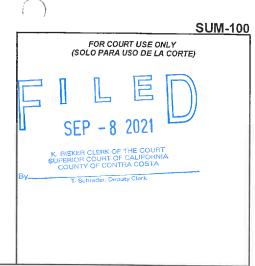
SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

DOUGLAS PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING COMPANY LLC, a Missouri limited liability company; and DOES 1 through 50, Inclusive,

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

DINO DESANCTIS, an individual, on behalf of himself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated



You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

CASE NUMBER

(Número del Caso)

The name and address of the court is: (El nombre y dirección de la corte es):

Contra Costa Superior Court, Wakefield Taylor Courthouse

725 Court Street

Martinez, CA 94553

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiffs attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: (El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es): Tel: (619) 255-9047 Fax: (858) 404-9203

Shani O. Zakay, Esq. SBN:277924

Zakay Law Group, APLC - 3990 Old Town Avenue, C204, San Diego, CA 92110

SEP - 8 2021 DATE: Clerk, by -, Deputy (Fecha) (Secretario) (Adjunto) (For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).) (Para prueba de entrega de esta citatión use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[15	SEALI	NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served	
,		as an individual defendant. as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):	
		3. on behalf of (specify):	120
		under: CCP 416.10 (corporation) CCP 416.60 (minor) CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) CCP 416.70 (conservatee) CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) CCP 416.90 (authorized person)	

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California SUM-100 [Rev. January 1, 2004]

Page 1 of 1 Code of Civil Procedure §§ 412.20, 465

by personal delivery on (date):

1 2 3 4 5	JCL LAW FIRM, APC Jean-Claude Lapuyade (State Bar #248676) Eduardo Garcia (State Bar #290572) 3990 Old Town Avenue, Suite C204 San Diego, CA 92110 Telephone: (619) 599-8292 Facsimile: (619) 599-8291 jlapuyade@jcl-lawfirm.com egarcia@jcl-lawfirm.com	SEP - 8 2021 K. BIEKER CLERK OF THE COURT SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF CONT HA COSTA By T Schroder, Deputy Clerk		
6 7 8 9 10 11	ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC Shani O. Zakay (State Bar #277924) Jackland K. Hom (State Bar #327243) 3990 Old Town Avenue, Suite C204 San Diego, CA 92110 Telephone: (619)255-9047 Facsimile: (858) 404-9203 shani@zakaylaw.com jackland@zakaylaw.com	PER LOCAL RULE, THIS CASE IS ASSIGNED TO DEPT FOR ALL PURPOSES SUMMONS ISSUED		
12 13 14	Attorneys for Plaintiff DINO DESANCTIS SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA			
15 16 17 18	DINO DESANCTIS, an individual, on behalf of himself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated, Plaintiffs,	Case No. C21-01874 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR: 1. UNFAIR COMPETITION IN		
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	vs. DOUGLAS PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING COMPANY LLC, a Missouri limited liability company; and DOES 1 through 50, Inclusive; Defendants.	VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, et seq.; 2. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 510, et seq. 3. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1; 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		

1 2 3 VIOLATION 4 5 6 7 8 9 acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following: 10 THE PARTIES 11 1. 12 13 14 15 2. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 injuries and damages hereinafter alleged. 24 3. 25 26 27

VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §

7. FAILURE TO PAY WAGES WHEN DUE IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LABOR CODE §§ 201, 202 AND 203: OF THE **PRIVATE** ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT [LABOR CODE §§ 2698 et seq.]

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff DINO DESANCTIS ("PLAINTIFF") an individual, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated current and former employees alleges on information and belief, except for his own

- Defendant DOUGLAS PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING COMPANY LLC, ("DEFENDANT") is a Missouri limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in the state of California, county of Contra Costa, manufactures and markets specialty products in agriculture and structural pest control.
- The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary, partnership. associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief allege, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (hereinafter collectively "DEFENDANTS"), are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that proximately caused the
- The agents, servants and/or employees of the DEFENDANTS and each of them acting on behalf of the DEFENDANT acted within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the DEFENDANT, and personally participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the DEFENDANT with respect to the conduct alleged herein. Consequently, the

acts of each of the DEFENDANTS are legally attributable to the other and all DEFENDANTS are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and those similarly situated, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the conduct of the DEFENDANTS' agents, servants and/or employees.

- 4. DEFENDANTS were PLAINTIFF's employers or persons acting on behalf of PLAINTIFF's employer, within the meaning of California Labor Code § 558, who violated or caused to be violated, a section of Part 2, Chapter 1 of the California Labor Code or any provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission and, as such, are subject to civil penalties for each underpaid employee, as set forth in Labor Code § 558, at all relevant times.
- 5. DEFENDANTS were PLAINTIFF's employers or persons acting on behalf of PLAINTIFF's employer either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person, within the meaning of California Labor Code § 1197.1, who paid or caused to be paid to any employee a wage less than the minimum fixed by California state law, and as such, are subject to civil penalties for each underpaid employee.
- PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANTS as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis and entitled to certain non-discretionary incentive awards, bonuses, overtime pay and legally compliant meal and rest periods from 2019 to March of 2021.
- 7. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and on behalf of all of DEFENDANTS current and former non-exempt California employees (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time during the period beginning four years from the date of the filing of this Complaint and ending on a date determined by the Court (the "CLASS PERIOD"). The amount in controversy for the aggregate claim of CALIFORNIA CLASS members is under five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).
- 8. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and on behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their losses incurred during the CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice which (1) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS with legally compliant meal and rest periods or an additional hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation in *lieu* thereof in violation of California Labor Code Sections 226.7(c), 512(a) and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order, (2) failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all hours worked in

violation of, *inter alia*, California Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, 1197, and 1197.1, and (3) failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code Sections 226 and 226.3.

- 9. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices alleged herein were unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices whereby DEFENDANTS retained and continues to retain wages due PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.
- 10. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANTS in the future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who have been economically injured by DEFENDANTS's past and current unlawful conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 11. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section 17203. This action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly situated employees of DEFENDANTS pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382.
- 12. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 395 and 395.5, because PLAINTIFF worked in this County for DEFENDANTS, resides in this County, and DEFENDANTS (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times, maintained offices and facilities in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii) committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

THE CONDUCT

13. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally, knowingly and systematically failed to provide legally compliant meal and rest period, failed to accurately compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for missed meal and rest periods, failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked, and failed to issue to PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with accurate itemized wage statements showing, among other

things, all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay periods and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices are intended to purposefully avoid the accurate and full payment for all time worked as required by California law which allows DEFENDANTS to illegally profit and gain an unfair advantage over competitors who comply with the law. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS, the CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

A. Overtime Regular Rate Violation

- 14. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS failed and continues to fail to accurately calculate and pay PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for their overtime hours worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members forfeited wages due them for working overtime without compensation at the correct overtime rates. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice to not pay the CALIFORNIA CLASS members the correct overtime rate for all overtime worked in accordance with applicable law is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.
- 15. State law provides that employees must be paid overtime at one-and-one-half times their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive pay that was tied to specific elements of an employee's performance.
- The second component of PLAINTIFF'S and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members' compensation was DEFENDANTS' non-discretionary incentive program that paid PLAINTIFF and other CLASS MEMBERS incentive wages based on their performance for DEFENDANTS. The non-discretionary bonus program provided all employees paid on an hourly basis with bonus and/or commission compensation when the employees met the various performance goals set by DEFENDANTS. These incentive payments are identified as "Bonus" in the wage statements issued by DEFENDANTS to PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members.
- 17. However, from-time-to-time, when calculating the regular rate of pay, in those pay periods where PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members worked overtime and earned this non-discretionary bonus, DEFENDANTS failed to accurately include the non-discretionary bonus compensation as part of the employees' "regular rate of pay" and/or calculated all hours worked rather

than just all non-overtime hours worked. Management and supervisors described the incentive/bonus program to potential and new employees as part of the compensation package. As a matter of law, the incentive compensation received by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members must be included in the "regular rate of pay." The failure to do so has resulted in a systematic underpayment of overtime compensation to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members by DEFENDANTS.

18. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally and knowingly failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS at the correct rate of pay for all overtime worked. This uniform policy and practice of DEFENDANTS is intended to purposefully avoid the payment of the correct overtime compensation as required by California law which allowed DEFENDANTS to illegally profit and gain an unfair advantage over competitors who complied with the law. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS members against DEFENDANTS, the CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

B. Unlawful Rounding Violations

19. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANTS were required to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all their time worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. From time to time, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to work without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANTS' control. Specifically, PLAINTIFF performed work before and after the beginning of his shift, spending time under the DEFENDANTS' control for which he was not compensated. As a result, the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members forfeited minimum wage and overtime compensation by regularly working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and overtime rates. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time worked is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS did not have in place an immutable timekeeping system to accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for the actual time these employees worked each day, including overtime hours. Specifically, DEFENDANTS had in place an unlawful rounding policy and practice that resulted in PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members being undercompensated for all of their time worked. As a result, DEFENDANTS were able to and did in fact unlawfully, and unilaterally round the time recorded in DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system for PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to avoid paying these employees for all their time worked, including the applicable overtime compensation for overtime worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, from time to time, forfeited compensation for their time worked by working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable overtime rates.

21. Further, the mutability of DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system and unlawful rounding policy and practice resulted in PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members' time being inaccurately recorded. As a result, from time to time, DEFENDANTS' unlawful rounding policy and practice caused PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5) hours during a shift without receiving an off-duty meal break. Additionally, DEFENDANTS' unlawful rounding policy and practice caused PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than ten (10) hours during a shift without receiving a second off-duty meal break. Moreover, from time to time, DEFENDANTS' unlawful rounding policy also resulted in an auto-deduction of exact half-hour meal breaks from PLAINTIFF's and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members' meal breaks.

C. Meal Period Violations

22. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANTS were required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all their time worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members to work without paying

them for all the time they were under DEFENDANTS' control. Specifically, as a result of PLAINTIFF's demanding work requirements, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what was supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time to time interrupted by work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. Indeed, there were many days where PLAINTIFF did not even receive a partial lunch. As a result, the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members forfeited minimum wage and overtime wages by regularly working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and overtime rates. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all time worked is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

23. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, as a result of their rigorous work schedules and DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing practices, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off duty meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required from time to time to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving a meal break. Further, DEFENDANTS from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work from time to time. The nature of the work performed by the PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS does not qualify for limited and narrowly construed "on-duty" meal period exception. When they were provided with meal periods, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were, from time to time, required to remain on duty and/or on call. PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice.

D. Rest Period Violations

24. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also required from time to time to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods as a result of their rigorous work schedule and

DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing. Further, for the same reasons these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours from time to time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to time, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time. When they were provided with rest breaks, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were, from time to time, required to remain on duty and/or on call. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.

E. Wage Statement Violations

- 25. California Labor Code Section 226 requires an employer to furnish its employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece-rate, (4) all deductions, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of the employee's 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 the employee.
- 26. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, when PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members missed meal and rest breaks, were paid inaccurate missed meal and rest period premiums, were paid overtime in the same pay period where they earned a non-discretionary incentive award, or were not paid for all hours worked, DEFENDANTS also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to show, among other things, all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate, correct rates of pay for penalty payments or missed meal and rest periods.

27. In addition to the violations described above, DEFENDANTS, from time to time, failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with wage statements that comply with Cal. Lab. Code § 226, and specifically DEFENDANTS failed to include the correct total number of hours worked on the wage statements. Specifically, DEFENDANTS from time to time issued itemized wage statements to PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members that failed to provide the accurate name of the employing entity in violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226(a)(7). As a result, DEFENDANTS issued PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements that violate Cal. Lab. Code § 226. Further, DEFENDANTS' violations are knowing and intentional, were not isolated or due to an unintentional payroll error due to clerical or inadvertent mistake.

F. Warehouse Conditions

28. DEFENDANTS violated section 15 of Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order No. 13-2001. Specifically, per Section 15, DEFENDANTS failed to insure that "the temperature maintained in each work area shall provide reasonable comfort consistent with industry-wide standards for the nature of the process and the work performed" for PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFONIA CLASS. Further, per Section 15, DEFENDANT failed to prevent "excessive hear or humidity" [] created by the work process," and failed to "take all feasible means to reduce such excessive heat or humidify to a degree providing reasonable comfort."

G. Suitable Seating Violations

- 29. PLAINTIFF further alleges that DEFENDANTS' warehouses provide ample space to allow for the presence and use of a stool or seat by DEFENDANTS' employees' during the performance of some of their work duties. DEFENDANTS' employees' working at DEFENDANTS' warehouses spend a very substantial portion, and, in many workdays, the vast majority of their time wrapping valves. The nature of the position can reasonably be accomplished while using a seat/stool.
- 30. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally, knowingly and systematically failed to provide

PLAINTIFF and the other Aggrieved Employees suitable seating when the nature of these employees' work reasonably permitted sitting.

31. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved Employees were entitled to suitable seating and/or were entitled to sit when it did not interfere with the performance of their duties, and that DEFENDANTS did not provide suitable seating and/or did not allow them to sit when it did not interfere with the performance of their duties. By reason of this conduct applicable to PLAINTIFF and all Aggrieved Employees, DEFENDANTS violated California Labor Code Section 1198 and Wage Order 4-2001, Section 14 by failing to provide suitable seats.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 32. PLAINTIFF brings the First through Eighth Causes of Action as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 on behalf of all of DEFENDANTS' current and former non-exempt California employees ("CALIFORNIA CLASS") during the period beginning four years prior to the filing of the Complaint and ending on a date determined by the Court ("CLASS PERIOD").
- 33. PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members have uniformly been deprived of wages and penalties from unpaid wages earned and due, including but not limited to unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime compensation, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, illegal meal and rest period policies, failure to separately compensate rest periods, failure to separately compensate for all non-productive time, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to maintain required records, and interest, statutory and civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.
 - 34. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impractical.
- 35. Common questions of law and fact regarding DEFENDANTS' conduct, including but not limited to, the off-the-clock work, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, failure to accurately calculate the regular rate of pay for overtime compensation, failure to accurate calculate the regular rate of compensation for missed meal and rest period premiums, failing to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failure ensure they are paid at least minimum wage and overtime, exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting solely any individual members of the class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the class are:

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- Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant meal period a. policies and practices;
- Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant rest period policies and practices;
- c. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members accurate premium payments for missed meal and rest periods;
- Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the d. CALIFORNIA CLASS members accurate overtime wages;
- Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members at least minimum wage for all hours worked;
- f. Whether DEFENDANTS issued legally compliant wage statements:
- Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by g. systematically failing to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked:
- Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by h. systematically failing to record all meal and rest breaks missed by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members, even though DEFENDANTS enjoyed the benefit of this work, required employees to perform this work and permits or suffers to permit this work;
- Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition in violation of the UCL, by failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and rest periods; and,
- PLAINTIFF is a member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS and suffered damages as a result 36. of DEFENDANTS' conduct and actions alleged herein.
 - PLAINTIFF's claims are typical of the claims of the class, and PLAINTIFF has the same 37.

interests as the other members of the class.

- 38. PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the CALFIRONIA CLASS members.
- 39. PLAINTIFF retained able class counsel with extensive experience in class action litigation.
- 40. Further, PLAINTIFF's interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interests of the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members.
- 41. There is a strong community of interest among PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to, *inter alia*, ensure that the combined assets of DEFENDANTS are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries sustained;
- 42. The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating to liability and damages.
- 43. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members in impractical. Moreover, since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. 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:
 - a. 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,
 - b. Adjudication with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impeded their ability to protect their interests.
 - 44. Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to bring an efficient

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and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANTS.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

For Unlawful Business Practices

[Cal. Bus. And Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.]

(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All DEFENDANTS)

- 45. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- DEFENDANTS are "person[s]" as that term is defined under Cal. Bus. and Prof. Code § 46. 17021.
- 47. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. (the "UCL") defines unfair competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. Section 17203 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to unfair competition as follows:

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

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

By reason of this uniform conduct applicable to PLAINTIFF and all CALIFORNIA 48. CLASS members, during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS commit acts of unfair competition in violation of the California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq. (the "UCL"), by engaging and continuing to engage in business practices which violates California law, including but not limited to, the applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California Labor Code including Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1194,

- 49. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were unlawful and unfair in that these practices violated public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or utility for which this Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section 17203 of the California Business & Professions Code, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 50. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were deceptive and fraudulent in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice failed to, *inter alia*, provide the legally mandated meal and rest periods, the required accurate amount of compensation for missed meal and rest periods, overtime and minimum wages owed, provide accurate itemized wage statements, due to a systematic business practice that cannot be justified, pursuant to the applicable Cal. Lab. Code, and Industrial Welfare Commission requirements in violation of Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and for which this Court should issue injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 51. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful, unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment with DEFENDANTS.
- 52. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful, unfair and deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policies, practices and procedures failed to, *inter alia*, provide the legally mandated meal and rest periods, the required accurate amount of compensation for missed meal and rest periods, overtime and minimum wages owed, provide accurate itemized wage statements, to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by Cal. Labor Code.
- 53. Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of himself and on behalf of each CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of pay for each workday in

which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each ten (10) hours of work.

- 54. PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of himself and on behalf of each CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off duty paid rest period was not timely provided as required by law.
- 55. PLAINTIFF further demands on all wages due to PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a result of working while off the clock on meal periods, inaccurately calculated overtime and missed meal and rest periods premiums.
- 56. By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein, DEFENDANTS has obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for all overtime worked, and has deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and contract, all to the detriment of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANTS so as to allow DEFENDANTS to unfairly compete against competitors who comply with the law.
- 57. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the California Labor Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.
- 58. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are entitled to, and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to restore to them the money and property which DEFENDANTS has acquired, or of which PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have been deprived, by means of the above described unlawful and unfair business practices, including earned but unpaid wages for all overtime worked.
- 59. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are further entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the described business practices are unlawful, unfair and deceptive, and that injunctive relief should be issued restraining DEFENDANTS from engaging in any unlawful and unfair business practices in the future.
 - 60. 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 DEFENDANTS. 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 DEFENDANTS is restrained from continuing to engage in these unlawful and unfair business practices.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, et seq.]

- 61. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 62. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the period beginning four years prior to the filing of the Complaint and the present ("LABOR CLASS PERIOD") bring a claim for DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to pay these employees for all overtime worked, including, work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.
- 63. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.
- 64. Cal. Lab. Code § 510 further provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight (8) hours per workday and/or more than forty (40) hours per workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.
- 65. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages, including overtime compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit. Cal. Lab. Code § 1198 further states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.
 - 66. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members

were required by DEFENDANTS to work for DEFENDANTS and were not paid for all the time they worked or were not accurately compensated for all overtime hours worked.

- 67. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members and denied accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked, including, the overtime work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.
- 68. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS inaccurately calculated the amount of overtime worked and the applicable overtime rates and consequently underpaid the actual time worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.
- 69. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive full compensation for all overtime worked.
- 70. Cal. Lab. Code § 515 sets out various categories of employees who are exempt from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. Further, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are not subject to a valid collective bargaining agreement that would preclude the causes of action contained herein this Complaint. Rather, the PLAINTIFF brings this Action on behalf of himself and the CALIFORNIA CLASS based on DEFENDANTS' violations of nonnegotiable, non-waivable rights provided by the State of California.
- 71. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for time worked that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.

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- 72. DEFENDANTS failed to accurately pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS overtime wages for the time they worked which was in excess of the maximum hours permissible by law as required by Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, 1194 & 1198, even though PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were required to work, and did in fact work, overtime as to which DEFENDANTS failed to accurately record and pay using the applicable overtime rate as evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records and witnessed by employees.
- 73. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.
- 74. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for all overtime worked. DEFENDANTS systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked.
- 75. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite overtime compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees
- 76. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, including overtime wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent overtime compensation is

determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

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

- 77. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 78. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to accurately record, calculate and pay minimum and reporting time wages to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members during the LABOR CLASS PERIOD.
- 79. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.
- 80. 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 in unlawful.
- 81. 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.
- 82. DEFENDANTS maintain a uniform wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS without regard to the correct amount of time they work. For instance, as set forth herein, DEFENDANTS maintained a uniform policy that required PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what was supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break without

- 83. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in regard to minimum wage pay.
- 84. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.
- 85. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive the correct minimum wage compensation for their time worked for DEFENDANTS.
- 86. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for time worked that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.
- 87. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.
- 88. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for their time worked. DEFENDANTS systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF and the other

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members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS the correct minimum wages for their time worked.

- 89. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.
- 90. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]

- PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and 91. incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 92. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, from time to time, DEFENDANTS failed to provide all the legally required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members as required by the applicable Wage Order and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members did not prevent these employees from

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being relieved of all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time not fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANTS for their meal periods. Additionally, DEFENDANTS' failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members with legally required meal breaks prior to their fifth (5th) hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records from time to time. Further, DEFENDANTS failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members with a second off-duty meal period in some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice.

- 93. DEFENDANTS further violates California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members who were not provided a meal period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a meal period was not provided.
- As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA 94. CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Required Rest Periods

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]

- PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 96. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time required to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours, a first and second rest period

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of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were periodically denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.

- DEFENDANTS further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC 97. Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that rest period was not provided.
- 98. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Statements

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226 and 226.2]

- 99. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- Cal. Labor Code § 226 provides that an employer must furnish employees with an "accurate itemized" statement in writing showing:
 - 1. Gross wages earned;
 - 2. Total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission;
 - The number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate 3.

if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis;

- 4. All deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item;
- 5. Net wages earned;
- 6. The inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid,
- 7. The name of the employee and his or her social security number, except that by January 1, 2008, only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number may be shown on the itemized statement,
- 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 the employee.
- 101. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to accurately show, among other things, (1) total number of hours worked, (2) net wages earned, (3) gross wages earned and (7) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee in violation of California Labor Code Section 226. Specifically, DEFENDANTS issued itemized wage statements to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS that failed to provide the accurate name of the employing entity in violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226(a)(7).
- DEFENDANTS knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Cal. Labor Code § 226, causing injury and damages to the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. These damages include, but are not limited to, costs expended calculating the correct rates for the overtime worked and the amount of employment taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities. These damages are difficult to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS may elect to recover liquidated damages of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred, and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 226, and all other damages and

penalties available pursuant to Labor Code § 226.2(a)(6), all in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no event more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS herein.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY WAGES WHEN DUE

(Cal Lab. Code §§201, 202, 203)

((By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All DEFENDANTS)

- 103. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
 - 104. Cal. Lab. Code § 200 provides that:

As used in this article:(a) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece, Commission basis, or other method of calculation. (b) "Labor" includes labor, work, or service whether rendered or performed under contract, subcontract, partnership, station plan, or other agreement if the labor to be paid for is performed personally by the person demanding payment.

- 105. Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides, in relevant part, that "If an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately."
 - 106. 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-hour notice shall be

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

107. There was no definite term in PLAINTIFF's or any CALIFORNIA CLASS Members' employment contract.

108. Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides:

If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction,

If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Sections 201, 201.5, 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.

- 109. The employment of PLAINTIFF and many CALIFORNIA CLASS Members terminated and DEFENDANTS has not tendered payment of wages, to these employees who missed meal and rest breaks, as required by law.
- 110. Therefore, as provided by Cal Lab. Code § 203, on behalf of themselves and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose employment has, PLAINTIFF demand up to thirty days of pay as penalty for not paying all wages due at time of termination for all employees who terminated employment during the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, and demands an accounting and payment of all wages due, plus interest and statutory costs as allowed by law.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT

(Cal. Lab. Code §§2698 et seq.)

(Alleged by PLAINTIFF against all Defendants)

111. PLAINTIFF reallege and incorporates by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

- 112. PAGA is a mechanism by which the State of California itself can enforce state labor laws through the employee suing under the PAGA who does so as the proxy or agent of the state's labor law enforcement agencies. An action to recover civil penalties under PAGA is fundamentally a law enforcement action designed to protect the public and not to benefit private parties. The purpose of the PAGA is not to recover damages or restitution, but to create a means of "deputizing" citizens as private attorneys general to enforce the Labor Code. In enacting PAGA, the California Legislature specified that "it was ... in the public interest to allow aggrieved employees, acting as private attorneys general to recover civil penalties for Labor Code violations ..." (Stats. 2003, ch. 906, § 1). Accordingly, PAGA claims cannot be subject to arbitration.
- 113. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General Act, bring this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to themselves and all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant in California during the time period of April 19, 2020 until the present (the "AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES").
- Workforce Development Agency (the "Agency") and the employer of the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated as required by Labor Code § 2699.3. See Exhibit #1, attached hereto and incorporated by this reference herein. The statutory waiting period for Plaintiff to add these allegations to the Complaint has expired. As a result, pursuant to Section 2699.3, Plaintiff may now commence a representative civil action under PAGA pursuant to Section 2699 as the proxy of the State of California with respect to all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES as herein defined.
- 115. The policies, acts and practices heretofore described were and are an unlawful business act or practice because DEFENDANTS (a) failed to properly record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all of the hours they worked, including overtime hours in violation of the Wage Order, (b) failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements, (c) failed to provide mandatory meal breaks and rest breaks, (d) failed to timely pay wages, and (e) failed to provide suitable seating, all in violation of the applicable Labor Code sections listed in Labor Code §2699.5, including but not limited to Labor Code §§ 201, 201.3, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 218.6, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 246,

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510, 512, 558, 1174(d), 1174.5, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1197.14, 1198, 1199, 2802, 2804and the applicable industrial Wage Order(s), and thereby gives rise to statutory penalties as a result of such conduct. PLAINTIFF hereby seeks recovery of civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004 as the representative of the State of California for the illegal conduct perpetrated on PLAINTIFF and the other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against each DEFENDANTS, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 1. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:
- A) That the Court certify the First Cause of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
- B) An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining and restraining DEFENDANTS from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set forth herein;
- C) An order requiring DEFENDANTS to pay all wages and all sums unlawfully withheld from compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and,
- D) Restitutionary disgorgement of DEFENDANTS's ill-gotten gains into a fluid fund for restitution of the sums incidental to DEFENDANTS's violations due to PLAINTIFF and to the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.
- E) That the Court certify the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;
 - 1. Compensatory damages, according to proof at trial, including compensatory damages for overtime compensation due PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, during the applicable CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD plus interest thereon at the statutory rate;
 - 2. The greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per each member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an

1	aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and an award of costs for violation				
2	of Cal. Lab. Code § 226;				
3	3. Meal and rest period compensation pursuant to California Labor Code Section				
4	4 226.7, 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;				
5	4. For liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code Sections 1194.2 and				
6	1197.				
7	2. On behalf of the State of California and with respect to all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES:				
8	a. Recovery of civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private Attorneys General				
9	Act of 2004				
10	3. On all claims:				
11	A) An award of interest, including prejudgment interest at the legal rate;				
12	B) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable; and,				
13	C) An award of penalties, attorneys' fees and cost of suit, as allowable under the law				
14	including, but not limited to, pursuant to Labor Code §226, §1194, §2699 et seq., and/or §2802.				
15					
16	Dated: September 2, 2021 Respectfully Submitted,				
17	JCL LAW FIRM, A.P.C.				
18	By:				
19	Jean-Claude Lapuyade Attorneys for PLAINTIFF				
20	Attorneys for FLAINTIFF				
21	DEMAND FOR THOSE PRINT				
22	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL				
23	PLAINTIFF demands a jury trial on all issues triable to a jury.				
24	D. 10 . 1 0 0001				
25	Dated: September 2, 2021 Respectfully Submitted, JCL LAW FIRM, A.P.C.				
26					
27	By:				
28	Attorneys for PLAINTIFF				

30 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

EXHIBIT 1



Client #39101

June 29, 2021

Via Online Filing to LWDA and Certified Mail to Defendants Labor and Workforce Development Agency Online Filing

Labor & Workforce Development Agency Attn. PAGA Administrator 1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801 Oakland, CA 94612 PAGA@dir.ca.gov Via Online Submission DOUGLAS PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING COMPANY LLC c/o C T CORPORATION SYSTEM 330 N. BRAND BLVD, SUITE 700 GLENDALE, CA 91203 Via Certified Mail with Return Receipt No. 7021 0350 0001 8165 2146

c/o C T CORPORATION SYSTEM 330 N. BRAND BLVD GLENDALE, CA 91203 Via Certified Mail with Return Receipt No. 7021 0950 0001 6369 9330

Re: Notice of Violations of California Labor Code Sections 201, 201.3, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 218.6, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558, 1174(d), 1174.5, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1197.14, 1198, 1199, 2802, 2804, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 2699.5

Dear Sir/Madam:

Our offices represent Plaintiff DINO DESANCTIS ("Plaintiff"), and other aggrieved employees in a proposed lawsuit against DOUGLAS PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING COMPANY LLC, a Missouri limited liability company ("Defendant"). Plaintiff was employed by Defendant in California between 2019 to March 2021 as a non-exempt employee, entitled to payment of all wages and the legally required meal and rest breaks. Defendant, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for all of their time worked, and for all of their meal breaks and rest breaks. Further, Defendant failed to timely pay Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for earned wages. Additionally, Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees with suitable seating.

As a consequence of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff further contends that Defendant failed to provide accurate wage statements to him, and other aggrieved employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). Said conduct, in addition to the foregoing Labor Code §§ 201, 201.3, 202, 203, 204, 210, 218.5, 218.6, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558, 1174(d), 1174.5, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1197.14, 1198, 1199, 2802, 2804, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1 1070(14) (Failure to Provide Seating), violates the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s), and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.3.

Plaintiff seeks to represent a group of aggrieved employees defined as all non-exempt and exempt employees who worked for Defendant during the relevant claim period.

A true and correct copy of the proposed Complaint by Plaintiff against Defendant, which (1) identifies the alleged violations, (2) details the facts and theories which support the alleged violations, (3) details the specific work performed by Plaintiff, (4) sets forth the people/entities, dates, classifications, violations, events, and actions which are at issue to the extent known to Plaintiff, and (5) 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 2695, 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 California employees.

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

Sincerely,

Shani O. Zakay Attorney for Plaintiff

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	JEAN-CLAUDE LAPUYADE (SBN 248676) JIAPUYADE@JCL-LAWFIRM.COM JCL LAW FIRM, APC 3990 OLD TOWN AVENUE, SUITE C204 SAN DIEGO, CA 92110 TEL: (619) 599-8292 FAX: (619) 599-8291 SHANI O. ZAKAY (SBN 277924) ZAKAY LAW GROUP, APLC 3990 OLD TOWN AVENUE, SUITE C204 SAN DIEGO, CA 92110 TEL: (619) 255-9047 FAX: (619) 404-9203 ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF SUPERIOR COURT O			
11	COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA			
12	DINO DESANCTIS, an individual, on behalf of himself, and on behalf of all persons similarly situated,	Case No CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:		
13	Plaintiffs,	UNFAIR COMPETITION IN		
14	·	VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, et seq.;		
15	vs. DOUGLAS PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING	2. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES IN VIOLATION OF CAL.		
16	COMPANY LLC, a Missouri limited liability company; and DOES 1 through 50, Inclusive;	LAB. CODE §§ 510, et seq. 3. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES		
17	DEFENDANTS.	IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1194, 1197 & 1197.1;		
18		4. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED MEAL PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF		
19		CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE		
20		ORDER; 5. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED		
21		REST PERIODS IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB CODE §§ 226.7 & 512 AND		
22		THE APPLICABLE IWC WAGE ORDER;		
23		6. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED STATEMENTS IN		
24		VIOLATION OF CAL. LAB. CODE § 226;		
25		7. FAILURE TO PAY WAGES WHEN DUE IN VIOLATION OF CAL. LABOR		
26		CODE §§ 201, 202 AND 203; 8. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR		
27 28		CODE § 1198 AND CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 8, SECTION 1 1070(14) (FAILURE TO PROVIDE SEATING)		
	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT			

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff DINO DESANCTIS ("PLAINTIFF") an individual, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated current and former employees alleges on information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Defendant DOUGLAS PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING COMPANY LLC, ("DEFENDANT") is a Missouri limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in the state of California, county of Contra Costa, manufactures and markets specialty products in agriculture and structural pest control.
- 2. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary, partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief allege, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (hereinafter collectively "DEFENDANTS"), are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.
- 3. The agents, servants and/or employees of the DEFENDANTS and each of them acting on behalf of the DEFENDANT acted within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the DEFENDANT, and personally participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the DEFENDANT with respect to the conduct alleged herein. Consequently, the acts of each of the DEFENDANTS are legally attributable to the other and all DEFENDANTS are

jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and those similarly situated, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the conduct of the DEFENDANTS' agents, servants and/or employees.

- 4. DEFENDANTS were PLAINTIFF's employers or persons acting on behalf of PLAINTIFF's employer, within the meaning of California Labor Code § 558, who violated or caused to be violated, a section of Part 2, Chapter 1 of the California Labor Code or any provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission and, as such, are subject to civil penalties for each underpaid employee, as set forth in Labor Code § 558, at all relevant times.
- 5. DEFENDANTS were PLAINTIFF's employers or persons acting on behalf of PLAINTIFF's employer either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person, within the meaning of California Labor Code § 1197.1, who paid or caused to be paid to any employee a wage less than the minimum fixed by California state law, and as such, are subject to civil penalties for each underpaid employee.
- 6. PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANTS as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis and entitled to certain non-discretionary incentive awards, bonuses, overtime pay and legally compliant meal and rest periods from 2019 to March of 2021.
- 7. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and on behalf of all of DEFENDANTS current and former non-exempt California employees (the "CALIFORNIA CLASS") at any time during the period beginning four years from the date of the filing of this Complaint and ending on a date determined by the Court (the "CLASS PERIOD"). The amount in controversy for the aggregate claim of CALIFORNIA CLASS members is under five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).
- 8. PLAINTIFF brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and on behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to fully compensate the CALIFORNIA CLASS for their losses incurred during the CLASS PERIOD caused by DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice which (1) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS with legally compliant meal and rest periods or an additional hour of pay at the regular rate of compensation in *lieu* thereof in violation of California Labor Code Sections 226.7(c), 512(a) and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order, (2) failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all hours worked in violation of, *inter alia*, California Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, 1197, and 1197.1, and (3) failed to

provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of California Labor Code Sections 226 and 226.3.

- 9. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices alleged herein were unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices whereby DEFENDANTS retained and continues to retain wages due PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.
- 10. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS seek an injunction enjoining such conduct by DEFENDANTS in the future, relief for the named PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS who have been economically injured by DEFENDANTS's past and current unlawful conduct, and all other appropriate legal and equitable relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 11. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section 17203. This action is brought as a Class Action on behalf of PLAINTIFF and similarly situated employees of DEFENDANTS pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382.
- 12. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 395 and 395.5, because PLAINTIFF worked in this County for DEFENDANTS, resides in this County, and DEFENDANTS (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times, maintained offices and facilities in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii) committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

THE CONDUCT

13. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally, knowingly and systematically failed to provide legally compliant meal and rest period, failed to accurately compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for missed meal and rest periods, failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked, and failed to issue to PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with accurate itemized wage statements showing, among other things, all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay periods and the corresponding amount of time

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worked at each hourly rate. DEFENDANTS' uniform policies and practices are intended to purposefully avoid the accurate and full payment for all time worked as required by California law which allows DEFENDANTS to illegally profit and gain an unfair advantage over competitors who comply with the law. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS against DEFENDANTS, the CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

A. Overtime Regular Rate Violation

- 14. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS failed and continues to fail to accurately calculate and pay PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for their overtime hours worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members forfeited wages due them for working overtime without compensation at the correct overtime rates. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice to not pay the CALIFORNIA CLASS members the correct overtime rate for all overtime worked in accordance with applicable law is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.
- 15. State law provides that employees must be paid overtime at one-and-one-half times their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive pay that was tied to specific elements of an employee's performance.
- 16. The second component of PLAINTIFF'S and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members' compensation was DEFENDANTS' non-discretionary incentive program that paid PLAINTIFF and other CLASS MEMBERS incentive wages based on their performance for DEFENDANTS. The nondiscretionary bonus program provided all employees paid on an hourly basis with bonus and/or commission compensation when the employees met the various performance goals set by DEFENDANTS. These incentive payments are identified as "Bonus" in the wage statements issued by DEFENDANTS to PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members.
- 17. However, from-time-to-time, when calculating the regular rate of pay, in those pay periods where PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members worked overtime and earned this nondiscretionary bonus, DEFENDANTS failed to accurately include the non-discretionary bonus compensation as part of the employees' "regular rate of pay" and/or calculated all hours worked rather than just all non-overtime hours worked. Management and supervisors described the incentive/bonus

program to potential and new employees as part of the compensation package. As a matter of law, the incentive compensation received by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members must be included in the "regular rate of pay." The failure to do so has resulted in a systematic underpayment of overtime compensation to PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members by DEFENDANTS.

18. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally and knowingly failed to compensate PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS at the correct rate of pay for all overtime worked. This uniform policy and practice of DEFENDANTS is intended to purposefully avoid the payment of the correct overtime compensation as required by California law which allowed DEFENDANTS to illegally profit and gain an unfair advantage over competitors who complied with the law. To the extent equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the CALIFORNIA CLASS members against DEFENDANTS, the CLASS PERIOD should be adjusted accordingly.

B. Unlawful Rounding Violations

19. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANTS were required to pay PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all their time worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. From time to time, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to work without paying them for all the time they were under DEFENDANTS' control. Specifically, PLAINTIFF performed work before and after the beginning of his shift, spending time under the DEFENDANTS' control for which he was not compensated. As a result, the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members forfeited minimum wage and overtime compensation by regularly working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and overtime rates. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for all time worked is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

20. During the CALIFORNIA CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS did not have in place an immutable timekeeping system to accurately record and pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members for the actual time these employees worked each day, including overtime hours. Specifically, DEFENDANTS had in place an unlawful rounding policy and practice that resulted in PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members being undercompensated for all of their time worked. As a result, DEFENDANTS were able to and did in fact unlawfully, and unilaterally round the time recorded in DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system for PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in order to avoid paying these employees for all their time worked, including the applicable overtime compensation for overtime worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members, from time to time, forfeited compensation for their time worked by working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable overtime rates.

21. Further, the mutability of DEFENDANTS' timekeeping system and unlawful rounding policy and practice resulted in PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members' time being inaccurately recorded. As a result, from time to time, DEFENDANTS' unlawful rounding policy and practice caused PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5) hours during a shift without receiving an off-duty meal break. Additionally, DEFENDANTS' unlawful rounding policy and practice caused PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than ten (10) hours during a shift without receiving a second off-duty meal break. Moreover, from time to time, DEFENDANTS' unlawful rounding policy also resulted in an auto-deduction of exact half-hour meal breaks from PLAINTIFF's and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members' meal breaks.

C. Meal Period Violations

22. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANTS were required to pay PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all their time worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members to work without paying

them for all the time they were under DEFENDANTS' control. Specifically, as a result of PLAINTIFF's demanding work requirements, DEFENDANTS required PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what was supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time to time interrupted by work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. Indeed, there were many days where PLAINTIFF did not even receive a partial lunch. As a result, the PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members forfeited minimum wage and overtime wages by regularly working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and overtime rates. DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members for all time worked is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records.

23. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, as a result of their rigorous work schedules and DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing practices, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off duty meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were required from time to time to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANTS for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving a meal break. Further, DEFENDANTS from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work from time to time. The nature of the work performed by the PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS does not qualify for limited and narrowly construed "on-duty" meal period exception. When they were provided with meal periods, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were, from time to time, required to remain on duty and/or on call. PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice.

D. Rest Period Violations

24. From time-to-time during the CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also required from time to time to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods as a result of their rigorous work schedule and

DEFENDANTS' inadequate staffing. Further, for the same reasons these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours from time to time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to time, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time. When they were provided with rest breaks, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members were, from time to time, required to remain on duty and/or on call. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.

E. Wage Statement Violations

- 25. California Labor Code Section 226 requires an employer to furnish its employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece-rate, (4) all deductions, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of the employee's 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 the employee.
- 26. From time to time during the CLASS PERIOD, when PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members missed meal and rest breaks, were paid inaccurate missed meal and rest period premiums, were paid overtime in the same pay period where they earned a non-discretionary incentive award, or were not paid for all hours worked, DEFENDANTS also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to show, among other things, all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate, correct rates of pay for penalty payments or missed meal and rest periods.

27. In addition to the violations described above, DEFENDANTS, from time to time, failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members with wage statements that comply with Cal. Lab. Code § 226, and specifically DEFENDANTS failed to include the correct total number of hours worked on the wage statements. Specifically, DEFENDANTS from time to time issued itemized wage statements to PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS Members that failed to provide the accurate name of the employing entity in violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226(a)(7). As a result, DEFENDANTS issued PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with wage statements that violate Cal. Lab. Code § 226. Further, DEFENDANTS' violations are knowing and intentional, were not isolated or due to an unintentional payroll error due to clerical or inadvertent mistake.

F. Warehouse Conditions

28. DEFENDANTS violated section 15 of Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order No. 13-2001. Specifically, per Section 15, DEFENDANTS failed to insure that "the temperature maintained in each work area shall provide reasonable comfort consistent with industry-wide standards for the nature of the process and the work performed" for PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFONIA CLASS. Further, per Section 15, DEFENDANT failed to prevent "excessive hear or humidity" [] created by the work process," and failed to "take all feasible means to reduce such excessive heat or humidify to a degree providing reasonable comfort."

G. Suitable Seating Violations

- 29. PLAINTIFF further alleges that DEFENDANTS' warehouses provide ample space to allow for the presence and use of a stool or seat by DEFENDANTS' employees' during the performance of some of their work duties. DEFENDANTS' employees' working at DEFENDANTS' warehouses spend a very substantial portion, and, in many workdays, the vast majority of their time wrapping valves. The nature of the position can reasonably be accomplished while using a seat/stool.
- 30. In violation of the applicable sections of the California Labor Code and the requirements of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Order, DEFENDANTS as a matter of company policy, practice and procedure, intentionally, knowingly and systematically failed to provide

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PLAINTIFF and the other Aggrieved Employees suitable seating when the nature of these employees' work reasonably permitted sitting.

DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and other Aggrieved 31. Employees were entitled to suitable seating and/or were entitled to sit when it did not interfere with the performance of their duties, and that DEFENDANTS did not provide suitable seating and/or did not allow them to sit when it did not interfere with the performance of their duties. By reason of this conduct applicable to PLAINTIFF and all Aggrieved Employees, DEFENDANTS violated California Labor Code Section 1198 and Wage Order 4-2001, Section 14 by failing to provide suitable seats.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- PLAINTIFF brings the First through Eighth Causes of Action as a class action pursuant 32. to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 on behalf of all of DEFENDANTS' current and former nonexempt California employees ("CALIFORNIA CLASS") during the period beginning four years prior to the filing of the Complaint and ending on a date determined by the Court ("CLASS PERIOD").
- PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members have uniformly been 33. deprived of wages and penalties from unpaid wages earned and due, including but not limited to unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime compensation, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, illegal meal and rest period policies, failure to separately compensate rest periods, failure to separately compensate for all non-productive time, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, failure to maintain required records, and interest, statutory and civil penalties, attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.
 - 34. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impractical.
- 35. Common questions of law and fact regarding DEFENDANTS' conduct, including but not limited to, the off-the-clock work, unpaid meal and rest period premiums, failure to accurately calculate the regular rate of pay for overtime compensation, failure to accurate calculate the regular rate of compensation for missed meal and rest period premiums, failing to provide legally compliant meal and rest periods, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failure ensure they are paid at least minimum wage and overtime, exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting solely any individual members of the class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the class are:

37.

1	a. Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant meal period		
2	policies and practices;		
3	b. Whether DEFENDANTS maintained legally compliant rest period		
4	policies and practices;		
5	c. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the		
6	CALIFORNIA CLASS members accurate premium payments for missed		
7	meal and rest periods;		
8	d. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the		
9	CALIFORNIA CLASS members accurate overtime wages;		
10	e. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the		
11	CALIFORNIA CLASS members at least minimum wage for all hours		
12	worked;		
13	f. Whether DEFENDANTS issued legally compliant wage statements;		
14	g. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by		
15	systematically failing to record and pay PLAINTIFF and the other members		
16	of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked;		
17	h. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition by		
18	systematically failing to record all meal and rest breaks missed by		
19	PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members, even though		
20	DEFENDANTS enjoyed the benefit of this work, required employees to		
21	perform this work and permits or suffers to permit this work;		
22	i. Whether DEFENDANTS committed an act of unfair competition in		
23	violation of the UCL, by failing to provide the PLAINTIFF and the other		
24	members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with the legally required meal and		
25	rest periods; and,		
26	36. PLAINTIFF is a member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS and suffered damages as a result		
27	of DEFENDANTS' conduct and actions alleged herein.		

PLAINTIFF's claims are typical of the claims of the class, and PLAINTIFF has the same

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interests as the other members of the class.

- 38. PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the CALFIRONIA CLASS members.
- 39. PLAINTIFF retained able class counsel with extensive experience in class action litigation.
- 40. Further, PLAINTIFF's interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interests of the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members.
- 41. There is a strong community of interest among PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to, *inter alia*, ensure that the combined assets of DEFENDANTS are sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the injuries sustained;
- 42. The questions of law and fact common to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating to liability and damages.
- 43. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members in impractical. Moreover, since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. 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:
 - a. 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,
 - b. Adjudication with respect to individual members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not party to the adjudication or substantially impair or impeded their ability to protect their interests.
 - 44. Class treatment provides manageable judicial treatment calculated to bring an efficient

and rapid conclusion to all litigation of all wage and hour related claims arising out of the conduct of DEFENDANTS.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

For Unlawful Business Practices

[Cal. Bus. And Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.]

(By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All DEFENDANTS)

- 45. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 46. DEFENDANTS are "person[s]" as that term is defined under Cal. Bus. and Prof. Code § 17021.
- 47. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. (the "UCL") defines unfair competition as any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. Section 17203 authorizes injunctive, declaratory, and/or other equitable relief with respect to unfair competition as follows:

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

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

48. By reason of this uniform conduct applicable to PLAINTIFF and all CALIFORNIA CLASS members, during the CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS commit acts of unfair competition in violation of the California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq. (the "UCL"), by engaging and continuing to engage in business practices which violates California law, including but not limited to, the applicable Industrial Wage Order(s), the California Code of Regulations and the California Labor Code including Sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1194,

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1197, 1197.1, & 1198, for which this Court should issue declaratory and other equitable relief pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 as may be necessary to prevent and remedy the conduct held to constitute unfair competition, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.

- 49. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were unlawful and unfair in that these practices violated public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to employees, and were without valid justification or utility for which this Court should issue equitable and injunctive relief pursuant to Section 17203 of the California Business & Professions Code, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- 50. By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were deceptive and fraudulent in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice failed to, inter alia, provide the legally mandated meal and rest periods, the required accurate amount of compensation for missed meal and rest periods. overtime and minimum wages owed, provide accurate itemized wage statements, due to a systematic business practice that cannot be justified, pursuant to the applicable Cal. Lab. Code, and Industrial Welfare Commission requirements in violation of Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, et seq., and for which this Court should issue injunctive and equitable relief, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, including restitution of wages wrongfully withheld.
- By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful, unfair and 51. deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' employment practices caused PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS to be underpaid during their employment with DEFENDANTS.
- By the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS' practices were also unlawful, unfair and 52. deceptive in that DEFENDANTS' uniform policies, practices and procedures failed to, inter alia, provide the legally mandated meal and rest periods, the required accurate amount of compensation for missed meal and rest periods, overtime and minimum wages owed, provide accurate itemized wage statements, to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as required by Cal. Labor Code.
- 53. Therefore, PLAINTIFF demands on behalf of himself and on behalf of each CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each five (5) hours of work, and/or one (1) hour of pay for each workday in

which a second off-duty meal period was not timely provided for each ten (10) hours of work.

- 54. PLAINTIFF further demands on behalf of himself and on behalf of each CALIFORNIA CLASS member, one (1) hour of pay for each workday in which an off duty paid rest period was not timely provided as required by law.
- 55. PLAINTIFF further demands on all wages due to PLAINTIFF and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a result of working while off the clock on meal periods, inaccurately calculated overtime and missed meal and rest periods premiums.
- 56. By and through the unlawful and unfair business practices described herein, DEFENDANTS has obtained valuable property, money and services from PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, including earned wages for all overtime worked, and has deprived them of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law and contract, all to the detriment of these employees and to the benefit of DEFENDANTS so as to allow DEFENDANTS to unfairly compete against competitors who comply with the law.
- 57. All the acts described herein as violations of, among other things, the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, the California Code of Regulations, and the California Labor Code, were unlawful and in violation of public policy, were immoral, unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous, were deceptive, and thereby constitute unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.
- 58. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are entitled to, and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to restore to them the money and property which DEFENDANTS has acquired, or of which PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have been deprived, by means of the above described unlawful and unfair business practices, including earned but unpaid wages for all overtime worked.
- 59. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are further entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the described business practices are unlawful, unfair and deceptive, and that injunctive relief should be issued restraining DEFENDANTS from engaging in any unlawful and unfair business practices in the future.
 - 60. 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 DEFENDANTS. 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 DEFENDANTS is restrained from continuing to engage in these unlawful and unfair business practices.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 510, et seq.]

- 61. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 62. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the period beginning four years prior to the filing of the Complaint and the present ("LABOR CLASS PERIOD") bring a claim for DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to pay these employees for all overtime worked, including, work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.
- 63. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.
- 64. Cal. Lab. Code § 510 further provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight (8) hours per workday and/or more than forty (40) hours per workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.
- 65. Cal. Lab. Code § 1194 establishes an employee's right to recover unpaid wages, including overtime compensation and interest thereon, together with the costs of suit. Cal. Lab. Code § 1198 further states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.
 - 66. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members

were required by DEFENDANTS to work for DEFENDANTS and were not paid for all the time they worked or were not accurately compensated for all overtime hours worked.

- 67. DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested, without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that failed to accurately record overtime worked by PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members and denied accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked, including, the overtime work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday, and/or twelve (12) hours in a workday, and/or forty (40) hours in any workweek.
- 68. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS inaccurately calculated the amount of overtime worked and the applicable overtime rates and consequently underpaid the actual time worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.
- 69. As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive full compensation for all overtime worked.
- 70. Cal. Lab. Code § 515 sets out various categories of employees who are exempt from the overtime requirements of the law. None of these exemptions are applicable to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. Further, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS are not subject to a valid collective bargaining agreement that would preclude the causes of action contained herein this Complaint. Rather, the PLAINTIFF brings this Action on behalf of himself and the CALIFORNIA CLASS based on DEFENDANTS' violations of nonnegotiable, non-waivable rights provided by the State of California.
- 71. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for time worked that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.

- 73. By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.
- 74. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for all overtime worked. DEFENDANTS systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for overtime worked.
- 75. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite overtime compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious of and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees
- 76. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, including overtime wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent overtime compensation is

determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS Members are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

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

- 77. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 78. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS bring a claim for DEFENDANTS' willful and intentional violations of the California Labor Code and the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements for DEFENDANTS' failure to accurately record, calculate and pay minimum and reporting time wages to PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members during the LABOR CLASS PERIOD.
- 79. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked.
- 80. 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 in unlawful.
- 81. 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.
- 82. DEFENDANTS maintain a uniform wage practice of paying PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS without regard to the correct amount of time they work. For instance, as set forth herein, DEFENDANTS maintained a uniform policy that required PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what was supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break without

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compensation. Further, as set forth herein, DEFENDANTS' uniform policy and practice was to unlawfully and intentionally deny timely payment of wages due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.

- DEFENDANTS' uniform pattern of unlawful wage and hour practices manifested. 83. without limitation, applicable to the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a whole, as a result of implementing a uniform policy and practice that denies accurate compensation to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS in regard to minimum wage pay.
- 84. In committing these violations of the California Labor Code, DEFENDANTS inaccurately calculated the correct time worked and consequently underpaid the actual time worked by PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. DEFENDANTS acted in an illegal attempt to avoid the payment of all earned wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission requirements and other applicable laws and regulations.
- As a direct result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful wage practices as alleged herein, 85. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS did not receive the correct minimum wage compensation for their time worked for DEFENDANTS.
- During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the 86. CALIFORNIA CLASS were paid less for time worked that they were entitled to, constituting a failure to pay all earned wages.
- By virtue of DEFENDANTS' unlawful failure to accurately pay all earned compensation 87. to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for the true time they worked, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS have suffered and will continue to suffer an economic injury in amounts which are presently unknown to them and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.
- 88. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS were under compensated for their time worked. DEFENDANTS systematically elected, either through intentional malfeasance or gross nonfeasance, to not pay employees for their labor as a matter of uniform company policy, practice and procedure, and DEFENDANTS perpetrated this systematic scheme by refusing to pay PLAINTIFF and the other

- 89. In performing the acts and practices herein alleged in violation of California labor laws, and refusing to compensate the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS for all time worked and provide them with the requisite compensation, DEFENDANTS acted and continues to act intentionally, oppressively, and maliciously toward PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with a conscious and utter disregard for their legal rights, or the consequences to them, and with the despicable intent of depriving them of their property and legal rights, and otherwise causing them injury in order to increase company profits at the expense of these employees.
- 90. PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against DEFENDANTS, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes. To the extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the CALIFORNIA CLASS members who have terminated their employment, DEFENDANTS' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these CALIFORNIA CLASS members. DEFENDANTS' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]

- 91. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 92. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, from time to time, DEFENDANTS failed to provide all the legally required off-duty meal breaks to PLAINTIFF and the other CALIFORNIA CLASS members as required by the applicable Wage Order and Labor Code. The nature of the work performed by PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members did not prevent these employees from

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being relieved of all of their duties for the legally required off-duty meal periods. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time not fully relieved of duty by DEFENDANTS for their meal periods. Additionally. DEFENDANTS' failure to provide PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS members with legally required meal breaks prior to their fifth (5th) hour of work is evidenced by DEFENDANTS' business records from time to time. Further, DEFENDANTS failed to provide PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS members with a second off-duty meal period in some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANTS to work ten (10) hours of work. As a result, PLAINTIFF and other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS therefore forfeited meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANTS' strict corporate policy and practice.

- 93. DEFENDANTS further violates California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members who were not provided a meal period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a meal period was not provided.
- 94. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Required Rest Periods

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512]

- 95. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 96. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were from time to time required to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees were denied their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours, a first and second rest period

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of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours, and a first, second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time. PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were also not provided with one-hour wages in lieu thereof. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and other CALIFORNIA CLASS members were periodically denied their proper rest periods by DEFENDANTS and DEFENDANTS' managers.

- DEFENDANTS further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and the applicable IWC 97. Wage Order by failing to compensate PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members who were not provided a rest period, in accordance with the applicable Wage Order, one additional hour of compensation at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that rest period was not provided.
- 98. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFF and CALIFORNIA CLASS Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest, penalties, expenses and costs of suit.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

For Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Statements

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226 and 226.2]

- PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and 99. incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- Cal. Labor Code § 226 provides that an employer must furnish employees with an "accurate itemized" statement in writing showing:
 - 1. Gross wages earned;
 - 2. Total hours worked by the employee, except for any employee whose compensation is solely based on a salary and who is exempt from payment of overtime under subdivision (a) of Section 515 or any applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission:
 - 3. The number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate

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if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis;

- All deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item;
- 5. Net wages earned;
- 6. The inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid,
- 7. The name of the employee and his or her social security number, except that by January 1, 2008, only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number may be shown on the itemized statement,
- 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 the employee.
- 101. During the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, DEFENDANTS also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to accurately show, among other things, (1) total number of hours worked, (2) net wages earned, (3) gross wages earned and (7) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee in violation of California Labor Code Section 226. Specifically, DEFENDANTS issued itemized wage statements to PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS that failed to provide the accurate name of the employing entity in violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226(a)(7).
- 102. DEFENDANTS knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Cal. Labor Code § 226, causing injury and damages to the PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS. These damages include, but are not limited to, costs expended calculating the correct rates for the overtime worked and the amount of employment taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities. These damages are difficult to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFF and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS may elect to recover liquidated damages of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred, and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation in a subsequent pay period pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 226, and all other damages and

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penalties available pursuant to Labor Code § 226.2(a)(6), all in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no event more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) for PLAINTIFF and each respective member of the CALIFORNIA CLASS herein.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY WAGES WHEN DUE

(Cal Lab. Code §§201, 202, 203)

((By PLAINTIFF and the CALIFORNIA CLASS and Against All DEFENDANTS)

- 103. PLAINTIFF, and the other members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
 - 104. Cal. Lab. Code § 200 provides that:

As used in this article:(a) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece, Commission basis, or other method of calculation. (b) "Labor" includes labor, work, or service whether rendered or performed under contract, subcontract, partnership, station plan, or other agreement if the labor to be paid for is performed personally by the person demanding payment.

- 105. Cal. Lab. Code § 201 provides, in relevant part, that "If an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately."
 - 106. 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-hour notice shall be

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

- 107. There was no definite term in PLAINTIFF's or any CALIFORNIA CLASS Members' employment contract.
 - 108. Cal. Lab. Code § 203 provides:

If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Sections 201, 201.5, 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.

- 109. The employment of PLAINTIFF and many CALIFORNIA CLASS Members terminated and DEFENDANTS has not tendered payment of wages, to these employees who missed meal and rest breaks, as required by law.
- 110. Therefore, as provided by Cal Lab. Code § 203, on behalf of themselves and the members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS whose employment has, PLAINTIFF demand up to thirty days of pay as penalty for not paying all wages due at time of termination for all employees who terminated employment during the LABOR CLASS PERIOD, and demands an accounting and payment of all wages due, plus interest and statutory costs as allowed by law.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PROVIDE SUITABLE SEATING

(Cal. Lab. Code §§1198 et seq. & California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11070(14))

(Alleged by PLAINTIFF against all Defendants)

111. PLAINTIFF, and the other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, all paragraphs of this Complaint.

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- 112. California Labor Code section 1198 makes it illegal to employ an employee under conditions of labor that are prohibited by the applicable wage order.
- 113. California Labor Code section 1198 requires that "... the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the ... standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee ... under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(A) provides that "[a]ll working employees shall be provided with suitable seats when the nature of the work reasonably permits the use of seats."
- 114. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)(B) provides that "[w]hen employees are not engaged in the active duties of their employment and the nature of the work requires standing, an adequate number of suitable seats shall be placed in reasonable proximity to the work area and employees shall be permitted to use such seats when it does not interfere with the performance of their duties."
- 115. DEFENDANT violated California Labor Code section 1198 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14) because PLAINTIFF and AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were not permitted to sit, even if they were not engaged in active duties. They were not permitted to sit, even when it would not interfere with the performance of their duties, nor were they provided with suitable seats.
- 116. PLAINTIFF and AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are entitled to recover all remedies available for violations of California Labor Code section 1198 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11070(14)
- 117. Pursuant to the civil penalties provided for in California Labor Code sections 2699 (f) and (g), the State of California, PLAINTIFF and other aggrieved employees are entitled to recover civil penalties 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, plus costs and attorneys' fees for violation of California Labor Code section 1198.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against each DEFENDANTS, jointly and severally, as follows:

1. On behalf of the CALIFORNIA CLASS:

2	a class action pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 382;			
3	B)	An order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently		
4	DEFENDANTS from engaging in similar unlawful conduct as set			
5	C)	An order requiring DEFENDANTS to pay all wages		
6	from compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the other members of			
7	D)	Restitutionary disgorgement of DEFENDANTS's ill		
8	restitution of	the sums incidental to DEFENDANTS's violations d		
9	members of	members of the CALIFORNIA CLASS.		
10	E)	That the Court certify the Second, Third, Fourth, Fif		
11	Action asser	ted by the CALIFORNIA CLASS as a class action pu		
12	382;			
13		1. Compensatory damages, according to proof		
14		damages for overtime compensation due PLAINTIF		
15		CALIFORNIA CLASS, during the applicable CALI		
16		interest thereon at the statutory rate;		
17		2. The greater of all actual damages or fifty dol		
18		which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$		
19	CALIFORNIA CLASS for each violation in a subse			
20		aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000),		
21	of Cal. Lab. Code § 226;			
22		3. Meal and rest period compensation pursuant		
23		226.7, 512 and the applicable IWC Wage Order;		
24		4. For liquidated damages pursuant to California		
25		1197.		
26	2. On all claims:			
27	A)	An award of interest, including prejudgment interest		
28	B)	Such other and further relief as the Court deems just		

- That the Court certify the First Cause of Action asserted by the CALIFORNIA CLASS as A) nt to Cal Code of Civ Prog \$ 292
- y enjoining and restraining forth herein;
- and all sums unlawfully withheld the CALIFORNIA CLASS; and,
- l-gotten gains into a fluid fund for ue to PLAINTIFF and to the other
- th, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of rsuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. §
 - at trial, including compensatory F and the other members of the FORNIA CLASS PERIOD plus
 - llars (\$50) for the initial pay period in 100) per each member of the equent pay period, not exceeding an and an award of costs for violation
 - to California Labor Code Section
 - a Labor Code Sections 1194.2 and
 - at the legal rate;
 - and equitable; and,

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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