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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF MARIN**

JEREMY NIEUWENHUIJS, individually,
and on behalf of other members of the
general public similarly situated;

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC., a
California corporation; and DOES 1 through
100, inclusive;

Defendants.

Case No.: CV0000742

**SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

- (1) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 (Unpaid Overtime);
- (2) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a) (Unpaid Meal Period Premiums);
- (3) Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 (Unpaid Rest Period Premiums);
- (4) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 (Unpaid Minimum Wages);
- (5) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 (Final Wages Not Timely Paid);
- (6) Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) (Non-Compliant Wage Statements);
- (7) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802 (Unreimbursed Business Expenses);
- (8) Violation of California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* (Private Attorneys General Act of 2004);
- (9) Violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMES NOW, Plaintiff JEREMY NIEUWENHUIJS and SELENY BARRIOS (“Plaintiffs,” “Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs,” and “Plaintiff Barrios”), individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and allege as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This class action is brought pursuant to the Code of Civil Procedure section 382. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiffs exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial.

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California Constitution, Article VI, Section 10, which grants the superior court “original jurisdiction in all other causes” except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is brought do not specify any other basis for jurisdiction.

3. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because, upon information and belief, Defendants are citizens of California, have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avail themselves of the California market so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

4. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, Defendants maintain offices, have agents, and/or transact business in the State of California, including the County of Marin. The majority of the acts and omissions alleged herein relating to Plaintiffs took place in the State of California, County of Marin. Defendants employed Plaintiffs within the State of California, County of Marin.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs is an individual residing in the State of California, County of Marin. Plaintiff Barrios is an individual residing in the State of California, County of Contra Costa.

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1 6. Defendant GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC., at all times herein
2 mentioned, was and is, upon information and belief, a California corporation headquartered in
3 the State of California, and at all times herein mentioned, was and is, an employer whose
4 employees are engaged throughout the State of California, including the County of Marin.

5 7. At all relevant times, Defendant GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. was
6 the “employer” of Plaintiffs within the meaning of all applicable laws and statutes.

7 8. At all times herein relevant, Defendants GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS,
8 INC. and DOES 1 through 100, and each of them, were the agents, partners, joint venturers,
9 joint employers, representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-conspirators
10 and assigns, each of the other, and at all times relevant hereto were acting within the course
11 and scope of their authority as such agents, partners, joint venturers, joint employers,
12 representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-conspirators and assigns, and
13 all acts or omissions alleged herein were duly committed with the ratification, knowledge,
14 permission, encouragement, authorization, and consent of each defendant designated herein.

15 9. The true names and capacities, whether corporate, associate, individual or
16 otherwise, of Defendants DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs, who sue
17 said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based on that
18 information and belief allege, that each of the Defendants designated as a DOE is legally
19 responsible for the events and happenings referred to in this Complaint, and unlawfully caused
20 the injuries and damages to Plaintiffs and the other class members as alleged in this Complaint.
21 Plaintiffs will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and
22 capacities when the same have been ascertained.

23 10. Defendants GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. and DOES 1 through 100
24 will hereinafter collectively be referred to as “Defendants.”

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1 11. Plaintiffs further allege that Defendants directly or indirectly controlled or
2 affected the working conditions, wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of
3 Plaintiffs and the other class members so as to make each of said Defendants and employers
4 liable under the statutory provisions set forth herein.

5 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

6 12. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all other
7 members of the general public similarly situated and seek class certification under Code of
8 Civil Procedure section 382.

9 13. The proposed class is defined as follows:

10 All persons employed by Defendants as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees
11 in the State of California from August 29, 2019 to May 28, 2024 or the date of
12 preliminary approval of the settlement, whichever date is earlier.

13 14. Plaintiffs reserve the right to establish subclasses as appropriate.

14 15. The class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest in
15 the litigation:

16 a. Numerosity: The class members are so numerous that joinder of all class
17 members is impracticable. The membership of the entire class is
18 unknown to Plaintiffs at this time. However, the class is estimated to be
19 greater than 1,000 individuals and the identity of such membership is
20 readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' employment records.

21 b. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of all other class members'
22 claims as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately
23 protect the interests of the other class members with whom they have a
24 well-defined community of interest.

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1 c. Adequacy: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
2 each class member, with whom they have a well-defined community of
3 interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs have
4 no interest that is antagonistic to the other class members. Plaintiffs'
5 attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing
6 class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiffs have
7 incurred, and during the pendency of this action will continue to incur,
8 costs and attorneys' fees, that have been, are, and will be necessarily
9 expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of
10 each class member.

11 d. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the
12 fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation because individual joinder
13 of all class members is impractical.

14 e. Public Policy Considerations: Certification of this lawsuit as a class
15 action will advance public policy objectives. Employers of this great
16 state violate employment and labor laws every day. Current employees
17 are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect
18 retaliation. However, class actions provide the class members who are
19 not named in the complaint anonymity that allows for the vindication of
20 their rights.

21 16. There are common questions of law and fact as to the class members that
22 predominate over questions affecting only individual members. The following common
23 questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to the members of the class:

24 a. Whether Defendants' failure to pay wages, without abatement or
25 reduction, in accordance with the Labor Code, was willful;

26 b. Whether Defendants failed to pay their hourly-paid or non-exempt
27 employees within the State of California for all hours worked;
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- 1 c. Whether Defendants required Plaintiffs and the other class members to
2 work over eight (8) hours per day and/or over forty (40) hours per week
3 and failed to pay the legally required overtime compensation to Plaintiffs
4 and the other class members;
- 5 d. Whether Defendants properly calculated the regular rate for Plaintiffs
6 and the other class members who worked overtime and earned incentive
7 pay;
- 8 e. Whether Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and the other class
9 members legally mandated meal and/or rest periods and failed to
10 compensate them the related premium wages pursuant to Labor Code
11 section 226.7(c);
- 12 f. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the
13 other class members for all hours worked;
- 14 g. Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages due to Plaintiffs and the
15 other class members within the required time upon their discharge or
16 resignation;
- 17 h. Whether Defendants failed to timely pay all wages due to Plaintiffs and
18 the other class members during their employment;
- 19 i. Whether Defendants complied with wage reporting as required by the
20 Labor Code, including, *inter alia*, section 226;
- 21 j. Whether Defendants failed to keep complete or accurate payroll records
22 for Plaintiffs and the other class members;
- 23 k. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other class
24 members for necessary business-related expenses and costs;
- 25 l. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful or reckless;
- 26 m. Whether Defendants engaged in unfair business practices in violation of
27 Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*;
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n. The appropriate amount of damages, restitution, and/or monetary penalties resulting from Defendants' violation of the law; and

o. Whether Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to compensatory damages pursuant to the Labor Code.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

17. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants employed Plaintiffs and other persons as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California, including the County of Marin.

18. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiffs as hourly-paid non-exempt employees during the relevant time period in the State of California, County of Marin.

19. Defendants had the authority to hire and terminate Plaintiffs and the other class members; to set work rules and conditions governing Plaintiffs' and other class members' employment; and to supervise their daily employment activities.

20. Defendants exercised sufficient authority over the terms and conditions of Plaintiffs' and other class members' employment for them to be joint employers of Plaintiffs and the other class members.

21. Defendants directly hired and paid wages and benefits to Plaintiffs and the other class members.

22. Defendants continue to employ hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California.

23. Plaintiffs and the other class members worked over eight (8) hours in a day, and/or forty (40) hours in a week during their employment with Defendants.

24. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants engaged in a uniform policy and systematic scheme of wage abuse against their hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California. This scheme involved, *inter alia*, failing to pay them for all hours worked, and failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks or pay related premium wages, in violation of the law.

1 25. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
2 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
3 certain wages for overtime compensation and that Plaintiffs and the other class members were
4 not receiving wages for overtime compensation.

5 26. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
6 failed to provide Plaintiffs and the other class members the required rest and meal periods
7 during the relevant time period as required under the Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”)
8 Wage Orders and thus they are entitled to any and all applicable penalties.

9 27. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
10 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
11 all timely and complete meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiffs’
12 and the other class members’ regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed, late or
13 interrupted, and that Plaintiffs and the other class members did not receive all timely and
14 proper meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay when
15 a meal period was missed.

16 28. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
17 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and other class members were entitled to receive all
18 timely rest periods without interruption or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiffs’
19 and the other class members’ regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed, late or
20 interrupted, and that Plaintiffs and the other class members did not receive all rest periods or
21 payment of one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay when a rest period was
22 missed.

23 29. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
24 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
25 at least minimum wages for compensation and that Plaintiffs and the other class members were
26 not receiving at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

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1 30. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
2 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
3 the wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation, including overtime and minimum
4 wages and meal and rest period premiums, and that Plaintiffs and the other class members did
5 not, in fact, receive such wages owed to them at the time of their discharge or resignation.

6 31. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
7 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
8 their wages within a specified time period during their employment, and that Plaintiffs and the
9 other class members did not, in fact, receive such wages within the specified time period
10 during their employment.

11 32. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
12 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
13 complete and accurate wage statements in accordance with the law, but, in fact, Plaintiffs and
14 the other class members did not receive complete and accurate wage statements from
15 Defendants. The deficiencies included, *inter alia*, the failure to include the total number of
16 hours worked by Plaintiffs and the other class members.

17 33. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
18 knew or should have known that they had to keep complete and accurate payroll records for
19 Plaintiffs and the other class members in accordance with the law, but, in fact, did not keep
20 complete and accurate payroll records for Plaintiffs and the other class members.

21 34. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
22 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to
23 reimbursement for necessary business-related expenses.

24 35. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
25 knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiffs and the other class
26 members pursuant to the law, and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such
27 compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so, and falsely
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represented to Plaintiffs and the other class members that they were properly denied wages, all in order to increase Defendants' profits.

36. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay overtime wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members for all hours worked. Plaintiffs and other class members were required to work more than eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week without overtime compensation.

37. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide the requisite uninterrupted and timely meal and rest periods to Plaintiffs and the other class members and failed to compensate them the related premium wages.

38. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

39. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members the wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation.

40. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members wages within a specified time period during their employment.

41. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide complete or accurate wage statements to Plaintiffs and the other class members.

42. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to keep complete or accurate payroll records for Plaintiffs and the other class members.

43. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other class members for necessary business-related expenses.

44. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to properly compensate Plaintiffs and the other class members pursuant to the law in order to increase Defendants' profits.

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1 the total work period per day of the employee is no more than six (6) hours, the meal period
2 may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and employee.

3 59. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage
4 Order and Labor Code section 512(a) further provide that an employer may not require, cause,
5 or permit an employee to work for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without
6 providing the employee with a second uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30)
7 minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second
8 meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the
9 first meal period was not waived.

10 60. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiffs and the other class
11 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time no longer than six (6) hours, and
12 who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were required to
13 work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of not less
14 than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

15 61. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiffs and the other class
16 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time no longer than twelve (12) hours,
17 and who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were required
18 to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of not less
19 than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

20 62. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiffs and the other class
21 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time in excess of six (6) hours were
22 required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of
23 not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.

24 63. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Plaintiffs and the other class
25 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time in excess of twelve (12) hours were
26 required to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of
27 not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or without a rest period.
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64. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and willfully required Plaintiffs and the other class members to work during meal periods and failed to compensate Plaintiffs and the other class members the full meal period premium for work performed during meal periods.

65. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members the full meal period premium due pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7.

66. Defendants' conduct violates the applicable IWC Wage Order and Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).

67. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Order and Labor Code section 226.7(c), Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period was not provided.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7)

(Against GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

68. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 67, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

69. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage Order and Labor Code section 226.7 were applicable to Plaintiffs' and the other class members' employment by Defendants.

70. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any rest period mandated by the applicable order of the IWC Wage Order.

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1 71. During the relevant time period set forth herein, the applicable IWC Wage
2 Order provides that “[e]very employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest
3 periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period” and that the
4 “rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes
5 net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof” unless the total daily work time is
6 less than three and one-half (3 ½) hours.

7 72. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants required Plaintiffs
8 and the other class members to work four (4) or more hours without authorizing or permitting a
9 ten (10) minute rest period per each four (4) hour period worked.

10 73. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants willfully required
11 Plaintiffs and the other class members to work during rest periods and failed to pay Plaintiffs
12 and the other class members the full rest period premium for work performed during rest
13 periods.

14 74. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay
15 Plaintiffs and the other class members the full rest period premium due pursuant to Labor Code
16 section 226.7.

17 75. Defendants’ conduct violates applicable IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code
18 section 226.7.

19 76. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code section 226.7(c),
20 Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one additional
21 hour of pay at the employees’ regular hourly rate of compensation for each workday that the
22 rest period was not provided.

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1 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197)**

3 **(Against GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)**

4 77. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
5 through 76 and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
6 forth herein.

7 78. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Labor Code sections 1194 and
8 1197 provide that the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser
9 wage than the minimum so fixed, is unlawful.

10 79. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay
11 minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members as required, pursuant to Labor Code
12 sections 1194 and 1197.

13 80. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members the minimum
14 wage as required violates Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197. Pursuant to those sections,
15 Plaintiffs and other class members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of their minimum
16 wage compensation as well as interest, costs, and attorneys' fees, and liquidated damages in an
17 amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

18 81. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiffs and the other class members
19 are entitled to recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid
20 and interest thereon.

21 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202)**

23 **(Against GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)**

24 82. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
25 through 81, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
26 forth herein.

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83. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and if an employee quits their employment, their wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours' notice of their intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to their wages at the time of quitting.

84. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

85. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

86. Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

87. Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants the statutory penalty wages for each day they were not paid, up to the thirty (30) day maximum as provided by Labor Code section 203.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a))

(Against GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

88. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 87, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

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1 89. During the relevant time period set forth herein, Labor Code section 226(a)
2 provides that every employer shall furnish each of their employees an accurate itemized
3 statement in writing showing: (a) gross wages earned; (b) total hours worked by the employee;
4 (c) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid
5 on a piece-rate basis; (d) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of
6 the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item; (e) net wages earned; (f) the inclusive
7 dates of the period for which the employee is paid; (g) the name of the employee and only the
8 last four digits of their social security number or an employee identification number other than
9 a social security number; (h) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; and
10 (i) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of
11 hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. The deductions made from payment of
12 wages shall be recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing the month, day,
13 and year, and a copy of the statement and the record of the deductions shall be kept on file by
14 the employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a central location within
15 the State of California.

16 90. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide Plaintiffs and the
17 other class members with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include,
18 but are not limited to, the failure to include the total number of hours worked by Plaintiffs and
19 other class members.

20 91. As a result of Defendants' violation of Labor Code section 226(a), Plaintiffs and
21 the other class members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

22 92. Plaintiffs and the other class members have been injured by Defendants'
23 intentional and willful violation of Labor Code section 226(a) because they were denied both
24 their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate and itemized wage
25 statements pursuant to Labor Code section 226(a).

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1 93. Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants
2 the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with Labor Code
3 section 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars per employee.

4 94. Plaintiffs and the other class members are also entitled to injunctive relief to
5 ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to Labor Code section 226(h).

6 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802)**

8 **(Against GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)**

9 95. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
10 through 94, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
11 forth herein.

12 96. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802, an employer must reimburse its
13 employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the
14 discharge of their job duties or in direct consequence of their obedience to the directions of the
15 employer.

16 97. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the
17 other class members for all necessary business-related expenses and costs. Plaintiffs and the
18 other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants their business-related expenses and
19 costs incurred during the course and scope of their employment, plus interest accrued from the
20 date on which the employee incurred the necessary expenditures at the same rate as judgments in
21 civil actions in the State of California.

22 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **(Violation of Labor Code §§ 2698, *et seq.* ("PAGA"))**

24 **(Against GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)**

25 98. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
26 through 97, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set
27 forth herein.

1 99. The Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”) expressly establishes that
2 any provision of the Labor Code which provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected
3 by the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”), or any of its
4 departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or employees for a violation of the Labor
5 Code, may be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of
6 themselves, and other current or former employees.

7 100. On July 28, 2023, Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs provided written notice to the LWDA
8 and Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code he contends were violated, and the
9 theories supporting his contentions. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** and incorporated by reference
10 is a copy of the written notice to the LWDA. Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs believes that on or about
11 October 2, 2023, the sixty-five (65) days’ notice period expired as to all Defendants, and the
12 LWDA did not take any action to investigate or prosecute this matter. Thus, Plaintiff
13 Nieuwenhuijs has exhausted his administrative remedies.

14 101. Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs and the other non-exempt employees are “aggrieved
15 employees” as defined by Labor Code section 2699(c) in that they are all persons employed by
16 Defendants as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees in the State of California from July 28,
17 2022 to May 28, 2024 or the date of preliminary approval of the settlement, whichever date is
18 earlier, and one or more of the alleged violations was committed against them.

19 **Failure to Pay Minimum and Overtime Wages**

20 102. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to compensate their non-
21 exempt employees minimum wages for all hours worked and overtime wages for all hours
22 worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a workweek, pursuant to the
23 mandate of Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198.

24 103. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs
25 and the other aggrieved current and former employees for all hours worked, resulting in a failure
26 to pay all minimum wages and overtime wages, where applicable.

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1 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Rest Breaks**

2 104. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to authorize and permit
3 their non-exempt employees to take a 10-minute rest break for every four (4) hours worked or
4 major fraction thereof and were further required to provide their non-exempt employees with a
5 30-minute meal period for every five (5) hours worked, pursuant to the mandates of Labor
6 Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).

7 105. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs
8 and the other aggrieved current and former employees with legally mandated meal periods and
9 rest breaks and failed to pay proper compensation for this failure.

10 **Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment**

11 106. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their employees
12 within a specified time period pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code section 204.

13 107. As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs and the
14 other aggrieved current and former employees all wages due and owing within the required time
15 period.

16 **Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination**

17 108. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their employees all
18 wages owed in a timely fashion at the end of employment pursuant to the mandates of Labor
19 Code sections 201 and 202.

20 109. As a policy and practice, as a result of Defendants' Labor Code violations
21 alleged above, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs and the other aggrieved former
22 employees their final wages, pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections 201 and 202.
23 Accordingly, Defendants owe waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 203.

24 **Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements**

25 110. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to keep *accurate* records
26 regarding their California employees, pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections 226 and
27 1174.

1 111. As a result of Defendants' various Labor Code violations, Defendants failed to
2 keep accurate records regarding Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs and the other aggrieved current and
3 former employees. For example, Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to keep
4 accurate records regarding Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs and the other aggrieved current and former
5 employees' gross wages earned, total hours worked, all deductions, net wages earned, and all
6 applicable hourly rates and the number of hours worked at each hourly rate.

7 **Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses**

8 112. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to reimburse their
9 employees for any and all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employees in direct
10 consequences of the discharge of their duties, pursuant to the mandates of Labor Code sections
11 2800 and 2802.

12 113. As a policy and practice, Defendants regularly failed to reimburse Plaintiff
13 Nieuwenhuijs and the other aggrieved current and former employees for all business expenses
14 incurred and owed to them within the required time period.

15 **Penalties**

16 114. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, Plaintiff Nieuwenhuijs, individually, and on
17 behalf of other current and former aggrieved employees, requests and is entitled to recover from
18 Defendants, and each of them, civil penalties, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant,
19 including but not limited to:

- 20 a. Penalties under Labor Code section 2699 in the amount of one hundred
21 dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial
22 violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee
23 per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 24 b. Penalties under Code of Regulations Title 8 section 11040 in the amount
25 of fifty dollars (\$50) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the
26 initial violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved
27 employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- 28

- c. Penalties under Labor Code section 210 in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the Labor Code in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- d. Penalties under Labor Code section 1197.1 in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
- e. Wages under Labor Code section 558 in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the Labor Code;
- f. Any and all additional penalties as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes; and
- g. Attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code sections 218.5, 1194, and 2699, and any other applicable statute.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)

(Against GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

115. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 114, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

116. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be unfair, unlawful and harmful to Plaintiffs, the other class members, to the general public, and Defendants' competitors. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

1 117. Defendants' activities as alleged herein are violations of the law, and constitute
2 unlawful business acts and practices in violation of Business & Professions Code sections
3 17200, *et seq.*

4 118. A violation of Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* may be
5 predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. In this instant case, Defendants' policy
6 and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and the other class members to work overtime hours
7 without paying them proper compensation violate Labor Code sections 510 and 1198.
8 Additionally, Defendants' policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and the other class
9 members to work through their meal and rest periods without paying them proper
10 compensation violate Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a). Moreover, Defendants' policy
11 and practice of failing to timely pay wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members violate
12 Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Defendants also violated Labor Code sections 226(a), 1194,
13 1197, 2800, and 2802.

14 119. As a result of the herein described violations of the law, Defendants unlawfully
15 gained an unfair advantage over other businesses.

16 120. Plaintiffs and the other class members have been personally injured by
17 Defendants' unlawful business acts and practices as alleged herein, including but not
18 necessarily limited to the loss of money and/or property.

19 121. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs and
20 the other class members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by
21 Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this Complaint; an
22 award of attorneys' fees pursuant to Code of Civil procedure section 1021.5 and other
23 applicable laws; and an award of costs.

24 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

25 Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly
26 situated, request a trial by jury.

27 ///

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all other members of the
3 general public similarly situated, pray for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and
4 severally, as follows:

5 **Class Certification**

- 6 1. That this action be certified as a class action;
- 7 2. That Plaintiffs be appointed as representatives of the Class;
- 8 3. That counsel for Plaintiffs be appointed as Class Counsel; and
- 9 4. That Defendants provide to Class Counsel immediately the names and most
10 current contact information (address, e-mail, and telephone numbers) of all class members.

11 **As to the First Cause of Action**

- 12 5. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated Labor
13 Code sections 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all
14 overtime wages due to Plaintiffs and the other class members;
- 15 6. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special
16 damages as may be appropriate;
- 17 7. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing
18 from the date such amounts were due;
- 19 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
20 Labor Code section 1194; and
- 21 9. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

22 **As to the Second Cause of Action**

- 23 10. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated Labor
24 Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to
25 provide all meal periods (including second meal periods) to Plaintiffs and the other class
26 members;

27 ///

1 11. That the Court make an award to Plaintiffs and the other class members of one
2 (1) hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a meal
3 period was not provided;

4 12. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
5 proof;

6 13. For premium wages pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7(c);

7 14. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts
8 were due;

9 15. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein; and

10 16. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

11 **As to the Third Cause of Action**

12 17. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated Labor
13 Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to provide all rest
14 periods to Plaintiffs and the other class members;

15 18. That the Court make an award to Plaintiffs and the other class members of one
16 (1) hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a rest
17 period was not provided;

18 19. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
19 proof;

20 20. For premium wages pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7(c);

21 21. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts
22 were due; and

23 22. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

24 **As to the Fourth Cause of Action**

25 23. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated Labor
26 Code sections 1194 and 1197 by willfully failing to pay minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the
27 other class members;

1 24. For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be
2 appropriate;

3 25. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation from the date such
4 amounts were due;

5 26. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
6 Labor Code section 1194(a);

7 27. For liquidated damages pursuant to Labor Code section 1194.2; and

8 28. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

9 **As to the Fifth Cause of Action**

10 29. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated Labor
11 Code sections 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time
12 of termination of the employment of Plaintiffs and the other class members no longer
13 employed by Defendants;

14 30. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
15 proof;

16 31. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 203 for the other
17 class members who have left Defendants' employ;

18 32. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation from the date such
19 amounts were due; and

20 33. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

21 **As to the Sixth Cause of Action**

22 34. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated the record
23 keeping provisions of Labor Code section 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders as to
24 Plaintiffs and the other class members, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage
25 statements thereto;

26 35. For actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to
27 proof;

36. For statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 226(e);

37. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to Labor Code section 226(h); and

38. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

39. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 by willfully failing to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other class members for all necessary business-related expenses as required by Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802;

40. For actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

41. For the imposition of civil penalties and/or statutory penalties;

42. For punitive damages and/or exemplary damages according to proof at trial;

43. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein; and

44. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

45. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.*, by failing to pay minimum and overtime wages, failing to provide meal periods and rest breaks, failing to timely pay wages during employment and upon termination, failing to provide complete and accurate wage statements, and failing to reimburse expenses;

46. For civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699 *et seq.*, for Defendants' violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802;

47. For costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code sections 218.5, 1194, 2699, and any other applicable statute; and

48. For such other and further relief that the court may deem just and proper.

As to the Ninth Cause of Action

49. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* by failing to provide Plaintiffs and the other class members all overtime compensation due to them, failing to provide all meal and rest periods to Plaintiffs and the other class members, failing to pay at least minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members, failing to pay Plaintiffs' and the other class members' wages timely as required by Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

50. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiffs and other class members and all pre-judgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

51. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by Defendants as a result of violation of Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*;

52. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;

53. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*; and

54. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

Dated: April 12, 2024

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

By: 
Douglas Han
Shunt Tatavos-Gharajeh
Halina E. Szymanski
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT 1

July 28, 2023

BY U.S. EMAIL/ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

State of California

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55

Sacramento, California 95814

Re: GOOD EARTH NATURAL FOODS, INC.

Dear Representative:

We have been retained to represent Jeremy Nieuwenhuijs against Good Earth Natural Foods, Inc. (including any and all affiliates, managers, members, subsidiaries, and parents, and their shareholders, officers, directors, and employees), any individual, owner, officer or managing agent acting on behalf of an "Employer" pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, and DOES 1-20¹ for violations of California wage-and-hour laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as "GENF").

Mr. Nieuwenhuijs is pursuing his California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.*, the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") claim on a representative basis. Therefore, Mr. Nieuwenhuijs may seek penalties for violations of the Labor Code on behalf of the State of California and aggrieved employees, which are recoverable under PAGA. This letter is sent in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3.

Good Earth Natural Foods, Inc. is a California corporation located at 720 Center Blvd., Fairfax, CA, 94930.

GENF employed Mr. Nieuwenhuijs as an hourly-paid non-exempt Facility Manager within one year of the date of this letter (until or until around April of 2023) in the State of California. GENF directly controlled the wages, hours and/or working conditions of Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees' employment, including direction, retention, scheduling, supervision, and termination.

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¹ Mr. Nieuwenhuijs does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner or corporate, of DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, and for that reason, said DOES are designated under such fictitious names. Mr. Nieuwenhuijs will amend this notice when the true names and capacities are known. Mr. Nieuwenhuijs is informed and believes that each DOE was responsible in some way for the matters alleged herein and proximately caused Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other current and former aggrieved employees to be subject to the illegal employment practices, wrongs and injuries complained of herein.

The “aggrieved employees” that Mr. Nieuwenhuijs may seek penalties on behalf of are all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees (whether hired directly or through a staffing agency) of GENF within the State of California.

GENF failed to properly pay its hourly-paid or non-exempt employees for all hours worked, failed to properly compensate minimum and overtime wages, failed to properly provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks or pay premium wages in lieu thereof, failed to issue compliant wage statements and failed to reimburse for all necessary business-related costs and expenses, thus resulting in Labor Code violations as stated below.

Pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23 Cal. App. 5th 745, 751, an employee who brings a representative action and was affected by at least one of the violations alleged in the complaint has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state not only for that violation, but for violations affecting other employees as well. Accordingly, Mr. Nieuwenhuijs has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state for violations affecting all of the aggrieved employees at GENF, regardless of their classification, job title, location, or whether they were hired directly or through a staffing agency.

GENF has violated and/or continues to violate, among other provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable wage law, California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

California Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1198 require employers to pay time-and-a-half or double-time overtime wages and make it unlawful to work employees for hours longer than eight hours in one day and/or over forty hours in one week without paying the premium overtime rates. During the relevant time period, Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees routinely worked in excess of 8 hours in a day and 40 hours in a week. GENF failed to compensate Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees for all hours worked and performing off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift, and during meal breaks. GENF also failed to include non-discretionary bonuses into Mr. Nieuwenhuijs’s and other aggrieved employees’ regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime compensation. Therefore, Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation, but they were not paid for all overtime hours worked.

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California Labor Code section 246 requires that employers provide employees with paid sick leave of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked. California Labor Code section 246(l) also requires that paid sick leave be paid at a non-exempt employee's regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time or at a rate calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment. During the relevant time period, GENF failed to pay aggrieved employees paid sick leave that complied with California Labor Code section 246, by, for example, failing to pay paid sick leave at non-exempt employee's regular rate of pay or at a rate calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment.

California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) require employers to pay an employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate for each workday that a meal or rest break is not provided. During the relevant time period, GENF routinely required Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees to work through, interrupt, cut short, and/or delay their meal and rest breaks to comply with GENF's policies and expectations and handle production/personnel matters. GENF failed to provide coverage to Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees so they may be relieved of all work duties and take legally mandated meal and rest breaks. Lastly, GENF failed to authorize and permit Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees to take the requisite number of meal and rest breaks, including second meal breaks and third rest breaks, when working shifts exceeding 10 hours in length. Despite these facts, GENF failed to compensate Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees all the premium wages they were owed, including failing to pay premium wages at aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay.

California Labor Code section 551 states "[e]very person employed in any occupation of labor is entitled to one day's rest therefrom in seven." Section 552 further states "[n]o employer of labor shall cause his employees to work more than six days in seven." GENF required aggrieved employees to work seven days in a row or more without one day's rest.

California Labor Code section 432.5 states "[n]o employer, or agent, manager, superintendent, or officer thereof, shall require any employee or applicant for employment to agree, in writing, to any term or condition which is known by such employer, or agent, manager, superintendent, or officer thereof to be prohibited by law." GENF required aggrieved employees to execute arbitration agreements as a condition of employment despite knowing that such agreements are prohibited under Labor Code section 432.6.

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California Labor Code section 201 requires that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately. California Labor Code section 202 requires that if an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits their employment, their wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours' previous notice of their intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to their wages at the time of quitting. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Labor Code sections 201, 201.3, 201.5, 201.6, 201.8, 201.9, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days. During the relevant time period, GENF failed to pay Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees all wages, including for uncompensated off-the-clock work, unpaid overtime premiums and premium wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks, due to them within any time period specified by California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 and therefore is liable under California Labor Code sections 203 and 210.

California Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and the 10th day of the following month. California Labor Code section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period. During the relevant time period, GENF failed to pay Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees all wages due to them, including for uncompensated off-the-clock work, unpaid overtime premiums and premium wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks within any time period specified by California Labor Code section 204, and is therefore liable under California Labor Code section 210.

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California Labor Code section 226 requires employers to make, keep and provide complete and accurate itemized wage statements to their employees. During the relevant time period, GENF did not provide Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees with complete and accurate itemized wage statements. The wage statements they received from GENF were in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). The violations include, but are not limited to, the failure to include (1) gross wages earned by Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees, (2) total hours worked by Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate by Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees, (4) all deductions for Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees, (5) net wages earned by Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which aggrieved employees are paid, (7) the name of the aggrieved employee and only the last four digits of their social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees.

California Labor Code section 558 allows recovery of penalties. Pursuant to the code, (a) Any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated, a section of this chapter or any provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (3) Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee. Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees have been denied their wages and premium wages and, therefore, are entitled to penalties.

California Labor Code sections 1174(d) requires an employer to keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. During the relevant time period, GENF failed to keep accurate and complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid to Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees.

California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 provide the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful. During the relevant time period, GENF did not provide Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees with the minimum wages to which they were entitled despite constructive and actual knowledge of off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift, and during meal breaks.

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of their job duties or in direct consequence of their obedience to the directions of the employer. During their employment, Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other aggrieved employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by GENF, including for purchasing various equipment they were required to use while working and for using their personal cell phones for work-related purposes.

We believe that Mr. Nieuwenhuijs and other current and former California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees are entitled to penalties as allowed under California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* for violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 246, 432.5, 510, 512(a), 551, 552, 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

California Labor Code section 2699.3 requires that a claimant send a certified letter to the employer in question and the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency setting forth the claims, and the basis for the claims, thereby giving the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency an opportunity to investigate the claims and/or take any action it deems appropriate.

The purpose of this letter is to satisfy the requirement created by California Labor code section 2699 prior to seeking penalties allowed by law for the aforementioned statutory violations. We look forward to determining whether California Labor & Workforce Development Agency intends to take any action in reference to these claims. We kindly request that you respond to this notice according to the time frame contemplated by the California Labor Code.

Mr. Nieuwenhuijs will seek these penalties on his own behalf and on behalf of other similarly situated California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees of GENF within one year of the date of this letter, as allowed by law.

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LWDA

July 28, 2023

Page 7 of 7

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your attention to this matter and the noble cause you advance each and every day.

Very truly yours,

JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Han", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Douglas Han, Esq.

CC: (By Certified U.S. Mail Only):

GKL Corporate/Search, Inc.

c/o Good Earth Natural Foods, Inc.

One Capitol Mall, Suite 660

Sacramento, CA 95814

Agent for Service of Process for Good Earth Natural Foods, Inc.

**PROOF OF SERVICE
1013A(3) CCP**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 751 N. Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 101, Pasadena, CA 91103 and my electronic service address is mluna@justicelawcorp.com

On April 17, 2024, I served the foregoing document described as

SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

for the following case: **Nieuwenhuijs v. Good Earth Natural Foods, Inc.**
LWDA/Court Case No.: **LWDA Case No.: CM-971470-23**
Court Case No.: CV0000742
Marin County Superior Court

on interested parties in this action by electronically submitting as follows:

State of California
Labor & Workforce Development Agency
800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55
Sacramento, California 95814

[X] BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

Pursuant to California Senate Bill No. 836, I caused the documents described above to be electronically submitted by and through the procedure stated on the website of the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

[X] STATE

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on April 17, 2024, at Pasadena, California.



Madison Luna