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ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California,
County of Imperial
05/14/2025 at 09:52:10 AM
By: Mariana Gutierrez, Deputy Clerk

Attorneys for Plaintiff GUADALUPE VEGA in a Representative capacity, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF IMPERIAL

GUADALUPE VEGA, in a Representative capacity, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

GEO SECURE SERVICES, LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company with a principal place of business in California; THE GEO GROUP, INC., a Florida Corporation with a principal place of business in California; and DOES 1-10, inclusive,

Defendants

CASE NO. ECU004082

COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1. MEAL AND REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 *et seq.***
- 2. MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 *et seq.***
- 3. OVERTIME VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 *et seq.***
- 4. WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 *et seq.***
- 5. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2698 *et seq.***

COMES NOW Plaintiff GUADALUPE VEGA ("Plaintiff"), in a Representative capacity, on behalf of all aggrieved employees, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and alleges for her complaint as follows:

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter in that all parties are residents of, or do business within, the State of California and the amount in controversy exceeds the statutory minimum limit of this Court. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiff exceeds the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial. Furthermore, there is no federal question at issue as Wage and Hour protections and remedies related thereto are based solely on California Law and Statutes, including the Labor Code, Civil Code, and IWC Wage Order(s). Also, the Ninth Circuit has recently held that, for purposes of establishing federal diversity jurisdiction, penalties pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") may **not** be aggregated. *Urbino v. Orkin Servs. of California, Inc.*, 726 F.3d 1118, 1122 (9th Cir. 2013).
2. Venue before this Court is proper in that certain wrongful acts which gave rise to Plaintiff's injuries occurred in the County of Imperial, State of California.
3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendant GEO SECURE SERVICES, LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company with a principal place of business in California and Defendant THE GEO GROUP, INC., a Florida Corporation with a principal place of business in California, (Referred to herein as "Defendants" or "GEO"), were and are doing business throughout the state, including the County of Imperial, State of California.
4. Plaintiff is presently unaware of the true names, capacities and liability of Defendants named herein as DOES 1 through 10, inclusive. Accordingly, Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities after the same have been ascertained.
5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the fictitiously named Defendants are responsible in some manner for the wrongs and damages as herein alleged, and

1 in so acting was functioning as the agent, servant, partner, and employee of the co-defendants,
2 and in doing the actions mentioned below, was acting within the course and scope of his or her
3 authority as such agent, servant, partner, and employee with the permission and consent of the
4 co-defendants. Plaintiff's injuries as herein alleged were proximately caused by said
5 defendants. Wherever it is alleged herein that any act or omission was done or committed by
6 any specially named Defendant or Defendants, Plaintiff intends thereby to allege and does
7 allege that the same act or omission was also done and committed by each and every defendant
8 named as a DOE, both separately and in concert with the named Defendant or Defendants.

- 9 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them,
10 including DOES 1 through 10, are and at all times herein mentioned were either individuals,
11 sole proprietorships, partnerships, registered professionals, corporations, alter egos or other
12 legal entities which were licensed to do and/or were doing business in the County of Imperial,
13 State of California at all times relevant to the subject matter of this action.

14 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

- 15 7. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants from February 10, 2020, through to the current date.
16 Throughout her employment with Defendants, Plaintiff performed her job in a capable, and
17 competent manner.
- 18 8. Throughout the term of their employment, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees were,
19 and currently are, denied the benefits and protections of the Labor Code due to Defendants'
20 institutionalized pay practices, standard as to all of Defendants' California-based employees.
- 21 9. On February 10, 2025, counsel for Plaintiff prepared and submitted via online filing a letter
22 to the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"). A copy of the letter
23 was mailed to Defendants, via USPS Certified Mail. The letter contained the specific
24 provisions of the California Labor Code and Business and Professions Code violated by
25 Defendants, as well as the facts and theories in support of Plaintiff's claims. (Please see
26 **Exhibit 1**, a true and correct copy of this letter.)
- 27 10. The statutory time period for the LWDA to investigate and/or respond, and for the employer
28 to respond, has concluded.

REPRESENTATIVE ALLEGATIONS

11. As more specifically set forth below, Plaintiff brings this action in a representative capacity on behalf of all current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants. Code Civ. Proc. § 2699; *Arias v. Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal. 4th 969, 980-981. Plaintiff is proceeding in a representative capacity under PAGA. Throughout the operative limitations period, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees were denied the protections and benefits of the Labor Code due to Defendants' standard practices. Throughout their employment, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees were and are denied full and accurate compensation, including overtime compensation, in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1197. Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were and are denied Meal and Rest Periods and Meal and Rest Period payments, in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512. Defendants failed to furnish accurate itemized wage statements in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code section 226. Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees for necessary business expenditures in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code section 2802. Defendants failed to provide all compensation due at termination of employment in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 201 through 203.
12. Plaintiff brings this action on the grounds that she and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants were and are improperly denied the mandated wages resulting from the above-referenced violations. Code Civ. Proc. § 2699; *Arias*, 46 Cal. 4th at 980-981. The number of current and former aggrieved employees is believed to exceed Two Thousand (2,000) members.
13. The approximately Two Thousand (2,000) aggrieved employees are comprised of Defendants' current or former California-based employees.
14. The questions of law and fact common to all aggrieved employees arising from Defendants' actions include, among others, the following:
 - a. Whether Defendants failed to pay its employees the proper straight-time, overtime, and double time wages due and owing to them;
 - b. Whether Defendants failed to provide its employees with statutorily-compliant Meal

- 1 and/or Rest Periods, in violation of, *inter alia*, California Labor Code section 512 and
2 226.7, in that Defendants' written policies are not compliant with California law, and
3 Defendants do not allow its employees duty-free Meal and/or Rest Periods on occasion;
4 c. Whether Defendants failed to properly provide Meal and Rest Period Premiums in
5 accordance with law;
6 d. Whether Defendants failed to properly calculate and pay its employees overtime
7 compensation or Meal and Rest Period Premiums in accordance with law by failing to
8 properly calculate, into the Regular Rate of Pay, the value of all employee benefits and
9 other non-discretionary compensation; and
10 e. Whether Defendants failed to properly reimburse its employees for necessary business
11 expenditures for, *inter alia*, cell phone costs and other work supplies, in violation of
12 Labor Code section 2802.
- 13 15. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants were subject to the Labor Codes and Industrial
14 Welfare Commission Wage Orders of the State of California, including, but not limited to,
15 California Labor Code section 2698 *et seq.*
- 16 16. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants are and were "employers" as that term is used
17 within the relevant sections of the California Labor Code.
- 18 17. Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies and pre-filing requirements pursuant to
19 California Labor Code section 2699.3, and have also fulfilled all notice requirements under the
20 statute.
- 21 18. Throughout the operative limitations period, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees were
22 denied the protections and benefits of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Order(s) due to
23 Defendants' standard practices. Said violations are set forth below.

24
25 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
26 **Meal and Rest Period Violations Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.***
27 **Representative Action**
28 **(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)**

19. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 18 as though fully set forth
herein.

1 20. Labor Code section 1198 states:

2
3 The maximum hours of work and the standard conditions of labor fixed
4 by the commission shall be the maximum hours of work and the
5 standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any
6 employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under
7 conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.

8 Defendants violated this section by establishing working conditions below the standard of the
9 applicable Wage Order.

10 21. Under applicable California law, “An employer may not employ an employee for a work period
11 of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a Meal Period of not less
12 than 30 minutes [...] An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than
13 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a second Meal Period of not less than
14 30 minutes” Lab. Code § 512(a); see also 8 Cal. Code Regs. § 11040 (11)(A).

15 22. Unless the employee is relieved of all duty during a thirty (30) minute Meal Period, the Meal
16 Period shall be considered an “on duty” Meal Period and counted as time worked. 8 Cal. Code
17 Regs. § 11040 (11).

18 23. California law requires employers to provide nonexempt employees with a 10-minute Rest
19 Period for every four hours worked, or “major fraction thereof.” 8 Cal. Code Regs. § 11040
20 (11).

21 24. An employer who fails to provide Meal or Rest Periods as required by an applicable Wage
22 Order must pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of pay
23 for each workday that the Meal or Rest Period was not provided. Lab. Code § 226.7(b); 8 Cal.
24 Code Regs. § 11040 (11), (12).

25 25. Within the operative time period, Defendants failed to possess compliant Meal and Rest Period
26 policies.

27 26. For example, Defendants do not possess a legal Meal Period policy or legal Rest Period policy,
28 and makes no attempt to ensure that its employees are either timely or wholly provided Meal
Periods or Rest Periods.

29 27. Defendants would also pressure employees to either skip, or cut short, Meal Periods and Rest

Periods, based on detainee emergencies and coverage issues. As a first example, Time Records (produced by GEO) show that on March 31, 2024, Plaintiff clocked in for a shift at 2:58 a.m. and clocked out from a shift at 3:26 p.m. On this date, she worked a shift lasting 10 hours and 55 minutes without receiving a 2nd Meal Period. (**Exhibit 2**). As a second example, Time Records (produced by GEO) show that on May 31, 2024 Plaintiff started a shift at 3:00 a.m. and then ended this shift at 7:41 a.m. On this date, this employee **worked a shift lasting 4 hours and 41 minutes** without receiving a Rest Period. Further, the GEO Wage Statements indicate 1 California Rest Period Penalty was paid for this Pay Period. (**Exhibit 3**).

28. In addition, Defendants had notice of Plaintiff working outside of her scheduled and/or reported hours, as well as within Meal and Rest Periods, but failed to provide any compensation for this work-time.

29. Defendants willfully failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees one additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for all workdays that a Meal or Rest Period was not provided, as required by Labor Code section 226.7 and IWC Wage Order 4 § (11), (12).

30. Any payments made by Defendants for non-compliant Meal Periods were not paid at the employee's regular rate in violation of Labor Code section 226.7 and the operative IWC Wage Orders. Instead, these payments were made at an employee's base rate and did not include the value of, *inter alia*, all actual compensation owed, and/or all employee benefits such as, for example, non-discretionary compensation and other employee benefits.

31. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

32. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on behalf of herself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section 2699.3, and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover these penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below Prayer For Relief.

1 33. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants
2 pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

3 34. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code
4 section 2699(g)(1).

5 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
6 **Minimum Wage Violations Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.**
7 **Representative Action**
8 **(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)**

9 35. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 34 as though fully set forth
10 herein.

11 36. Defendants failed to pay its employees all compensation due in violation of, among other
12 statutes, Labor Code section 1197. California law holds that the failure to pay for any work
13 time constitutes a violation of minimum wage laws. *Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.*, (2005) 135 Cal.
14 App.4th 314, 323. These violations were caused by and through Defendants' failure to
15 maintain accurate Time Records (as required by California law), to the detriment of the
16 employees. Specifically, although Defendants would receive "to-the-minute" start and end
17 times (from their employees' mandated timekeeping practices), Defendants would thereafter
18 alter - and deduct time from - the Time Records, prior to payment of compensation to the
19 employees. Additionally, the right to receive the proper minimum wage compensation was
20 impacted by Defendants knowingly failing to consider other work performed by the employees,
21 including all time employees were under Defendants' control. These actions, and instructions,
22 caused the employees to lose compensation, including proper minimum wage compensation
23 and overtime compensation.

24 37. As a result of Defendants' failure to comply with the provisions of the Labor Code, Plaintiff
25 and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

26 38. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff
27 on behalf of herself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section
28 2699.3, and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover
these penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below

1 Prayer For Relief.

2 39. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants
3 pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

4 40. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code
5 section 2699(g)(1).

6 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
7 **Overtime Violations Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.**
8 **Representative Action**
9 **(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)**

10 41. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 40 as though fully set forth
11 herein.

12 42. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees all compensation,
13 including overtime compensation, due in violation of, among other statutes, Labor Code
14 section 510. These violations occurred due to Defendants' illegal policies, referenced above,
15 whereby employees experienced monetary under-compensation. The systematic failure to
16 provide proper overtime compensation is a violation of California law.

17 43. Additionally, Defendants also failed to provide the actual Overtime Rate of Pay by ignoring
18 certain compensation when calculating the Regular Rate of Pay including, but not limited to,
19 commissions, shift differentials, various forms of bonus and/or incentive pay, and the value
20 of employee benefits and employee discounts, in violation of Labor Code section 510.

21 44. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor
22 Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be
23 proved at trial.

24 45. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on
25 behalf of herself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section 2699.3,
26 and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover these
27 penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below
28 Prayer For Relief.

46. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants

pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

47. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(g)(1).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Wage Statement Violations Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.
Representative Action
(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)

48. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 47 as though fully set forth herein.

49. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees with accurate itemized wage statements in violation of, among other statutes, Labor Code section 226. These violations include, but are not limited to, Defendants' failure to accurately identify all applicable regular and overtime (including double-time) rates of pay in violation of section 226(a)(9), and providing inaccurate representations of both "gross" and "net wages." Defendants also failed to accurately list "all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate," in violation of 226(a)(9). Defendants also failed to provide an accurate showing of the "total hours worked," in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(2). For example, Defendants had notice of employees working outside of their scheduled and/or reported hours, as well as within Meal and Rest Periods, but did not provide compensation.

50. Further, the Defendants' wage statement listings are confusing and employees cannot readily ascertain their total hours worked, applicable rates, and all gross and net wages. As one example, Defendants are apparently using a time calculating system other than "minutes", but without explanation to the employees within the wage statement.

51. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

52. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on behalf of herself all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section 2699.3, and

1 as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover these penalties
2 pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below Prayer For
3 Relief.

4 53. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants
5 pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

6 54. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code
7 section 2699(g)(1).

8 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
9 **Failure to Reimburse Pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq.**
10 **Representative Action**
11 **(By Plaintiff against Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)**

12 55. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 54 as though fully set forth
13 herein.

14 56. Defendants failed to reimburse their employees for all necessary business expenditures
15 incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties in violation of, among other
16 statutes, Labor Code section 2802. These expenditures are the result of, *inter alia*, Defendants'
17 standard policies which require its employees to incur mileage and to use their own cell phones
18 for work-related purposes, without reimbursement.

19 57. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of the Labor
20 Code, Plaintiff and all other aggrieved employees have been damaged in an amount to be
21 proven at trial.

22 58. As California Labor Code Section 2699 provides for civil penalties recoverable by Plaintiff on
23 behalf of herself and all other aggrieved employees by and through Labor Code section 2699.3,
24 and as Plaintiff has complied with all pre-filing requirements, Plaintiff may recover these
25 penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, as more specifically set forth in the below
26 Prayer For Relief.

27 59. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory civil penalties for each underpaid employee of Defendants
28 pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) for each of these employees.

60. Plaintiff also seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code

1 section 2699(g)(1).

2 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of all aggrieved employees, pray for judgment as follows:

- 4 1. For an award of attorneys' fees and costs of suit herein pursuant to Labor Code section
5 2699(g)(1);
- 6 2. For an award of statutory civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f)(2); and
- 7 3. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.
- 8

9 Dated: May 14, 2025

SULLIVAN & YAECKEL LAW GROUP, APC

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11 _____
12 Eric K. Yaeckel
13 Ryan T. Kuhn
14 Attorneys for Plaintiff GUADALUPE VEGA in a
15 Representative capacity, and on behalf of other
16 members of the general public similarly situated
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Exhibit 1

SULLIVAN & YAECKEL

LAW GROUP

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

PHONE 619-702-6760
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February 10, 2025

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Attn. PAGA Administrator

Submitted Via Online Filing

Re: **Guadalupe Vega v. Geo Secure Services, LLC; and The
Geo Group, Inc.**
Our File No.: 7293

Dear Administrator:

Please allow this correspondence to serve as “written notice,” as required by California Labor Code section 2699.3(a)(1), of the specific provisions of the California Labor Code believed to have been violated by Geo Secure Services, LLC; and The Geo Group, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “Geo”), in the above referenced matter. This “written notice” is filed on behalf of Ms. Vega (hereinafter referred to as “Plaintiff”), and all current and former non-exempt employees employed by Geo. Thank you for your assistance and instruction on this issue.

Please Note: In providing said notice, Plaintiff intends to proceed in a “representative capacity only.” Plaintiff is not seeking any individual relief. This is consistent with recent California Court of Appeal precedent. See *Balderas v Fresh Start Harvesting, Inc.* (2024) 101 Cal.App.5th 533. However, Plaintiff is also aware of a potentially conflicting Court of Appeal Opinion in *Leeper v. Shipt, Inc.* (2024) Second Dist, Div One, Case No. B339670. The *Leeper* Court required a PAGA Plaintiff to proceed on a representative and individual basis. Accordingly, Plaintiff has also provided notice herein of individual labor code violations experienced by Plaintiff. Plaintiff will pursue penalties for these individual violations only in the event that future precedent, or a ruling from the Court, requires that Plaintiff proceed in an individual and representative basis.

The specific provisions alleged to have been violated by Geo are as follows:

CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE SECTIONS 201-203, 204, 226, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, 1194, 1197.1, 1198.5 and 2802, as well as IWC Wage Order 4, and/or any other applicable wage orders, codified as Title 8, California Code of Regulations, section 11040 *et seq.*

Facts and theories supporting the allegations: Ms. Vega was employed as a non-exempt employee for Geo from February 10, 2020 through the current date.

Throughout the term of Ms. Vega's employment, Geo required Ms. Vega and all other non-exempt employees to experience actions illegal under the California Labor Code, including the following:

Minimum Wage and Overtime Violations

- Geo failed to provide all compensation, including minimum wage and overtime compensation, as well as compensation for work performed inside of Meal and Rest Periods, to its employees in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 1194, 204, 510, IWC Wage Order 4, and/or any other applicable wage orders. This illegal action is due, in part, to Geo's policies of (1) failing to properly retain accurate Time Records, in violation of California law, and (2) failing to provide compensation (including both minimum and overtime compensation) for all time worked by the employees, or in control of the employer. For instance, Geo would instruct Ms. Vega to report scheduled (as opposed to *actual*) work hours, resulting in a loss of compensation. The Geo Timekeeping system also has a feature wherein employees were required to punch out, then continue to respond to work related prompts about their shift. Additionally, Geo would often require Ms. Vega to work extended hours (beyond scheduled hours), without compensation. Further, Geo would regularly contact Ms. Vega outside of normal work hours (*i.e.*, "after hours" or during lunch) without compensation.
- Additionally, among other issues, Geo has notice of Ms. Vega, and others, working outside of their scheduled and/or reported hours, as well as *within* Meal and Rest Periods, but fails to provide any compensation for this work-time. Ms. Vega was frequently scheduled to be "On Call" outside of when her work shifts ended, but was never compensated for this time. Further, Geo failed to properly calculate and pay overtime at the actual overtime rate of pay, as Geo ignores certain compensation when calculating the Regular Rate of Pay. More specifically, Geo failed to properly calculate the legal Overtime Rate of Pay, by (among other issues) failing to consider certain non-discretionary forms of compensation (including, but not limited to bonuses, commissions, and/or other non-discretionary compensation).

Failure to Provide Compliant Meal Periods

- Geo failed to provide compliant Meal Periods or requisite Meal Period penalty payments, in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Order 4, and/or any other applicable wage orders. For example, Geo does not possess a legal Meal Period policy and makes no attempt to ensure that its employees are either timely or wholly provided Meal Periods. The employees would often either miss a Meal Period entirely, or be provided a short or untimely Meal Period. Whether

or not an employee was provided a Meal Period was often contingent upon the how busy or understaffed the employees were on a given day.

- Geo would pressure its employees to either skip, or cut short, a Meal Period as employees were expected to respond to supervisors and/or detainees at all times. Geo has never provided a compliant Meal Period penalty payment to any employee as to the above referenced issues. Finally, on the rare occasions when employees *were* paid Meal Period penalties (*i.e.* California Meal Period Premiums), such payments do not “cure” the stated Labor Code violation under section 226.7. The California Supreme Court held that “An employer’s failure to provide an additional hour of pay does not form part of a section 226.7 violation, and an employer’s provision of an additional hour of pay does not excuse a section 226.7 violation. The failure to provide required meal and rest breaks is what triggers a violation of section 226.7.” (*Kirby v. Immoos Fire Protection, Inc.* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 1244, 1256, italics added.). Even more recently, a 2020 California Supreme Court ruling stated that, “The remedy for a Labor Code violation, through settlement or other means, is distinct from the fact of the violation itself. For example, employers can pay an additional hour of wages as a remedy for failing to provide meal and rest breaks. (§ 226.7, subd. (c).) But we have held that payment of this statutory remedy ‘does not excuse a section 226.7 violation.’” *Kim v. Reins International California, Inc.*, (2020) 9 Cal.5th 73. To be clear, payment of a Meal Period penalty to employees does not rectify the violation, it is in fact an admission of a Labor Code violation. Finally, Geo failed to pay Meal Period Premiums at the proper rate, as Geo fails to either (1) pay a full hours worth of pay, or (2) properly calculate the regular rate of pay for purposes of determining the premium rate owed. *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC*, (2021) 11 Cal.5th 858.
- Geo required its employees to constantly monitor their cell phones/radios and be “on-call” at all times, specifically during Meal Periods. On occasion, Geo would interrupt, or cut short, its employees’ Meal Periods and require them to return to work.
- Geo illegally retained control over its employees during Meal Periods. For example, Geo required its employees to “remain on the premises,” and to remain “On Call” (*i.e.* monitor their phones radios) at all times, including during Meal Periods.

Failure to Provide Compliant Rest Periods

- Geo failed to provide compliant Rest Periods or requisite Rest Period penalty payments, in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Order 4, and/or any other applicable wage orders. For example, Geo does not possess a legal Rest Period policy, as its Rest Period policy lacks required language under

California law. Geo makes no attempt to ensure that its employees are either timely or wholly provided Rest Periods. The employees would often either miss a Rest Period entirely, be provided a short or untimely Rest Period, or be provided only one Rest Period, even when they were working in excess of 6.5 hours a day. Geo would pressure its employees to either skip, or cut short, a Rest Period as employees were expected to respond to supervisors and/or detainees at all times. Ms. Vega often was required to work during Rest Periods in order to complete her daily duties before she ended her shift for the day. Finally, on the rare occasions in which Geo would provide a Rest Period penalty, it would pay said penalty at an improper (and *lesser*) rate, due to the failure to properly calculate the Regular Rate of Pay.

- Geo required its employees to constantly monitor their cell phones and be “on-call” at all times, specifically during Rest Periods. On occasion, Geo would interrupt, or cut short, its employees’ Rest Periods and require them to return to work.
- Finally, Geo illegally retained control over its employees during Rest Periods. For example, Geo required its employees to “remain on the premises,” and to remain “On Call” (*i.e.* monitor their telephones) at all times, including during Rest Periods.

Wage Statement Violations

- Geo violated Labor Code section 226(a)(2) by failing to furnish an accurate showing of all hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. Ms. Vega, and other employees were not compensated for all hours worked (due in part to Geo requirement that employees list only *scheduled* work-times, not actual work-times.)
- Geo violated Labor Code section 226(a)(5) by failing to furnish an accurate showing of the net wages earned by its employees. For example, Geo (a) would not provide compensation for all hours and minutes worked, (b) would use an improper (and lesser) Overtime Rate of Pay, and (c) would fail to pay Meal and/or Rest Period penalties when due. Further, on the rare occasions in which Geo would provide a Meal or Rest Period penalty, it would pay said penalty at an improper (and lesser) rate, due to the failure to properly calculate the Regular Rate of Pay.
- Geo violated Labor Code section 226(a)(9) by failing to furnish an accurate showing of all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. Ms. Vega, and the other employees were not compensated for all hours worked (due in part to Geo requiring employees to list only *scheduled* work-times, not actual work-times to include “on-call” hours). Geo does not explain how its system describes “time worked” on the Wage Statement itself. As such, Ms. Vega cannot “readily ascertain” what these figures mean. This is because Geo is apparently using a time-calculating

system other than “minutes,” but without explanation to the employees within the wage statement. As minutes are measured on a scale of 1 through 60, it is not apparent what these figures (*i.e.* “.71”) are meant to represent. Without an explanation for how these figures were arrived at, employees cannot “readily ascertain” their total hours worked. Therefore, Geo failed to provide an accurate showing of the “total hours worked” by its employees pursuant to section 226(a)(2), due to all the aforesaid reasons.

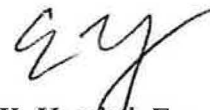
Failure to Provide Compliant Expense Reimbursement Payments

- Geo failed to provide compliant expense reimbursement payments in violation of, *inter alia*, Labor Code section 2802, by failing to provide payments for expenses incurred by Ms. Vega, and other non-exempt employees, including expenses for cell-phone costs, necessary work supplies, and mileage.

To confirm, Geo is a “person” as defined within California Labor Code section 18.

Again, thank you for your assistance and instruction throughout this matter. Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Very Truly Yours,



Eric K. Yaeckel, Esq.

cc: *Via Certified U.S. Mail*

CORPORATE CREATIONS NETWORK INC.

Agent for Service of Process for

GEO SECURE SERVICES, LLC.

7801 Folsom Blvd. #202

Sacramento, CA 95826

CORPORATE CREATIONS NETWORK INC.

Agent for Service of Process for

THE GEO GROUP, INC.

7801 Folsom Blvd. #202

Sacramento, CA 95826

Human Resources Director
GEO Secure Services LLC
4955 Technology Way
Boca Raton, FL 33431

Exhibit 2

Date	Schedule	Pay Code	Amount	In	Transfer	Out	In	Transfer	Out	Shift	Daily	Period
Fri 3/22	7:00- 15:30			6:53 ▼		11:00▼	11:33▼		15:25▼	7.98	7.98	492.1
Sat 3/23	7:00- 15:30			6:54 ▼		9:02 ▼	9:33 ▼		15:22▼	7.95	7.95	500.05
Sun 3/24	7:00- 15:30			6:53 ▼		9:42 ▼	10:13▼		15:32▼	8.13	8.13	508.18
Mon 3/25	7:00- 15:30			6:55 ▼		9:11 ▼	9:42 ▼		15:30▼	8.07	8.07	516.25
Tue 3/26												516.25
Wed 3/27												516.25
Thu 3/28	7:00- 15:30			6:54 ▼		9:24 ▼	10:57▼		15:31▼	7.07	7.07	523.32
Fri 3/29	7:00- 15:30			6:57 ▼		9:59 ▼	10:30▼		15:32▼	8.07	8.07	531.38
Sat 3/30	7:00- 15:30			6:53 ▼		9:08 ▼	9:39 ▼		15:30▼	8.1	8.1	539.48
Sun 3/31	3:30-7:30 ☎			2:58▼		5:12 ▼	5:43 ▼		15:26▼	11.95	11.95	551.43
	7:00- 15:30											
Mon 4/01	7:00- 15:30			6:56 ▼		10:11▼	10:42▼		15:35▼	8.13	8.13	559.57
Tue 4/02												559.57
Wed 4/03												559.57
Thu 4/04	7:00- 15:30			6:56 ▼		10:02▼	10:34▼		14:40▼	7.2	7.2	566.77
Fri 4/05	7:00- 15:30			6:55 ▼		10:02▼	10:35▼		15:29▼	8.02	8.02	574.78



CO 007209-007197
PCSYBF
Check Sequence Code
USC 271
GEO SECURE SERVICES, LLC.
4955 TECHNOLOGY WAY
BOCA RATON, FL 33431

Earnings Statement

EMPLOYEE 000229289
Page 001 of 001
Period Beg/End: 03/31/2024 - 04/13/2024
Advice Date: 04/19/2024
Advice Number: 0008842841
Batch Number: 000000001591

VEGA, LUPE

For inquiries on this statement please call: 877-727-5436
Total Hours Worked: 97.78
Basis of Pay: HOURLY

Earnings	Hours	Rate	Current	YTD
REGULAR	79.10	35.9700	2,845.22	19,523.47
OT HOURS	11.65	60.8271	708.64	2,906.08
OT HOURS	7.03	60.9498	428.48	.00
VACATION			.00	839.74
HOLIDAY			.00	1,046.40
RETRO PAY			.00	1,831.99
HEALTH & WEL	80.00	4.5700	365.60	2,937.60
CA SCHL SICK			.00	556.38
CA MEAL PENA	1.00	40.5514	40.55	79.00
CA REST PENA	1.00	40.5514	40.55	77.82
TOTAL PAY			4,429.04	29,798.48

Accrual Summary	Balance
PTO/Vacation	16.75
LTI/Sick	7.02
Floating Hol	
Supp Sick	

Message

Employees are eligible for PTO only after completing 90 days of service.

To the extent the Company's contribution s are used to obtain Health & Welfare benefits, those amounts are not paid to the employee but are used to purchase benefits for the employee under the Service Contract Act.

Employee Paid

Deductions	Current	YTD
Tax Deductions		
FEDERAL TAX	379.81	1,889.59
FICA TAX	338.82	2,279.59
STATE TAX -CA	182.60	977.20
DISABILITY TAX	48.72	327.79
Total Taxes	949.95	5,474.17

Deductions

AFLAC	82.47	659.76
UNION DUES	32.38	259.04
DIR DEP/PAY CARD	3,364.24	23,405.51
Total Deductions	3,479.09	24,324.31
Net Pay	3,364.24	



GEO SECURE SERVICES, LLC.
4955 TECHNOLOGY WAY
BOCA RATON, FL 33431

Advice Number: 0008842841
Advice Date: 04/19/2024

Deposited to the account of VEGA, LUPE Account Number [REDACTED] Transit ABA [REDACTED] Amount 3,364.24

Exhibit 3



CO 007673-007226
PCSYBP
Check Sequence Code
USC 271
GEO SECURE SERVICES, LLC.
4955 TECHNOLOGY WAY
BOCA RATON, FL 33431

Earnings Statement

EMPLOYEE 000229289
Page 001 of 001
Period Beg/End: 05/26/2024 - 06/08/2024
Advice Date: 06/14/2024
Advice Number: 0008901522
Batch Number: 000000001597

VEGA, LUPE

For inquiries on this statement please call: 877-727-5436
Total Hours Worked: 74.59
Basis of Pay: HOURLY

Earnings	Hours	Rate	Current	YTD
REGULAR	58.34	35.9700	2,098.49	28,332.52
OT HOURS	12.37	60.8100	752.22	5,862.45
OT HOURS	3.88	68.9060	267.36	.00
VACATION	16.00	35.9700	575.52	1,759.49
VACATION	2.97	35.9700	106.83	.00
HOLIDAY	8.00	35.9700	287.76	1,334.16
RETRO PAY			.00	1,831.99
TRAINING PAY			.00	1,291.32
HEALTH & WEL	80.00	4.5700	365.60	4,400.00
CA SCHL SICK	5.03	45.9373	231.06	1,180.39
CA MEAL PENA			.00	79.00
CA REST PENA	1.00	40.5400	40.54	118.36
TOTAL PAY			4,725.38	46,189.68

Accrual Summary	Balance
PTO/Vacation	6.88
LTI/Sick	1.95
Floating Hol	
Supp Sick	

Message

Employees are eligible for PTO only after completing 90 days of service.

To the extent the Company's contribution s are used to obtain Health & Welfare benefits, those amounts are not paid to the employee but are used to purchase benefits for the employee under the Service Contract Act.

Employee Paid

Deductions	Current	YTD
Tax Deductions		
FEDERAL TAX	445.36	3,117.70
FICA TAX	361.49	3,533.51
STATE TAX -CA	212.90	1,576.40
DISABILITY TAX	51.98	508.09
Total Taxes	1,071.73	8,735.70

Deductions

AFLAC	82.47	989.64
UNION DUES	32.38	388.56
DIR DEP/PAY CARD	3,538.80	36,075.78
Total Deductions	3,653.65	37,453.98
Net Pay	3,538.80	

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GEO SECURE SERVICES, LLC.
4955 TECHNOLOGY WAY
BOCA RATON, FL 33431

Advice Number: 0008901522

Advice Date: 06/14/2024

Deposited to the account of VEGA, LUPE
Account Number [REDACTED] Transit ABA [REDACTED] Amount 3,538.80

THIS IS NOT A CHECK