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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

AUDRIANA SPARKS, individually, on a
representative basis, and on behalf of all
others similarly situated;

Plaintiff,

vs.

LOGAN PROPERTY MANAGEMENT,
INC., a California Corporation; and DOES 1
through 20, inclusive;

Defendants.

Case No.: CVRI2302103
*[Assigned to Hon. Judge Harold Hopp, Dept
1, for all purposes]*

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

CLASS ACTION CLAIMS

- (1) Failure to Pay Minimum Wages;
- (2) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages;
- (3) Failure to Provide Meal Periods;
- (4) Failure to Provide Rest Breaks;
- (5) Failure to Pay Vested Vacation;
- (6) Failure to Reimburse Bus. Expenses;
- (7) Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages;
- (8) Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements;
- (9) Unfair and Unlawful Competition;

PAGA CLAIMS

- (10) Failure to Pay Minimum Wages;
- (11) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages;
- (12) Failure to Provide Meal Periods;
- (13) Failure to Provide Rest Breaks;
- (14) Failure to Pay Vested Vacation;
- (15) Failure to Reimburse Bus. Expenses;
- (16) Failure to Timely Pay Wages;
- (17) Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages;
- (18) Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements;

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff Audriana Sparks (“Plaintiff”) on behalf of herself, on a representative basis, and
2 on behalf of others similarly situated, complains and alleges as follows.

3 **I. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

4 1. Plaintiff brings this action against her employer(s), Logan Property Management,
5 Inc., and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, (collectively, “Defendants”) on behalf of all current and
6 former nonexempt employees employed by Defendants in California (the “Class” or
7 “Represented Employees”), for Labor Code violations stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay
8 all wages owed, including minimum, regular, and overtime wages, failure to provide meal
9 periods, failure to provide rest breaks, failure to pay vested vacation, failure to reimburse
10 business expenses, failure to timely pay wages upon separation of employment, and failure to
11 provide accurate itemized wage statements.

12 2. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants from approximately 2022 through April
13 2023.

14 3. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that the Represented Employees were
15 subjected to the same policies, working conditions, and corresponding wage and hour violations
16 to which Plaintiff was subjected during employment.

17 4. Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were not provided all minimum, regular,
18 and overtime wages due to Defendants’ failure to accurately record and compensate for all hours
19 worked. For example, the Represented Employees were frequently required to perform work
20 while clocked out for meal periods, yet they were not paid for this time spent under the direction
21 and control of Defendants. These practices violate California law. See *Troester v. Starbucks*
22 *Corporation* (2018) 5 Cal.5th 829 (California law “do[es] not allow employers to require
23 employees to routinely work for minutes off the clock without compensation”); *Frlekin v. Apple*
24 *Inc* (2020) 8 Cal.5th 1038 (tasks are compensable when employee is under company’s control
25 and where the tasks served the employer’s interests).

26 5. Furthermore, Defendants failed to pay proper overtime to Plaintiff and the
27 Represented Employees. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were
28 paid on an hourly basis plus other nondiscretionary compensation. However, on the occasions

1 when Plaintiff and the Represented Employees worked overtime hours and received additional
2 earned compensation during the same workweek, Defendants failed to properly include these
3 amounts in the calculations for the regular rate of pay – in violation of California law.

4 6. Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were also denied 30-minute off-duty
5 meal periods, as mandated by California law. As a result of Defendants' policies and practices,
6 the Represented Employees were subjected to meal period violations when they were: (1) unable
7 to take a meal period due to workload, (2) forced to take an on-duty meal period while under the
8 control of the Company, (3) forced to take a shortened meal period, (4) forced to take a meal
9 period after the 5th hour of work, and (5) not provided mandated second meal periods for shifts
10 in excess of 10 hours.

11 7. Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiff and the Represented Employees with
12 10 minutes of net rest break time for every 4 hours worked, or major fraction thereof, as
13 mandated by California law. Defendants did not schedule rest breaks for Plaintiff and the
14 Represented Employees, and the Represented Employees were often not authorized and/or
15 permitted to take mandated rest breaks due to being overwhelmed by their hectic workload.
16 Furthermore, on occasions when Plaintiff and the Represented Employees worked longer shifts,
17 Defendants failed to authorize and/or permit mandated third or fourth rest breaks.

18 8. Also, Defendants required Plaintiff and the Represented Employees to incur
19 substantial business-related expenses and costs to carry out their duties for Defendants without
20 reimbursement, including but not limited to acquiring and maintaining a smart phone and related
21 monthly data plan to communicate with Defendants via phone and text message.

22 9. Plaintiff also alleges that she and the Represented Employees were not paid all
23 wages due and owing each pay period (Labor Code § 204) and upon separation of employment
24 within the time required by Labor Code §§ 201 – 203. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants
25 engaged in the practice of failing to pay all wages due and owing to Plaintiff and the Represented
26 Employees at the time their employment ended with Defendants, including, but not limited to
27 minimum, regular, and overtime wages, vacation and sick wages, wage premiums, among others.
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1 10. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants failed to provide accurate itemized wage
2 statements that fully complied with the requirements of Labor Code § 226(a).

3 11. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants' violations of the wage and hour components of
4 the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders enabled them to decrease expenses and to increase their
5 level of productivity and profits, thereby allowing Defendants to gain an unfair advantage over
6 its competitors.

7 12. At all material times, Defendants and DOES 1 through 20 were and/or are the
8 Represented Employees' employers or persons acting on behalf of the Represented Employees'
9 employer, within the meaning of California Labor Code § 558, who violated or caused to be
10 violated, a section of Part 2, Chapter 1 of the California Labor Code or any provision regulating
11 hours and days of work in an IWC Wage Order and, as such, are subject to penalties for each
12 underpaid employee as set forth in Labor Code § 558 and under California law.

13 13. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit seeking declaratory, injunctive, equitable, and
14 monetary relief against Defendants and each of them, on behalf of herself and the Represented
15 Employees to recover, among other things, unpaid wages and benefits, interest, attorneys' fees,
16 penalties, costs and expenses pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 208,
17 210, 218.6, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198,
18 1199, and 2802, among possibly other sections inadvertently omitted. Plaintiff also reserves the
19 right to name additional representatives throughout the State of California.

20 **II. JURISDICTION**

21 14. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims for relief of Plaintiff and the
22 Represented Employees pursuant to the Labor Code and the IWC Wage Orders.

23 **III. VENUE**

24 15. Venue as to each Defendant is proper pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §
25 395(a). Defendants transact business in Riverside County and the unlawful acts alleged herein
26 have a direct effect on Plaintiff and the Represented Employees in Riverside County.
27 Furthermore, Defendants employed or employ Represented Employees in Riverside County.
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1 **IV. PARTIES**

2 **Plaintiff**

3 16. Plaintiff and Class Representative Audriana Sparks was employed by Defendants
4 from approximately 2022 through April 2023 and performed work for Defendants in Riverside
5 County.

6 **Defendants**

7 17. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant Logan
8 Property Management, Inc., is a California Corporation that maintains operations and employs
9 the Represented Employees throughout California, including Riverside County.

10 18. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names, capacities, relationships, and extent of
11 participation in the conduct herein alleged, of Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 20,
12 inclusive, but on information and belief alleges that those Defendants are legally responsible for
13 the payment of penalties and damages to Plaintiff and all Represented Employees by virtue of
14 Defendants' unlawful actions and practices and therefore sue these Defendants by such fictitious
15 names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege the true names and capacities of the DOE
16 Defendants when ascertained.

17 19. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that she and the Represented
18 Employees worked under the joint direction and control of Defendants and that Defendants, and
19 each of them, acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendants,
20 carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respect pertinent hereto, and the acts of
21 each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendants. On information and belief, a
22 unity of interest and ownership between each Defendant exists such that all Defendants acted as
23 a single employer of Plaintiff and other Represented Employees.

24 20. Furthermore, Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that
25 Defendants, and each of them, are an integrated enterprise and should be treated as a single
26 employer because these entities share an interrelation of operations, with common human
27 resources and personnel policies and shared common offices and facilities. Additionally,
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Defendants also have a shared website, common management, a centralized control of labor operations, and common ownership or financial control.

21. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, in conducting themselves in the manner described herein, Defendants, and each of them, were acting in active concert with one another such that the acts of each were and are fully attributable to the others in all material respects. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that at all relevant times Defendants and each of them are now, and at all material times herein mentioned were, the agents, servants, employees, partners, affiliates, and/or representatives of each of their remaining co-Defendants, and were, at all times herein mentioned, acting within the course, scope, and purpose of such relationship(s) and with the knowledge, consent and/or ratification of each of their remaining co-Defendants.

22. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants have been inadequately capitalized to conduct business, have failed to follow appropriate corporate formalities, and have simply been a shell and instrumentality through which Defendants DOES 11 through 20, inclusive, have conducted their personal affairs. Accordingly, the corporate veil should be pierced, and any liability attached to Defendants should be imposed jointly and severally against Defendants DOES 11 through 20. Adherence to the fiction of the separate existence of these corporate entities would permit abuse of the corporate privilege, sanctioning fraud and promoting injustice.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

23. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

24. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated as a class action, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 382.

25. The relevant time period for this class action is defined as the period beginning four years prior to the filing of this action until class certification (the “Relevant Time Period”).

26. The Class, also referred to as the “Represented Employees,” that Plaintiff seeks to represent is defined as follows:

1 All current and former nonexempt employees employed by
2 Defendants in California during the Relevant Time Period.

3 27. Plaintiff also seeks to represent the following subclasses:

4 **Meal Break Subclass**

5 All Represented Employees who worked a shift in excess of
6 5 hours during the Relevant Time Period.

7 **Rest Break Subclass**

8 All Represented Employees who worked a shift of at least
9 3.5 hours during the Relevant Time Period.

10 **Vested Vacation Subclass**

11 All Represented Employees who had accrued but unused
12 vacation upon separation of employment during the period
13 four years before the filing of this action and ending when
14 final judgment is entered.

15 **Unreimbursed Expense Subclass**

16 All Represented Employees who were required to incur
17 expenses to discharge their duties for Defendants without
18 reimbursement during the Relevant Time Period.

19 **Waiting Time Penalties Subclass**

20 All Represented Employees who separated from their
21 employment with Defendants during the period three years
22 before the filing of this action and ending when final
23 judgment is entered.

24 **Wage Statement Penalties Subclass**

25 All Represented Employees during the period one year
26 before the filing of this action and ending when final
27 judgment is entered.
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1 28. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the class description with greater
2 specificity or further division into subclasses or limitation to particular issues as appropriate.

3 29. Plaintiff, as Class Representative, is a member of the class and subclasses that she
4 seeks to represent.

5 30. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action
6 under Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because there is a well-defined community of interest in the
7 litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable from Defendants' records.

8 31. **Numerosity:** The potential members of the Class as defined are so numerous that
9 a joinder of all Represented Employees is impracticable. Although the exact number is currently
10 unknown to Plaintiff, this information is easily ascertainable from Defendants' records.

11 32. **Commonality:** There are questions of law and fact common to the class which
12 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class, including
13 without limitation:

14 i. Whether Defendants violated the California Labor Code and applicable
15 IWC Wage Order by failing to pay wages to Plaintiff and the Represented Employees for all
16 hours worked;

17 ii. Whether Defendants violated the California Labor Code and applicable
18 IWC Wage Order by failing to pay proper overtime wages to Plaintiff and the Represented
19 Employees for hours above 8 and/or 12 per day and/or 40 per week;

20 iii. Whether Defendants violated the California Labor Code and applicable
21 IWC Wage Order by failing to provide compliant meal periods to Plaintiff and the Meal Break
22 Subclass and whether Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass
23 with one additional hour of wages at the regular rate of pay for each instance when a compliant
24 meal period was not provided;

25 iv. Whether Defendants violated the California Labor Code and applicable
26 IWC Wage Order by failing to provide compliant rest breaks to Plaintiff and the Rest Break
27 Subclass and whether Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and the Rest Break Subclass
28 with one additional hour of wages at the regular rate of pay for each instance when a paid rest

break was not provided;

v. Whether Defendants violated the Labor Code by failing to compensate Plaintiff and the Vested Vacation Subclass for all accrued but unused vacation hours upon separation of employment;

vi. Whether Defendants violated the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Order by failing to reimburse Plaintiff and the Represented Employees for business expenses incurred while discharging their duties or in obedience to the directions of their employer;

vii. Whether Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to timely pay all wages due upon separation of employment between Defendants and Plaintiff and the Waiting Time Penalties Subclass, whether such separation was voluntary or involuntary;

viii. Whether Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to provide Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass with complete, accurate, itemized wage statements;

ix. Whether Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.* due to the: failure to pay all wages owed, failure to provide mandated paid rest breaks, failure to provide mandated meal periods, and failure to timely pay final wages; and

x. Whether Plaintiff and Represented Employees are entitled to equitable relief pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*

33. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims, as the Class Representative, are typical of the claims of The Class. Plaintiff, like other members of The Class, was subjected to Defendants' ongoing Labor Code and Wage Order violations including pertaining to the failure to pay all wages owed, failure to provide mandated meal periods and rest breaks, failure to reimburse business expenses, failure to timely pay wages upon separation of employment, and failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements.

34. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff, as the Class Representative, will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff's interests are not in conflict with those of the Class. Class Representative's counsel are competent and experienced in

1 litigating large employment class actions and other complex litigation matters, including cases
2 like this case.

3 35. **Superiority of Class Action.** Class certification is appropriate because a class
4 action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this
5 controversy. Individual joinder of all Represented Employees is not practicable, and questions of
6 law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual
7 members of the Class. Each Represented Employee has been damaged and is entitled to
8 recovery by reason of Defendants' illegal policies and practices set forth above. Class action
9 treatment will allow those similarly situated persons to litigate their claims in the manner that is
10 most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system.

11 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES**

13 (Labor Code §§ 200, 1194, 1194.2, 1197; IWC Wage Order § 4)

14 *Plaintiff and the Represented Employees Against All Defendants*

15 36. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
16 as if fully alleged herein.

17 37. Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were not exempt from the requirement
18 to be paid at least the applicable California minimum wage throughout the statutory period for
19 each hour worked.

20 38. Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were not provided proper minimum and
21 regular wages due to Defendants' failure to accurately record and compensate for all hours
22 worked. As a result of this policy and practice, Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were
23 required to perform off-the-clock work that Defendants either knew or should have known they
24 were performing.

25 39. As a result of these policies and practices, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and
26 the Represented Employees for all hours worked.

1 40. Consequently, Defendants violated California Labor Code laws and minimum
2 wage laws, *inter alia*, Labor Code §§ 200, 221, 222, 223, 1197, IWC Wage Order 9, § 4, and
3 Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, section 11090, subds. 1 and 4(B).

4 41. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants
5 intentionally, willfully, and improperly failed to pay wages to Plaintiff and the Represented
6 Employees for each hour worked in violation of Labor Code §§ 221-223, 1194 and 1197.

7 42. Defendants' conduct was willful, as Defendants knew that Plaintiff and the
8 Represented Employees were entitled to be paid wages throughout the statutory period for each
9 hour worked, including proper minimum and regular wages, yet Defendants chose not to pay
10 them in accordance thereto.

11 43. At all material times, Defendants DOES 1 through 20 were and/or are the
12 employer of Plaintiff and the Represented Employees or were persons acting on behalf of said
13 employer(s), within the meaning of California Labor Code § 558, who violated or caused to be
14 violated Labor Code § 204 and a provision or provisions of Part 2, Chapter 1 of the California
15 Labor Code regulating hours and days of work respectively.

16 44. During employment of Plaintiff and the Represented Employees, Defendants
17 failed to pay them all wages to which they were entitled, thereby receiving an economic benefit.

18 45. As a result of the Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the Represented
19 Employees have been damaged in amounts to be proven at trial.

20 46. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Represented Employees, seeks recovery of
21 all unpaid minimum wages, liquidated damages, penalties, interest, attorneys' fees and costs of
22 suit, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1194.2, against Defendants in an amount to be proven
23 at trial.

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Defendants required its employees to work hours in excess of 8 and/or 12 per day and/or 40 per week without proper overtime compensation.

54. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants intentionally, willfully, and improperly failed to pay proper overtime wages to Plaintiff and the Represented Employees in violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 221-223, 510, 1194 and 1197.

55. Defendants' conduct was willful, as Defendants knew that Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were entitled to be paid proper overtime wages throughout the statutory period, yet Defendants chose not to pay them in accordance thereto.

56. At all material times, Defendants DOES 1 through 20 were and/or are the employer of Plaintiff and the Represented Employees or were persons acting on behalf of said employer(s), within the meaning of California Labor Code § 558, who violated or caused to be violated Labor Code § 204 and a provision or provisions of Part 2, Chapter 1 of the California Labor Code regulating hours and days of work respectively.

57. During the employment of Plaintiff and the Represented Employees, Defendants failed to pay them all wages to which they were entitled, thereby receiving an economic benefit.

58. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the Represented Employees have been damaged in amounts to be proven at trial.

59. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Represented Employees, seeks recovery of all unpaid overtime wages, penalties, interest, attorneys' fees, and costs of suit against Defendants in an amount to be proven at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS

(Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; IWC Wage Order § 11, 12)

Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass Against All Defendants

60. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

1 61. Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass are and/or were employees of Defendants
2 who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing mandatory meal
3 periods.

4 62. Labor Code § 226.7 requires employers, including Defendants, to provide
5 employees with meal periods as mandated by the Industrial Welfare Commission.

6 63. Labor Code § 512(a), in part, provides that employers, including Defendants, may
7 not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing an
8 employee the opportunity to take an uninterrupted meal period of not less than 30 minutes,
9 except that if the total work period per day of the employee is no more than six hours, the meal
10 period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and the employee. Employers
11 may not employ an employee for a work period more than 10 hours per day without providing
12 the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes.

13 64. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7(b) and the applicable IWC Wage Order § 11(B),
14 Defendants shall pay an employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of
15 pay for each meal period that is missed.

16 65. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass were denied
17 the 30-minute meal periods to which they were entitled. As a result of Defendants' policies and
18 practices, Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were subjected to meal period violations
19 when they were: (1) unable to take a meal period due to workload, (2) forced to take an on-duty
20 meal period while under the control of the Company, (3) forced to take a shortened meal period,
21 (4) forced to take a meal period after the 5th hour of work, and (5) not provided mandated
22 second meal periods for shifts in excess of 10 hours.

23 66. Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and the applicable IWC Wage
24 Order every pay period because Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass were not provided with all
25 mandatory meal periods and Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass one
26 additional hour of compensation at the regular rate of pay in lieu thereof.
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1 67. At all relevant times herein, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the Meal
2 Break Subclass all mandated meal periods and failed to pay wage premiums in lieu of mandated
3 meal or rest periods, thereby receiving an economic benefit.

4 68. On information and belief, Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass did not
5 voluntarily or willfully waive the mandated meal periods. Any expressed or implied waivers
6 obtained from Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass were not willfully obtained, were not
7 voluntarily agreed to, were a condition of employment, or were a part of a contract of an
8 unlawful adhesion. Defendants did not permit or authorize Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass
9 to take meal periods in accordance with California law.

10 69. By their failure to provide Plaintiff and the Meal Break Subclass with meal
11 periods as required by California law, and failing to pay one hour of additional wages in lieu of
12 each meal period not provided, Defendants willfully violated Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and
13 IWC Wage Order § 11. Accordingly, Defendants are liable for one hour of additional wages at
14 the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that a meal period was not
15 lawfully provided in an amount to be proven at time of trial.

16 70. Also, as a direct result of Defendants' violations of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512,
17 and IWC Wage Order § 11, Defendants, and each of them, are liable to Plaintiff and the Meal
18 Break Subclass for unpaid wage premiums, penalties, costs, and interest.

19 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST BREAKS**

21 (Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512; IWC Wage Order § 12)

22 *Plaintiff and the Rest Break Subclass Against All Defendants*

23 71. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
24 as if fully alleged herein.

25 72. Plaintiff and the Rest Break Subclass are and/or were employees of Defendants
26 who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing mandatory rest breaks.

27 73. Labor Code § 226.7 requires employers, including Defendants, to provide rest
28 breaks to its employees as mandated by Order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

1 74. The IWC Wage Order § 12 states, in part, that every employer shall authorize and
2 permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of
3 each work period. Employees shall receive a 10-minute rest period every four hours or major
4 fraction thereof that they are required to work. Authorized rest period time shall be counted, as
5 hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages.

6 75. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7(b) and Section 12(B) of the applicable Wage
7 Order, Defendants shall pay Plaintiff and the Represented Employees one additional hour of pay
8 at his regular rate of compensation for each day that the rest period is not provided.

9 76. At all relevant times, Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiff and the Rest
10 Break Subclass with 10 minutes of net rest break time for every 4 hours worked, or major
11 fraction thereof, as mandated by California law. Defendants did not schedule rest breaks for the
12 Rest Break Subclass and the Rest Break Subclass were often not authorized and/or permitted to
13 take mandated rest breaks due to being overwhelmed by their hectic workload. Furthermore, on
14 occasions when the Rest Break Subclass worked longer shifts, Defendants failed to authorize
15 and/or permit mandated third or fourth rest breaks.

16 77. Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and the applicable IWC Wage
17 Order every pay period because Plaintiff and the Rest Break Subclass were not provided with all
18 mandatory rest periods and Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Represented Employees
19 one additional hour of compensation in lieu thereof.

20 78. At all relevant times herein, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the Rest
21 Break Subclass all mandated rest breaks and failed to pay wage premiums in lieu of mandated
22 rest periods, thereby receiving an economic benefit.

23 79. By their failure to provide Plaintiff and the Rest Break Subclass with rest breaks
24 as required by California law, and failing to pay one hour of additional wages in lieu of each rest
25 break not provided, Defendants willfully violated Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and IWC Wage
26 Order § 12. Accordingly, Defendants are liable for one hour of additional wages at the
27 employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a paid rest break was not
28 lawfully provided in an amount to be proven at time of trial.

1 80. Also, as a direct result of Defendants' violations of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512,
2 and IWC Wage Order § 12, Defendants, and each of them, are liable to Plaintiff and the Rest
3 Break Subclass for unpaid wage premiums, penalties, costs, and interest.

4 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **FAILURE TO PAY VESTED VACATION**

6 (Labor Code § 227.3)

7 *Plaintiff and the Vested Vacation Subclass Against All Defendants*

8 81. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
9 as if fully alleged herein.

10 82. Plaintiff and the Vested Vacation Subclass were employees of Defendants who
11 did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing the payment of vested
12 vacation time and/or paid time off upon separation of employment.

13 83. Pursuant to Labor Code § 227.3, an employer that has implemented a paid
14 vacation, paid time off, or compensated time off policy must, upon an employee's separation
15 from employment, pay to the employee all vested but unused vacation and/or paid time off at her
16 final rate of pay.

17 84. At all relevant times, Defendants utilized a policy and practice through which
18 Plaintiff and the Vested Vacation Subclass accrued vacation and/or paid time off hours
19 (collectively, "vacation hours"). However, Defendants' policy and practice violated Labor Code
20 § 227.3.

21 85. For instance, Defendants failed to pay all accrued and unused vacation hours to
22 the Represented Employees upon separation of employment. And, for vacation hours that
23 Defendants *did* pay, those were only calculated and paid based on the base rate of pay for the
24 Vested Vacation Subclass. But Labor Code § 227.3 requires that vested vacation be cashed out
25 at the final rate of pay. And, since the final rate of pay for Plaintiff and the Vested Vacation
26 Subclass was often higher than the base rate (due to other nondiscretionary compensation),
27 Defendants failed to correctly calculate and pay all vested vacation wages due and owing.
28

1 86. As a result, Plaintiff and the Vested Vacation Subclass did not receive
2 compensation for all accrued but unused vacation hours as required by Labor Code § 227.3.

3 87. At all relevant times herein, Defendants failed to pay the Vested Vacation
4 Subclass, including Plaintiff, all vested but unused vacation time and/or paid time off upon
5 separation from employment, thereby receiving an economic benefit.

6 88. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of
7 them, knowingly refused to perform their obligations to compensate the Vested Vacation
8 Subclass for all vested but unused vacation time and/or paid time off upon separation from
9 employment.

10 89. As a result of Defendants' violations of Labor Code § 227.3, Plaintiff and the
11 Vested Vacation Subclass seek to recover the unpaid vacation hours, as well as penalties,
12 interest, attorneys' fees, and costs as permitted under California law.

13 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

15 (Labor Code § 2802)

16 *Plaintiff and the Unreimbursed Expense Subclass against All Defendants*

17 90. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
18 as if fully alleged herein.

19 91. Plaintiff and the Unreimbursed Expense Subclass are and/or were employees of
20 Defendants who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing
21 reimbursement of business expenses.

22 92. Labor Code § 2802(a) requires that the employer indemnify its employees for
23 expenses incurred while discharging their duties or in obedience to directions of their employer.

24 93. At all relevant times herein mentioned, as a condition of employment, Defendants
25 required Plaintiff and the Unreimbursed Expense Subclass to incur substantial business-related
26 expenses and costs without reimbursement.

27 94. At all relevant times herein, Defendants violated Labor Code § 2802(a) when they
28 failed to reimburse Plaintiff and the Unreimbursed Expense Subclass for expenses incurred as a

1 direct consequence of Plaintiff's employment with Defendant and/or under the direction of
2 Defendants.

3 95. At all relevant times herein, Defendants failed to reimburse the Unreimbursed
4 Expense Subclass, including Plaintiff, for expenses incurred while discharging duties to
5 Defendants, thereby receiving an economic benefit.

6 96. As a direct result of Defendants' violation of Labor Code § 2802 and IWC Wage
7 Order § 9(B), Plaintiff and the Represented Employees have suffered, and continue to suffer,
8 substantial losses related to such incurred expenses, expenses, and attorney's fees in seeking to
9 compel Defendants to fully perform their obligations under the law, all in an amount to be
10 proved at time of trial.

11 97. Labor Code § 2802(b) states that "[a]ll awards made by a Court for
12 reimbursement of necessary expenditures" shall carry interest, at the same rate as judgments in
13 civil actions, and said interest will accrue from the date on which the employee incurred the
14 necessary expenditure or loss including, but not limited to, reasonable costs and attorney's fees
15 incurred by the employee enforcing the rights granted pursuant to Labor Code § 2802. The exact
16 amount of the necessary expenditures or losses is in an amount to be proven at time of trial.

17 98. Furthermore, Labor Code § 2802(c) states that "[f]or the purposes of this section,
18 the term 'necessary expenditures or losses' shall include all reasonable costs, including, but not
19 limited to, attorney's fees incurred by the employee in enforcing the rights granted by this
20 section." Therefore, Plaintiff and the Unreimbursed Expense Subclass seek to recover the
21 unreimbursed expenses, interest on the unreimbursed expenses, and the costs and attorney's fees
22 necessarily incurred in pursuing same. The exact amount of reimbursements, interest, costs, and
23 attorney's fees will be in an amount to be proved at the time of trial.

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1 or not the employee actually works overtime in that workweek.” Additionally, Labor Code §
2 246(1)(2) states that the paid sick time must be “calculated by dividing the employee’s total
3 wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee’s total hours worked in the full
4 pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment.” Here, Defendants only calculated and paid sick
5 pay at the base rate of pay, rather than at the rate required by Labor Code § 246, leading to
6 unpaid sick pay and violations of Labor Code §§ 201 – 203.

7 107. Plaintiff alleges that, at all times material to this action, Defendants had a planned
8 pattern and practice of failing to timely pay Plaintiff and the Waiting Time Penalties Subclass all
9 wages due and owing upon separation of employment as required by Labor Code §§ 201 and
10 202. Consequently, pursuant to Labor Code § 203, Defendants owe Plaintiff and the Waiting
11 Time Penalties Subclass the above-described waiting time penalty, all in an amount to be shown
12 according to proof at trial and within the jurisdiction of this Court.

13 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

15 (Labor Code § 226)

16 *Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass against All Defendants*

17 108. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
18 as if fully alleged herein.

19 109. Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass are and/or were employees of
20 Defendants who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing the
21 provision of accurate itemized wage statements.

22 110. Labor Code § 226(a) requires an employer to provide its employees with itemized
23 wage statements accurately stating gross wages earned, all deductions, net wages earned, the
24 inclusive dates of the pay period, the employee’s name and the last four digits of his or her
25 Social Security number (or employee identification number), the name and address of the legal
26 entity that is the employer, and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
27 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.
28

1 111. Defendants violate Labor Code § 226(a) every pay period with respect to Plaintiff
2 and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass due to violations including: failure to accurately state
3 total hours worked (for example, the wage statements failed to accurately reflect the
4 compensable hours worked); failure to accurately state gross wages earned; failure to accurately
5 state all deductions; failure to accurately state net wages earned; failure to state the applicable
6 hourly rates (including the accurate overtime rate of pay); failure to accurately state the
7 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate; and failure to accurately identify the
8 name and address of the legal entity of the employer.

9 112. Additionally, Defendants' wage statements directly violated Labor Code § 226(a)
10 each period due to the failure to pay and report premium wages for denied meal periods and rest
11 breaks under § 226.7.

12 113. Therefore, Defendants violate Labor Code § 226(a) every pay period with respect
13 to Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass because Defendants failed to provide a
14 wage statement to Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass that complied with the
15 requirements of Labor Code § 226(a).

16 114. Defendants' failure to provide the required writing deprived Plaintiff and the
17 Wage Statement Penalties Subclass of the ability to know, understand, and question the
18 calculation and rate of pay and hours used to calculate the wages paid by Defendants. Therefore,
19 Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass had no way to dispute the resulting
20 miscalculation of wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to said
21 Defendants. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass have suffered
22 and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost
23 interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendants to fully
24 perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective damages in amounts according to
25 proof at trial.

26 115. As a result of Defendants' knowing and intentional failure to comply with Labor
27 Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass have suffered an injury in
28 that each was prevented from knowing, understanding and disputing the wage payments paid to

1 them. Furthermore, Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass have each suffered an
2 injury in that the failure to show all wages earned on the itemized wage statements resulted in
3 Plaintiff and the Represented Employees being denied all necessary deductions, payments, and
4 withholdings owed by the employer, including, but not limited to, the failure to make all
5 necessary contributions for unemployment benefits, social security benefits, proper payment of
6 taxes and withholdings, and other mandated state and federal benefits.

7 116. Plaintiff has also been injured as a result of having to bring this action to attempt
8 to obtain correct wage information following Defendants' refusal to comply with many of the
9 mandates of California's Labor Code and related laws and regulations.

10 117. Labor Code § 226(e) requires Defendants to pay the greater of all actual damages
11 or fifty dollars (\$50.00) per employee for the initial pay period in which a violation occurred, and
12 one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per employee for each violation in subsequent pay periods, plus
13 attorney's fees and costs, to Plaintiff and the Wage Statement Penalties Subclass who were
14 injured by Defendants' failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a). The exact amount of the
15 applicable penalty is all in an amount to be shown according to proof at trial.

16 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **UNFAIR AND UNLAWFUL COMPETITION**

18 (Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*)

19 *Plaintiff and the Represented Employees against All Defendants*

20 118. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
21 as if fully alleged herein.

22 119. California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*, prohibits acts of unfair
23 competition, which includes any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice." The
24 Represented Employees, including Plaintiff, have suffered and continue to suffer injuries in fact,
25 due to the unfair and unlawful business practices of Defendants as alleged herein.

26 120. Defendants, and each of them, are "persons" as defined under Business &
27 Professions Code § 17021.
28

1 121. As alleged herein, Defendants engaged in conduct that violated California's wage
2 and hour laws, including failure to pay minimum, regular, and overtime wages, failure to provide
3 mandated meal periods and rest breaks, failure to pay vested vacation, failure to reimburse
4 business expenses, and failure to timely pay wages upon separation of employment, all to
5 decrease their costs and increase profits.

6 122. At all times relevant herein, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff and the Represented
7 Employees wages and monies and other financial obligations to which they were entitled.

8 123. As a result of Defendants' failure to comply with the Labor Code and IWC
9 Orders, Represented Employees, including Plaintiff, suffered a loss of wages and monies, all in
10 an amount to be shown according to proof at trial. Defendants' ongoing violations of the
11 foregoing statutes and laws constitute a violation of Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*

12 124. Defendants' violations of the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders and
13 its scheme to lower its payroll costs as alleged herein, constitute unlawful and unfair business
14 practices because it was done in a systematic manner over a period of time to the detriment of the
15 Plaintiff and all others similarly-situated.

16 125. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair,
17 unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, other Represented Employees, and to the general public.
18 Plaintiff seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code
19 of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

20 126. A violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.* may be
21 predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. All of the acts described herein as
22 violations of, among other things, the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, are
23 unlawful and in violation of public policy, and in addition are immoral, unethical, oppressive,
24 fraudulent and unscrupulous, and thereby constitute unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business
25 practices in violation of California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

26 127. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of the Represented Employees, has no plain,
27 speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which they have suffered as a
28 consequence of Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. As a result of

1 the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described above, Plaintiff, individually,
2 and on behalf of the Represented Employees, has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable
3 harm unless Defendants, and each of them, are restrained from continuing to engage in said
4 unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

5 128. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of the Represented Employees, is entitled to,
6 and does, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge the profits which Defendants have
7 acquired, or of which Plaintiff and Represented Employees have been deprived, by means of the
8 above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices. Plaintiff and the
9 Represented Employees are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the unfair
10 practices of Defendants in order to recover restitution.

11 129. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of the Represented Employees, is further
12 entitled to and do seek a declaration that the above described business practices are unfair,
13 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining Defendants, and each of them, from
14 engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in
15 the future.

16 130. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq., Plaintiff and
17 Represented Employees are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by
18 Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this complaint; a
19 permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiff and
20 Represented Employees; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil
21 Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

22 **VI. PAGA CAUSES OF ACTION (Cal. Lab. Code. §§ 2698 – 2699.5)**

23 131. Plaintiff is an “aggrieved employee” under the PAGA as she was employed by
24 Defendants during the applicable statutory period and suffered one or more of the Labor Code
25 violations alleged herein. As such, Plaintiff may recover the remedies described herein in a civil
26 action filed on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated current and former aggrieved
27 employees in California against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed
28 (hereinafter the “Aggrieved Employees”).

132. Plaintiff seeks to recover all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, as well as attorneys' fees, costs, and/or other damages as permitted by PAGA through a representative action pursuant to the PAGA and the California Supreme Court in *Arias v. Superior Court* (2009) 46 Cal. 4th 969. Therefore, Plaintiff is not required to, nor does she, seek class certification of the PAGA claims under Code of Civil Procedure § 382.

133. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699.3(a), Plaintiff gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations. More than sixty-five (65) days have elapsed since the date Plaintiff provided the written notice of the claims alleged herein without the LWDA assuming jurisdiction over the claims alleged. Accordingly, Plaintiff has fully satisfied the administrative prerequisites to suit under the PAGA.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

PAGA ASSESSMENT FOR FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES

(Labor Code §§ 200, 1194, 1194.2, 1197; IWC Wage Order § 4)

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants

134. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

135. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not exempt from the requirement to be paid at least the applicable California minimum wage throughout the statutory period for each hour worked.

136. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not provided proper minimum and regular wages due to Defendants' failure to accurately record and Aggrieved for all hours worked. As a result of this policy and practice, Plaintiff and the Represented Employees were required to perform off-the-clock work that Defendants either knew or should have known they were performing.

137. As a result of this policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked.

1 138. Consequently, Defendants violated California Labor Code laws and minimum
2 wage laws, *inter alia*, Labor Code §§ 200, 221, 222, 223, 1197, IWC Wage Order 9, § 4, and
3 Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, section 11090, subds. 1 and 4(B).

4 139. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants
5 intentionally, willfully, and improperly failed to pay wages to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
6 Employees for each hour worked in violation of Labor Code §§ 221-223, 1194 and 1197.

7 140. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
8 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
9 and seeks to recover all attorneys' fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA

10 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **PAGA ASSESSMENT FOR FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES**

12 (Labor Code §§ 204 and 510; IWC Wage Order § 3(A))

13 *Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants*

14 141. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
15 as if fully alleged herein.

16 142. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were employees of Defendants who did
17 not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing payment of overtime wages.

18 143. Labor Code § 204 requires that the employer timely pay all overtime wages to its
19 employees. Labor Code § 510(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Order § 3(A) provide that any
20 work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday or in excess of forty (40) hours in
21 any one workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one and one-half times the
22 regular rate of pay for an employee. Furthermore, any work performed in excess of twelve (12)
23 in one workday shall be compensated at twice the regular rate of pay for an employee.

24 144. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were required by
25 Defendants to work hours in excess of 8 and/or 12 per day and/or 40 per week. However, due to
26 Defendants' failure to accurately record and compensate for all hours worked Plaintiff and the
27 Aggrieved Employees did not receive proper overtime compensation.
28

1 145. Additionally, Defendants paid Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees on an
2 hourly basis but also paid additional nondiscretionary compensation (such as bonuses). However,
3 during workweeks where the Aggrieved Employees worked overtime hours and earned
4 additional nondiscretionary compensation, Defendants failed to include that compensation in the
5 calculations for the regular rate of pay – violating the well-established rule that overtime must
6 always be paid at time and one-half the regular rate of pay.

7 146. As a result of these policies and practices, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and
8 the Aggrieved Employees for all overtime hours worked.

9 147. Defendants violate Labor Code §§ 204 and 510 and the applicable IWC Wage
10 Order § 3(A) every pay period with respect to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees because
11 Defendants required its employees to work hours in excess of 8 and/or 12 per day and/or 40 per
12 week without proper overtime compensation.

13 148. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants
14 intentionally, willfully, and improperly failed to pay proper overtime wages to Plaintiff and the
15 Aggrieved Employees in violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 221-223, 510, 1194 and 1197.

16 149. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
17 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
18 and seeks to recover all attorneys' fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA

19 **TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **PAGA ASSESSMENT FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE COMPLIANT MEAL PERIODS**

21 (Labor Code § 226.7 and 512; IWC Wage Order § 11, 12)

22 *Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants*

23 150. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
24 as if fully alleged herein.

25 151. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are and/or were employees of Defendants
26 who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing meal periods.

27 152. Labor Code § 226.7 requires employers, including Defendants, to provide
28 employees with meal periods as mandated by the Industrial Welfare Commission.

1 153. Labor Code § 512(a), in part, provides that employers, including Defendants, may
2 not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing an
3 employee the opportunity to take an uninterrupted meal period of not less than 30 minutes,
4 except that if the total work period per day of the employee is no more than six hours, the meal
5 period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and the employee. Employers
6 may not employ an employee for a work period more than 10 hours per day without providing
7 the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes.

8 154. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7(b) and the applicable IWC Wage Order § 11(B),
9 Defendants shall pay an employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of
10 pay for each meal period that is missed.

11 155. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were denied
12 the 30-minute meal periods to which they were entitled. As a result of Defendants' policies and
13 practices, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were subjected to meal period violations when
14 they were: (1) unable to take a meal period due to workload, (2) forced to take an on-duty meal
15 period while under the control of the Company, (3) forced to take a shortened meal period, (4)
16 forced to take a meal period after the 5th hour of work, and (5) not provided mandated second
17 meal periods for shifts in excess of 10 hours.

18 156. Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and the applicable IWC Wage
19 Order every pay period because Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not provided with
20 all mandatory meal periods and Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees
21 one additional hour of compensation at the regular rate of pay in lieu thereof.

22 157. On information and belief, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees did not
23 voluntarily or willfully waive the mandated meal periods. Any expressed or implied waivers
24 obtained from Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not willfully obtained, were not
25 voluntarily agreed to, were a condition of employment, or were a part of a contract of an
26 unlawful adhesion. Defendants did not permit or authorize Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
27 Employees to take meal periods in accordance with California law.
28

1 158. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
2 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
3 and seeks to recover all attorneys' fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA.

4 **THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **PAGA ASSESSMENT FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST BREAKS**

6 (Labor Code § 226.7 and 512; IWC Wage Order § 12)

7 *Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants*

8 159. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
9 as if fully alleged herein.

10 160. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are and/or were employees of Defendants
11 who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing mandatory rest breaks.

12 161. Labor Code § 226.7 requires employers, including Defendants, to provide rest
13 breaks to its employees as mandated by Order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

14 162. The IWC Wage Order § 12 states, in part, that every employer shall authorize and
15 permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of
16 each work period. Employees shall receive a 10-minute rest period every four hours or major
17 fraction thereof that they are required to work. Authorized rest period time shall be counted, as
18 hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages.

19 163. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7(b) and Section 12(B) of the applicable Wage
20 Order, Defendants shall pay Plaintiff and the Represented Employees one additional hour of pay
21 at his regular rate of compensation for each day that the rest period is not provided.

22 164. At all relevant times, Defendants also failed to provide Plaintiff and the
23 Aggrieved Employees with 10 minutes of net rest break time for every 4 hours worked, or major
24 fraction thereof, as mandated by California law. Defendants did not schedule rest breaks for the
25 Aggrieved Employees, the Aggrieved Employees were unable to leave the premises for breaks,
26 and the Aggrieved Employees were often not authorized and/or permitted to take mandated rest
27 breaks due to being overwhelmed by their hectic workload. Furthermore, on occasions when the
28

1 Aggrieved Employees worked longer shifts, Defendants failed to authorize and/or permit
2 mandated third rest breaks.

3 165. Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and the applicable IWC Wage
4 Order every pay period because Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not provided with
5 all mandatory rest periods and Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees
6 one additional hour of compensation in lieu thereof.

7 166. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
8 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
9 and seeks to recover all attorneys' fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA.

10 **FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **PAGA ASSESSMENT FOR FAILURE TO PAY VESTED VACATION**

12 (Labor Code § 227.3)

13 *Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants*

14 167. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
15 as if fully alleged herein.

16 168. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were employees of Defendants who did
17 not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing the payment of vested vacation
18 time and/or paid time off upon separation of employment.

19 169. Pursuant to Labor Code § 227.3, an employer that has implemented a paid
20 vacation, paid time off, or compensated time off policy must, upon an employee's separation
21 from employment, pay to the employee all vested but unused vacation and/or paid time off at her
22 final rate of pay.

23 170. At all relevant times, Defendants utilized a policy and practice through which
24 Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees accrued vacation and/or PTO hours (collectively,
25 "vacation hours"). However, Defendants' policy and practice violated Labor Code § 227.3.

26 171. For instance, Defendants failed to pay all accrued and unused vacation hours to
27 the Aggrieved Employees upon separation of employment. And, for vacation hours that
28 Defendants *did* pay, those were only calculated and paid based on the base rate of pay for the

1 Aggrieved Employees. But Labor Code § 227.3 requires that vested vacation be cashed out at
2 the final rate of pay. And, since the final rate of pay for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees
3 was often higher than the base rate (due to other nondiscretionary compensation), Defendants
4 failed to correctly calculate and pay all vested vacation wages due and owing

5 172. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
6 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
7 and seeks to recover all attorneys' fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA.

8 **FIFTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

10 (Labor Code § 2802)

11 *Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants*

12 173. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
13 as if fully alleged herein.

14 174. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are and/or were employees of Defendants
15 who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing reimbursement of
16 business expenses.

17 175. Labor Code § 2802(a) requires that the employer indemnify its employees for
18 expenses incurred while discharging their duties or in obedience to directions of their employer.

19 176. At all relevant times herein mentioned, as a condition of employment, Defendants
20 required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to incur substantial business-related expenses
21 and costs without reimbursement.

22 177. At all relevant times herein, Defendants violated Labor Code § 2802(a) when they
23 failed to reimburse Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for expenses incurred as a direct
24 consequence of Plaintiff's employment with Defendant and/or under the direction of Defendants.

25 178. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
26 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
27 and seeks to recover all attorneys' fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA.
28

1 **SIXTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **PAGA ASSESSMENT FOR FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES EACH PERIOD**

3 (Labor Code § 204)

4 *Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants*

5 179. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
6 as if fully alleged herein.

7 180. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are and/or were employees of Defendants
8 who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws regarding the timing of payment
9 of wages each period.

10 181. Labor Code § 204(a) states that all wages earned by a person are due and payable
11 twice during each calendar month, and further states that wages earned during the first through
12 fifteenth days of the month must be paid no later than the twenty-sixth day of the month, and that
13 wages earned between the sixteenth and last day of the month must be paid by the tenth day of
14 the following month.

15 182. Furthermore, Labor Code § 204(d) states “[t]he requirements of this section shall
16 be deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if
17 the wages are paid not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period.”

18 183. At all relevant times herein, Defendants did not provide Plaintiff and the
19 Aggrieved Employees with all wages due and owing each period within the time required by
20 Labor Code § 204. Moreover, Defendants did not provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
21 Employees with all wages due and owing each pay period, including, but not limited to,
22 minimum, regular, and overtime wages, as well as meal and rest period premiums and sick time
23 at the proper rate, within the time specified by Labor Code § 204.

24 184. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
25 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
26 and seeks to recover all attorneys’ fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA.

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1 **SEVENTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **PAGA ASSESSMENT FOR FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY FINAL WAGES**

3 (Labor Code §§ 201 – 203)

4 *Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants*

5 185. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
6 as if fully alleged herein.

7 186. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are and/or were employees of Defendants
8 who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing the timing and
9 payment of final wages.

10 187. Labor Code § 201 requires that the employer immediately pay any wages, without
11 abatement or reduction, to any employee who is discharged.

12 188. Labor Code § 202 requires that the employer pay all wages earned and unpaid,
13 without abatement or reduction, no later than 72 hours of receiving an employee's notice of
14 intent to quit or immediately at the time of quitting if at least a 72-hour notice was provided.

15 189. Labor Code §§ 201-203 cause the unpaid wages of the employee to continue as a
16 penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefore is
17 commenced, but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

18 190. At all relevant times here, Defendants did not provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved
19 Employees with all wages due and owing upon separation of employment, including, but not
20 limited to, minimum, regular, and overtime wages, vacation and sick pay at the proper rates, and
21 meal and rest period premiums, within the time specified by Labor Code §§ 201 – 203.

22 191. Plaintiff alleges that, at all times material to this action, Defendants had a planned
23 pattern and practice of failing to timely pay to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees all wages
24 due and owing upon separation of employment as required by Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

25 192. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
26 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
27 and seeks to recover all attorneys' fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA.
28

1 **EIGHTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **PAGA ASSESSMENT FOR**

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

4 (Labor Code § 226)

5 *Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees against All Defendants*

6 193. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint
7 as if fully alleged herein.

8 194. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are and/or were employees of Defendants
9 who did not receive proper protections and benefits of the laws governing the provision of
10 accurate itemized wage statements.

11 195. Labor Code § 226(a) requires an employer to provide its employees with itemized
12 wage statements accurately stating gross wages earned, all deductions, net wages earned, the
13 inclusive dates of the pay period, the employee's name and the last four digits of his or her
14 Social Security number (or employee identification number), the name and address of the legal
15 entity that is the employer, and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the
16 corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

17 196. Defendants violate Labor Code § 226(a) every pay period with respect to Plaintiff
18 and the Aggrieved Employees due to violations including: failure to accurately state total hours
19 worked (for example, the wage statements failed to accurately reflect the compensable hours
20 worked); failure to accurately state gross wages earned; failure to accurately state all deductions;
21 failure to accurately state net wages earned; failure to state the applicable hourly rates (including
22 the accurate overtime rate of pay); failure to accurately state the corresponding number of hours
23 worked at each hourly rate; and failure to accurately identify the name and address of the legal
24 entity of the employer.

25 197. Additionally, Defendants' wage statements directly violated Labor Code § 226(a)
26 each period due to the failure to pay and report premium wages for denied meal periods and rest
27 breaks under § 226.7.

1 198. As a result of the unlawful employment practices alleged herein, Plaintiff seeks
2 the assessment of all applicable and available PAGA remedies pursuant to Labor Code § 2699,
3 and seeks to recover all attorneys' fees, costs, and/or any other damages permitted under PAGA.

4 **VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself, on a representative basis, and all others
6 similarly situated, prays for judgment and relief against Defendants, jointly and severally, as
7 follows:

8 1. As to the Tenth through Eighteenth Causes of Action, the assessment of all
9 applicable and available remedies under PAGA;

10 2. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as permitted under PAGA;

11 3. That the First through Ninth Causes of Action be certified as a class action;

12 4. That Plaintiff be appointed as Class Representative;

13 5. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed Class Counsel;

14 6. For all applicable statutory penalties recoverable under the First through Ninth
15 Causes of Action to the extent permitted by law, including those pursuant to Labor Code and
16 Orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission;

17 7. For reasonable attorneys' fees, costs of suit, and interest to the extent permitted by
18 law, including those pursuant to the Labor Code;

19 8. For injunctive relief and/or restitution as provided by the Labor Code and
20 Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*;

21 9. For a declaratory judgment that Defendants have violated Labor Code §§ 200,
22 201, 202, 203, 204, 208, 210, 218.6, 221, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 227.3, 246, 510, 512, 558, 1194,
23 1197, 1198, 1199, and 2802, among other sections inadvertently omitted;

24 10. For an award of damages in the amount of unpaid compensation including, but
25 not limited to, unpaid wages, benefits, and penalties according to proof, including interest
26 thereon;

27 11. For pre- and post-judgment interest; and

28 12. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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Dated: June 29, 2023

BY:

Brian J. Mankin, Esq.
Peter J. Carlson, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROOF OF SERVICE
(Pursuant to CCP §§ 1013(a)(1) and 2015.5)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE)

I am employed in the County of Riverside, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; my business address is 5198 Arlington Avenue, PMB 513, Riverside, CA 92504.

On July 18, 2023, I caused to be served the foregoing document(s) described as follows:

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

I declare that I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. It is deposited with the U.S. postal service on that same day in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

☐ **By Mail** I deposited such envelope in the mail at Riverside, California. The envelope was mailed with postage thereon fully prepaid.

☐ **By Facsimile** I sent this document via fax to all parties as listed on attached service list, on

☐ **By Overnight Service** I deposited such envelope in a facility regularly maintained by the United Parcel Service for receipt of items for overnight delivery, with overnight delivery expenses prepaid, addressed to the person to be served.

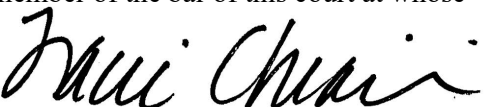
☒ **By Email or Electronic Transmission:** Pursuant to CCP § 1010.6 or an agreement of the parties to accept service by email or electronic transmission, I caused the document(s) to be sent from email address tracie@lmlfirm.com to the persons at the electronic notification address listed in the service list. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was not successful.

☐ **By Certified Mail-Return Receipt Requested** I caused such envelope with postage fully prepaid thereon, to be placed in the United States mail at Riverside, California

☐ **By Personal Service** I caused said document(s) to be personally served by hand on the parties listed on the attached service list.

☒ **State** I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct. Executed on July 18, 2023, Riverside, California.

☐ **Federal** I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.


Tracie Chiarito, Declarant

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