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ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California,
County of San Diego
07/17/2023 at 01:51:00 PM
Clerk of the Superior Court
By Marfil Estrada, Deputy Clerk

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

KERI PARK, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ECOATM, LLC and DOES 1 through 50,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 37-2023-00021318-CU-OE-CTL

*Assigned to the Hon. Kenneth J. Medel
Dept. C-66*

CLASS ACTION

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT**

1. Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages
2. Meal Period Violations
3. Rest Period Violations
4. Paid Sick Leave Violations
5. Unpaid Vacation Wages
6. Untimely Payment of Wages
7. Wage Statement Violations
8. Waiting Time Penalties
9. Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses
10. Unfair Competition
11. Civil Penalties under the Private Attorneys
General Act (Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*)

Action Filed: May 18, 2023

1 Plaintiff KERI PARK, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated and the State
2 of California under the Private Attorneys General Act (“Plaintiff”) brings this FIRST AMENDED
3 CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT against Defendants ECOATM, LLC and
4 DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (collectively “Defendants”), alleging as follows:

5 **INTRODUCTION**

6 1. This is a class action filed for wage and hour violations of the California Labor Code
7 against EcoATM, LLC. Defendant provides a network of automated kiosks where people can sell
8 their old cell phones, tablets, and other electronic devices.

9 2. Defendants employed Plaintiff and class members in San Diego County and in the State
10 of California. Defendants failed to pay overtime and sick pay at the regular rate of pay, meal and rest
11 period premiums for non-compliant breaks, all wages owed each pay period and upon separation of
12 employment, provided non-compliant wage statements, and failed to reimburse business expenses.

13 3. Plaintiff brings this action to recover the unpaid damages, plus interest, penalties,
14 attorney fees, and cost.

15 **JURISDICTION & VENUE**

16 4. Jurisdiction of this action is proper in this Court under Article VI, Section 10 of the
17 California Constitution as the causes of action are premised upon violations of California law.

18 5. The monetary damages and restitution sought exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of
19 the Superior Court.

20 6. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because, upon information and belief,
21 Defendants have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avail
22 themselves to the California economy so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the
23 California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

24 7. Venue is proper in this Court under Code of Civil Procedure sections 393(a), 395,
25 and/or 395.5 because, upon information and belief, Defendants conduct business and committed some
26 of the alleged violations in this county.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff Keri Park

8. Plaintiff is an individual over 18 years of age who worked for Defendants in California as a non-exempt employee from about November 2020 to January 2023. Plaintiff worked as a Customer Support Representative.

9. The State of California, via the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”), is the real party in interest in this action. (*Kim v. Reins Int’l California, Inc.* (2020) 9 Cal. 5th 73, 81 [The “government entity on whose behalf the plaintiff files suit is always the real party in interest.”])

B. Defendants

10. Defendant EcoATM, LLC is a limited liability company that maintains operations and conducts business throughout the State of California, including in this county.

11. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, or otherwise, of the parties sued as DOES 1 through 50, are presently unknown, unascertainable, or uncertain, and are sued by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Upon information and belief, each of DOES 1 through 50 constitutes a legal employer or is otherwise legally responsible in some manner for the acts and omissions alleged herein. This Complaint may be amended to reflect their true names and capacities once ascertained.

12. Upon information and belief, Defendants in this action are employers, co-employers, joint employers, and/or part of an integrated employer enterprise, as each of the Defendants exercised control over the wages, hours, and working conditions of the employees, suffered and permitted them to work, and otherwise engaged them as employees under California law.

13. Upon information and belief, at least some of the Defendants have common ownership, common management, interrelationship of operations, and centralized control over labor relations and are therefore part of an integrated enterprise and thus jointly and severally responsible for the acts and omissions alleged herein, including pursuant to Labor Code sections 558, 558.1, and 1197.1.

14. Upon information and belief, Defendants acted in all respects pertinent to this action as an alter-ego, agent, servant, joint employer, joint venturer, co-conspirator, partner, in an integrated

enterprise, or in some other capacity on behalf of all other co-defendants, such that the acts and omissions of each defendant may be legally attributable to all others.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

15. This action is brought individually and on behalf of the following class pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382:

- a. All current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendants in California at any time from four years (plus the additional 178-day statutory tolling period under Emergency Rule 9) prior to the filing of this action through date of class certification.

16. Plaintiff reserves the right to establish various subclass definitions as appropriate at the class certification stage, according to proof.

17. The class is ascertainable and shares a well-defined community of interest in this litigation:

- a. Numerosity: The class is estimated to exceed 50 individuals, although the precise membership of the entire class is unknown at this time. The class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. The identities of class members are ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' employment and payroll records.
- b. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other class members. They were subject to the same policies and practices of Defendants, which resulted in losses to the class. Proof of common unlawful business practices, which Plaintiff experienced, will establish the right of the class to recover on the causes of action alleged herein.
- c. Adequacy: Plaintiff is an adequate class representative; will take all necessary steps to protect the class members' interests adequately and fairly; has no interest antagonistic to other class members; and is represented by attorneys who have substantial experience prosecuting, defending, resolving, and

litigating wage and hour class, collective, and representative actions in California state and federal courts.

d. Superiority: A class action is superior to other means for adjudicating this dispute. Individual joinder is impractical. Class treatment will allow for common issues to be resolved in a single forum, simultaneously, and without duplication of effort and expense.

e. Public Policy Considerations: Certification of this lawsuit as a class action advances the State of California's strong public interest in ensuring its approximately millions of employed residents are properly paid the wages they earned for the hours they worked. Class actions provide a mechanism for enforcement of labor laws and allow for vindication of employee rights by unnamed class members.

18. Common questions of law and fact as to the class members predominate over questions affecting only individual members. The common questions of law and fact exist as to whether the employment policies and practices formulated by Defendants and applied to the class members constitute violations of California law.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

19. Plaintiff and class members worked for Defendants and were compensated on an hourly basis as nonexempt employees.

20. Plaintiff earned "wellness" bonuses, other non-discretionary bonuses and other non-excludable forms of remuneration during pay periods where she also overtime. Defendants failed to include employees' additional remunerations to calculate Plaintiff's overtime wages.

21. Defendants failed to consistently provide compliant first and second meal periods to Plaintiff and class members, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and §11 of the applicable IWC Wage Orders. When Defendants did not provide fully compliant meal periods, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other class members a meal period premium at the lawful "regular rate of compensation" in violation of Labor Code § 226.7.

1 22. Moreover, Defendants failed to authorize or permit ten-minute rest periods for every
2 four hours of work or major fraction thereof as required by Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, and § 12 of the
3 applicable IWC Wage Order. When Defendants did not provide fully compliant rest periods,
4 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and other class members a rest period premium at the lawful “regular
5 rate of compensation” in violation of Labor Code § 226.7.

6 23. Plaintiff and class members worked from home and were required to use their Wi-Fi,
7 electricity, and personal cell phones for work. Defendants provided a nominal “tech allowance” of
8 \$10.00 a month when Plaintiff’s estimated out of pocket cost is in excess of \$200 for internet and
9 phone costs alone.

10 24. Plaintiff was terminated on January 20, 2023 and given a check for \$30.00 for “Work
11 Tango.” However, at the time of Plaintiff’s termination, she had accrued 0.61 hours of paid time off
12 which was not paid out. To date, Plaintiff has yet to receive PTO payout. On information and belief,
13 Plaintiff alleges this failure to pay out PTO affected all class members.

14 25. Because of these violations, Defendants failed provide accurate itemized wage
15 statements to class members that included the accurate gross or net wages earned, as the employees
16 earned sick leave wages and premiums, which were not paid at the lawful rate in light of the regular
17 rate violations. Likewise, premium wages were paid at an inaccurate hourly wage rate (i.e., the base
18 rate or a multiple of the base rate for overtime instead of the regular rate) which violates the wage
19 statement requirement to include the correct hourly rate in effect each pay period along with the correct
20 number of hours. Therefore, Defendants have provided inaccurate and non-compliant wage
21 statements to class members.

22 26. These violations create derivative liability for failure to pay all wages owed each
23 payday or upon separation of employment.

24 27. As a result of the foregoing violations, Defendants also failed to timely pay all wages
25 as they were due to Plaintiff and class members while they were employed and also failed to timely
26 pay all wages due to Plaintiff and class members at their separation of employment.
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34. Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to consistently provide Plaintiff and class members compliant, duty-free meal periods of not less than 30 minutes beginning before the fifth hour of hour for each work period of more than five hours per day and a second duty-free meal period of not less than 30 minutes beginning before the tenth hour of hour of work in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, 558, 1198 and the IWC Wage Orders (the “Meal Periods” sections of the applicable orders).

35. Further, Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to consistently pay Plaintiff and class members one additional hour of pay at the respective regular rate of compensation for each workday that a fully compliant meal period was not provided, in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, 558, and 1198 and the IWC Wage Orders (the “Meal Periods” sections of the applicable orders).

36. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover the full amount of the meal period premiums owed, in addition to interest, statutory and civil penalties, and attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS

Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 516

37. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

38. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 516, which require non-exempt employees be authorized to take complaint rest periods (or rest period premiums in lieu thereof), and which further provide a private right of action for an employer's failure to lawfully provide all rest periods and/or pay rest period premiums at the lawful regular rate of compensation.

39. Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to consistently authorize and permit Plaintiff and class members to receive compliant, duty-free rest periods of not less than ten (10) minutes for every four hours worked (or major fraction thereof) in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, 558, and 1198 and the IWC Wage Orders (the “Rest Periods” sections of the applicable orders).

40. Further, Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to consistently pay Plaintiff and class members one additional hour of pay at the respective regular rate of compensation for each workday that a fully compliant rest period was not provided, in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, 558, and 1198 and the IWC Wage Orders.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY ALL PAID SICK LEAVE WAGES

Violation of Labor Code §§ 200, 218, 246 *et seq.*

41. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

42. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed in their affirmative obligation to pay sick leave wages to Plaintiff and the Paid Sick Leave Class in violation of Labor Code section 246 *et seq.* Paid sick leave earnings constitute wages for purposes of California wage and hour law. (*Murphy v. Kenneth Cole Productions, Inc.* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 1094, 1103 [“Courts have recognized that ‘wages’ also include those benefits to which an employee is entitled as a part of his or her compensation, including money, room, board, clothing, vacation pay, and sick pay”].)

43. Labor Code section 246(l) governs how Defendants were required to calculate paid sick leave:

[A]n employer shall calculate paid sick leave using any of the following calculations:

(1) Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in that workweek.

(2) Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment.

(3) Paid sick time for exempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the employer calculates wages for other forms of paid leave time.

1 44. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Paid Sick Leave Class their paid sick leave
2 wages at one of the lawful rates set forth in the statute because Defendants failed to include in their
3 sick leave calculation the additional remuneration received by Plaintiff and the Paid Sick Leave Class.

4 45. Furthermore, to the extent the paid sick leave paid constitutes Covid-related paid sick
5 leave, Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed in their affirmative obligation to pay Covid-19
6 Supplemental Sick Leave wages to the Paid Sick Leave Class at the correct rate in violation of Labor
7 Code sections 246, 248.1, 248.2, and 248 *et seq.*

8 46. Pursuant to Labor Code section 248.1, Defendants were required to provide up to 80
9 hours of Covid-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave to employees for the period of April 20, 2020 to
10 December 31, 2020. Labor Code section 248.2 required Defendants to provide up to 80 hours of
11 Covid-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave for the period of January 1, 2021 through at least September
12 30, 2021. Labor Code section 248.6 extended Covid sick leave protections and requires employers to
13 provide up to 80 hours of Covid-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave for the period of January 1, 2022
14 to September 30, 2022, and may be extended thereafter.

15 47. Under Labor Code section 248.1, employees must be paid for Covid-19 Supplemental
16 Paid Sick Leave at the highest of the following: (1) the regular rate of pay for the last pay period,
17 (2) state minimum wage, (3) local minimum wage.

18 48. Under Labor Code section 248.2, non-exempt employees must be paid supplemental
19 paid sick leave according to the highest of the following four methods:

20 (I) Calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which
21 the covered employee uses COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave, whether or not
22 the employee actually works overtime in that workweek.

23 (II) Calculated by dividing the covered employee's total wages, not including
24 overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods
25 of the prior 90 days of employment.

26 (III) The state minimum wage.

27 (IV) The local minimum wage to which the covered employee is entitled.
28

49. Labor Code section 248.6 requires employers to pay supplemental sick leave using either method (I) or (II), as identified above.

50. On information and belief, Defendants failed to pay Covid-19 Supplemental Sick Leave in the manner described above because Defendants failed to include in their sick leave calculation the additional remuneration received by the Paid Sick Leave Class.

51. As a result, Defendants violated the Labor Code and are liable to Plaintiff and the Paid Sick Leave Class for underpaid sick leave wages, in addition to interest, attorneys' fees, and costs.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNPAID VACATION WAGES

Violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, and 227.3 and 1194, and 1198

52. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

53. This cause of action is brought by the Unpaid Vacation Wages Class pursuant to Labor Code §§ 200, 201, 202, 203, and 227.3 and 1194, and 1198, which require non-exempt employees be timely paid all vested vacation wages at their final rate of pay upon separation of employment, and which further provide a private right of action for an employer's timely failure to pay all vacation compensation upon termination.

54. Defendant offered Plaintiff and class members an employment contract or policy providing for the accrual of vacation and/or paid time off. Plaintiff and class members accrued vacation and/or PTO pursuant to the contract or policy.

55. Upon separation of Plaintiff and class members, Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to timely pay Plaintiff and class members all accrued but unused vacation at their final rate during their employment with Defendants, in violation of Labor Code sections 201(a), 202(a), and 227.3.

56. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover the full amount of the accrued vacation wages owed, in addition to interest, statutory and civil penalties, and attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law.

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63. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed in their affirmative obligation provide accurate itemized wage statements to Plaintiff and class members resulting in injury to Plaintiff and class members. Specifically, the wage statements issued to Plaintiff and class members did not accurately state each pay period all of the information required by Labor Code § 226(a)(1)-(9).

64. Defendants' unlawful acts and omissions deprived Plaintiff and class members of accurate itemized wage statements, causing confusion and concealing wage and premium underpayments.

65. As a result, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover the statutory penalty of \$50 per employee for the initial pay period in which a violation occurred and \$100 per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, up to an aggregate penalty of \$4,000 per employee, in addition to interest, attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law, including under Labor Code section 226(e).

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

WAITING TIME PENALTIES

Violation of Labor Code §§ 201 *et seq.*

66. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

67. This cause of action is brought by the Waiting Time Class pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201 through 203, which require an employer to timely pay all wages earned upon termination of employment, and which further provide a private right of action to recover statutory waiting time penalties each day an employer fails to comply with this obligation, up to a maximum of 30 days wages.

68. Defendants willfully failed and continue to fail in their affirmative obligation to pay all wages earned and unpaid to Plaintiff and members of the Waiting Time Class immediately upon termination of employment or within 72 hours thereafter for employees who did not provide at least 72 hours prior notice of his or her intention to quit, and further failed to pay those sums for 30 days thereafter in violation of Labor Code sections 201 through 203 and the IWC Wage Orders.

1 69. Plaintiff and the Waiting Time Class are entitled to recover a waiting time penalty for
2 a period of up to 30 days, in addition to interest, attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by
3 law.

4 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

6 **Violation of Labor Code § 2802**

7 70. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

8 71. Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to reimburse Plaintiff and the
9 Reimbursement Class for all necessary expenditures, losses, expenses, and costs incurred by them in
10 direct discharge of the duties of their employment, in violation of Labor Code section 2802.

11 72. Defendants' unlawful acts and omissions deprived Plaintiff and class members of
12 lawful reimbursements for business expenses in amounts to be determined at trial. Plaintiff and class
13 members are entitled to recover the amount unreimbursed expenses of Plaintiff and class members in
14 addition to interest, attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law, including under Labor
15 Code section 2802.

16 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**

18 **Violation of Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.***

19 73. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

20 74. Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in unfair and/or unlawful business
21 practices in the State of California in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200
22 by committing the foregoing wage and hour violations alleged throughout this Complaint.

23 75. Defendants' dependance on these unfair and/or unlawful business practices deprived
24 Plaintiff and continue to deprive other class members of compensation to which they are legally
25 entitled, constitutes unfair and/or unlawful competition, and provides an unfair advantage to
26 Defendants over competitors who have been and/or are currently employing workers in compliance
27 with California's wage and hour laws. These failures constitute unlawful, deceptive, and unfair
28 business acts and practices in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*

1 76. Plaintiff is a victim of Defendants' unfair and/or unlawful conduct alleged in this
2 Complaint, and Plaintiff, as an individual and on behalf of others similarly situated, seeks full
3 restitution of the moneys as necessary and according to proof to restore all monies withheld, acquired,
4 and/or converted by Defendants pursuant to Business and Professions Code §§ 17203 and 17208.

5 77. Plaintiff does not have an adequate remedy at law for past or future violations, to the
6 extent the statute of limitations on each of the alleged causes of action do not extend to the four year
7 limitation provided under the UCL or to the extent the underlying Labor Code and IWC Wage Order
8 violations do not provide a private right of action.

9 78. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants,
10 restitution, and other equitable relief to return all funds over which Plaintiff and class members have
11 an ownership interest and to prevent future damage and the public interest under Business and
12 Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* Plaintiff and class members are further entitled to recover interest,
13 attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law, including under Code of Civil Procedure
14 § 1021.5.

15 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT**

17 **Violation of Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.***

18 **(By Plaintiff on Behalf of the State and the Aggrieved Employees Against All Defendants)**

19 79. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

20 80. Plaintiff brings this cause of action as a proxy for the State of California on behalf of
21 the following "aggrieved employees" pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA"),
22 codified as Labor Code section 2698 *et seq.*:

- 23 a. All current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendants in
24 California at any time from one year prior to the postmark date of the initial
25 PAGA notice through date of trial.

26 81. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend, supplement, or add to this description of the
27 aggrieved employees, according to proof.
28

1 82. The State of California, via the Labor and Workforce Development Agency
2 (“LWDA”), is the real party in interest in this action with respect to this cause of action. (*Kim v. Reins*
3 *Int’l California, Inc.* (2020) 9 Cal. 5th 73, 81 [The “government entity on whose behalf the plaintiff
4 files suit is always the real party in interest.”])

5 83. Labor Code section 2699(a) provides: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law,,
6 any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor
7 and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards,
8 agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil
9 action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former
10 employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3. “

11 84. Labor Code section 2699(f) provides: “For all provisions of this code except those for
12 which a civil penalty is specifically provided, there is established a civil penalty for a violation of these
13 provisions, as follows: ... (2) If, at the time of the alleged violation, the person employs one or more
14 employees, the civil penalty is one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period
15 for the initial violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for
16 each subsequent violation.”

17 85. Any allegations regarding violations of the IWC Wage Orders are enforceable as
18 violations of Labor Code section 1198, which states: “[t]he employment of any employee for longer
19 hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.”

20 86. Labor Code section 2699.3 sets forth the procedure for commencing an action for civil
21 penalties under the PAGA.

22 87. On or about May 10, 2023, Plaintiff paid the requisite PAGA filing fee and provided
23 written notice (by online electronic filing with the LWDA and by certified mail to Defendants) of
24 Defendants’ alleged Labor Code violations, including the facts and theories to support the alleged
25 violations.

26 88. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff’s written PAGA notice, entitled “Notice of Labor
27 Code Violations” is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and incorporated by reference as though fully set
28 forth herein (the “PAGA notice”).

89. To date, neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has received a response to Plaintiff's written PAGA notice from the LWDA.

90. Within 33 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice sent by Plaintiff, neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has received written notice by certified mail from any defendant providing a description of any actions taken to cure the alleged violations.

91. Now that at least 65 days have passed from Plaintiff notifying Defendants of these violations, without notice of cure from Defendants or notice from the LWDA of its intent to investigate the alleged allegations and issue the appropriate citations to Defendants, Plaintiff exhausted all prerequisites and commenced this civil action under Labor Code section 2699 *et seq.*

92. As set forth in the PAGA notice attached as Exhibit 1 and incorporated into this Complaint, Defendants committed the following violations and are liable for all corresponding civil penalties:

- a. ***Unpaid Overtime.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1198; IWC Wage Orders.
- b. ***Unpaid Paid Sick Leave.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 246 through 248.7.
- c. ***Unpaid Vacation Wages.*** Violation of Labor Code § 227.3.
- d. ***Unpaid Meal Period Premium Wages.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 1198; IWC Wage Orders.
- e. ***Unpaid Rest Period Premium Wages.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, 1198; IWC Wage Orders.
- f. ***Untimely Payment of Wages During Employment.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 204b, 210.
- g. ***Untimely Payment of Wages Upon Separation of Employment.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 256.
- h. ***Non-Compliant Wage Statements.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3.
- i. ***Unreimbursed Employee Expenses.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 2802, 2804.

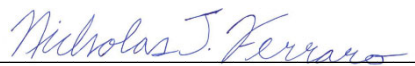
PRAYER

Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- a. For certification of this action as a class action;
- b. For appointment of Plaintiff as the class representative;
- c. For appointment of above-captioned counsel for Plaintiff as Class Counsel;
- d. For division of class members into appropriate classes and/or subclasses according to proof;
- e. For recovery of damages in amount according to proof;
- f. For all recoverable pre- and post-judgment interest;
- g. For recovery of all civil and statutory penalties and liquidated damages;
- h. For disgorgement of all amounts wrongfully obtained;
- i. For this action to be maintained as a representative action under the PAGA;
- j. For Plaintiff and counsel of record to be provided with all enforcement capability as if the action were brought by the State of California or the California Division of Labor Enforcement;
- k. For recovery of all civil penalties and other recoverable amounts under the PAGA;
- l. For restitution and injunctive relief;
- m. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including expert fees, to the extent permitted by law, including (without limitation) under Labor Code §§ 218.5, 226, 1194, 2802, 2699, and Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5; and
- n. For such other relief the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: July 17, 2023

Ferraro Vega Employment Lawyers, Inc.



Nicholas J. Ferraro

Attorneys for Plaintiff Keri Park

EXHIBIT 1

Notice of Labor Code Violations

FERRARO VEGA

SAN DIEGO EMPLOYMENT LAWYERS

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May 10, 2023

NOTICE OF LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE SECTIONS 2698 *et seq.*

VIA CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL
- Electronic Return Receipt -

EcoATM, LLC
10121 Barnes Canyon Road
San Diego, CA 92121

- PAGA Notice & Filing Fee -
Submitted electronically to the Labor and
Workforce Development Agency

Dear LWDA Officer and Company Representatives:

This letter serves as written notice under Labor Code section 2699.3 on behalf of **KERI PARK** (“Plaintiff(s)”) and all other “aggrieved employees” of the following “Defendant(s)”:

ECOATM, LLC

Defendant(s) shall mean and include the foregoing in addition to any other related employer entities, individuals under Labor Code sections 558 and 558.1, and all others who may be later added upon further investigation and discovery as liable employers.

This office serves as legal counsel for Plaintiff. If the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) does not investigate the facts, allegations, and violations set forth in this notice within the statutorily prescribed 65-day period under Labor Code section 2699.3, Plaintiff intends to commence a civil action against Defendants as a proxy and agent of the State of California under the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”). “PAGA allows an ‘aggrieved employee’—a person affected by at least one Labor Code violation committed by an employer—to pursue penalties for all the Labor Code violations committed by that employer.” *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 23 Cal. App. 5th 745, 751; *Kim v. Reins International California, Inc.* (2020) 9 Cal. 73, 79.

Through this notice, Plaintiff requests that Defendants complete an internal investigation and audit of the wage and hour and employment practices at issue and make a good faith effort to correct any violations. Plaintiff attempts to identify the non-compliant policies and practices

affecting the aggrieved employees so that the parties may resolve the underlying damages and penalties in judgment or settlement approved by the Superior Court of California under Labor Code section 2699(k). Defendants are notified that any attempt to resolve this case should be conducted in coordination with Plaintiff's counsel to protect the interests of Plaintiff, the aggrieved employees, and the State of California via the LWDA. Plaintiff advises Defendants this letter should be also considered a reasonable attempt at settlement of this matter, subject to an exchange of additional documents and information. *Graham v. Daimler Chrysler Corp.* (2004) 24 Cal. 4th 553, 561.

- BACKGROUND -

Defendants employed Plaintiff during the PAGA Period in the position of Customer Support Representative from about November 2020 to January 2023. During their employment Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were subject to the wage and hour and employment protections set forth in the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

Through this notice, Plaintiff informs the LWDA of the Labor Code violations set forth herein. The “aggrieved employees” include Plaintiff and the following individuals:

All current and former non-exempt employees who worked for Defendants in the State of California during one-year period preceding the date of this notice through the current date and the date of trial in any pending action (the “aggrieved employees” and the “PAGA Period”).

Plaintiff reserves the right to expand or narrow the definition of the “aggrieved employees” in the forthcoming civil action. Furthermore, Plaintiff seeks all recoverable civil penalties for Defendants’ violations and reserves the right to supplement this notice as further investigation is completed and further facts, witnesses, and violations are uncovered.

Plaintiff retains standing to pursue these claims against Defendants, as Plaintiff experienced the alleged violations, which continue through the present date. *Cf. Johnson v. Maxim Healthcare Servs., Inc.*, 281 Cal. Rptr. 3d 478, 481 (Cal. Ct. App. 2021).

- PAGA CLAIMS –

Unpaid Overtime

Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1198; IWC Wage Orders

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1198, along with the “Hours and Days of Work” sections of the applicable IWC Wage Orders with respect to the aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 510 requires “[a]ny work in excess of eight hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek and the first eight hours worked on the

seventh day of work in any one workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for an employee;” and “any work in excess of 12 hours in one day shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay for an employee;” and “any work in excess of eight hours on any seventh day of a workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay of an employee.” Labor Code section 1194 renders it unlawful for an employee to receive less than the legal overtime rate for overtime hours worked in California. Labor Code section 1198 renders “employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the [IWC Wage Orders]” unlawful. The IWC Wage Orders further require payment of overtime wages for all overtime hours worked, including the “Hours and Days of Work” sections.

Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees overtime wages and the lawful rate of pay for overtime hours worked, resulting in unpaid overtime wages.

When Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees worked overtime, Defendants failed to pay overtime at the “regular rate of pay.” Defendant paid Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees a “wellness” bonus and other remuneration that Defendant failed to include in the overtime rate when employees worked overtime hours.

Defendants paid overtime to Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees at a rate less than 1.5x the “regular rate” which would have factored in all non-excludable forms of pay, such as the wellness bonus.

An illustrative example of the regular rate of pay violation is found on Plaintiff’s wage statement below:

Earnings	rate	hours	this period	year to date
Regular	16.7500	32.00	536.00	536.00
Overtime	25.1250	.17	4.27	4.27
GBL	16.7500	8.00	134.00	134.00
Holiday	16.7500	16.00	268.00	268.00
Paid Time Off	16.7500	44.00	737.00	737.00
Wellness			60.00	60.00
Gross Pay			\$1,739.27	1,739.27

Excerpt from Plaintiff’s wage statement dated January 7, 2022 for the pay period from December 19, 2021 to January 01, 2022 with the improper OT pay.

Earnings	rate	hours	this period	year to date
Regular	16.7500	75.92	1,271.66	28,964.98
Overtime	25.1250	.03	0.75	223.55
Paid Time Off	16.7500	4.07	68.17	1,799.83
Wellness			10.00	90.00
CA SUP PSL				620.00
Float Holiday				769.20
Float Pay Out				11.26
Holiday				736.88
Retro pay				912.18
Gross Pay			\$1,350.58	34,127.88

Excerpt from Plaintiff's wage statement dated December 23, 2021 for the pay period from December 05, 2021 to December 18, 2022 with the improper OT pay.

Earnings	rate	hours	this period	year to date
Regular	15.5000	79.52	1,232.56	13,943.37
Overtime	23.2500	.02	0.47	71.97
Holiday	15.5000	8.00	124.00	354.88
Wellness			75.00	75.00
CA SUP PSL				620.00
Float Holiday				384.85
Float Pay Out				11.26
Paid Time Off				514.00
Retro pay				912.18
Gross Pay			\$1,432.03	16,887.51

Excerpt from Plaintiff's wage statement dated June 25, 2021 for the pay period from June 06, 2021 to June 19, 2022 with the improper OT pay.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the aggrieved employees, as provided under Labor Code sections 558 (\$50/\$100), 1199 / "Penalties" section of the IWC Wage Orders) (\$50/\$100), and 2699 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period per employee, along with all other civil penalties permitted by law.

Unpaid Paid Sick Leave **Violation of Labor Code §§ 246 through 248.7**

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 246 through 248.7 with respect to the aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 246 requires employers to provide paid sick leave to its workforce on the terms set forth in the statute. Employers must comply with the accrual, use, and notice provisions of Labor Code sections 246, 246.5, 247, and must further ensure that they maintain the paid sick leave records required by Labor Code section 247.5. Employers have the option of providing 24 hours of paid sick leave to employees or to allow employees to accrue paid sick leave each pay period. If an employer chooses the accrual method, employees must accrue

sick leave at a rate of one hour for every thirty hours worked in a given pay period as set forth in Labor Code section 246(b)(1). Under the accrual method, employees must begin accruing paid sick leave at the commencement of employment.

Employers must pay sick leave in accordance with one of the three permissible methods provided in Labor Code section 246(l): (1) “the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek;” (2) “by dividing the employee’s total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee’s total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days;” or (3) “for exempt employee ... in the same manner as the employer calculates wages for other forms of paid leave time.” Labor Code sections 248.6 and 248.7 similarly require paid sick leave to be paid at a regular rate-based calculation in excess of the base hourly rate and at the lawful accrual rate.

Under Labor Code section 246(i), employers must provide employees “with written notice of the amount of paid sick leave available ... for use on either the employee’s itemized wage statement ... or in a separate writing provided on the designated pay date with the employee’s payment of wages.”

Defendants failed to comply with California’s paid sick leave laws with respect to the aggrieved employees. Specifically, based on the regular rate of pay allegations, to the extent aggrieved employees earned sick pay in the same pay period in which they earned bonuses, commissions, wellness bonuses, or other forms of compensation, the sick pay was paid at the incorrect hourly rate.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the aggrieved employees as provided under Labor Code section 2699 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period per employee, along with all other civil penalties permitted by law.

Unpaid Meal Period Premium Wages **Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 1198; IWC Wage Orders**

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, and 1198, along with the related sections of the IWC Wage Orders with respect to the aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 512 and the IWC Wage Orders require that employers provide an uninterrupted 30-minute meal period after no more than five hours of work and a second meal period after no more than 10 hours of work. *See Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1049. Labor Code section 226.7 requires that if a meal period is late, missed, short, or interrupted, the employer must pay one additional hour of pay at the employee’s “regular rate” of compensation. *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal. 5th 858, 862 (“We hold that the terms are synonymous: “regular rate of compensation” under section 226.7(c), like “regular rate of pay” under section 510(a), encompasses all nondiscretionary payments, not just hourly wages”). “[T]ime records showing noncompliant meal periods raise

a rebuttable presumption of meal period violations, including at the summary judgment stage.” *Donohue v. AMN Services, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal. 5th 58, 61. Labor Code section 1198 renders “employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the [IWC Wage Orders]” unlawful. The IWC Wage Orders, including Section 11 (Meal Periods), further require one uninterrupted 30-minute meal period after no more than five hours of work and a second meal period after no more than 10 hours of work and an additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each workday that a compliant meal period is not provided. Pursuant to Section 11(A) of the IWC Wage Orders, the California Supreme Court has held that the on-duty meal period exception is “exceedingly narrow” and applies only when (1) “the nature of the work prevents the employee from being relieved of all duty” and (2) *both* “the employer and employee have agreed, in writing, to the on-duty meal period.” *Augustus v. AMB Security Services, Inc.* (2016) 2 Cal. 5th 257, 266-276 (emphasis added). If these two requirements are not met, then the employer owes the employee one hour of premium pay for each non-compliant meal period taken under the purported on-duty meal arrangement. *Naranjo v. Spectrum Security Services, Inc.* (2019) 40 Cal. 5th 444, 459.

Specifically, based on the regular rate of pay allegations, to the extent aggrieved employees earned meal or rest period premium in the same pay period in which they earned bonuses, commissions, wellness bonuses, or other forms of compensation, the premiums were paid at the incorrect hourly rate.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the aggrieved employees as provided under Labor Code section 2699 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period per employee, along with all other civil penalties permitted by law.

Unpaid Rest Period Premium Wages
Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 516, 1198; IWC Wage Orders

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 226.7, 516, and 1198, and the related sections of the IWC Wage Orders with respect to Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees.

Labor Code sections 226.7 and 516 and the IWC Wage Orders require that employers authorize and permit an uninterrupted 10-minute rest period for each four-hour period (or major fraction thereof) that an employee works. Labor Code section 226.7 requires that if a rest period is non-compliant, the employer must pay one additional hour of pay at the employee’s “regular rate” of compensation. *Ferra v. Loews Hollywood Hotel, LLC* (2021) 11 Cal. 5th 858, 862 (“We hold that the terms are synonymous: “regular rate of compensation” under section 226.7(c), like “regular rate of pay” under section 510(a), encompasses all nondiscretionary payments, not just hourly wages”). Labor Code section 1198 renders “employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the [IWC Wage Orders]” unlawful. The IWC Wage Orders, including Section 12 (Rest Periods), further require one uninterrupted 10-minute rest period

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the aggrieved employees as provided under Labor Code section 2699 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period per employee, along with all other civil penalties permitted by law.

Untimely Payment of Wages During Employment
Violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 204b, 210

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 204 and/or 204b and 210, as applicable, with respect to Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 204(a) requires payment of “all wages” for non-exempt employees at least twice each calendar month. Labor Code section 204(d) states all wages due must be paid “not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period.” Labor Code section 204b applies to employees paid on a weekly basis and also requires the payment for all labor within the required pay periods. Labor Code section 210 provides “every person who fails to pay the wages of an employee as provided in Section ... 204 ... shall be subject to a civil penalty” of \$100 for an initial violation and \$200 plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld for a subsequent violation.

Because Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums in each pay period in which such wages were earned at the lawful rate, Defendants violated Labor Code section 204 and/or 204b (for weekly employees, as applicable). Defendants violated Labor Code sections 204 and 204b by failing to pay all wages and premiums owed on the regular pay days scheduled each pay period within seven calendar days of the close of the payroll period, as a result of the policies and practices set forth in this notice.

Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums in each pay period in which such wages were earned at the lawful rate, Defendants violated Labor Code section 204 and/or 204b (for weekly employees, as applicable). Defendants violated Labor Code sections 204 and 204b by failing to pay all wages, sick leave, and premiums owed on the regular pay days scheduled each pay period within seven calendar days of the close of the payroll period, as a result of the policies and practices set forth in this notice. Indeed, Defendants failed to pay all premiums, overtime, regular, sick leave, and other earnings on time each pay day, as a result of the violations set forth and explained in this notice.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the aggrieved employees as provided under Labor Code section 2699 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period per employee, and Labor Code section 210 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period, along with all other civil penalties permitted by law.

Untimely Payment of Wages Upon Separation of Employment
Violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 256

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 with respect to the aggrieved employees by failing to pay all wages and premiums owed upon termination of employment.

Labor Code section 201 requires that if an employer fires an employee, the wages must be paid immediately. Labor Code section 202 requires that if an employee quits without providing 72 hours' notice, his or her wages must be paid no later than 72 hours thereafter. Labor Code section 202 states that if an employee provides 72 hours' notice, the final wages are payable upon his or her final day of employment. Labor Code section 203 requires an employer who fails to comply with Labor Code sections 201 or 202 to pay a waiting time penalty for each employee, up to a period of 30 days additional compensation.

Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums owed to aggrieved employees during their employment as set forth in this notice, and also failed to timely pay those amounts to departing employees upon separation of employment. Defendants did not pay waiting time penalties for the late payments. As a result, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

As discussed above, Plaintiff was terminated from her employment on January 20, 2023, and was given a final paycheck for \$30.00 for "Work Tango." Plaintiff has 0.61 hours of accrued PTO that has still yet to be paid out by Defendant.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties on behalf of aggrieved employees and the State of California as provided under Labor Code section 2699 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period per employee, along with all other civil penalties permitted by law.

Non-Compliant Wage Statements
Violation of Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 226(a) and 226.3 with respect to the aggrieved employees by failing to furnish itemized wage statements each pay period that accurately list all information required by Labor Code section 226(a)(1) through (9).

Labor Code section 226(a) requires an employer to furnish wage statements to employees semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, "an accurate itemized statement in writing showing:" (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked, (3) the number of piece rate units earned and applicable piece-rate in effect, (4) all deductions, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the pay period, (7) the name of the employee and last four digits of SSN or an EIN, (8) the name and address of the legal name of the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

Defendants failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements to the aggrieved employees each pay period as a result of the policies and practices set forth in this notice. Defendants violated Labor Code section 226(a)(1) and (5) by not listing the correct “gross wages earned” or “net wages earned,” as the employees earned wages and premiums that were not paid, resulting in an inaccurate reflection, and recording of “gross wages earned” on those wage statements. Likewise, in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(9), Defendants failed to state on employee wage statements each pay period the applicable hourly rates in effect and the number of hours worked at that rate, as Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums owed to employees. The amounts stated are instead depreciated and underpaid, resulting in an inaccurate reflection on the pay stub.

Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees cannot promptly and easily determine from the wage statement alone the wages paid or earned without reference to other documents or information. Indeed, these wage statement violations are significant because they sow confusion among Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees with respect to what amounts were owed and paid, at what rates, the number of hours worked, and how those amounts were or should be calculated. The wage statements reflect a false statement of earnings and concealed the underlying problems and underpayments of employee wages.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the aggrieved employees, as provided under Labor Code sections 226.3 (\$250/\$1,000) and 2699 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period per employee, along with all other civil penalties permitted by law.

Unreimbursed Employee Expenses **Violation of Labor Code §§ 2802, 2804**

Defendants violated Labor Code section 2802 with respect to the aggrieved employees by failing to reimburse the aggrieved employees for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred as part of their job duties.

Labor Code section 2802 requires an employer to “indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful.” *See, e.g., Espinoza v. West Coast Tomato Growers, LLC*, 2016 WL 4468175 at *4, n.2 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 24, 2016, No. 14-CV-2984 W (KSC)).

Labor Code section 2804 affirms that “[a]ny contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any employee to waive the benefits of this article or any part thereof, is null and void, and this article shall not deprive any employee or his personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is entitled under the laws of this State.”

Defendants required Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees to incur costs for work-related purposes without full reimbursement. In direct consequence of their job duties, Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees unavoidably and necessarily incurred these losses, expenditures, costs, and as a matter of policy and practice.

Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees worked full-time from home. They were required to use and pay for their own Wi-Fi, electricity, personal cell phone for work. Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees were given a monthly “tech allowance” for a nominal \$10.00 when Plaintiff’s estimated monthly out of pocket cost is in excess of \$200 for internet and cell phone costs alone.

As a result, Plaintiff may recover civil penalties as an individual and on behalf of the State of California and the aggrieved employees, as provided under Labor Code section 2699 (\$100/\$200) per violation per pay period per employee, along with all other civil penalties permitted by law.

Attorneys’ Fees and Costs
Labor Code § 2699(g)

Plaintiff has been compelled to retain the services of counsel to protect the interests of other aggrieved employees and the State of California. Plaintiff continues to incur attorneys’ fees and costs, which are recoverable under California law, including Labor Code section 2699(g).

- LITIGATION HOLD NOTICE -

This letter imposes a duty upon all defendants and their respective employees, officers, directors, executives, attorneys, human resource and payroll personnel, accountants, and other agents to preserve all physical and electronic evidence, including electronically stored information and emails, which relate to the employment of Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees specified in this notice. Evidence includes, but is not limited to, Defendants’ written employment and payroll policies and handbooks; the aggrieved employees’ personnel files and payroll records, such as paystubs, time records, wage statements, compensation reports, as well as the underlying electronically data in Excel or similar format. Memoranda and internal and external correspondence relating to the subject matter of this notice shall also be maintained. Failure to preserve and retain relevant evidence may constitute spoliation of evidence and result in an adverse inference or sanctions.

If you have any questions regarding the scope your obligations to preserve evidence, please consult your legal counsel and always err on the side of caution. Periodic or regularly scheduled purges or deletions of information covered by this hold must be suspended immediately.

- CONCLUSION -

If the LWDA does not pursue enforcement, Plaintiff intends to bring representative claims on behalf of the State of California and the aggrieved employees seeking civil penalties for violations of the Labor Code and the IWC Wage Orders, along with attorneys' fees, costs, interest, and other appropriate relief.

Please advise if the LWDA intends to investigate any of the factual or legal allegations set forth in this notice. Defendants may contact Plaintiff's counsel with any questions regarding this letter or the forthcoming lawsuit.

Sincerely,



Nicholas J. Ferraro

Cc Plaintiff Keri Park

Dan Harvey
Human Resources
Dan.Harvey@ecoatm.com