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and on behalf of all others similarly situated.

FILED
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO DISTRICT

DEC 20 2021

BY 
JACQUELINE HARNESS, DEPUTY

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

TERINA RENEE LOCKE, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

RIVERSIDE SANITARIUM, LLC; and
DOES 1 through 20, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. CIVSB2129216

Assigned for All Purposes:

Hon. Judge David Cohn; Dept.: S26

**[Amended as a matter of right, pursuant to
Labor Code section 2699.3(a)(2)(C)]**

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:**

1. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages;
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages;
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods;
4. Failure to Permit Rest Breaks;
5. Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses;
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements;
7. Failure to Pay All Wages Due Upon Separation of Employment;
8. Violation of Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and
9. Enforcement of Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* ("PAGA")

1 Plaintiff Terina Renee Locke, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,
2 alleges as follows:

3 **NATURE OF ACTION AND INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT**

4 1. Plaintiff Terina Renee Locke (“Plaintiff”) brings this putative class and
5 representative action pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Cal. Lab. Code. §
6 2698 *et seq.*, against defendant Riverside Sanitarium, LLC and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive
7 (“Defendant”), on Plaintiff’s own behalf and on behalf of California citizens who are and were
8 employed by Defendant as non-exempt employees throughout California.

9 2. Defendant is in the healthcare industry.

10 3. Through this action, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant engaged in a systematic
11 pattern of wage and hour violations under the California Labor Code and Industrial Welfare
12 Commission (“IWC”) Wage Orders, all of which contribute to Defendant’s deliberate unfair
13 competition.

14 4. Plaintiff is informed and believe, and thereon alleges, that Defendant has
15 increased their profits by violating state wage and hour laws by, among other things:

- 16 (a) failing to pay all wages (including minimum wages and overtime wages);
- 17 (b) failing to provide lawful meal periods or compensation in lieu thereof;
- 18 (c) failing to authorize or permit lawful rest breaks or provide compensation
19 in lieu thereof;
- 20 (d) failing to reimburse necessary business-related costs;
- 21 (e) failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and
- 22 (f) failing to pay all wages due upon separation of employment.

23 5. Plaintiff seeks monetary relief against Defendant on behalf of herself and all
24 others similarly situated in California to recover, among other things, unpaid wages, un-
25 reimbursed business expenses, benefits, interest, attorneys’ fees, costs and expenses, and
26 penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 558,
27 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, 2802, 2698, *et seq.*, and Code of
28 California Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

1 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that DOES 1 through 20
2 are or were the partners, agents, owners, shareholders, managers, or employees of Defendant at
3 all relevant times.

4 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each defendant acted
5 in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other defendant, carried out a joint
6 scheme, business plan, or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each defendant
7 are legally attributable to the other defendant. Furthermore, defendant in all respects acted as the
8 employer and/or joint employer of Plaintiff and the class members.

9 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each and all of the acts
10 and omissions alleged herein were performed by, or are attributable to, Defendant and/or DOES
11 1 through 20, acting as the agent or alter ego for the other, with legal authority to act on the
12 other's behalf. The acts of any and all Defendant were in accordance with, and represent, the
13 official policy of Defendant.

14 16. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, acted within the scope of
15 such agency or employment, or ratified each and every act or omission complained of herein. At
16 all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, aided and abetted the acts and omissions of
17 each and all the other Defendants in proximately causing the damages herein alleged.

18 17. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of said
19 Defendants is in some manner intentionally, negligently, or otherwise responsible for the acts,
20 omissions, occurrences, and transactions alleged herein.

21 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

22 18. Plaintiff brings this action under Code of Civil Procedure § 382 on Plaintiff's own
23 behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated who were affected by Defendant's Labor
24 Code, Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, and IWC Wage Order violations.

25 19. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiff seeks
26 relief authorized by California law.

27 20. Plaintiff's proposed class consists of and is defined as follows:
28

1 Class

2 All California citizens currently or formerly employed by Defendant as non-
3 exempt employees in the State of California at any time between April 18, 2017¹
4 and the date of class certification (“Class”).

5 21. Plaintiff also seeks to certify the following subclasses of employees:

6 Waiting Time Subclass

7 All members of the Class who separated their employment with Defendant at any
8 time between April 18, 2018 and the date of class certification (“Waiting Time
9 Subclass”).

10 22. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or re-define the Class, establish additional
11 subclasses, or modify or re-define any class or subclass definition as appropriate based on
12 investigation, discovery, and specific theories of liability.

13 23. Members of the Class and the Waiting Time Subclass described above will be
14 collectively referred to as “Class Members.”

15 24. There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class Members that
16 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members including, but not limited to,
17 the following:

18 (a) Whether Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all wages
19 (including minimum wages and overtime wages) for all hours worked by
20 Plaintiff and Class Members.

21 (b) Whether Defendant required Plaintiff and Class Members to work over
22 eight (8) hours per day, over twelve (12) hours per day, and/or over forty
23 (40) hours per week and failed to pay them proper overtime compensation
24 for all overtime hours worked.

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27 ¹ The statute of limitations for this matter was tolled between April 6, 2020 and October 1, 2020
28 pursuant to Cal. Rules of Court, Appendix I, Emergency Rule No. 9.

- 1 (c) Whether Defendant deprived Plaintiff and Class Members of timely meal
2 periods or required Plaintiff and Class Members to work through meal
3 periods without legal compensation.
- 4 (d) Whether Defendant deprived Plaintiff and Class Members of rest breaks or
5 required Plaintiff and Class Members to work through rest breaks.
- 6 (e) Whether Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members for
7 necessary business-related costs expended for the benefit of Defendant.
- 8 (f) Whether Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff and Class Members accurate
9 itemized wage statements.
- 10 (g) Whether Defendant failed to timely pay the Waiting Time Subclass all
11 wages due upon termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of
12 resignation.
- 13 (h) Whether Defendant's conduct was willful or reckless.
- 14 (i) Whether Defendant engaged in unfair business practices in violation of
15 Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

16 25. There is a well-defined community of interest in this litigation and the proposed
17 Class and subclasses are readily ascertainable:

18 (a) Numerosity: The Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all
19 members is impractical. Although the members of the Class are unknown to Plaintiff at this time,
20 on information and belief, the Class is estimated to be greater than fifty (50) individuals. The
21 identities of the Class Members are readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendant's
22 employment and payroll records.

23 (b) Typicality: Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of the claims
24 (or defenses, if any) of the Class Members because Defendant's failure to comply with the
25 provisions of California's wage and hour laws entitled each Class Member to similar pay,
26 benefits, and other relief. The injuries sustained by Plaintiff are also typical of the injuries
27 sustained by the Class Members, because they arise out of and are caused by Defendant's
28 common course of conduct as alleged herein.

1 (c) Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the
2 interests of all Class Members because it is in Plaintiff's best interest to prosecute the claims
3 alleged herein to obtain full compensation and penalties due. Plaintiff's attorneys, as proposed
4 class counsel, are competent and experienced in litigating large employment class actions and
5 versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has
6 incurred and, throughout the duration of this action, will continue to incur attorneys' fees and
7 costs that have been and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the
8 substantial benefit of the Class Members.

9 (d) Superiority: The nature of this action makes use of class action
10 adjudication superior to other methods. A class action will achieve economies of time, effort, and
11 expense as compared with separate lawsuits and will avoid inconsistent outcomes because the
12 same issues can be adjudicated in the same manner for the entire Class and Waiting Time
13 Subclass at the same time. If appropriate, this Court can, and is empowered to, fashion methods
14 to efficiently manage this case as a class action.

15 (e) Public Policy Considerations: Employers in the State of California violate
16 employment and labor laws every day. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights
17 out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing actions
18 because they believe their former employers might damage their future endeavors through
19 negative references and/or other means. Class actions provide class members who are not named
20 in the complaint with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights while
21 affording them privacy protections.

22 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

23 26. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendant employed Plaintiff and other
24 California citizens as non-exempt employees throughout California at Defendant's California
25 business location(s).

26 27. Defendant continues to employ non-exempt employees within California.

27 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein
28 mentioned, Defendant was advised by skilled lawyers, employees, and other professionals who

1 were knowledgeable about California's wage and hour laws, employment and personnel
2 practices, and the requirements of California law.

3 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or
4 should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members were entitled to receive wages for all time
5 worked (including minimum wages and overtime wages) and that they were not receiving all
6 wages earned for work that was required to be performed. In violation of the Labor Code and
7 IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and Class Members were not paid all wages (including minimum
8 wages and overtime wages) for all hours worked, including, but not limited to requiring Plaintiff
9 and Class Members to work off-the-clock, and failing to compensate Plaintiff and Class
10 Members for these hours.

11 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or
12 should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members were entitled to receive all required meal
13 periods or payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and Class Members' regular
14 rate of pay when they did not receive a timely, uninterrupted meal period. In violation of the
15 Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive all meal periods
16 or payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and Class Members' regular rate of
17 pay when they did not receive a timely, uninterrupted meal period.

18 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or
19 should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members were entitled to receive all rest breaks or
20 payment of one (1) additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and Class Members' regular rate of pay
21 when a rest break was late, missed, or interrupted. In violation of the Labor Code and IWC Wage
22 Orders, Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive all rest breaks or payment of one (1)
23 additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and Class Members' regular rate of pay when a rest break
24 was missed, late, or interrupted.

25 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or
26 should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members were entitled to reimbursement and/or
27 indemnification for all necessary business expenditures or losses as a direct consequence of the
28 discharge of their duties, or of their obedience to the directions of Defendant. In violation of the

1 Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and Class Members incurred necessary business
2 expenses or losses, such as personal cell phone and work tools or equipment, but were not
3 reimbursed nor indemnified of such expenses or losses that were incurred as a direct
4 consequence of the discharge of their duties, or of their obedience to the directions of Defendant.

5 33. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or
6 should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members were entitled to receive itemized wage
7 statements that accurately showed the following information pursuant to the Labor Code: (1)
8 gross wages earned; (2) total hours worked by the employee; (3) the number of piece-rate units
9 earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis; (4) all
10 deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be
11 aggregated and shown as one item; (5) net wages earned; (6) the inclusive dates of the period for
12 which the employee is paid; (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or
13 her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security
14 number; (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; and (9) all applicable
15 hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at
16 each hourly rate by the employee. In violation of the Labor Code, Plaintiff and Class Members
17 were not provided with accurate itemized wage statements.

18 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or
19 should have known that the Waiting Time Subclass was entitled to timely payment of wages due
20 upon separation of employment. In violation of the Labor Code, the Waiting Time Subclass did
21 not receive payment of all wages within the permissible time periods.

22 35. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew or
23 should have known they had a duty to compensate Plaintiff and Class Members, and Defendant
24 had the financial ability to pay such compensation but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally
25 failed to do so in order to increase Defendant's profits.

26 36. Therefore, Plaintiff brings this lawsuit seeking monetary and injunctive relief
27 against Defendant on Plaintiff's own behalf and on behalf of all Class Members to recover,
28 among other things, unpaid wages (including minimum wages and overtime wages), unpaid meal

1 period premium payments, unpaid rest period premium payments, unreimbursed business
2 expenditures, interest, attorneys' fees, penalties, costs, and expenses.

3 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES**

5 (Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1194.2, and 1197; Violation of IWC Wage Order §3-4)

6 37. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
7 though fully set forth herein.

8 38. Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 provide that the minimum wage for employees
9 fixed by the IWC is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser
10 wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

11 39. Plaintiff and Class Members were employees entitled to the protections of Labor
12 Code §§ 1194 and 1197.

13 40. During the relevant time period, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class
14 Members all wages owed when Defendant did not pay for all hours worked, including, but not
15 limited to, hours spent working off-the-clock, among others.

16 41. During the relevant time period, Defendant failed to pay at least minimum wage
17 to Plaintiff and Class Members for all hours worked pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197.

18 42. Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members the required minimum
19 wage violates Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197. Pursuant to these sections, Plaintiff and Class
20 Members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of their minimum wage compensation as
21 well as interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.

22 43. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1194.2, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to
23 recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and the accrued
24 interest thereon.

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1 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME**

3 (Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198; Violation of IWC Wage Order § 3)

4 44. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
5 though fully set forth herein.

6 45. Labor Code § 1198 and the applicable IWC Wage Order provide that it is
7 unlawful to employ persons without compensating them at a rate of pay either one and one-half
8 (1½) or two (2) times the person's regular rate of pay, depending on the number of hours
9 worked by the person on a daily or weekly basis.

10 46. Specifically, the applicable IWC Wage Orders provide that Defendant is and was
11 required to pay overtime compensation to Plaintiff and Class Members at the rate of one and
12 one-half times (1½) their regular rate of pay when working and for all hours worked in excess of
13 eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek and for the first eight (8)
14 hours of work on the seventh day of work in a workweek.

15 47. The applicable IWC Wage Orders further provide that Defendant is and was
16 required to pay overtime compensation to Plaintiff and Class Members at a rate of two times
17 their regular rate of pay when working and for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in
18 a day or in excess of eight (8) hours on the seventh day of work in a workweek.

19 48. California Labor Code § 510 codifies the right to overtime compensation at one
20 and one-half (1½) times the regular hourly rate for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a
21 day or forty (40) hours in a week and for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh
22 consecutive day of work, and overtime compensation at twice the regular hourly rate for hours
23 worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day or in excess of eight (8) hours in a day on the
24 seventh day of work in a workweek.

25 49. Labor Code § 510 and the applicable IWC Wage Orders provide that employment
26 of more than six days in a workweek is only permissible if the employer pays proper overtime
27 compensation as set forth herein.
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50. Plaintiff and Class Members were employees entitled to the protections of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194.

51. During the relevant time period, Defendant required Plaintiff and Class Members to work in excess of eight (8) hours in a day, forty (40) hours in a week, and/or on a seventh consecutive day of work, entitling them to overtime wages.

52. During the relevant time period, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members overtime wages for all overtime hours worked when Defendant failed to pay for time spent working off-the-clock, among other reasons. To the extent these hours qualify for the payment of overtime wages, Plaintiff and Class Members were not paid proper overtime wages.

53. In violation of California law, Defendant knowingly and willfully refused to perform its obligations and compensate Plaintiff and Class Members for all wages earned and all hours worked.

54. Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members the unpaid balance of overtime compensation, as required by California law, violates the provisions of Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198, and is therefore unlawful.

55. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1194, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover their unpaid overtime and double time compensation as well as interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS

(Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; Violation of IWC Wage Order § 11)

56. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

57. Labor Code § 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any meal period mandated by the IWC Wage Orders.

58. Section 11 of the applicable IWC Wage Order states, “[n]o employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that when a work period of not more than six (6) hours will

1 complete the day's work the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and
2 the employee."

3 59. Labor Code § 512(a) provides that an employer may not require, cause, or permit
4 an employee to work for a period of more than five (5) hours per day without providing the
5 employee with an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if
6 the total work period per day of the employee is not more than six (6) hours, the meal period may
7 be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and the employee.

8 60. Labor Code § 512(a) also provides that an employer may not employ an employee
9 for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee with a
10 second meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no
11 more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the
12 employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived.

13 61. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive
14 compliant meal periods for working more than five (5) and ten (10) hours per day because their
15 meal periods were missed, late, short, interrupted, and/or they were not permitted to take a
16 second meal period.

17 62. Labor Code § 226.7(b) and section 11 of the applicable IWC Wage Order require
18 an employer to pay an employee one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of
19 compensation for each work day that a compliant meal period is not provided.

20 63. At all relevant times, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members meal
21 period premiums for missed, late, and/or short meal periods pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7(b)
22 and section 11 of the applicable IWC Wage Order.

23 64. As a result of Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members an
24 additional hour of pay for each day a compliant meal period was not provided, Plaintiff and
25 Class Members suffered and continue to suffer a loss of wages and compensation.

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1 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **FAILURE TO PERMIT REST BREAKS**

3 (Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7; Violation of IWC Wage Order § 12)

4 65. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
5 though fully set forth herein.

6 66. Labor Code § 226.7(a) provides that no employer shall require an employee to
7 work during any rest period mandated by the IWC Wage Orders.

8 67. Section 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Order states “[e]very employer shall
9 authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in
10 the middle of each work period[,]” and the “[a]uthorized rest period time shall be based on the
11 total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major
12 fraction thereof[,]” unless the total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3½) hours.

13 68. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive a ten
14 (10) minute rest period for every four (4) hours or major fraction thereof worked, including
15 working in excess of ten (10) hours in a day, because they were required to work through their
16 rest periods and/or were not authorized to take their rest periods.

17 69. Labor Code § 226.7(b) and section 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Order requires
18 an employer to pay an employee one (1) additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of
19 compensation for each work day that a compliant rest period is not provided.

20 70. At all relevant times, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members rest
21 period premiums for missed, late, and/or interrupted rest periods pursuant to Labor Code §
22 226.7(b) and section 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Order.

23 71. As a result of Defendant’s failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members an
24 additional hour of pay for each day a compliant rest period was not provided, Plaintiff and Class
25 Members suffered and continue to suffer a loss of wages and compensation.

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1 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

3 (Violation of Labor Code §§ 2800, 2802)

4 72. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
5 though fully set forth herein.

6 73. Labor Code § 2800 states that “[a]n employer shall in all cases indemnify his
7 employee for losses caused by the employer’s want of ordinary care.”

8 74. Labor Code § 2802(a) states that “[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her
9 employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct
10 consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of
11 the employer”

12 75. Labor Code § 2802(b) states that “[a]ll awards made by a court . . . for
13 reimbursement of necessary expenditures under this section shall carry interest at the same rate
14 as judgments in civil actions. Interest shall accrue from the date on which the employee incurred
15 the necessary expenditure or loss.”

16 76. Labor Code § 2802(c) states that “[f]or purposes of this section, the term
17 “necessary expenditures or losses” shall include all reasonable costs, including, but not limited
18 to, attorney’s fees incurred by the employee enforcing the rights granted by this section.”

19 77. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and Class Members incurred necessary
20 business-related costs that were not fully reimbursed by Defendant, including, but not limited to
21 cell phones and tools or equipment.

22 78. In violation of Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802, Defendant failed to reimburse or
23 indemnify Plaintiff and Class Members for their expenses due to Defendant’s knowing and
24 intentional failure to reimburse necessary business expenditures in connection with Plaintiff’s
25 and Class Members’ work and job duties.

26 79. As a direct result, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered and continue to
27 suffer losses, and therefore seek complete reimbursement and indemnification of necessary
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1 business expenditures or losses, interest thereon at the required rate, and all reasonable costs in
2 enforcing the rights under Labor Code § 2802, including, but not limited to attorneys' fees.

3 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS**

5 (Violation of Labor Code § 226; Violation of IWC Wage Order)

6 80. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
7 though fully set forth herein.

8 81. Labor Code § 226(a) requires Defendant to provide each employee with an
9 accurate wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including, the following:
10 (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate
11 units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all
12 deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be
13 aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for
14 which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her
15 social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number,
16 (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly
17 rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each
18 hourly rate by the employee.

19 82. During the relevant time period, Defendant has knowingly and intentionally failed
20 to comply with Labor Code § 226(a) on wage statements that were provided to Plaintiff and
21 Class Members. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to correctly state the
22 gross and net wages earned, total hours worked, all applicable hourly rates in effect, and the
23 number of hours worked at each hourly rate by Plaintiff and Class Members.

24 83. As a result of Defendant's knowing and intentional failure to comply with Labor
25 Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily-
26 protected rights. Specifically, Plaintiff and Class Members are deemed to suffer an injury
27 pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e) where, as here, Defendant intentionally violated Labor Code §
28 226(a). Plaintiff and Class Members were denied both their legal right to receive, and their

1 protected interest in receiving, accurate itemized wage statements under Labor Code § 226(a). In
2 addition, because Defendant failed to provide the accurate rates of pay on wage statements,
3 Defendant prevented Plaintiff and Class Members from determining if all hours worked were
4 paid at the appropriate rate and the extent of the underpayment. Plaintiff had to file this lawsuit
5 in order to analyze the extent of the underpayment, thereby causing Plaintiff to incur expenses
6 and lost time. Plaintiff would not have had to engage in these efforts and incur these costs had
7 Defendant provided the accurate hours worked, wages earned, and rates of pay. This has also
8 delayed Plaintiff's ability to demand and recover the underpayment of wages from Defendant.

9 84. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover from Defendant the greater of
10 all actual damages caused by Defendant's failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a) or fifty
11 dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurred and one hundred dollars
12 (\$100.00) per employee for each violation in subsequent pay periods in an amount not exceeding
13 four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) per employee, plus attorneys' fees and costs.

14 85. Defendant's violations of California Labor Code § 226(a) prevented Plaintiff and
15 Class Members from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wages paid to them and resulted
16 in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendant. As a result of Defendant's knowing and
17 intentional failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and Class Members
18 have suffered an injury, in the exact amount of damages and/or penalties to be shown according
19 to proof at trial.

20 SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

21 **FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES DUE UPON SEPARATION OF EMPLOYMENT**

22 (Violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203)

23 86. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
24 though fully set forth herein.

25 87. Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee,
26 the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that
27 if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and
28 payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-

1 two (72) hours previous notice of an intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to
2 his or her wages at the time of quitting.

3 88. During the relevant time period, Defendant willfully failed to pay the Waiting
4 Time Subclass all their earned wages upon termination, including, but not limited to, proper
5 minimum wage and overtime compensation, meal period premiums, and rest period premiums
6 either at the time of discharge or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendant's
7 employ.

8 89. Defendant's failure to pay the Waiting Time Subclass all their earned wages at the
9 time of discharge or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendant's employ is in
10 violation of Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

11 90. Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed
12 immediately upon discharge or resignation in accordance with Labor Code §§ 201 and 202, then
13 the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date at the same rate until
14 paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30)
15 days.

16 91. Pursuant to Labor Code § 203, the Waiting Time Subclass is entitled to recover
17 from Defendant the statutory penalty, which is defined as the Waiting Time Subclass members'
18 regular daily wages at their regular hourly rate of pay for each day they were not paid, up to a
19 maximum of thirty (30) days.

20 EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

21 **VIOLATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE §§ 17200, ET SEQ.**

22 (Violation of Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)

23 92. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
24 though fully set forth herein.

25 93. California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, prohibits acts of
26 unfair competition, which includes any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice . .
27 . ."

1 94. A violation of California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, may
2 be predicated on a violation of any state or federal law. In the instant case, Defendant's policies
3 and practices violated state law, causing Plaintiff and Class Members to suffer and continue to
4 suffer injuries-in-fact.

5 95. Defendant's policies and practices violated state law in at least the following
6 respects:

- 7 (a) Failing to pay all wages earned (including minimum wage and overtime
8 wages) to Plaintiff and Class Members at the proper rate in violation of
9 Labor Code §§ 204, 510, 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, and 1198.
- 10 (b) Failing to provide compliant meal periods without paying Plaintiff and
11 Class Members premium wages for every day said meal periods were not
12 provided in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512.
- 13 (c) Failing to authorize or permit compliant rest breaks without paying
14 Plaintiff and Class Members premium wages for every day said rest
15 breaks were not authorized or permitted in violation of Labor Code §
16 226.7.
- 17 (d) Failing to reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members for necessary business-
18 related expenses in violation of Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802.
- 19 (e) Failing to provide Plaintiff and Class Members with accurate itemized
20 wage statements in violation of Labor Code § 226.
- 21 (f) Failing to timely pay all earned wages to the members of the Waiting
22 Time Subclass upon separation of employment in violation of Labor Code
23 §§ 201, 202, and 203.

24 96. As alleged herein, Defendant systematically engaged in unlawful conduct in
25 violation of the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, such as failing to pay all wages
26 (minimum and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods and rest breaks or
27 compensation in lieu thereof, failing to reimburse necessary business-related costs and
28 expenses, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and failing to pay all wages due and

owing upon separation of employment in a timely manner to the Waiting Time Subclass, all in order to decrease their costs of doing business and increase their profits.

97. At all relevant times herein, Defendant held themselves out to Plaintiff and Class Members as being knowledgeable concerning the labor and employment laws of California.

98. At all times relevant herein, Defendant intentionally avoided paying Plaintiff and Class Members wages and monies, thereby creating for Defendant an artificially lower cost of doing business in order to undercut their competitors and establish and/or gain a greater foothold in the marketplace.

99. By violating the foregoing statutes and regulations as herein alleged, Defendant's acts constitute unfair and unlawful business practices under California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

100. As a result of the unfair and unlawful business practices of Defendant as alleged herein, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief, disgorgement, and restitution in an amount to be shown according to proof at trial.

101. Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5. Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, Class Members, and the general public. Based on Defendant's conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR CODE §§ 2698 ET SEQ. ("PAGA")

102. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporate by reference the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

103. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(a), any provision of the Labor Code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees for violation of the Labor Code may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil

1 action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or
2 former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Labor Code § 2699.3.

3 104. For all provisions of the Labor Code except those for which a civil penalty is
4 specifically provided, Labor Code § 2699(f) imposes upon Defendants a penalty of one hundred
5 dollars (\$100.00) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and two
6 hundred dollars (\$200.00) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent pay
7 period in which Defendants violated these provisions of the Labor Code.

8 105. Defendants' conduct violates numerous Wage Order and Labor Code sections,
9 including, but not limited to, the following:

- 10 a. violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 510, 558, 1182.12,
11 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198 for failure to timely pay all earned
12 wages (including minimum wage and overtime wages) owed to Plaintiff
13 and other aggrieved employees during employment and upon separation
14 of employment as herein alleged;
- 15 b. violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 for failure to provide meal
16 periods to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees and failure to pay
17 premium wages for missed meal periods as herein alleged;
- 18 c. violation of Labor Code § 226.7 for failure to permit rest breaks to
19 Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees and failure to pay premium
20 wages for missed rest periods as herein alleged;
- 21 d. violation of Labor Code § 226 for failure to provide accurate itemized
22 wage statements to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees as herein
23 alleged;
- 24 e. violation of Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802 for failure to reimburse
25 Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for necessary business expenses
26 as herein alleged; and
27
28

1 f. violation of Labor Code §§ 1174 and 1174.5 for failure to maintain
2 accurate and complete records showing, among other things, the hours
3 worked daily by and the wages paid to aggrieved employees.

4 106. Plaintiff is an “aggrieved employee” because she was employed by the alleged
5 violator and had one or more of the violations committed against her, and therefore is properly
6 suited to represent the interests of all other aggrieved employees.

7 107. Plaintiff has exhausted the procedural requirements under Labor Code § 2699.3
8 as to Defendants and is therefore able to pursue a claim for penalties on behalf of herself and all
9 other aggrieved employees under PAGA.

10 108. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 2699(a), 2699.3 and 2699.5, Plaintiff is entitled to
11 recover civil penalties, in addition to other remedies, for violations of the Labor Code sections
12 cited above.

13 109. For bringing this action, Plaintiff is entitled to attorney’s fees and costs incurred
14 herein.

15 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 On Plaintiff’s own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiff prays
17 for relief and judgment against Defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 18 1. For certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 of the proposed
19 Class and any other appropriate subclass;
- 20 2. For appointment of Terina Renee Locke as class representative;
- 21 3. For appointment of Aegis Law Firm, PC, as class counsel for all purposes;
- 22 4. For compensatory damages in an amount according to proof at trial;
- 23 5. For an award of damages in the amount of unpaid compensation including, but
24 not limited to, unpaid wages, unreimbursed expenses, benefits, and penalties;
- 25 6. For economic and/or special damages in an amount according to proof at trial;
- 26 7. For liquidated damages pursuant to Labor Code § 1194.2;
- 27 8. For statutory penalties to the extent permitted by law, including those pursuant to
28 the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;

1 9. For injunctive relief as provided by the California Labor Code and California
2 Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*;

3 10. For restitution as provided by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*;

4 11. For an order requiring Defendant to restore and disgorge all funds to each
5 employee acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be unlawful, unfair,
6 or fraudulent and, therefore, constituting unfair competition under Business and Professions
7 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*;

8 12. For pre-judgment interest;

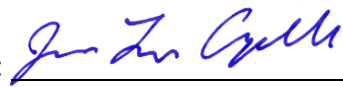
9 13. For civil penalties;

10 14. For reasonable attorneys' fees, costs of suit, and interest to the extent permitted
11 by law, including, but not limited to, Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and Labor Code §§
12 226(e), 1194, and 2698 *et seq.*; and

13 15. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

14
15 Dated: December 20, 2021

AEGIS LAW FIRM, PC

16
17 By: 
18 Jessica L. Campbell
19 Attorneys for Plaintiff Terina Renee Locke
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