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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE

MARISELA CORNEJO, on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

MSL COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT LLC, a
California limited liability company; MBK
SENIOR LIVING LLC, a California limited
liability company; MBK REAL ESTATE LLC, a
California limited liability company; and DOES
1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 30-2023-01309143-CU-OE-CXC

*[Assigned for All Purposes to Hon. William
Claster, Dept. CX 104]*

**FIRST AMENDED PAGA
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT**

Civil Penalties Under PAGA [Cal. Lab. Code
§ 2699, et seq.]

1 Plaintiff Marisela Cornejo (“Plaintiff”), based upon facts that either have evidentiary
2 support or are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further
3 investigation and discovery, alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants MSL COMMUNITY
6 MANAGEMENT LLC, MBK SENIOR LIVING LLC, and MBK REAL ESTATE LLC and DOES
7 1 through 10 (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Defendants”) on behalf of similarly situated
8 Aggrieved Employees of Defendants for civil penalties under the Private Attorneys General Act
9 of 2004, California Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.* (“PAGA”) stemming from Defendants’ failure to
10 pay for all hours worked (including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages),
11 failure to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to pay all earned
12 wages twice per month, failure to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods,
13 failure to timely pay final wages, and failure to furnish accurate wage statements.

14 2. For over 50 years, California’s courts and legislature have recognized that this
15 State’s wage-and-hour laws serve a compelling public interest of fostering a stable job market.
16 Wages are not ordinary debts. Because of the economic position of the average worker and his or
17 her family, it is essential to the public welfare that employers obey the wage-and-hour laws so that
18 employees are promptly paid the minimum/overtime wages that the Legislature has required for
19 employees. So fundamental are California’s wage-and-hour laws that the Legislature has
20 criminalized certain types of violations. In extending extra protection to deter violations of these
21 underlying statutes—since Plaintiff is not seeking general and/or special damages, restitution, or
22 other damages other than civil penalties—California has enacted the PAGA to permit an individual
23 to bring an action for PAGA penalties only, which is the precise and sole nature of this action.

24 3. All California employees during the relevant statutes of limitations who are or were
25 harmed by Defendants’ illegal practices are “Aggrieved Employees.” The Aggrieved Employees
26 worked for Defendants as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the applicable statutory
27 period.
28

5. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California, including Orange County. As such and based upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants' business in California, Defendants are subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC"), and the California Business & Professions Code.

6. On information and belief, Defendants, and each of them were on actual and constructive notice of the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify their unlawful policies. Defendants' violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were willful and deliberate.

7. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff and the Class. Further, Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of “respondeat superior.”

A. Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff Marisela Cornejo is a resident of Riverside, California who worked for Defendants' Dale Commons facility located in Modesto, California, as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately January 2022 to approximately September 2022.

B. Defendants

9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief

1 alleges, that Defendants MSL COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT LLC, MBK SENIOR LIVING
2 LLC, and MBK REAL ESTATE LLC are, and at all times herein mentioned, were:

- 3 (a) Business entities conducting business in numerous counties throughout the
4 State of California, including Orange County where their headquarters are
5 located; and,
6 (b) The former employer of Plaintiff, and the current and/or former employer
7 of the putative Class because Defendants MSL COMMUNITY
8 MANAGEMENT LLC, MBK SENIOR LIVING LLC, and MBK REAL
9 ESTATE LLC suffered and permitted Plaintiff and the Class to work,
10 and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

11 10. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued
12 herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious names. Each
13 of the Doe Defendants was in some manner legally responsible for the damages suffered by
14 Plaintiff and the Class as alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to set forth the true
15 names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained, together with
16 appropriate charging allegations, as may be necessary.

17 11. At all times mentioned herein, the Defendants named as Does 1-10, inclusive, and
18 each of them, were residents of, doing business in, availed themselves of the jurisdiction of, and/or
19 injured a significant number of the Plaintiff and the Class in the State of California.

20 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times each
21 Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiff and the
22 other employees described in the class definitions below, and exercised control over their wages,
23 hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all
24 relevant times, each Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director,
25 controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or
26 predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all
27 of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to some
28 or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged

below. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant acted pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or should have known about, and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

13. Plaintiff Marisela Cornejo worked for Defendants in Orange County, California at all times, Defendants paid Plaintiff an hourly wage and classified her as non-exempt from overtime.

14. Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendants committed numerous labor code violations under state law. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendants was typical and illustrative.

A. Failure to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Minimum Wages, Straight Time Wages, and Overtime Wages

15. Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee. "Hours worked" is 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.

16. Labor Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

17. Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 also provide that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the IWC is unlawful.

18. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages. Defendants required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work "off-the-clock", uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees

1 to perform work during legally required meals periods and after their work shifts ended. Some of
2 this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked,
3 Defendants also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
4 Employees worked.

5 **B. Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

6 19. Under California law, employers have an affirmative obligation to relieve
7 employees of all duty in order to take their first 30-minute, duty-free meal periods no later than the
8 start of the sixth hour of work in a workday, and to allow employees to take their second 30-minute,
9 duty-free meal period no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in a workday. Further,
10 employees are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday they were not
11 provided with a required meal period(s).

12 20. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff
13 and the Aggrieved Employees with their legally mandated 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free
14 meal period. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees routinely worked through meal periods “off-
15 the-clock,” and Defendants frequently paid Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees less than all
16 their work time. Much of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing
17 to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours
18 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked. Defendants also regularly, but not always,
19 required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day
20 without providing a 30-minute, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal period for every five hours of
21 work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were
22 not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Instead, Defendants
23 continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring,
24 or encouraging them to perform work tasks that could not be completed without working in lieu of
25 taking mandatory meal periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission
26 to take a meal period. Defendants also never informed Plaintiff of her right to, nor permitted her
27 to take, a second meal period when Plaintiff worked at least ten hours of work in a workday.
28 Accordingly, Defendants’ policy and practice was not to provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the

Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

21. The Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s). Defendants, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for meal periods that were not provided.

C. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

22. Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

23. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take legally compliant rest periods. Defendants regularly required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendants authorizing and permitting them to take a 10-minute, uninterrupted, duty-free rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Instead, Defendants continued to assert control over Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu of taking mandatory rest periods, or by denying Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees permission to take a rest period. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was to not authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take rest periods in compliance with California law.

24. The Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not authorized and permitted to take all required rest periods. Defendants, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

1 **D. Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month**

2 25. Based on its failure to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as
3 discussed above, Defendants also violated Labor Code § 204.

4 26. Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times
5 per month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action,
6 employees were entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period
7 premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for overtime hours
8 worked. However, during all such times, Defendants systematically failed and refused to pay the
9 employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not
10 paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendants, all wages for all rest periods not
11 authorized and permitted by Defendants, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result,
12 Defendants owe employees the legally required wages not paid, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
13 Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

14 **E. Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked and Meal Periods**

15 27. Plaintiff seeks penalties on behalf of the Aggrieved Employees under California
16 Labor Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any
17 entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by
18 California Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5. Pursuant to the applicable
19 IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee begins
20 and ends each work period. Meal periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded.

21 28. Defendants, however, failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and all
22 meal periods taken or missed by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

23 29. Defendants' failure to provide and maintain records required by the California
24 Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the
25 ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the
26 accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendants' records. Therefore, Plaintiff and the
27 Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which
28 resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendants. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the

1 Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use
2 and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in
3 seeking to compel Defendants to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective
4 damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendants' knowing failure to
5 comply with the California Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the
6 Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing,
7 understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

8 **F. Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination**

9 30. Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee,
10 the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if
11 an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and
12 payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-
13 two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled
14 to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

15 31. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many
16 other Aggrieved Employees ended, i.e., was terminated by quitting or being discharged, and the
17 employment of others will be terminated. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants
18 failed, and continue to fail to pay Plaintiff and terminated Aggrieved Employees, without
19 abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of
20 discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employment. These
21 unpaid wages include wages for unpaid work time (including minimum wages, straight time wages,
22 overtime wages, rest and recovery periods, and other nonproductive time), missed meal period
23 premium wages, and missed rest period premium wages.

24 32. Defendants' conduct violates Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. Labor Code § 203
25 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201
26 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and
27 at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for
28 more than thirty (30) days.

33. Accordingly, the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendants their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to thirty (30) days maximum pursuant to Labor Code § 203.

G. Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

34. Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. An employee is presumed to suffer an injury if this information is missing. (Labor Code § 226(e)(2)(B)(iii).)

35. The statute further provides: “An employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is 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) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney’s fees.” (Labor Code § 226(e)(1).)

36. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law).

37. Because Defendants violated Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved

1 Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights. Accordingly, the
2 Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their actual damages
3 caused by Defendants' failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not
4 exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) dollars per employee.

5 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **(Against all Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the**

7 **Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*)**

8 38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges all preceding paragraphs as though
9 fully set forth herein.

10 39. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the
11 State of California and the applicable IWC Orders.

12 40. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action
13 to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
14 any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor
15 and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards,
16 agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a
17 civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself and other current or former
18 employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3."

19 41. Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor
20 Code § 2699.3. On March 9, 2023, she gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and
21 Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific
22 provisions of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff and current and former
23 Aggrieved Employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff also paid
24 the filing fee on March 9, 2023. Plaintiff's PAGA case number is LWDA-CM-941045-23
25 (*Marisela Cornejo v. MSL Community Management LLC, et al.*).

26 42. The statute of limitations is tolled while a plaintiff exhausts his or her administrative
27 remedies with California's LWDA prior to suit, which is required by the statute. (*See* Labor Code
28 § 2699.3(d).)

43. More than sixty-five (65) days have elapsed since Plaintiff provided notice, but the LWDA has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants' Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff may commence a civil action to recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of the Labor Code described in this Complaint. These penalties include, but are not limited to, penalties under California Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, 1174.5, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2).

44. Based on the conduct described in this Complaint, the Aggrieved Employees of Defendants are entitled to an award of civil penalties on behalf of the State of California. The exact amount of the applicable penalties, in all, is in an amount to be shown according to proof at trial. These penalties are in addition to all other remedies permitted by law.

45. In addition, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1), which states, "Any employee who prevails in any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs."

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff, on behalf of all similarly aggrieved employees, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

1. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime wages), failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, failing to pay all earned wages twice per month, failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failing to timely pay final wages, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, failing to indemnify for necessary expenditures, and failing to produce employment records;

2. An award of civil penalties on behalf of all similarly aggrieved employees pursuant to PAGA;

3. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed;

4. Attorneys' fees and costs reasonably incurred;

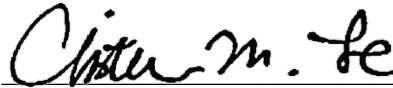
5. Injunctive and declaratory relief to the extent allowed by PAGA; and,

Such other and further relief that the Court deems proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: August 31, 2023

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

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1 PROOF OF SERVICE