

June 26, 2025

VIA ON-LINE SUBMISSION AND MAIL:

<https://dir.tfaforms.net/128> (copy by certified mail to all Defendants)

Private Attorneys General Act
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LWDA Case No.: LWDA-CM-1091703-25

**Re: Labor Code § 2698, et seq. Penalties – Amended PAGA Notice Letter to the LWDA
Jasmine Renee Davis and John Fisher IV v. Scoot Education Inc., et al.**

Gentlepersons:

This office represents Plaintiffs JASMINE RENEE DAVIS and JOHN FISHER IV (“Plaintiffs”) and other similarly situated aggrieved employees (collectively “Aggrieved Employees”) for violations of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, , 510, 512, 515, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2699, *et seq.*, and 2802; provisions of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) Wage Order(s); and California Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

The purpose of this letter is to comply with the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, pursuant to California Labor Code § 2698 *et. seq.* (“the Act”). Unless specified below, Plaintiffs would like



to bring a representative action, pursuant to the Act, on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated, Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California, against Defendants, SCOOT EDUCATION INC. and TEACHSTART CORP., and DOES 1 through 50 inclusive (all defendants being referred to herein collectively as “Defendants”).

Additionally, this correspondence will serve to satisfy the notice requirements under the Act, along Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Class Action Complaint, which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein. The Complaint is being concurrently filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 25STCV10880. The Second Amended Complaint allegations and claims are incorporated into this Notice Letter.

We also set forth herein the facts and theories and the California Labor Code violations which Defendants engaged in with respect to Plaintiffs an all of their Aggrieved Employees in California. The Class Action Complaint provides the details of Plaintiffs’ class-wide claims and claims under the Act, and the applicable California law governing them. It, along with this Notice Letter, addresses in detail numerous violations that subject Defendants to civil and statutory penalties under the Act.

Relevant Facts

Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants as a non-exempt hourly employee in California. Aggrieved Employees include all non-exempt hourly employees of Defendants within the state of California from one year prior to the date of this letter and continuing through the present (Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees are collectively referred to herein as “Aggrieved Employees”). However, with regard to the allegations under Labor Code § 226(a) only, Plaintiffs expand the scope and definition of the Aggrieved Employees to all employees of Defendants within the state of California from one year prior to the date of this letter and continuing through the present.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Aggrieved Employees proper wages and overtime for all hours worked, at the proper rates of pay. First, Defendants implemented an unlawful time-rounding policy and practice which rounded down and reduced the actual working hours recorded by Aggrieved Employees, and upon which their pay was based, and generally did so to the detriment of the Aggrieved Employees, and these unlawfully rounded time entries were inputted into Defendants’ payroll system from which wage statements and payroll checks were created. Defendants did so with the ostensible intent of paying Aggrieved Employees only for the hours they were scheduled to work, rather than the hours they were actually under Defendants’ control. Plaintiffs contend this policy is not neutral and results, over time, to the detriment of the Aggrieved Employees by systematically undercompensating them.

Next, Aggrieved Employees were also consistently required to perform work, off-the-clock, for which they were not paid wages. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were systemically required to prepare lesson plans prior to every class and before clocking in for the day, for which no wages were paid. Additionally, Aggrieved Employees were required to utilize their cellular phones to obtain information regarding their job assignments, to check their schedules, and to call supervisors and/or receive calls from them regarding availability to work each day. Also, management and supervisors periodically interrupted and cut short Aggrieved Employees’ meal periods with discussion regarding work and job assignments, which also resulted off-the-clock work, which was not recorded. Lastly, Defendants required Aggrieved Employees to remain on



standby/on-call for additional shift assignments and to be prepared to work during those shifts. The foregoing and uncompensated working time was under the direction and control of Defendants, for which no wages were paid.

This uncompensated time caused Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of eight (8), ten (10) and/or twelve (12) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week, entitling Aggrieved Employees to minimum and overtime wages, which they were systemically denied.

Defendants also failed to Aggrieved Employees overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, the off-the-clock work performed by Aggrieved Employees resulted in overtime work and necessitated a payment of wages at overtime rates. Additionally, Defendants failed to keep track of Aggrieved Employees' work hours by not providing Aggrieved Employees with the opportunity to clock in and out of work. As a result, Defendants failed to pay Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including unrecorded and overtime work hours.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Aggrieved Employees the opportunity to take meal periods in compliance with California Law. Specifically, due to understaffing and heavy workloads, Aggrieved Employees were denied the opportunity to take timely meal periods prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work. Furthermore, Aggrieved Employees were not relieved of all work duties during unpaid meal periods and were required to keep working during meal breaks. Aggrieved Employees' meal periods were periodically interrupted by Defendants, who assigned them work to perform and complete during meal periods.

Aggrieved Employees were not provided with meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each meal period as part of each work shift; (2) no formal written meal policy that encouraged employees to take their meal periods, or that advised Aggrieved Employees of their meal and rest period rights; (3) Defendants' failure to properly record meal periods by failing to use a clock in/clock out system; and (4) Defendants' practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to continue working through their meal periods due to the excessive workload as well as consistent interruptions of such meal periods.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Aggrieved Employees the opportunity to take rest breaks in compliance with the California Law. Aggrieved Employees were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each rest period as part of each work shift, including second rest breaks for shifts of six (6) hours or more; (2) no formal compliant written rest period policy that encouraged employees to take their rest periods, or that properly advised Aggrieved Employees of their rest period rights; and (3) Defendants' policy and practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to continue working through their rest breaks due to the excessive workloads and work assignments by Defendants.

Furthermore, Defendants failed to pay Aggrieved Employees premium pay wages at their appropriate regular rates of pay for each meal and rest period denied.

Aggrieved Employees were not provided with accurate wage statements as mandated by law pursuant to Labor Code section 226. Specifically, Defendants failed to issue wage statements as "a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately if



wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing.” Additionally, the wage statements issued to Aggrieved Employees were not recorded in “ink or other indelible form.”

Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(1) as “gross wages earned” were not accurately reflected in that: all hours worked, including overtime, were not included.

Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(2) as “total hours worked by the employee” were not accurately reflected in that: all hours worked, including overtime, were not included.

Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(5) as “net wages earned” were not accurately reflected in that: all hours worked, including overtime, were not included.

Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(8) as the wage statements issued to Aggrieved Employees failed to state “the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer.”

Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(9) as “all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee” were not accurately reflected in that: all hours worked, including overtime, were not included.

Furthermore, Defendants failed to provide Aggrieved Employees with paper pay stubs as required by Labor Code § 226, applicable Wage Orders, and DLSE Opinion Letters. Aggrieved Employees’ wage statement were only provided in electronic format in violation of Labor Code § 226.

Aggrieved Employees were not reimbursed for business expenses incurred in executing their duties under Defendant’s employ. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were required to pay the costs of various tools and supplies, including pens, school supplies, and laptops, all necessary to perform their duties under Defendants’ employ. Additionally, Defendant failed to reimburse Aggrieved Employees for expenses associated with working from home, including internet use and utilities. Aggrieved Employees were also required to drive their personal vehicles during field trips and to pick up supplies for the school on the way to work. Defendants also required Aggrieved Employees to purchase and use their own protective gear, including masks, gloves, and hand sanitizers. Lastly, as discussed above, Aggrieved Employees were required to use their personal cellular phones to communicate with their supervisors, check schedules, and download the necessary and required applications. Aggrieved Employees were not reimbursed for these necessary work-related expenses.

PAGA Claim Details, Legal Bases for Violations and Penalties:

As addressed above and in further detail in the Class Action Complaint, the Aggrieved Employees complain of the following violations committed by Defendants:¹

¹ Plaintiffs hereby reserve the right to seek penalties on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees, for Defendants’ violations of the applicable provisions of the Labor Code, suffered by Aggrieved



Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

Defendants violated the law by failing to pay Aggrieved Employees minimum wages for all hours worked. California Labor Code § 1197, entitled “Pay of Less Than Minimum Wage” states, “[t]he minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.” The applicable minimum wages fixed by the commission for work during the relevant period is found in the Wage Orders.

In California, employees must be paid at least the then applicable state minimum wage for all hours worked, including under Labor Code § 1197, IWC Wage Order MW-2014, and paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), and 4(A)-4(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders. Paragraph 2(H) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders defines “Hours Worked” as “the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.” Additionally, pursuant to Labor Code § 204, other applicable laws and regulations, and public policy, an employer must timely pay its employees for all hours worked. Defendants failed to do so.

California Labor Code § 1197, entitled “Pay of Less Than Minimum Wage” states: “The minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a less wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.” The minimum wage provisions of California Labor Code are enforceable by private civil action pursuant to Labor Code § 1194(a) which states: “Notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including interest thereon, reasonable attorney’s fees and costs of suit.”

As described in California Labor Code §§ 1185 and 1194.2, any action for wages incorporates the applicable Wage Order of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. Also, California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and those Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders entitle non-exempt employees to an amount equal to or greater than the minimum wage for all hours worked. All hours must be paid at the statutory or agreed rate, or at the minimum rate in the absence of a contractually agreed upon one. The underpayment of wages to Aggrieved Employees is and has been a direct consequence of Defendants’ unlawful compensation policies and practices, which applied uniformly to the Aggrieved Employees working at locations and work sites throughout California.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Aggrieved Employees proper wages and overtime for all hours worked, at the proper rates of pay. First, Defendants implemented an unlawful time-rounding policy and practice which rounded down and reduced the actual working hours recorded by Aggrieved Employees, and upon which their pay was based, and generally did so to the detriment of the Aggrieved Employees, and these unlawfully rounded time

Employees, but not directly suffered by Plaintiffs under *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23 Cal.App.5th 745.



entries were inputted into Defendants' payroll system from which wage statements and payroll checks were created. Defendants did so with the ostensible intent of paying Aggrieved Employees only for the hours they were scheduled to work, rather than the hours they were actually under Defendants' control. Plaintiffs contend this policy is not neutral and results, over time, to the detriment of the Aggrieved Employees by systematically undercompensating them.

Next, Aggrieved Employees were also consistently required to perform work, off-the-clock, for which they were not paid wages. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were systemically required to prepare lesson plans prior to every class and before clocking in for the day, for which no wages were paid. Additionally, Aggrieved Employees were required to utilize their cellular phones to obtain information regarding their job assignments, to check their schedules, and to call supervisors and/or receive calls from them regarding availability to work each day. Also, management and supervisors periodically interrupted and cut short Aggrieved Employees' meal periods with discussion regarding work and job assignments, which also resulted off-the-clock work, which was not recorded. Lastly, Defendants required Aggrieved Employees to remain on standby/on-call for additional shift assignments and to be prepared to work during those shifts. The foregoing and uncompensated working time was under the direction and control of Defendants, for which no wages were paid.

This uncompensated time caused Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of eight (8), ten (10) and/or twelve (12) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week, entitling Aggrieved Employees to minimum and overtime wages, which they were systemically denied.

Defendants also failed to Aggrieved Employees overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, the off-the-clock work performed by Aggrieved Employees resulted in overtime work and necessitated a payment of wages at overtime rates. Additionally, Defendants failed to keep track of Aggrieved Employees' work hours by not providing Aggrieved Employees with the opportunity to clock in and out of work. As a result, Defendants failed to pay Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including unrecorded and overtime work hours.

Defendants have the ability to pay minimum and overtime wages for all time worked and have willfully refused to pay such wages with the intent to secure for Defendants a discount upon this indebtedness with the intent to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay, or defraud Aggrieved Employees.

In light of the forgoing, the Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties. Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover the unpaid minimum wages (including double minimum wages), liquidated damages in an amount equal to the minimum wages unlawfully unpaid, interest thereon and reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a). the other Aggrieved Employees further request recovery of all unpaid wages, according to proof, interest, statutory costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory and civil penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other applicable statutes, including pursuant to Labor Code § 558, and Wage Order provisions. To the extent minimum wage compensation is determined to be owed to the Aggrieved Employees who have terminated their employment, Defendants' conduct also violates Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202, and therefore these individuals are also be entitled to waiting time penalties under California Labor Code § 203, which penalties are sought herein on behalf of these Aggrieved Employees. Defendants' failure to timely pay all wages owed also violated Labor Code § 204 and resulted in violations of Labor Code § 226



because they resulted in the issuance of inaccurate wage statements. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein was willful, intentional and not in good faith. Further, other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to seek and recover statutory costs.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs are seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Pay Wages and Overtime in Violation of Labor Code § 510

Defendants violated the law by failing to pay Aggrieved Employees earned wages and overtime. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees consistently worked in excess of eight (8), ten (10), and twelve (12) hours a day, and/or forty (40) hours a week. However, Aggrieved Employees were not paid overtime wages for hours worked in excess of 8 hours a day. Moreover, the uncompensated time, discussed above caused Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of eight (8), ten (10), and twelve (12) hours a day and/or 40 hours a week, further entitling Aggrieved Employees overtime wages which they were consistently denied, all in violation of Labor Code § 510 and applicable Wage Orders.

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Aggrieved Employees proper wages and overtime for all hours worked, at the proper rates of pay. First, Defendants implemented an unlawful time-rounding policy and practice which rounded down and reduced the actual working hours recorded by Aggrieved Employees, and upon which their pay was based, and generally did so to the detriment of the Aggrieved Employees, and these unlawfully rounded time entries were inputted into Defendants' payroll system from which wage statements and payroll checks were created. Defendants did so with the ostensible intent of paying Aggrieved Employees only for the hours they were scheduled to work, rather than the hours they were actually under Defendants' control. Plaintiffs contend this policy is not neutral and results, over time, to the detriment of the Aggrieved Employees by systematically undercompensating them.

Next, Aggrieved Employees were also consistently required to perform work, off-the-clock, for which they were not paid wages. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were systemically required to prepare lesson plans prior to every class and before clocking in for the day, for which no wages were paid. Additionally, Aggrieved Employees were required to utilize their cellular phones to obtain information regarding their job assignments, to check their schedules, and to call supervisors and/or receive calls from them regarding availability to work each day. Also, management and supervisors periodically interrupted and cut short Aggrieved Employees' meal periods with discussion regarding work and job assignments, which also resulted off-the-clock work, which was not recorded. The foregoing and uncompensated working time was under the direction and control of Defendants, for which no wages were paid.

This uncompensated time caused Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of eight (8), ten (10) and/or twelve (12) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week, entitling Aggrieved Employees to minimum and overtime wages, which they were systemically denied.

Defendants also failed to Aggrieved Employees overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, the off-the-clock work performed by Aggrieved Employees resulted in overtime work and necessitated a payment of wages at overtime rates. Additionally, Defendants failed to keep track of Aggrieved Employees' work hours by not providing Aggrieved



Employees with the opportunity to clock in and out of work. As a result, Defendants failed to pay Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including unrecorded and overtime work hours.

Defendants have violated Labor Code § 1194 and Labor Code § 510 (and paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), 3(A) and 4(A)-4(B) of the relevant orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission) by failing to pay Employees: (a) time and one-half their regular hourly rates for hours worked in excess of eight hours in a workday or in excess of forty hours in any workweek or for the first eight hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek; or (b) twice their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of twelve hours in any one day or for hours worked in excess of eight hours on any seventh day of work in a workweek. Defendants had a consistent policy of not paying Employees wages for all hours worked, including by requiring off the clock work as addressed above and by under-reporting actual hours worked. With work shifts generally requiring eight hours or more of work on a given day, this unpaid off the clock work resulted in Aggrieved Employees working past eight hours on a shift or more than forty hours in a week, which required that they be paid at the correct overtime rate of 1.5 times their regular rate.

When considered in combination with the other wage violations addressed above, Aggrieved Employees were not properly compensated, nor were they paid overtime and double time rates for hours worked in excess of 8, 10, and 12 hours in a given day, and/or forty hours in a given week. Defendants did not make available to Employees a reasonable protocol for correcting time records when Employees worked overtime hours or to fix incorrect time entries or those that Defendants unlawfully under-recorded to the Employee's detriment. Defendants have also violated these provisions by requiring other similarly situated Aggrieved Employees to work through meal periods when they were required to be clocked out or to otherwise work off the clock to complete their daily job duties.

In light of the forgoing, Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties pursuant to the California Labor Code, including Labor Code §§ 204, 510, 558, 1174, 1194, 1198, 1199, and the relevant paragraphs of the IWC Wage Orders, including paragraphs 2(K), 2(S), 3(A), 4, and 20. Defendants are liable to Employees for the full amount of all their unpaid wages and overtime compensation, with interest, plus their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, and each of them, and any additional sums as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes and Wage Order provisions.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs are seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Meal-Period Liability Under Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and Penalties

Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Aggrieved Employees the opportunity to take meal periods in compliance with California Law. Specifically, due to understaffing and heavy workloads, Aggrieved Employees were denied the opportunity to take timely meal periods prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work. Furthermore, Aggrieved Employees were not relieved of all work duties during unpaid meal periods and were required to keep working during meal breaks. Aggrieved Employees' meal periods were periodically interrupted by Defendants, who assigned them work to perform and complete during meal periods.



Aggrieved Employees were not provided with meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each meal period as part of each work shift; (2) no formal written meal policy that encouraged employees to take their meal periods, or that advised Aggrieved Employees of their meal and rest period rights; (3) Defendants' failure to properly record meal periods by failing to use a clock in/clock out system; and (4) Defendants' practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to continue working through their meal periods due to the excessive workload as well as consistent interruptions of such meal periods.

Defendants also failed to pay Aggrieved Employees "premium pay," i.e. one hour of wages at each Aggrieved Employee's effective regular rate of pay, for each meal period that Defendants failed to provide or deficiently provided, including by miscalculating any premium payments they did make. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 11 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one hour of wages at their correctly calculated regular rate of compensation for each meal period not provided or deficiently provided, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against the Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code, including Labor Code § 558 and other applicable statutes and Wage Order provisions.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs are seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages as available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199, 2699(f)(2) and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Rest-Break Liability Under Labor Code § 226.7 and Penalties

Defendants have consistently failed to provide Aggrieved Employees with paid rest breaks of not less than 10 minutes for every work period of 4 or more consecutive hours, as required by Labor Code. Aggrieved Employees were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each rest period as part of each work shift, including second rest breaks for shifts of six (6) hours or more; (2) no formal compliant written rest period policy that encouraged employees to take their rest periods, or that properly advised Aggrieved Employees of their rest period rights; and (3) Defendants' policy and practice of requiring Aggrieved Employees to continue working through their rest breaks due to the excessive workloads and work assignments by Defendants.

Defendants also failed to pay Aggrieved Employees premium pay for each day on which requisite rest breaks were not provided or were deficiently provided, or miscalculated any premiums paid. Therefore, pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and paragraphs 12 and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to damages in an amount equal to one hour of wages at their correctly calculated regular rate of compensation for each rest period not provided or deficiently provided, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against the Defendants, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code, including Labor Code § 558 and other applicable statutes and Wage Order provisions.



Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs are seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages as available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Reimburse for Necessary Business Expenditures in Violation of Labor Code § 2802

Defendants have consistently required Aggrieved Employees to incur necessary business expenses in the execution of their duties under Defendants' employ. Specifically, Aggrieved Employees were required to pay the costs of various tools and supplies, including pens, school supplies, and laptops, all necessary to perform their duties under Defendants' employ. Additionally, Defendant failed to reimburse Aggrieved Employees for expenses associated with working from home, including internet use and utilities. Aggrieved Employees were also required to drive their personal vehicles during field trips and to pick up supplies for the school on the way to work. Defendants also required Aggrieved Employees to purchase and use their own protective gear, including masks, gloves, and hand sanitizers. Lastly, as discussed above, Aggrieved Employees were required to use their personal cellular phones to communicate with their supervisors, check schedules, and download the necessary and required applications. Aggrieved Employees were not reimbursed for these necessary work-related expenses in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

Defendants systematically and uniformly failed to reimburse those lawful and necessary work related expenses or losses incurred in direct discharge of their job duties during employment with Defendants and at the direction of the Defendants pursuant to Labor Code § 2802(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Orders, paragraph 9. Defendants are liable for PAGA penalties resulting from their failure to reimburse necessary business expenses incurred by the Aggrieved Employees. Accordingly, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover, and hereby seek through this Representative Action, all civil and statutory penalties authorized for violations of California Labor Code §§ 1198 and 2802, and Section 9(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and Plaintiffs seek all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 2802 and 2699(f)(2), and also attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Issue Accurate and Itemized Wage Statements in Violation of Labor Code § 226

California Labor Code § 226(a) requires an employer to furnish each employee with an accurate, itemized wage statements in writing. These statements must be appended to the detachable part of the check, draft, voucher, or whatever else serves to pay the employee's wages; or, if wages are paid by cash or personal check, these statements may be given to the employee separately from the payment of wages; in either case the employer must give the employee these statements twice a month or each time wages are paid. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' violation of Labor Code § 226(a), Aggrieved Employees suffered injuries, including among other things confusion over whether they received all wages owed them, the difficulty and expense involved in reconstructing pay records, and forcing them to make mathematical computations to analyze whether the wages paid in fact compensated them correctly for all hours worked.

Defendants failed to provide Aggrieved Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in writing, as required by the Labor Code. Specifically, Defendants failed to provide Employees with accurate itemized wage statements in writing, as required by the Labor Code. The wage statements



given to Aggrieved Employees failed to accurately account for unpaid wages, overtime, premium pay for deficiently provided meal periods and rest breaks.

Additionally, for the purposes of Subsection (a)(9), Plaintiffs seek to expand the scope of the Aggrieved Employees she seeks to represent to extend to all individuals employed by Defendants during the applicable period. The wage statements issued to Aggrieved Employees failed to state all applicable hourly rates for which Aggrieved Employees were paid as required by Labor Code § 226(a)(9).

In light of these violations, and pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226(a) and 226(e) and paragraphs 4(b), 7, and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000). They are also entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs assert PAGA claims for failure to provide Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226(e), 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1). More specifically, by providing inaccurate wage statements and failing to maintain records as required under Labor Code § 226(a), Defendants committed ongoing violations giving rise to civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3, which in addition to other penalties provided by law, subjects Defendants to "a penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, ..."

Failure to Issue Semimonthly Payments in Violation of Labor Code § 204

In failing to pay Aggrieved Employees wages, overtime, premium pay, etc., and failing to provide them with checks and wage statements, Defendants failed to timely pay Aggrieved Employees wages on a semimonthly basis as required under Labor Code § 204. Defendants failed to maintain records showing accurate hours worked daily and the wages paid to Aggrieved Employees, as well as the meal and rest periods taken by Aggrieved Employees, as required by Labor Code § 1174 and the applicable IWC wage orders.

Defendants also required Aggrieved Employees to work hours off the clock for which they were not compensated, including during interrupted or otherwise on-duty meal and rest periods. Defendants also failed to pay all overtime premium wages owed for work conducted on a work shift and a workday or miscalculated these premiums by not including all forms of remuneration in the regular rate, as addressed above. Therefore, when Aggrieved Employees received wage statements and pay checks, they did not compensate all hours worked on a timely basis, resulting in Defendants' systematic failure to pay all wages owed to Aggrieved Employees twice monthly



in accordance with the requirements of Labor Code § 204. Additionally, by not providing wage statements as required under section 204, Defendants systematically violated Labor Code § 204 and § 226.

Given the above described off the clock work, Plaintiffs were not paid at the correct overtime rate for all hours he worked after eight hours into a shift or over forty in a work week and that he was not paid all double time owed either. Defendants' uniformly applied payroll policies and practices thus resulted in further systematic and ongoing violations of the requirements of Labor Code § 204.

In light of the foregoing, Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties, interest, fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201.3, 210, 218.5, 558, and 1194. In failing to pay Aggrieved Employees minimum wages and overtime, off the clock work, by not providing proper meal and rest periods, failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failing to pay Employees wages upon termination or timely upon resignation, all discussed above, Defendants failed to timely pay Aggrieved Employees wages on a semimonthly basis as required under Labor Code § 204. Defendants also failed to maintain records showing accurate hours worked daily and the wages paid to Aggrieved Employees, as required by Labor Code § 1174 and paragraph 7 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, entitling Aggrieved Employees to recover penalties pursuant to paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs assert PAGA claims for failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 203, 204, 2926, 2927, and 2699.5 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 204, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Failure to Keep Records In Accordance With Labor Code § 1174

Labor Code § 1174 requires employers to keep records showing payroll data and the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to employees. By failing to pay Aggrieved Employees proper wages, overtime, double time, premium pay, etc., and by not recording meal period start and end times, all discussed herein, Defendants failed to maintain proper employment records in accordance with Section 1174. In light of the foregoing, Aggrieved Employees seek to recover penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1174.5 and 2699, *et seq.* Defendants have also failed to comply with paragraph 7 of the applicable California IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period, meal periods, wages earned pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7, and total daily hours worked by itemizing in wage statements all deductions from payment of wages and accurately reporting total hours worked by the Aggrieved Employees, and they are entitled to recover penalties pursuant to paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs assert PAGA claims for failure to provide the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174,



1198, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), 2699.5, and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Waiting Time Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 203

Some Aggrieved Employees no longer work for Defendants; they either resigned or were terminated from Defendants' employ. Based on the forgoing, Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to pay all wages earned by and owed to Aggrieved Employees at the time of their termination of within seventy-two hours of their resignation, as required by California under Labor Code § 203. In light of the forgoing, Aggrieved Employees seek to recover wages and penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 558 and further specifically seek penalties and wages under Labor Code § 203, which provides that an employee's wages shall continue until paid for up to thirty (30) days from the date they were due.

Under the PAGA, and following exhaustion of the notice period, Plaintiffs assert PAGA claims for failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 201, 201, 203, 204, 1197.5, 2926, and 2927 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2699(f)(2), 2699.5, and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

Unfair Competition Under Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

Consequently, Defendants' conduct has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Aggrieved Employees and the general public in violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.

Plaintiffs' PAGA Claim under Labor Code § 2698 et seq. and Recovery Bases:

After complying with the notice procedures of Labor Code § 2699.3 and the running of the notice period after the filing of the Class Action Complaint, Plaintiffs will file an amended Complaint asserting, as a representative action on behalf of the California Attorney General and the other similarly Aggrieved Employees, a PAGA claim for violations of the above addressed underlying claims and seeking penalties as specified by the applicable corresponding provisions.

The Aggrieved Employees seek penalties under Labor Code §§ 2698 and 2699 for Defendants' violation of Labor Code provisions included under Labor Code § 2699.5, including the penalty provisions, without limitation, based, *inter alia*, on the following California Labor Code sections: §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 515, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2699, et seq., and 2802, including as follows:

(a) Wage Claims: For failure to provide the Aggrieved Employees all earned regular pay and minimum wages for regular hours worked and for failure to pay overtime premium wages for overtime hours worked, failure to pay proper reporting time and sick pay under Labor Code §§ 510, 1194(a), 1197, and 1198, and paragraphs 2(K), 3(A), 4(A), 4(B) and 20 of the applicable IWC



Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 510, 515, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2699(f)(2), and 2699.5, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(b) Meal and Rest Period Claims: For failure to provide the Aggrieved Employees off-duty, timely, and unpaid meal periods and failure to authorize and permit them to take off-duty, timely, and paid rest periods, or pay one hour of regular pay in lieu thereof, under Labor Code §§ 512, 1198, and 226.7, and Sections 11, 12(A), and 12(B) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties available and applicable, including under paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and wages under Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558, including sections 558(a)(1)-(3), 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(c) Inaccurate Wage Statements and Failure to Maintain Records: For failure to provide the Aggrieved Employees with wage statements or with accurate, itemized wage statements and failure to maintain employment records for Aggrieved Employees under Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, and 1198.5, and Sections 7(A), 7(B), and 7(C) of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s) seeking all civil and statutory penalties and wages available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 226(e), 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1199, and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1). More specifically, by providing inaccurate wage statements and failing to maintain records as required under Labor Code § 226(a), Defendants committed ongoing violations giving rise to civil penalties under Labor Code § 226.3, which in addition to other penalties provided by law, subjects Defendants to "a penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per employee per violation in an initial citation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee for each violation in a subsequent citation, ...";

(d) Failure to Timely Pay Wages: For failure to timely pay all wages owed, including at least semi-monthly and upon separation or termination, under Labor Code §§ 201, 201, 203, 204, 1197.5, 2926, and 2927 seeking all civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 210, 558, 1197, 1198, 1199 and 2699(f)(2), and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and also for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(e) Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses: For Defendants' failure to reimburse the necessary work related expenses incurred under Labor Code §§ 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802, and Sections 2(K), 4, 9, and 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s), seeking civil penalties available and applicable under Labor Code §§ 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, 2699.5, and 2699(f)(2) and paragraph 9 and 20 of the IWC Wage Orders, and also attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1);

(f) All Alleged Violations of the IWC Wage Orders: For any above addressed violation of the applicable provisions of the IWC Wage Orders constituting violations of Labor Code § 1198 and Labor Code § 2699.5 and seeking penalties available and applicable under Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) and paragraph 20 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders, and for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).



We have been constrained to initially move forward with the filing of this Complaint, alleging the causes of action discussed herein, without the PAGA claim. Thus, any action by the LWDA would not resolve the entirety of the case, and the interest of judicial economy will be served by allowing the case to proceed as a cohesive whole.

This letter and the attached Second Amended Complaint therefore provide the requisite notice under the Act to the LWDA and Defendants by setting forth the specific provisions of the Labor Code and related provisions Plaintiffs allege have been violated, including the facts and relevant theories alleged against Defendants and joint employers. To prevent the violations described in the Complaint and herein from occurring, and to remedy past violations, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the LWDA conduct an investigation into Defendants' employment practices in accordance with the Act.

Wherefore we request that you advise us, by certified mail within sixty days of the postmark on this letter, whether you intend to proceed with these claims or whether the Aggrieved Employees should include them in an amended Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* claim under the Act in an amended Complaint.

Regards,

D.LAW, INC.

A handwritten signature in grey ink, appearing to read 'David Arakelyan', written over the printed name.

David Arakelyan

Cc: **Scoot Education Inc. and Teachstart Corp.**, by Certified Mail

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9 Attorneys for Plaintiffs JASMINE RENEE DAVIS and JOHN FISHER IV

10
11 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
12 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

13 JASMINE RENEE DAVIS, on behalf of
14 herself and all others similarly situated, and
the general public,

15 *Plaintiff,*

16 v.

17 SCOOT EDUCATION INC., a Delaware
18 corporation; TEACHSTART CORP., a
California corporation; and DOES 1 through
19 50, inclusive,

20 *Defendants.*
21
22
23
24
25
26

Case No.: 25STCV10880

**SECOND AMENDED CLASS AND
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT**

1. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7, 512 and 1198);
2. Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198);
3. Failure to Pay Hourly Wages and Overtime (Lab. Code §§ 223, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198);
4. Failure to Provide Accurate Written Wage Statements (Lab. Code §§ 226(a));
5. Failure to Timely Pay All Final Wages (Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and 203);
6. Failure to Indemnify (Lab. Code § 2802);
7. Unfair Competition (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*); and
8. Civil Penalties (Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.*)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiffs JASMINE RENEE DAVIS and JOHN FISHER IV (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of
2 themselves, all others similarly situated, the State of California, and the general public, complain and
3 allege as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. Plaintiffs bring this class and representative action against Defendants SCOOT
6 EDUCATION INC., a Delaware corporation; TEACHSTART CORP., a California corporation; and
7 DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, (collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for alleged violations of the
8 California Labor Code and California Business and Professions Code. As set forth below, Plaintiffs
9 allege that Defendants have:

- 10 a. failed to pay them overtime wages at the correct rate;
- 11 b. failed to pay them double time wages at the correct rate;
- 12 c. failed to pay them overtime and/or double time wages by failing to include all
13 applicable remuneration in calculating the regular rate of pay;
- 14 d. failed to provide them with meal periods;
- 15 e. failed to provide them with rest periods;
- 16 f. failed to pay them premium wages for missed meal and rest periods;
- 17 g. failed to provide them with accurate written wage statements;
- 18 h. failed to reimburse them with necessary business expenditures;
- 19 i. failed to pay them all their final wages following separation of employment.

20 Based on these alleged Labor Code violations, Plaintiffs now bring this class and
21 representative action to recover unpaid wages, liquidated damages, civil and statutory penalties,
22 restitution, and related relief on behalf of themselves, all others similarly situated, the State of
23 California, and the general public.

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction to hear this case because the monetary
26 damages and restitution sought by Plaintiffs from Defendants’ conduct exceeds the minimal
27 jurisdiction of the Superior Court of the State of California.

28 3. Venue is proper in the County of Los Angeles pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure

1 sections 395(a) and 395.5 in that liability arose this county because at least some of the transactions
2 that are the subject matter of this Complaint occurred therein and/or each defendant is found,
3 maintains offices, transacts business and/or has an agent therein.

4 4. Venue is proper in Los Angeles County because Defendants' have at all times alleged
5 herein, conducted business in Los Angeles County, and throughout California. As such, venue is
6 proper in any county in California.

7 **PARTIES**

8 5. Plaintiff JASMINE RENEE DAVIS is, and at all relevant times mentioned herein, was
9 an individual residing in the State of California.

10 6. Plaintiff JOHN FISHER IV is, and at all relevant times mentioned herein, was an
11 individual residing in the State of California.

12 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that Defendant SCOOT
13 EDUCATION INC., is, and at all relevant times mentioned herein, a Delaware corporation doing
14 business in the State of California.

15 8. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that Defendant
16 TEACHSTART CORP., is, and at all relevant times mentioned herein, a California corporation doing
17 business in the State of California.

18 9. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names and capacities of the defendants sued herein
19 as DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names.
20 Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of the DOE defendants
21 when ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that each of the
22 fictitiously named defendants are responsible in some manner for the occurrences, acts and omissions
23 alleged herein and that Plaintiffs' alleged damages were proximately caused by these defendants, and
24 each of them. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to allege both the true names and capacities of the
25 DOE defendants when ascertained.

26 10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that, at all relevant times
27 mentioned herein, some or all of the defendants were the representatives, agents, employees, partners,
28 directors, associates, joint venturers, joint employers, owners, principals or co-participants of some

1 or all of the other defendants, and in doing the things alleged herein, were acting within the course
2 and scope of such relationship and with the full knowledge, consent, and ratification by such other
3 defendants.

4 11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that, at all relevant times
5 mentioned herein, some of the defendants pursued a common course of conduct, acted in concert and
6 conspired with one another, and aided and abetted one another to accomplish the occurrences, acts
7 and omissions alleged herein.

8 12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each Defendant acted in all
9 respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendants, that Defendants carried out a
10 joint scheme, business plan, or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and that the acts of each
11 Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendants. Furthermore, Defendants acted in all
12 respects as the employers or joint employers of Employees. Defendants, and each of them, exercised
13 control over the wages, hours or working conditions of Employees, or suffered or permitted
14 Employees to work, or engaged, thereby creating a common law employment relationship, with
15 Employees. Therefore, Defendants, and each of them, employed or jointly employed Employees.

16 13. This action has been brought and may be maintained as a class action pursuant to Code
17 of Civil Procedure section 382 because there is a well-defined community of interest among the
18 persons who comprise the readily ascertainable classes defined below and because Plaintiffs are
19 unaware of any difficulties likely to be encountered in managing this case as a class action.

20 14. **Relevant Time Period:** The relevant time period is defined as the time period
21 beginning four years prior to the filing of this action until judgment is entered.

- 22 a. **Hourly Employee Class:** All persons employed by Defendants, collectively or
23 separately, and/or any staffing agencies and/or any other third parties in hourly or
24 non-exempt positions in California four years prior to the filing of this action and
ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action (“Hourly Employee
Class”).
- 25 b. **Meal Period Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who worked in
26 a shift in excess of five hours during the four years prior to the filing of this action
and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action.
- 27 c. **Rest Period Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who worked a
28 shift of at least three and one-half (3.5) hours the four years prior to the filing of
this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action.

- 1
- 2 d. **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class**: All **Hourly Employee Class** members who
- 3 separated from their employment with Defendants during the period beginning
- 4 three years before the filing of this action and ending when final judgment is
- 5 entered.
- 6 e. **Wage Statement Class**: All persons employed by Defendants in California during
- 7 the period beginning one year before the filing of this action and ending when final
- 8 judgment is entered.
- 9 f. **Expense Reimbursement Class**: All persons employed by Defendants in
- California who incurred business expenses during the **Relevant Time Period**.
- g. **UCL Class**: All **Hourly Employee Class** and **Expense Reimbursement Class**
- members employed by Defendants in California during the four years prior to the
- filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this
- action.

10 15. **Reservation of Rights**: Pursuant to Rule of Court 3.765(b), Plaintiffs reserve the right

11 to amend or modify the class definitions with greater specificity, by further division into sub-classes

12 and/or by limitation to particular issues.

13 16. **Numerosity**: The class members are so numerous that the individual joinder of each

14 individual class member is impractical. While Plaintiffs do not currently know the exact number of

15 class members, Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that the actual number

16 exceeds the minimum required for numerosity under California law.

17 17. **Commonality and Predominance**: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all

18 class members and predominate over any questions which affect only individual class members.

19 These common questions include, but are not limited to:

- 20 a. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to provide
- 21 employees with their rest periods;
- 22 b. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to provide
- 23 employees with their meal periods;
- 24 c. Whether Defendants failed to pay premium wages to class members when they
- 25 have not been provided with meal and rest periods at the appropriate rates of pay;
- 26 d. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum and/or overtime wages to class
- 27 members for all time worked;
- 28 e. Whether Defendants failed to provide class members with accurate written wage

statements as a result of providing them with written wage statements with inaccurate entries for, among other things, amounts of gross and net wages, and total hours worked;

- f. Whether Defendants applied policies or practices that result in late and/or incomplete final wage payments;
- g. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse class members for all necessary business expenses incurred during the discharge of their duties;
- h. Whether Defendants are liable to class members for waiting time penalties under Labor Code section 203; and
- i. Whether class members are entitled to restitution of money or property that Defendants may have acquired from them through unfair competition;

18. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the other class members' claims. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that Defendants have a policy or practice of failing to comply with the California Labor Code and Business and Professions Code as alleged in this Complaint.

19. **Adequacy of Class Representative:** Plaintiffs are adequate class representatives and have no interests that are adverse to, or otherwise conflict with, the interests of absent class members and are dedicated to vigorously prosecuting this action on their behalf. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the other class members.

20. **Adequacy of Class Counsel:** Plaintiffs' counsel are adequate class counsel in that they have no known conflicts of interest with Plaintiffs or absent class members, are experienced in wage and hour class action litigation, and are dedicated to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of Plaintiffs and absent class members.

21. **Superiority:** A class action is vastly superior to other available means for fair and efficient adjudication of the class members' claims and would be beneficial to the parties and the Court. Class action treatment will allow a number of similarly situated persons to simultaneously and efficiently prosecute their common claims in a single forum without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would entail. In addition, the monetary amounts

1 due to many individual class members are likely to be relatively small and would thus make it
2 difficult, if not impossible, for individual class members to both seek and obtain relief. Moreover, a
3 class action will serve an important public interest by permitting class members to effectively pursue
4 the recovery of monies owed to them. Further, a class action will prevent the potential for inconsistent
5 or contradictory judgments inherent in individual litigation.

6 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

7 22. Plaintiffs worked for Defendants as a non-exempt employee during the relevant and
8 statutory periods.

9 23. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Plaintiffs
10 and Class Members proper wages and overtime for all hours worked, at the proper rates of pay. First,
11 Defendants implemented an unlawful time-rounding policy and practice which rounded down and
12 reduced the actual working hours recorded by Plaintiffs and Class Members, and upon which their
13 pay was based, and generally did so to the detriment of the Plaintiffs and Class Members, and these
14 unlawfully rounded time entries were inputted into Defendants' payroll system from which wage
15 statements and payroll checks were created. Defendants did so with the ostensible intent of paying
16 Plaintiffs and Class members only for the hours they were scheduled to work, rather than the hours
17 they were actually under Defendants' control. Plaintiffs contend this policy is not neutral and results,
18 over time, to the detriment of the Plaintiffs and Class members by systematically undercompensating
19 them.

20 24. Next, Plaintiffs and Class Members were also consistently required to perform work,
21 off-the-clock, for which they were not paid wages. Specifically, Plaintiffs and Class Members were
22 systemically required to prepare lesson plans prior to every class and before clocking in for the day,
23 for which no wages were paid. Additionally, Plaintiffs and Class Members were required to utilize
24 their cellular phones to obtain information regarding their job assignments, to check their schedules,
25 and to call supervisors and/or receive calls from them regarding availability to work each day. Also,
26 management and supervisors periodically interrupted and cut short Plaintiffs' and Class Members'
27 meal periods with discussion regarding work and job assignments, which also resulted off-the-clock
28 work, which was not recorded. Lastly, Defendants required Plaintiffs and Class Members to remain

1 on standby/on-call for additional shift assignments and to be prepared to work during those shifts.
2 The foregoing and uncompensated working time was under the direction and control of Defendants,
3 for which no wages were paid.

4 25. Defendants also failed to pay Plaintiffs and Class Members overtime wages at the
5 proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, the off-the-clock work performed by Plaintiffs
6 and Class Members resulted in overtime work and necessitated a payment of wages at overtime rates.
7 Additionally, Defendants failed to keep track of Plaintiffs' and Class Members work hours by not
8 providing Plaintiffs and Class Members with the opportunity to clock in and out of work. As a result,
9 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and Class Members for all hours worked, including unrecorded
10 and overtime work hours.

11 26. This uncompensated time caused Plaintiffs and Class Members to work in excess of
12 eight (8), ten (10) and/or twelve (12) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week, entitling Plaintiffs
13 and Class Members to minimum and overtime wages, which they were systemically denied.

14 27. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Plaintiffs and
15 Class Members the opportunity to take meal periods in compliance with the California Law.
16 Specifically, due to understaffing and heavy workloads, Plaintiffs and Class Members were denied
17 the opportunity to take timely meal periods prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work.
18 Furthermore, Plaintiffs and Class Members were not relieved of all work duties during unpaid meal
19 periods and were required to keep working during meal breaks. Plaintiffs' and Class Members' meal
20 periods were periodically interrupted by Defendants, who assigned them work to perform and
21 complete during meal periods.

22 28. Plaintiffs and Class Members were not provided with meal periods of at least thirty
23 (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each
24 meal period as part of each work shift; (2) no formal written meal policy that encouraged employees
25 to take their meal periods, or that advised Class Members of their meal and rest period rights; (3)
26 Defendants' failure to properly record meal periods by failing to use a clock in/clock out system; and
27 (4) Defendants' practice of requiring putative class members to continue working through their meal
28 periods due to the excessive workload as well as consistent interruptions of such meal periods.

1 29. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Plaintiffs and
2 Class Members the opportunity to take rest periods in compliance with the California Law. Plaintiffs
3 and Class Members were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4)
4 hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each rest
5 period as part of each work shift, including second rest breaks for shifts of six (6) hours or more; (2)
6 no formal compliant written rest period policy that encouraged employees to take their rest periods,
7 or that properly advised Plaintiffs and Class Members of their rest period rights; and (3) Defendants'
8 policy and practice of requiring putative class members to continue working through their rest breaks
9 due to the excessive workloads and work assignments by Defendants.

10 30. Furthermore, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and Class Members premium pay
11 wages at their appropriate regular rates of pay for each meal and rest period denied.

12 31. Plaintiffs and Class Members were not provided with accurate wage statements as
13 mandated by law pursuant to Labor Code section 226. Specifically, Defendants failed to issue wage
14 statements as "a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or
15 separately if wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing."
16 Additionally, the wage statements issued to Plaintiffs and Class Members were not recorded in "ink
17 or other indelible form."

18 32. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(1) as "gross wages
19 earned" were not accurately reflected in that: all hours worked, including overtime, were not included.

20 33. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(2) as "total hours worked
21 by the employee" were not accurately reflected in that: all hours worked, including overtime, were
22 not included.

23 34. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(5) as "net wages earned"
24 were not accurately reflected in that: all hours worked, including overtime, were not included.

25 35. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(8) as the wage statements
26 issues to Plaintiffs and Class Members failed to state "the name and address of the legal entity that is
27 the employer."

28 36. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(9) as "all applicable

1 hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each
2 hourly rate by the employee” were not accurately reflected in that: all hours worked, including
3 overtime, were not included.

4 37. Furthermore, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and Class Members with paper
5 pay stubs as required by Labor Code § 226, applicable Wage Orders, and DLSE Opinion Letters.
6 Plaintiffs’s and Class Members’ wage statement were only provided in electronic format in violation
7 of Labor Code § 226.

8 38. Plaintiffs and Class Members were not reimbursed for business expenses incurred in
9 executing their duties under Defendant’s employ. Specifically, Plaintiffs and Class Members were
10 required to pay the costs of various tools and supplies, including pens, school supplies, and laptops,
11 all necessary to perform their duties under Defendants’ employ. Additionally, Defendants failed to
12 reimburse Plaintiffs and Class Members for expenses associated with working from home, including
13 internet use and utilities. Plaintiffs and Class Members were also required to drive their personal
14 vehicles during field trips and to pick up supplies for the school on the way to work. Defendants also
15 required Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase and use their own protective gear, including masks,
16 gloves, and hand sanitizers. Lastly, as discussed above, Plaintiffs and Class Members were required
17 to use their personal cellular phones to communicate with their supervisors, check schedules, and
18 download the necessary and required applications. Plaintiffs and Class members were not reimbursed
19 for these necessary work-related expenses.

20 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS**

22 **(Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, 1174, and 1198)**

23 **(Plaintiffs and Meal Period Sub-Class)**

24 39. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if
25 fully alleged herein.

26 40. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members have been
27 non-exempt employees of Defendant entitled to the full meal period protections of both the Labor
28 Code and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order.

1 41. Labor Code section 512 and Section 11 of the applicable Industrial Welfare
2 Commission Wage Order impose an affirmative obligation on employers to provide non-exempt
3 employees with uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods of at least thirty minutes for each work period
4 of five hours, and to provide them with two uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods of at least thirty
5 minutes for each work period of ten hours.

6 42. Labor Code section 226.7 and Section 11 of the applicable Industrial Welfare
7 Commission Wage Order (“Wage Order”) both prohibit employers from requiring employees to work
8 during required meal periods and require employers to pay non-exempt employees an hour of
9 premium wages on each workday that the employee is not provided with the required meal period.

10 43. Compensation for missed meal periods constitutes wages within the meaning of Labor
11 Code section 200.

12 44. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful to employ a person under conditions that
13 violate the applicable Wage Order.

14 45. Section 11 of the applicable Wage Order states:

15 No employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than
16 five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except
17 that when a work period of not more than six (6) hours will complete
18 the day’s work the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of
19 the employer and employee. Unless the employee is relieved of all duty
20 during a 30 minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an
21 ‘on duty’ meal period and counted as time worked. An ‘on duty’ meal
22 period shall be permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an
23 employee from being relieved of all duty and when by written
24 agreement between the parties an on-the-job paid meal period is agreed
25 to. The written agreement shall state that the employee may, in writing,
26 revoke the agreement at any time.

27 46. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs were not subject to a valid on-duty meal period
28 agreement. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that, at all relevant times, **Meal Period Sub-Class**
members were not subject to valid on-duty meal period agreements with Defendants.

 47. Plaintiffs allege that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period,
Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing Plaintiffs and members of the **Meal**
Period Sub-Class with uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods for at least thirty (30) minutes for each
five (5) hour work period, as required by Labor Code section 512 and the applicable Wage Order.

1 Specifically, due to understaffing and heavy workloads, Plaintiffs and **Meal Period Sub-Class**
2 members were denied the opportunity to take timely meal periods prior to the completion of their fifth
3 hour of work. Furthermore, Plaintiffs and **Meal Period Sub-Class** members were not relieved of all
4 work duties during unpaid meal periods and were required to keep working during meal breaks.
5 Plaintiffs' and **Meal Period Sub-Class** members meal periods were periodically interrupted by
6 Defendants, who assigned them work to perform and complete during meal periods.

7 48. Plaintiffs and **Meal Period Sub-Class** members were not provided with meal periods
8 of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) Defendants' policy of not
9 scheduling each meal period as part of each work shift; (2) no formal written meal policy that
10 encouraged employees to take their meal periods, or that advised **Meal Period Sub-Class** members
11 of their meal and rest period rights; (3) Defendants' failure to properly record meal periods by failing
12 to use a clock in/clock out system; and (4) Defendants' practice of requiring **Meal Period Sub-Class**
13 members to continue working through their meal periods due to the excessive workload as well as
14 consistent interruptions of such meal periods.

15 49. Plaintiffs allege that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period,
16 Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to pay premium wages to **Meal Period Sub-**
17 **Class** members when they worked five (5) hours without clocking out for any meal period.

18 50. Plaintiffs allege that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period,
19 Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing Plaintiffs and members of the **Meal**
20 **Period Sub-Class** with a second meal period when they worked shifts of ten (10) or more hours and
21 failed to pay them premium wages as required by Labor Code 512 and the applicable Wage Order.

22 51. Moreover, Defendants' written policies fail to inform Meal period Class Members of
23 their meal period rights under the Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders.

24 52. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the **Meal Period Sub-**
25 **Class** members additional premium wages, and/or were not paid premium wages at the employees'
26 regular rates of pay when required meal periods were not provided.

27 53. Pursuant to Labor Code section 204, 218.6, 226.7 and 512, Plaintiffs, on behalf of
28 themselves and the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members, seek to recover unpaid premium wages,

1 interest thereon, and costs of suit.

2 54. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1194, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the
3 substantial benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and
4 the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members, seek to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

5 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST PERIODS**

7 **(Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198)**

8 **(Plaintiffs and Rest Period Sub-Class)**

9 55. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
10 herein.

11 56. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and the **Rest Period Sub-Class** members have been
12 non-exempt employees of Defendants entitled to the full rest period protections of both the Labor
13 Code and the applicable Wage Order.

14 57. Section 12 of the applicable Wage Order imposes an affirmative obligation on
15 employers to permit and authorize employees to take required rest periods at a rate of no less than ten
16 (10) minutes of net rest time for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, that must
17 be in the middle of each work period insofar as practicable.

18 58. Labor Code section 226.7 and Section 12 of the applicable Wage Order both prohibit
19 employers from requiring employees to work during required rest periods and require employers to
20 pay non-exempt employees an hour of premium wages at the employees' regular rates of pay, on each
21 workday that the employee is not provided with the required rest period(s).

22 59. Compensation for missed rest periods constitutes wages within the meaning of Labor
23 Code section 200.

24 60. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful to employ a person under conditions that
25 violate the Wage Order.

26 61. Plaintiffs allege that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period,
27 Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing members of the **Rest Period Sub-Class**
28 with net rest period of at least ten (10) uninterrupted minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or

major fraction thereof, as required by the applicable Wage Order.

62. Plaintiffs and **Rest Period Sub-Class** members were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each rest period as part of each work shift, including second rest breaks for shifts of six (6) hours or more; (2) no formal compliant written rest period policy that encouraged employees to take their rest periods, or that properly advised **Rest Period Sub-Class** members of their rest period rights; and (3) Defendants' policy and practice of requiring **Rest Period Sub-Class** members to continue working through their rest breaks due to the excessive workload and maintaining and work assignments by Defendants.

63. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the **Rest Period Sub-Class** members additional premium wages when required rest periods were not provided.

64. Pursuant to Labor Code section 204, 218.6 and 226.7, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and **Rest Period Sub-Class** members, seek to recover unpaid premium wages, interest thereon, and costs of suit.

65. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1194, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and **Rest Period Sub-Class** members, seek to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY HOURLY AND OVERTIME WAGES

(Lab. Code §§ 223, 510, 1194, 1197 and 1198)

(Plaintiffs and Hourly Employee Class)

66. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

67. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members are or have been non-exempt employees of Defendants entitled to the full protections of the Labor Code and the applicable Wage Order.

68. Section 2 of the applicable Wage Order defines "hours worked" as "the time during which an employee is subject to the control of the employer, and includes all the time the employee

1 is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.”

2 69. Section 4 of the applicable Wage Order requires an employer to pay non-exempt
3 employees at least the minimum wage set forth therein for all hours worked, which consist of all hours
4 that an employer has actual or constructive knowledge that employees are working.

5 70. Labor Code section 1194 invalidates any agreement between an employer and an
6 employee to work for less than the minimum or overtime wage required under the applicable Wage
7 Order.

8 71. Labor Code section 1194.2 entitles non-exempt employees to recover liquidated
9 damages in amounts equal to the amounts of unpaid minimum wages and interest thereon in addition
10 to the underlying unpaid minimum wages and interest thereon.

11 72. Labor Code section 1197 makes it unlawful for an employer to pay an employee less
12 than the minimum wage required under the applicable Wage Order for all hours worked during a
13 payroll period.

14 73. Labor Code section 1197.1 provides that it is unlawful for any employer or any other
15 person acting either individually or as an officer, agent or employee of another person, to pay an
16 employee, or cause an employee to be paid, less than the applicable minimum wage.

17 74. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful for employers to employ employees under
18 conditions that violate the applicable Wage Order.

19 75. Labor Code section 204 requires employers to pay non-exempt employees their earned
20 wages for the normal work period at least twice during each calendar month on days the employer
21 designates in advance and to pay non-exempt employees their earned wages for labor performed in
22 excess of the normal work period by no later than the next regular payday.

23 76. Labor Code section 223 makes it unlawful for employers to pay their employees lower
24 wages than required by contract or statute while purporting to pay them legal wages.

25 77. Labor Code section 510 and Section 3 of the applicable Wage Order require employees
26 to pay non-exempt employees overtime wages of no less than one and one-half (1.5) times their
27 respective regular rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday, all
28 hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in one workweek, and/or for the first eight (8) hours

1 worked on the seventh consecutive day of one workweek.

2 78. Labor Code section 510 and Section 3 of the applicable Wage Order also require
3 employers to pay non-exempt employees overtime wages of no less than two (2) times their respective
4 regular rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in one workday and for all
5 hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on a seventh consecutive workday during the workweek.

6 79. Plaintiffs are informed and believes that, at all relevant times, Defendants have applied
7 centrally devised policies and practices to him and **Hourly Employee Class** members with respect to
8 working conditions and compensation arrangements.

9 80. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay hourly wages to Plaintiffs and **Hourly**
10 **Employee Class** members for all time worked, including but not limited to, overtime hours at
11 statutory and/or agreed rates.

12 81. Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members were not paid proper wages and
13 overtime for all hours worked, at the proper rates of pay. First, Defendants implemented an unlawful
14 time-rounding policy and practice which rounded down and reduced the actual working hours
15 recorded by Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class**, and upon which their pay was based, and
16 generally did so to the detriment of the Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class**, and these unlawfully
17 rounded time entries were inputted into Defendants' payroll system from which wage statements and
18 payroll checks were created. Defendants did so with the ostensible intent of paying Plaintiffs and
19 **Hourly Employee Class** members only for the hours they were scheduled to work, rather than the
20 hours they were actually under Defendants' control. Plaintiffs contend this policy is not neutral and
21 results, over time, to the detriment of the Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members by
22 systematically undercompensating them.

23 82. Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members were consistently required to
24 perform work, off-the-clock for which they were not paid wages. Specifically, Plaintiffs and **Hourly**
25 **Employee Class** members were systemically required to prepare lesson plans prior to every class and
26 before clocking in for the day, for which no wages were paid. Additionally, Plaintiffs and **Hourly**
27 **Employee Class** members were required to utilize their cellular phones to obtain information
28 regarding their job assignments, to check their schedules, and to call supervisors and/or receive calls

1 from them regarding availability to work each day. Also, management and supervisors periodically
2 interrupted and cut short Plaintiffs' and **Hourly Employee Class** members' meal periods with
3 discussion regarding work and job assignments, which also resulted off-the-clock work, which was
4 not recorded. Lastly, Defendants required Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** Members to remain
5 on standby/on-call for additional shift assignments and be prepared to work during those shifts. The
6 foregoing and uncompensated working time was under the direction and control of Defendants, for
7 which no wages were paid.

8 83. Additionally, the off-the-clock work performed by Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee**
9 **Class** members resulted in overtime work and necessitated a payment of wages at overtime rates.
10 Defendants failed to keep track of Plaintiffs' and **Hourly Employee Class** members' work hours by
11 not providing Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members with the opportunity to clock in and
12 out of work. As a result, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members
13 for all hours worked, including unrecorded and overtime work hours.

14 84. This uncompensated time caused Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members to
15 work in excess of eight (8), ten (10), and twelve (12) hours a day and/or forty (40) hours a week,
16 entitling Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members to minimum and overtime wages, which
17 they were systemically denied.

18 85. Defendants also failed to pay Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members
19 overtime wages at the proper and applicable regular rates of pay. Specifically, Plaintiffs and **Hourly**
20 **Employee Class** members earned commissions, spiff pay, as well as performance-based non-
21 discretionary bonuses in addition to their hourly pay. However, these supplemental earnings were not
22 accounted for when determining Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members' regular rates of
23 pay, and respective and proper overtime rates of pay.

24 86. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class**
25 members have suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they were not paid the
26 full amount of wages earned during each pay period during the applicable limitations period,
27 including overtime wages.

28 87. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 204, 218.6, 223, 510, 1194 and 1194.2, Plaintiffs, on

1 behalf of themselves and **Hourly Employee Class** members, seek to recover unpaid straight time and
2 overtime wages, interest thereon and costs of suit.

3 88. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1194, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the
4 substantial benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and
5 **Hourly Employee Class** members, seek to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

6 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE WRITTEN WAGE STATEMENTS**

8 **(Lab. Code § 226)**

9 **(Plaintiffs and Wage Statement Penalties Sub-Class)**

10 89. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
11 herein.

12 90. Labor Code section 226(a) states:

13 An employer, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages,
14 shall furnish to his or her employee, either as a detachable part of the
15 check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately if
16 wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized
17 statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours
18 worked by the employee, except as provided in subdivision (j), (3) the
19 number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the
20 employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that
21 all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be
22 aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the
23 inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the
24 name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social
25 security number or an employee identification number other than a
26 social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that
27 is the employer and, if the employer is a farm labor contractor, as
28 defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the name and address of the
legal entity that secured the services of the employer, and (9) all
applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the
employee and, beginning July 1, 2013, if the employer is a temporary
services employer as defined in Section 201.3, the rate of pay and the
total hours worked for each temporary services assignment. The
deductions made from payment of wages shall be recorded in ink or
other indelible form, properly dated, showing the month, day, and year,
and a copy of the statement and the record of the deductions shall be
kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of
employment or at a central location within the State of California. For
purposes of this subdivision, 'copy' includes a duplicate of the itemized
statement provided to an employee or a computer-generated record that
accurately shows all of the information required by this subdivision.

1
2 91. The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (“DLSE”) has sought to harmonize the
3 “detachable part of the check” provision and the “accurate itemized statement in writing” provision
4 of Labor Code section 226(a) by allowing for electronic wage statements so long as each employee
5 retains the right to elect to receive a written paper stub or record and that those who are provided with
6 electronic wage statements retain the ability to easily access the information and convert the electronic
7 statements into hard copies at no expense to the employee. (DLSE Opinion Letter July 6, 2006).

8 92. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that, at all relevant times during the applicable
9 limitations period, Defendants have failed to provide Plaintiffs and **Wage Statement Class**
10 members with written wage statements as described above. Additionally, the wage statements
11 issued to class members failed to account for the unpaid minimum wages, overtime, and premium
12 pay wages described above.

13 93. Furthermore, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and **Wage Statement Class**
14 Members with paper pay stubs as required by Labor Code § 226, applicable Wage Orders, and DLSE
15 Opinion Letters. Plaintiffs’ and **Wage Statement Class** members’ wage statements were only
16 provided in electronic format in violation of Labor Code § 226.

17 94. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(8) as the wage statements
18 issues to Plaintiffs and **Wage Statement Class** Members failed to state “the name and address of the
19 legal entity that is the employer.”

20 95. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendants’ failure to provide Plaintiffs and
21 **Wage Statement Class** members with accurate written wage statements was intentional in that
22 Defendants had the ability to provide them with accurate wage statements but have intentionally
23 provided them with written wage statements that Defendants have known do not comply with Labor
24 Code section 226(a).

25 96. Plaintiffs and **Wage Statement Class** members have suffered injuries, in that
26 Defendants have violated their legal rights to receive accurate wage statements and have misled them
27 about their actual rates of pay and wages earned. In addition, inaccurate information on their wage
28 statements has prevented immediate challenges to Defendants’ unlawful pay practices, has required

1 discovery and mathematical computations to determine the amount of wages owed, has caused
2 difficulty and expense in attempting to reconstruct time and pay records, and/or has led to the
3 submission of inaccurate information about wages and deductions to federal and state government
4 agencies.

5 97. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226(e), Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and **Wage**
6 **Statement Class** members, seek the greater of actual damages or \$50.00 for the initial pay period in
7 which a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) occurred, and \$100.00 for each subsequent pay period
8 in which a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) occurred, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of
9 \$4000.00 per class member, as well as awards of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

10 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY ALL FINAL WAGES**

12 **(Lab. Code §§ 201-203)**

13 **(Plaintiffs and Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class)**

14 98. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
15 herein.

16 99. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members have
17 been entitled, upon the end of their employment with Defendants, to timely payment of all wages
18 earned and unpaid before termination or resignation.

19 100. At all relevant times, pursuant to Labor Code section 201, employees who have been
20 discharged have been entitled to payment of all final wages immediately upon termination.

21 101. At all relevant times, pursuant to Labor Code section 202, employees who have
22 resigned after giving at least seventy-two (72) hours' notice of resignation have been entitled to
23 payment of all final wages at the time of resignation.

24 102. Plaintiffs are informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable
25 limitations period, Defendants have failed to timely pay **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class**
26 members all their final wages in accordance with the Labor Code.

27 103. Plaintiffs are informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable
28 limitations period, Defendants have maintained a policy or practice of paying **Waiting Time**

1 **Penalties Sub-Class** members their final wages without regard to the requirements of Labor Code
2 sections 201 or 202 by failing to timely pay them all final wages.

3 104. Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Defendants' failure to
4 timely pay all final wages to him and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members has been willful
5 in that Defendants have the ability to pay final wages in accordance with Labor Code sections 201
6 and/or 202 but have intentionally adopted policies or practices that are incompatible with those
7 requirements.

8 105. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 203 and 218.6, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves
9 and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members, seek waiting time penalties from the dates that
10 their final wages have first become due until paid, up to a maximum of thirty days, and interest
11 thereon.

12 106. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine
13 and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and **Waiting Time Penalties**
14 **Sub-Class** members, seek awards of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

15 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **FAILURE TO INDEMNIFY**

17 **(Lab. Code § 2802)**

18 **(Plaintiffs and Reimbursement Class)**

19 107. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
20 herein.

21 108. Labor Code section 2802(a) states:

22 An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary
23 expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence
24 of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the
directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee,
at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful.

25 109. Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members were not reimbursed for
26 business expenses incurred in executing their duties under Defendant's employ. Specifically,
27 Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Class Members** were required to pay the costs of various
28 tools and supplies, including pens, school supplies, and laptops, all necessary to perform their duties

1 under Defendants’ employ. Additionally, Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and **Expense**
2 **Reimbursement Class Members** for expenses associated with working from home, including
3 internet use and utilities. Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Class Members** were also required
4 to drive their personal vehicles during field trips and to pick up supplies for the school on the way to
5 work. Defendants also required Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Class Members** to purchase
6 and use their own protective gear, including masks, gloves, and hand sanitizers. Lastly, as discussed
7 above, Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Class Members** were required to use their personal
8 cellular phones to communicate with their supervisors, check schedules, and download the necessary
9 and required applications. Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Class Members** were not
10 reimbursed for these necessary work-related expenses.

11 110. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members are entitled to
12 restitution for all unpaid amounts due and owing to within four (4) years of the date of the filing of
13 the Complaint and until the date of entry of judgment.

14 111. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members,
15 seek interest thereon and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6, and reasonable attorneys’ fees
16 and costs pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

17 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**

19 **(Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*)**

20 **(Plaintiffs and UCL Class)**

21 112. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
22 herein.

23 113. Business and Professions Code section 17200 defines “unfair competition” to include
24 any unlawful business practice.

25 114. Business and Professions Code sections 17203-17204 allow a person who has lost
26 money or property as a result of unfair competition to bring a class action in accordance with Code
27 of Civil Procedure section 382 to recover money or property that may have been acquired from
28 similarly situated persons by means of unfair competition.

1 115. California law requires employers to pay hourly, non-exempt employees for all hours
2 they are permitted or suffered to work, including hours that the employer knows or reasonable should
3 know that employees have worked.

4 116. Plaintiffs and the **UCL Class** members re-allege and incorporate the FIRST,
5 SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, and FIFTH causes of action herein.

6 117. Plaintiffs lost money or property as a result of the aforementioned unfair competition.

7 118. Defendants have or may have acquired money by means of unfair competition.

8 119. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that by committing the Labor
9 Code violations described in this Complaint, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 225, 226.6,
10 226.7, 354, 408, 512, 510, 553, 1175, 1174, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, and 2802 as
11 well as applicable Wage Orders, which make it a misdemeanor to commit the violations alleged
12 herein.

13 120. Defendants have committed criminal conduct through their policies and practices of,
14 *inter alia*, failing to comport with their affirmative obligations as an employer to: provide non-exempt
15 employees with compliant meal and rest periods; pay for all hours worked at the proper rates of pay;
16 proper sick time pay and vacation wages; reporting time pay; and reimbursement for necessary
17 business expenditures.

18 121. Defendants' unlawful conduct as alleged in this Complaint amounts to and constitutes
19 unfair competition within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*
20 Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.* protects against unfair competition and allows
21 a person who has suffered an injury-in-fact and has lost money or property as a result of an unfair,
22 unlawful or fraudulent business practice to seek restitution on his own behalf and on behalf of
23 similarly situated persons in a class action proceeding.

24 122. As a result of Defendants' violations of the Labor Code during the applicable
25 limitations period, Plaintiffs have suffered an injury-in-fact and has lost money or property in the
26 form of earned wages. Specifically, Plaintiffs have lost money or property as a result of Defendants'
27 conduct.

28 123. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that other similarly situated persons have been

1 subject to the same unlawful policies or practices of Defendants.

2 124. Due to the unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of the Labor Code,
3 Defendants have gained a competitive advantage over other comparable companies doing business in
4 the State of California that comply with their legal obligations.

5 125. California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") permits civil recovery and injunctive
6 relief for "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice," including if a practice or act
7 violates or is considered unlawful under any other state or federal law.

8 126. Accordingly, pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17200 and 17203,
9 Plaintiffs request the issuance of temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining
10 Defendants, and each of them, and their agents and employees, from further violations of the Labor
11 Code and applicable Wage Orders.

12 127. Accordingly, pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code sections 17200 and 17203, Plaintiffs
13 request the issuance of temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Defendants,
14 and each of them, and their agents and employees, from further violations of the Labor Code and
15 applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders; and upon a final hearing seeks an order
16 permanently enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their respective agents and employees,
17 from further violations of the Labor Code and applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage
18 Orders.

19 128. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiffs, on behalf of
20 themselves and **UCL Class** members, seeks declaratory relief and restitution of all monies rightfully
21 belonging to them that Defendants did not pay them or otherwise retained by means of its unlawful
22 and unfair business practices.

23 129. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine
24 and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiffs and **UCL Class** members are entitled to recover
25 reasonable attorneys' fees in connection with their unfair competition claims.

26 130. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiffs, on behalf of
27 themselves and **UCL Class** members, seek declaratory relief and restitution of all monies rightfully
28 belonging to them that Defendants did not pay them or otherwise retained by means of its unlawful

1 and unfair business practices.

2 131. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine
3 and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiffs and **UCL Class** members are entitled to recover
4 reasonable attorneys' fees in connection with their unfair competition claims.

5 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **CIVIL PENALTIES**

7 **(Lab. Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*)**

8 132. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs as if fully alleged herein.

9 133. During the applicable limitations period, Defendants have violated Labor Code §§
10 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512, 515, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185,
11 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2699, *et seq.*, and 2802.¹

12 134. Labor Code §§ 2699(a) and (g) authorize an aggrieved employee, on behalf of **Error!**
13 **Reference source not found.** and other current and former employees, to bring a representative civil
14 action to recover civil penalties pursuant to the procedures set forth in Labor Code § 2699.3 that may,
15 but need not, be brought or maintained as a class action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section
16 382.

17 135. Plaintiffs, former employees against whom Defendants committed one or more of the
18 alleged Labor Code violations during the applicable limitations period, are aggrieved employees
19 within the meaning of Labor Code § 2699(c). Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants as non-exempt
20 hourly employees in California. Aggrieved Employees include all non-exempt hourly employees of
21 Defendants within the state of California from one year prior to the date of this letter and continuing
22 through the present (Plaintiffs and Aggrieved Employees are collectively referred to herein as
23 "Aggrieved Employees")

24 136. Plaintiffs have complied with the procedures for bringing suit specified in Labor Code
25

26 ¹ Plaintiffs hereby reserve the right to seek penalties on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees, for
27 Defendants' violations of the applicable provisions of the Labor Code, suffered by Aggrieved
28 Employees, but not directly suffered by Plaintiffs under *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23 Cal.App.5th 745.

1 § 2699.3. Notice was provided to the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency
2 (“LWDA”) and 65 days have elapsed without the LWDA providing Plaintiffs with any notice of an
3 intent to investigate.

4 137. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 2699(a) and (f), Plaintiffs seek the following civil
5 penalties for Defendants’ violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7,
6 510, 512, 515, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1198, 1199, and 2802:

- 7 i. For violations of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 213, 212, 226.7, 1174, 1194,
8 1198 and 2802, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each employee per pay period
9 for each initial violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each employee per
10 pay period for each subsequent violation (penalties set by Labor Code §
11 2699(f)(2));
- 12 ii. For violations of Labor Code § 203, a penalty in an amount not exceeding thirty
13 (30) days’ pay as waiting time (penalties set by Labor Code § 256);
- 14 iii. For violations of Labor Code § 204, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each
15 employee for each initial violation that was neither willful nor intentional, two
16 hundred dollars (\$200) for each employee, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully
17 withheld from each employee, for each initial violation that was either willful
18 or intentional, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each employee, plus twenty-
19 five percent (25%) of the amount unlawfully withheld from each employee,
20 for each subsequent violation, regardless of whether the subsequent violation
21 was either willful or intentional (penalties set by Labor Code § 210);
- 22 iv. For violations of Labor Code § 223, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each
23 employee for each initial violation that was neither willful nor intentional, two
24 hundred dollars (\$200) for each employee, plus twenty-five percent (25%) of
25 the amount unlawfully withheld from each employee, for each initial violation
26 that was either willful or intentional, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each
27 employee, plus twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount unlawfully withheld
28 from each employee, for each subsequent violation, regardless of whether the

subsequent violation was either willful or intentional (penalties set by Labor Code § 225.5);

v. For violations of Labor Code § 226(a), if this action is deemed to be an initial citation, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for each employee for each violation. Alternatively, if an initial citation or its equivalent occurred before the filing of this action, one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each employee for each violation (penalties set by Labor Code § 226.3);

vi. For violation of Labor Code §§ 510 and 512, fifty dollars (\$50) for each employee for each initial pay period for which the employee was underpaid, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each employee for each subsequent pay period for which the employee was underpaid (penalties set by Labor Code § 558);

vii. For violations of Labor Code § 1197, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee for each initial violation of Labor Code § 1197 that was intentional and two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation of Labor Code § 1197, regardless of whether the initial violation was intentional (penalties set by Labor Code § 1197.1);

viii. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g), Plaintiffs seek an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in connection with Plaintiffs' claims for civil penalties.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, all others similarly situated, and the general public, pray for relief and judgment against Defendants as follows:

- a. An order that the action be certified as a class action;
- b. An order that Plaintiffs be appointed class representatives;
- c. An order that counsel for Plaintiffs be appointed class counsel;
- d. Unpaid wages and overtime;

- e. Actual damages;
- f. Liquidated damages;
- g. Unreimbursed expenses;
- h. Restitution;
- i. Declaratory relief;
- j. Pre-judgment interest;
- k. Statutory penalties;
- l. Civil penalties
- m. Costs of suit;
- n. Reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- o. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: June 26, 2025

D.LAW, INC.

/s/ David Arakelyan

Emil Davtyan
David Yeremian
David Keledjian
David Arakelyan
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
JASMINE RENEE DAVIS, JOHN FISHER IV,
and the putative class

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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, all other similarly situated, and the general public, hereby demand a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Dated: June 26, 2025

D.LAW, INC.

/s/ David Arakelyan
Emil Davtyan
David Yeremian
David Keledjian
David Arakelyan
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
JASMINE RENEE DAVIS, JOHN FISHER IV,
and the putative class