation of the California Labor Code, Sections 201, 202, 203 and 227.3. Similarly,  
6 DEFENDANT underpaid waiting time penalties to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA  
7 LABOR SUB-CLASS Members at their base rates of pay, instead of including all of  
8 PLAINTIFF's' and CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS Members' non-discretionary  
9 compensation into the waiting time penalty calculations. This failure by DEFENDANT is  
10 believed to be the result of DEFENDANT's unlawful, unfair and deceptive refusal to  
11 provide compensation for earned, accrued and vested vacation and holiday time, as well as  
12 the corresponding waiting time penalties that were paid. DEFENDANT perpetrated this  
13 unlawful, unfair and deceptive practice to the detriment of the PLAINTIFF and the members  
14 of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS . DEFENDANT's uniform practice and policy  
15 of failing to pay the LABOR SUB-CLASS Members for all vested vacation and holiday  
16 time accumulated at employment termination violated and continues to violate Section 227.3  
17 of the California Labor Code.

18 109. Therefore, as provided by Cal Lab. Code § 203, on behalf of himself and the  
19 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS whose employment has terminated  
20 and who have not been fully paid their wages due to them, PLAINTIFF demands thirty days  
21 of pay as penalty for not paying all wages due at time of termination for all employees who  
22 terminated employment during the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD and  
23 demands an accounting and payment of all wages due, plus interest and statutory costs as  
24 allowed by law.

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

1 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **For Failure to Pay Sick Pay Wages**

3 **[ Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203, 233, 246]**

4 **(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS**  
5 **and Against All Defendants)**

6 110. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
7 CLASS, reallege and incorporate by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior  
8 paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 111. Cal Lab. Code § 233 provides that an employer must permit an employee to  
10 use accrued sick leave in accordance with Cal Lab. Code § 246.5 at the employee's then  
11 current rate of entitlement. Cal Lab. Code § 246 provides that an employee is entitled to  
12 sick pay wages for use of accrued sick leave pursuant to Cal Lab. Code § 246.5.  
13 Specifically, once accrued sick leave is used as paid sick time, an employee has a vested  
14 right to sick pay wages, which an employer must calculate and compensate based on one of  
15 two calculations: (i) "Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the  
16 same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid  
17 sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in that workweek," or (ii)  
18 "Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated by dividing the employee's  
19 total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in  
20 the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment." Under Cal Lab. Code §§ 218 and  
21 233, employees may sue to recover underpaid sick pay wages as damages.

22 112. As a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT pays sick pay wages to  
23 PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS at the  
24 incorrect rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-  
25 SUB-CLASS regularly use accrued sick leave in the workweeks in which they also earn  
26 non-hourly remuneration. As a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT pays sick pay  
27 wages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS  
28 at the base hourly pay, as opposed to the regular rate of pay, which would consider all non-

1 hourly remuneration in addition to base hourly wages, or the rate resulting from dividing the  
2 employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours  
3 worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment. As a result,  
4 DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
5 CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS.

6 113. Cal. Lab. Code § 246 specifically requires that, upon use of accrued sick  
7 leave, vested sick pay wages are due and to be paid no later than the payday for the next  
8 regular payroll period after accrued sick leave is used as paid sick time. Similarly, Cal. Lab.  
9 Code § 201 provides that if an employer discharges an employee, wages earned and unpaid  
10 at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 provides  
11 that an employee is entitled to receive all unpaid wages no later than 72 hours after an  
12 employee quits his or her employment, unless the employee has given 72-hour notice of his  
13 or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time  
14 of quitting. The Labor Code penalizes untimely payments. For example, Cal. Lab. Code §  
15 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed in accordance with Cal.  
16 Lab. Code §§ 201-202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the  
17 due date, and at the same rate until paid, but the wages shall not continue for more than  
18 thirty (30) days. Under Cal. Lab. Code §§ 203 and 218, employees may sue to recover  
19 applicable penalties.

20 114. As alleged herein and as a matter of policy and practice, DEFENDANT  
21 routinely underpays sick pay wages and thus did not timely pay PLAINTIFF and the other  
22 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-SUB-CLASS all owing and underpaid sick pay  
23 wages. As a result, DEFENDANT violates Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203, 233, and 246,  
24 among other Labor Code provisions. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes that  
25 DEFENDANT was advised by skilled lawyers and knew, or should have known, of the  
26 mandates of the Labor Code as it relates to PLAINTIFF's allegations, especially since the  
27 California Supreme Court has explained that "[c]ourts have recognized that 'wages' also  
28 include those benefits to which an employee is entitled as a part of his or her compensation,

1 including money, room, board, clothing, vacation pay, *and sick pay.*” *Murphy v. Kenneth*  
2 *Cole Prods., Inc.*, 40 Cal. 4<sup>th</sup> 1094, 1103 (2007)(emphasis added). Because DEFENDANT  
3 willfully fails to timely pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA  
4 LABOR-SUB-CLASS all sick pay wages due, DEFENDANT is subject to applicable  
5 penalties.

6 115. Such a pattern, practice, and uniform administration of corporate policy is  
7 unlawful and entitles PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR-  
8 SUB-CLASS to underpaid sick pay wages, including interest thereon, applicable penalties,  
9 attorney’s fees, and costs of suit.

#### 10 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

11 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and  
12 severally, as follows:

13 1. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

- 14 A) That the Court certify the First Cause of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA  
15 CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;  
16 B) An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and restraining  
17 DEFENDANT from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set forth herein;  
18 C) An order requiring DEFENDANT to pay all wages and all sums unlawfully  
19 withheld from compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the  
20 CALIFORNIA CLASS; and,  
21 D) Restitutionary disgorgement of DEFENDANT’s ill-gotten gains into a fluid fund  
22 for restitution of the sums incidental to DEFENDANT’s violations due to  
23 PLAINTIFF and to the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

24 2. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS:

- 25 A) That the Court certify the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth  
26 and Ninth Causes of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-  
27 CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;  
28

- 1 B) Compensatory damages, according to proof at trial, including compensatory  
2 damages for minimum and overtime compensation due PLAINTIFF and the other  
3 members of the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS, during the applicable  
4 CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS PERIOD plus interest thereon at the  
5 statutory rate;
- 6 C) The greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period  
7 in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per each member of  
8 the CALIFORNIA LABOR SUB-CLASS for each violation in a subsequent pay  
9 period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and  
10 an award of costs for violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226;
- 11 D) Meal and rest period compensation pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512 and  
12 the applicable IWC Wage Order;
- 13 E) For liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code Sections 1194.2 and  
14 1197;
- 15 F) The amount of the expenses PLAINTIFF and each member of the CALIFORNIA  
16 LABOR SUBCLASS incurred in the course of their job duties, plus interest, and  
17 costs of suit.; and,
- 18 G) The wages of all terminated employees in the CALIFORNIA LABOR  
19 SUB-CLASS as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or  
20 until an action therefore is commenced, in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 203.

21 3. On all claims:

- 22 A) An award of interest, including prejudgment interest at the legal rate;
- 23 B) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable; and,
- 24 C) An award of penalties, attorneys' fees and cost of suit, as allowable under the  
25 law, including, but not limited to, pursuant to Labor Code §221, §226, §1194,  
26 and/or §2802.
- 27
- 28

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

Dated: June 21, 2024      BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Norman B. Blumenthal  
Nicholas J. De Blouw  
*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL**

PLAINTIFF demands a jury trial on issues triable to a jury.

Dated: June 21, 2024      BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Norman B. Blumenthal  
Nicholas J. De Blouw  
*Attorneys for Plaintiff*