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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

RUBEN CASTANEDA TORRES,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

FASTRAK INSURANCE SOLUTIONS;
and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 22STCV04411

*Assigned for All Purposes to:
Judge Yvette M. Palazuelos; Dept. 9*

**[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 Pay All Wages to Commission-Only or Piece-Rate Workers
6. Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses;
7. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements;
8. Failure to Pay All Wages Due Upon Separation of Employment;
9. Violation of Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and
10. Enforcement of Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* ("PAGA")

1 Plaintiff Ruben Castaneda Torres, individually, and on behalf of others similarly situated,
2 alleges as follows:

3 **NATURE OF ACTION AND INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT**

4 1. Plaintiff Ruben Castaneda Torres (“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 Fastrak Insurance Solutions, and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive
7 (collectively, “Defendants”), on Plaintiff’s own behalf and on behalf of California citizens who
8 are and were employed by Defendants as misclassified independent contractors, non-exempt
9 employees, or employees paid in whole or in part on a commission or piece rate basis throughout
10 California.

11 2. Defendants are in the business of providing insurance services.

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

16 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants have
17 increased their profits by violating state wage and hour laws by, among other things:

- 18 (a) failing to pay all wages (including minimum wages and overtime wages);
- 19 (b) failing to pay wages for non-productive time, including time spent in rest
20 breaks;
- 21 (c) failing to provide lawful meal periods or compensation in lieu thereof;
- 22 (d) failing to authorize or permit lawful rest breaks or provide compensation
23 in lieu thereof;
- 24 (e) failing to pay wages to commission or piece-rate workers for non-
25 productive time or time spent in rest breaks and/or recovery periods;
- 26 (f) failing to reimburse necessary business-related costs;
- 27 (g) failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements; and
- 28 (h) failing to pay all wages due upon separation of employment.

1 5. Plaintiff seeks monetary relief against Defendants on behalf of himself and all
2 others similarly situated in California to recover, among other things, unpaid wages, un-
3 reimbursed business expenses, benefits, interest, attorneys' fees, costs and expenses, and
4 penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.2, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512,
5 558, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, 2802, 2698, *et seq.*, and
6 Code of California Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 6. This is a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382. The
9 monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiff exceeds the minimal jurisdictional limits of
10 the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial.

11 7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California
12 Constitution, Article VI, § 10, which grants the Superior Court original jurisdiction in all causes
13 except those given by statutes to other courts. The statutes under which this action is brought do
14 not specify any other basis for jurisdiction.

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

20 9. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, Defendants
21 reside, transact business, or have offices in this county, and the acts and omissions alleged herein
22 took place in this county.

23 **THE PARTIES**

24 10. Plaintiff is a resident of California and worked for Defendants during the relevant
25 time periods as alleged herein.

26 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times hereinafter
27 mentioned, Defendants were and are subject to the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders as
28

1 employers, whose employees were and are engaged throughout this county and the State of
2 California.

3 12. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names or capacities of the defendants sued herein
4 under the fictitious names DOES 1 through 20, but will seek leave of this Court to amend this
5 Complaint and serve such fictitiously named defendants once their names and capacities become
6 known.

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

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

15 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each and all of the acts
16 and omissions alleged herein were performed by, or are attributable to, Defendants and/or DOES
17 1 through 20, acting as the agent or alter ego for the other, with legal authority to act on the
18 other's behalf. The acts of any and all Defendants were in accordance with, and represent, the
19 official policy of Defendants.

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

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

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1 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

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

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

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

8 Class

9 All California residents currently or formerly employed by Defendants in the
10 State of California as misclassified independent contractors, non-exempt
11 employees, or employees paid in whole or in part on a commission or piece rate
12 basis at any time between August 10, 2017¹ and the date of class certification
13 ("Class").

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

15 Waiting Time Subclass

16 All members of the Class who separated their employment with Defendants at any
17 time between August 10, 2018 and the date of class certification ("Waiting Time
18 Subclass").

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

22 23. Members of the Class and the Waiting Time Subclass described above will be
23 collectively referred to as "Class Members."

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

- 4 (a) Whether Defendants misclassified Plaintiff and Class Members all
5 independent contractors.
- 6 (b) Whether Defendants misclassified Plaintiff and Class Members all exempt
7 employees.
- 8 (c) Whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all wages
9 (including minimum wages and overtime wages) for all hours worked by
10 Plaintiff and Class Members.
- 11 (d) Whether Defendants required Plaintiff and Class Members to work over
12 eight (8) hours per day, over twelve (12) hours per day, and/or over forty
13 (40) hours per week and failed to pay them overtime compensation for all
14 overtime hours worked.
- 15 (e) Whether Defendants deprived Plaintiff and Class Members of timely meal
16 periods or required Plaintiff and Class Members to work through meal
17 periods without legal compensation.
- 18 (f) Whether Defendants deprived Plaintiff and Class Members of rest breaks
19 or required Plaintiff and Class Members to work through rest breaks.
- 20 (g) Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages to commission or piece-rate
21 employees for non-productive time, including time spent in rest breaks.
- 22 (h) Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members for
23 necessary business-related costs expended for the benefit of Defendants.
- 24 (i) Whether Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and Class Members
25 accurate itemized wage statements.
- 26 (j) Whether Defendants failed to timely pay the Waiting Time Subclass all
27 wages due upon termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of
28 resignation.

1 (k) Whether Defendants' conduct was willful or reckless.

2 (l) Whether Defendants engaged in unfair business practices in violation of
3 Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

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

6 (a) Numerosity: The Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all
7 members is impractical. Although the members of the Class are unknown to Plaintiff at this time,
8 on information and belief, the Class is estimated to be greater than fifty (50) individuals. The
9 identities of the Class Members are readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants'
10 employment and payroll records.

11 (b) Typicality: Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of the claims
12 (or defenses, if any) of the Class Members because Defendants' failure to comply with the
13 provisions of California's wage and hour laws entitled each Class Member to similar pay,
14 benefits, and other relief. The injuries sustained by Plaintiff are also typical of the injuries
15 sustained by the Class Members, because they arise out of and are caused by Defendants'
16 common course of conduct as alleged herein.

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

25 (d) Superiority: The nature of this action makes use of class action
26 adjudication superior to other methods. A class action will achieve economies of time, effort, and
27 expense as compared with separate lawsuits and will avoid inconsistent outcomes because the
28 same issues can be adjudicated in the same manner for the entire Class and Waiting Time

1 Subclass at the same time. If appropriate, this Court can, and is empowered to, fashion methods
2 to efficiently manage this case as a class action.

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

10 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

11 26. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants employed Plaintiff and other
12 California citizens as misclassified independent contractors, non-exempt employees, or
13 employees paid in whole or in part on a commission or piece rate basis throughout California at
14 Defendants' California business location(s).

15 27. Defendants continue to employ misclassified independent contractors, non-
16 exempt employees, or employees paid in whole or in part on a commission or piece rate basis
17 within California.

18 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein
19 mentioned, Defendants were advised by skilled lawyers, employees, and other professionals who
20 were knowledgeable about California's wage and hour laws, employment and personnel
21 practices, and the requirements of California law.

22 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or
23 should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members were entitled to receive wages for all time
24 worked (including minimum wages and overtime wages) and that they were not receiving all
25 wages earned for work that was required to be performed. In violation of the Labor Code and
26 IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and Class Members were not paid all wages (including minimum
27 wages and overtime wages) for all hours worked, including, but not limited to, non-productive
28 time, as well as when Defendants required Plaintiff and Class Members to work off-the-clock,

1 through meal periods, and during off-duty hours, but failed to compensate Plaintiff and Class
2 Members for these hours. Further Defendants failed to properly calculate the overtime rate owed
3 to Plaintiff and Class Members due to failure to properly included commissions, bonuses, and/or
4 piece rate. Defendant also misclassified employees as exempt and paid them a salary rather than
5 paying minimum wage and overtime wages.

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

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

20 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or
21 should have known they had a duty to separately compensate Plaintiff and Class Members who
22 were commission or piece-rate workers for time spent on non-productive tasks and during rest
23 breaks. In violation of the Labor Code, Defendants did not pay commission or piece-rate workers
24 separately for time spent on non-productive tasks and during rest breaks.

25 33. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants 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 Defendants. In violation of the

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

5 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants 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 35. Defendants knew or should have known that the Waiting Time Subclass was
19 entitled to timely payment of wages due upon separation of employment. In violation of the
20 Labor Code, the Waiting Time Subclass did not receive payment of all wages within the
21 permissible time periods.

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

26 37. Therefore, Plaintiff brings this lawsuit seeking monetary and injunctive relief
27 against Defendants 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

period premium payments, unpaid rest period premium payments, un-reimbursed business expenditures, interest, attorneys' fees, penalties, costs, and expenses.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES

(Violation of Labor Code §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197; Violation of IWC Wage Order)

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

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

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

41. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all wages owed when Defendants did not pay for all hours worked at the correct rate of pay.

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

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

44. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1194.2, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and the accrued 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)

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

6 46. 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 47. Specifically, the applicable IWC Wage Orders provide that Defendants are and
11 were required to pay overtime compensation to Plaintiff and Class Members at the rate of one
12 and one-half times (1½) their regular rate of pay when working and for all hours worked in
13 excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek and for the first
14 eight (8) hours of work on the seventh day of work in a workweek.

15 48. The applicable IWC Wage Orders further provide that Defendants are and were
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 49. 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 50. 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.
28

51. Plaintiff and Class Members were employees entitled to the protections of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194.

52. During the relevant time period, Defendants 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.

53. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members overtime wages for all overtime hours worked at the correct rate of pay. To the extent these hours qualify for the payment of overtime wages, Plaintiff and Class Members were not paid proper overtime wages. When Defendants paid overtime wages, they were sometimes miscalculated because, among other reasons, Defendants did not include all non-discretionary pay in the calculation.

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

55. Defendants' 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.

56. 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)

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

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

1 59. Section 11 of the applicable IWC Wage Order states, “[n]o employer shall
2 employ any person for a work period of more than five (5) hours without a meal period of not
3 less than 30 minutes, except that when a work period of not more than six (6) hours will
4 complete the day’s work the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and
5 the employee.”

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

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

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

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

23 64. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members meal
24 period premiums for missed, late, and/or short meal periods pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7(b)
25 and section 11 of the applicable IWC Wage Order.

26 65. As a result of Defendants’ failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members an
27 additional hour of pay for each day a compliant meal period was not provided, Plaintiff and
28 Class Members suffered and continue to suffer a loss of wages and compensation.

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

6 67. 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 68. 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 69. 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 70. 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 71. At all relevant times, Defendants 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 72. As a result of Defendants’ 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 PAY ALL WAGES TO COMISSION OR PIECE-RATE WORKERS FOR**
3 **REST BREAKS**

4 (Violation of Labor Code § 226.2; Violation of IWC Wage Order)

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

7 74. Labor Code § 226.2 requires employees who are paid on a piece-rate basis to be
8 compensated for rest and recovery periods and other nonproductive time separate from any
9 piece-rate compensation.

10 75. Labor Code § 226.2(a) provides that employees compensated on a piece-rate
11 basis shall be compensated for rest and recovery periods, and other nonproductive time separate
12 from any piece-rate compensation. Employees shall be compensated at a regular hourly rate that
13 is no less than the higher of:

14 (a) An average hourly rate determined by dividing the total compensation for the
15 workweek, exclusive of compensation for rest and recovery periods and any
16 premium compensation for overtime, by the total hours worked during the
17 workweek, exclusive of rest and recovery periods.

18 (b) The applicable minimum wage.

19 76. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and Class Members who were paid on a
20 commission or piece-rate basis were not compensated for rest and recovery periods and other
21 nonproductive time separate from any commission or piece-rate compensation.

22 77. At all relevant times, Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to comply
23 with Labor Code § 226.2 denying compensated rest and recovery periods to employees paid on a
24 commission or piece-rate basis.

25 78. As a result of Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members
26 compensated rest and recovery periods, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered and continue to
27 suffer a loss of wages and compensation.

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1 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

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

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

6 80. 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 81. 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 82. 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 83. 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 84. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and Class Members incurred necessary
20 business-related costs that were not fully reimbursed by Defendants.

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

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

1 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

3 (Violation of Labor Code § 226)

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

6 88. Labor Code § 226(a) requires Defendants to provide each employee with an
7 accurate wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including, the following:
8 (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate
9 units 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 the last four digits of his or her
13 social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number,
14 (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly
15 rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each
16 hourly rate by the employee.

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

23 90. As a result of Defendants' knowing and intentional failure to comply with Labor
24 Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily-
25 protected rights. Specifically, Plaintiff and Class Members are deemed to suffer an injury
26 pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e) where, as here, Defendants intentionally violated Labor Code §
27 226(a). Plaintiff and Class Members were denied both their legal right to receive, and their
28 protected interest in receiving, accurate itemized wage statements under Labor Code § 226(a). In

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

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

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

19 EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

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

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

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

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 95. During the relevant time period, Defendants 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 Defendants'
7 employ.

8 96. Defendants' 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 Defendants' employ is in
10 violation of Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

11 97. 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 98. Pursuant to Labor Code § 203, the Waiting Time Subclass is entitled to recover
17 from Defendants 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 NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

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

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

25 100. 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 . ."

1 101. 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, Defendants' policies
3 and practices violated state law, causing Plaintiff and Class Members to suffer and continue to
4 suffer injuries-in-fact.

5 102. Defendants' 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 §§ 226.2, 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 pay wages to commission or piece-rate workers for time spent
18 on non-productive tasks and in rest breaks and/or recovery periods in
19 violation of Labor Code § 226.2.
- 20 (e) Failing to reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members for necessary business-
21 related expenses in violation of Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802.
- 22 (f) Failing to provide Plaintiff and Class Members with accurate itemized
23 wage statements in violation of Labor Code § 226.
- 24 (g) Failing to timely pay all earned wages to the members of the Waiting
25 Time Subclass upon separation of employment in violation of Labor Code
26 §§ 201, 202, and 203.

27 103. As alleged herein, Defendants systematically engaged in unlawful conduct in
28 violation of the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, such as failing to pay all wages

1 (minimum and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods and rest breaks or
2 compensation in lieu thereof, failing to reimburse necessary business-related costs and
3 expenses, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and failing to pay all wages due and
4 owing upon separation of employment in a timely manner to the Waiting Time Subclass, all in
5 order to decrease their costs of doing business and increase their profits.

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

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

12 106. By violating the foregoing statutes and regulations as herein alleged, Defendants'
13 acts constitute unfair and unlawful business practices under California Business and Professions
14 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

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

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

24 TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

26 109. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporate by reference the previous paragraphs
27 as though fully set forth herein.
28

1 110. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(a), any provision of the Labor Code that provides
2 for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development
3 Agency (“LWDA”) or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or
4 employees for violation of the Labor Code may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil
5 action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or
6 former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Labor Code § 2699.3.

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

12 112. Defendants’ conduct violates numerous Wage Order and Labor Code sections,
13 including, but not limited to, the following:

- 14 a. violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 510, 1182.12, 1194,
15 1197, and 1198 for failure to timely pay all earned wages (including
16 minimum wage and overtime wages) owed to Plaintiff and other
17 aggrieved employees during employment and upon separation of
18 employment as herein alleged;
- 19 b. violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 for failure to provide meal
20 periods to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees and failure to pay
21 premium wages for missed meal periods as herein alleged;
- 22 c. violation of Labor Code § 226.7 for failure to permit rest breaks to
23 Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees and failure to pay premium
24 wages for missed rest periods as herein alleged;
- 25 d. violation of Labor Code § 226.2 for failure to pay all wages to piece-rate
26 workers for time spent on non-productive tasks and in rest breaks and/or
27 recovery periods as herein alleged;

- e. violation of Labor Code § 226 for failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees as herein alleged;
- f. violation of Labor Code §§ 1174 and 1174.5 for failure to maintain accurate and complete records showing, among other things, the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to aggrieved employees; and
- g. violation of Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802 for failure to reimburse Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for necessary business expenses as herein alleged.

113. Plaintiff is an “aggrieved employee” because he was employed by the alleged violator and had one or more of the violations committed against him, and therefore is properly suited to represent the interests of all other aggrieved employees.

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

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

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

1. For certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 of the proposed Class and any other appropriate subclass;
2. For appointment of Ruben Castaneda Torres as the class representative;
3. For appointment of Aegis Law Firm, PC, as class counsel for all purposes;
4. For compensatory damages in an amount according to proof at trial;

1 5. For an award of damages in the amount of unpaid compensation including, but
2 not limited to, unpaid wages, unreimbursed expenses, benefits, and penalties;

3 6. For economic and/or special damages in an amount according to proof at trial;

4 7. For liquidated damages pursuant to Labor Code § 1194.2;

5 8. For statutory penalties to the extent permitted by law, including those pursuant to
6 the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;

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

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

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

14 12. For pre-judgment interest;

15 13. For civil penalties;

16 14. For reasonable attorneys' fees, costs of suit, and interest to the extent permitted
17 by law, including, but not limited to, Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and Labor Code §§
18 226(e), 1194, and 2698 *et seq.*; and

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

20
21 Dated: April 29, 2022

AEGIS LAW FIRM, PC

22
23 By: 

Jessica L. Campbell

Attorneys for Plaintiff Ruben Castaneda Torres

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2 I, the undersigned, am employed in the County of Orange, State of California. I am over
3 the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; am employed with Aegis Law Firm PC and
4 my business address is 9811 Irvine Center Drive, Suite 100, Irvine, California 92618.

5 On April 29, 2022, I served the foregoing document entitled:

6 • **FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

7 on all the appearing and/or interested parties in this action by delivering ☐ the original ☒ a true
8 copy thereof on the party(ies) addressed below as follows:

9 John T. Egley
10 Ellen Connelly Cohen
11 **CALL & JENSEN**
12 610 Newport Center Drive, Suite 700
13 Newport Beach, CA 92660
14 Tel: (949) 717-3000
15 jegley@calljensen.com
16 ecohen@calljensen.com
17 cvalles@calljensen.com
18 jsandoval@calljensen.com

19 *Attorneys for Defendant:*
20 **FASTRAK INSURANCE SOLUTIONS**

21 ☐ **(BY MAIL)** I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing
22 correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S.
23 Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Irvine, California
24 in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service
25 is presumed invalid if postage cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one
26 day after date of deposit for mailing this affidavit. (*Cal Code Civ. Proc.* § 1013(a); *Fed.*
27 *R. Civ. Proc.* 5(a); *Fed. R. Civ. Proc.* 5(c).)

28 ☐ **(BY OVERNIGHT MAIL)** I am personally and readily familiar with the business
practice of Aegis Law Firm PC for collection and processing correspondence for
overnight delivery, and I caused such document(s) described herein to be deposited for
delivery to a facility regularly maintained Federal Express for overnight delivery. (*Cal*
Code Civ. Proc. § 1013(c); *Fed. R. Civ. Proc.* 5(c).)

☒ **(BY ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION)** I caused said document(s) to be served via
electronic transmission via Case Anywhere on the date below. (*Cal. Code Civ. Proc.* §
1010.6(6); *Fed. R. Civ. Proc.* 5(b)(2)(E); *Fed. R. Civ. Proc.* 5(b)(3).)

☐ **(BY PERSONAL SERVICE)** I delivered the foregoing document by hand delivery to
the addressed named above. (*Cal Code Civ. Proc.* § 1011; *Fed. R. Civ. Proc.*
5(b)(2)(A).)

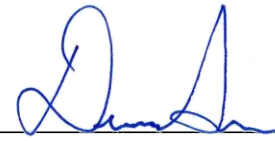
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1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
2 foregoing is true and correct.

3 Executed on April 29, 2022, at Irvine, California.

4
5 

6 Delaney Graves
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