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Superior Court of California,
County of Monterey
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9 Attorneys for Plaintiffs DANIKA ESCANO and ALLISON A. RAMIREZ

10 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

11 FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTEREY

12 DALLAS SEGALL, on behalf of herself and
all others similarly situated

13 *Plaintiff,*

14 v.

15 NORTH AMERICAN MENTAL HEALTH
16 SERVICES, INC., a California corporation;
17 and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

18 *Defendants.*

Case No.: 23CV002838

**FOURTH AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT**

1. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7, 512 and 1198);
2. Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198);
3. Failure to Pay Hourly Wages and Overtime (Lab. Code §§ 223, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1997.1 and 1198);
4. Failure to Pay Proper Reporting Time Wages;
5. Failure to Pay Proper Sick Pay (Lab. Code § 246);
6. Failure to Provide Accurate Written Wage Statements (Lab. Code §§ 226(a));
7. Failure to Timely Pay All Final Wages (Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and 203);
8. Failure to Indemnify (Lab. Code § 2802); and
9. Unfair Competition (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*);

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiffs DANIKA ESCANO and ALLISON A. RAMIREZ (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of
2 themselves, all others similarly situated, complain and allege as follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. Plaintiffs bring this class action against Defendants NORTH AMERICAN MENTAL
5 HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a California corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,
6 (collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for alleged violations of the California Labor Code and
7 California Business and Professions Code. As set forth below, Plaintiffs allege that Defendants have:

- 8 (1) failed to pay them overtime wages at the correct rate;
- 9 (2) failed to pay them double time wages at the correct rate;
- 10 (3) failed to pay them overtime and/or double time wages by failing to include all
11 applicable remuneration in calculating the regular rate of pay;
- 12 (4) failed to provide them with meal periods;
- 13 (5) failed to provide them with rest periods;
- 14 (6) failed to pay them premium wages for missed meal and rest periods;
- 15 (7) failed to pay proper reporting time pay;
- 16 (8) failed to pay proper sick pay;
- 17 (9) failed to provide them with accurate written wage statements;
- 18 (10) failed to reimburse them with necessary business expenditures; and
- 19 (11) failed to pay them all of their final wages following separation of employment.

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

23 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

27 3. Venue is proper in the County of Monterey pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure
28 sections 395(a) and 395.5 in that liability arose this county because at least some of the transactions

1 that are the subject matter of this Complaint occurred therein and/or each defendant is found,
2 maintains offices, transacts business and/or has an agent therein.

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

6 **PARTIES**

7 5. Plaintiff, DANIKA ESCANO, is and at all relevant times mentioned herein, was an
8 individual residing in the State of California.

9 6. Plaintiff, ALLISON A. RAMIREZ, is and at all relevant times mentioned herein, was
10 an individual residing in the State of California.

11 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that Defendant NORTH
12 AMERICAN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC. is, and at all relevant times mentioned herein,
13 a California corporation doing business in the State of California.

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

22 9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that, at all relevant times
23 mentioned herein, some or all of the defendants were the representatives, agents, employees, partners,
24 directors, associates, joint venturers, joint employers, owners, principals or co-participants of some
25 or all of the other defendants, and in doing the things alleged herein, were acting within the course
26 and scope of such relationship and with the full knowledge, consent and ratification by such other
27 defendants.

28 10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege that, at all relevant times

mentioned herein, some of the defendants pursued a common course of conduct, acted in concert and conspired with one another, and aided and abetted one another to accomplish the occurrences, acts and omissions alleged herein.

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

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

- a. **Hourly Employee Class:** All persons employed by Defendants, collectively or separately, and/or any staffing agencies and/or any other third parties in hourly or non-exempt positions in California four years prior to the filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action (“Hourly Employee Class”).
- b. **Meal Period Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who worked in a shift in excess of five hours during the four years prior to the filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action.
- c. **Rest Period Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who worked a shift of at least three and one-half (3.5) hours the four years prior to the filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action.
- d. **Reporting Time Pay Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who were required to call in or otherwise show up to work without being paid half of their usual or scheduled day's work from four years prior to the filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action.
- e. **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who separated from their employment with Defendants during the period beginning three years before the filing of this action and ending when final judgment is entered.
- f. **Sick-Pay Class:** All persons employed by Defendants in California who, at any time from four years prior to the filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action, worked for more than 30 days for Defendants, and were not paid for at least one hour of sick time for every 30 hours of work thereafter, or at least 3 days of sick time for every 12-month period of employment.
- g. **Wage Statement Class:** All persons employed by Defendants in California during the period beginning one year before the filing of this action and ending when final judgment is entered.
- h. **Expense Reimbursement Class:** All persons employed by Defendants in California who incurred business expenses during the **Relevant Time Period**.

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- i. **UCL Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members employed by Defendants in California during the four years prior to the filing of this action and ending on the date that final judgment is entered in this action.

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13. **Reservation of Rights:** Pursuant to Rule of Court 3.765(b), Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend or modify the class definitions with greater specificity, by further division into sub-classes and/or by limitation to particular issues.

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14. **Numerosity:** The class members are so numerous that the individual joinder of each individual class member is impractical. While Plaintiffs do not currently know the exact number of class members, Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon alleges that the actual number exceeds the minimum required for numerosity under California law.

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15. **Commonality and Predominance:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all class members and predominate over any questions which affect only individual class members. These common questions include, but are not limited to:

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- A. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to provide employees with their rest periods;
 - B. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to provide employees with their meal periods;
 - C. Whether Defendants failed to pay premium wages to class members when they have not been provided with meal and rest periods at the appropriate rates of pay;
 - D. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum and/or overtime wages to class members for all time worked;
 - E. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to pay proper reporting time pay;
 - F. Whether Defendants failed to provide class members with accurate written wage statements as a result of providing them with written wage statements with inaccurate entries for, among other things, amounts of gross and net

wages, and total hours worked;

G. Whether Defendants applied policies or practices that result in late and/or incomplete final wage payments;

H. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse class members for all necessary business expenses incurred during the discharge of their duties;

I. Whether Defendants are liable to class members for waiting time penalties under Labor Code section 203; and

J. Whether class members are entitled to restitution of money or property that Defendants may have acquired from them through unfair competition;

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

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

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

19. **Superiority:** A class action is vastly superior to other available means for fair and efficient adjudication of the class members' claims and would be beneficial to the parties and the Court. Class action treatment will allow a number of similarly situated persons to simultaneously and efficiently prosecute their common claims in a single forum without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would entail. In addition, the monetary amounts due to many individual class members are likely to be relatively small and would thus make it difficult, if not impossible, for individual class members to both seek and obtain relief. Moreover, a class

1 action will serve an important public interest by permitting class members to effectively pursue the
2 recovery of monies owed to them. Further, a class action will prevent the potential for inconsistent
3 or contradictory judgments inherent in individual litigation.

4 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

5 20. Plaintiffs worked for Defendants as a non-exempt employee during the relevant and
6 statutory periods.

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

18 22. Next, Plaintiffs and Class Members were also consistently required to perform work,
19 off-the-clock, both before and after their shifts, for which they were not paid wages. Specifically, with
20 regard to unpaid pre-shift hours. Plaintiffs and class members had to undergo various security
21 measures, including having to wait for reception to disarm the security system after arriving to work.
22 Once Plaintiffs and Class Members were cleared to enter the premises, they were required to badge
23 and pass through multiple levels of doors, through different levels, creating long lines of employees
24 and all in in order to reach the time clock in order to clock in. Once Plaintiffs and Class Members
25 reached the time clock, they had to wait to boot-up their computers to access the time clock system
26 and software, which also had to be opened and refreshed prior to being able to clock in. As to the
27 unpaid post-shift hours, the entire unpaid work process above was repeated after the end of Plaintiffs
28 and Class Members' shifts. After clocking out, Plaintiffs and Class Members had to shut down their

1 computers, and wait in lines to be able to pass back through all the security doors back to the ground
2 level. Furthermore, Plaintiffs and Class members were required to keep, maintain, and monitor their
3 personal cellular phones, to download certain work-related applications required by Defendant, and
4 to respond to work-related messages all throughout the day, both before and after working hours. All
5 the forgoing and uncompensated working time was under the direction and control of Defendants, for
6 which no wages were paid.

7 23. Moreover, Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically requiring
8 Plaintiffs and Class Members to perform work duties during unpaid meal periods, when such meal
9 periods were taken. Specifically, Plaintiffs and Class Members were required to attend mandatory
10 work meetings during unpaid meal periods. Also, Plaintiffs and Class members were required to keep,
11 maintain, and monitor their personal cellular phones, to respond to work-related messages during
12 unpaid breaks.

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

16 25. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Plaintiffs and
17 Class Members the opportunity to take meal periods in compliance with the California Law.
18 Specifically, Plaintiffs and Class Members were prohibited from leaving the work premises during
19 meal periods, when such meal periods were taken. Additionally, due to understaffing and heavy
20 workloads, Plaintiffs and Class Members were denied the opportunity to take timely meal periods
21 prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work. Furthermore, Plaintiffs and Class Members were
22 not relieved of all work duties during unpaid meal periods. As discussed above, they were required
23 to attend mandatory work meeting as well as keep, maintain, and monitor their personal cellular
24 phones, to respond to work-related messages during unpaid meal breaks. Additionally, Plaintiffs' and
25 Class Members' meal periods were consistently interrupted due to the requirement by Defendant to
26 respond to messages and in-person work-related requests from Defendant's managers.

27 26. Plaintiffs and Class Members were not provided with meal periods of at least thirty
28 (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each

1 meal period as part of each work shift; (2) no formal written meal policy that encouraged employees
2 to take their meal periods, or that advised Class Members of their meal and rest period rights; (3)
3 Defendants' practice of requiring putative class members to continue working through their meal and
4 rest periods due to the excessive workload. Additionally, the uncompensated time spent waiting for
5 the time clock to boot-up, and the mandatory security lines, denied Plaintiffs and class members the
6 opportunity to take their full rest periods as well as their full duty free, 30-minute meal periods, and
7 prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work.

8 27. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically denying Plaintiffs and
9 Class Members the opportunity to take meal periods in compliance with the California Law. Plaintiffs
10 and Class Members were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4)
11 hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each rest
12 period as part of each work shift, including second rest breaks for shifts of six (6) hours or more; (2)
13 no formal compliant written rest period policy that encouraged employees to take their rest periods,
14 or that properly advised Plaintiffs and Class Members of their rest period rights; (3) Defendants'
15 policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and Class Members to remain on the premises during their
16 rest breaks; (4) Defendants' policy and practice of requiring putative class members to continue
17 working through their rest breaks due to the excessive workload and having to keep, maintain, and
18 monitor their personal cellular phones, to respond to work-related messages during unpaid breaks.

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

21 29. Defendants also had a common policy and practice of failing to pay Plaintiffs and
22 Class Members all reporting time pay to which they were entitled under California Law. Specifically,
23 Plaintiffs and Class Members were required to call in or otherwise show up to work without being
24 paid half of their usual or scheduled day's work.

25 30. Plaintiffs and Class Members were not provided with accurate wage statements as
26 mandated by law pursuant to Labor Code section 226. Specifically, Defendants failed to issue wage
27 statements as "a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or
28 separately if wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing."

1 Additionally, the wage statements issued to Plaintiffs and Class Members were not recorded in “ink
2 or other indelible form.”

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

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

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

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

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

18 36. Plaintiffs and Class Members were not reimbursed for business expenses incurred in
19 executing their duties under Defendant’s employ. Specifically, Plaintiffs and Class Members were
20 required to purchase cellular phones, and cellular phone service pro for work related purposes.
21 Plaintiffs and Class members were not reimbursed for these necessary work-related expenses.

22 37. Finally, Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay
23 Plaintiffs and Class Members the requisite sick time pay in accordance with California Law.
24 Specifically, Plaintiffs and Class Members worked for Defendants for more than 30 days, but were
25 not paid at least one hour of sick pay for every 30 hours of work, or at least 3 days of sick time for
26 every 12 month period of work.

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1 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS**

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

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

5 38. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if
6 fully alleged herein.

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

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

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

19 42. Compensation for missed meal periods constitutes wages within the meaning of Labor
20 Code section 200.

21 43. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful to employ a person under conditions that
22 violate the applicable Wage Order.

23 44. Section 11 of the applicable Wage Order states:

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

1 may, in writing, revoke the agreement at any time.”

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

5 46. Plaintiffs allege that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period,
6 Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing Plaintiffs and members of the **Meal**
7 **Period Sub-Class** with uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods for at least thirty (30) minutes for each
8 five (5) hour work period, as required by Labor Code section 512 ad the applicable Wage Order.
9 Specifically, Plaintiffs and **Meal Period Sub-Class** Members were prohibited from leaving the work
10 premises during meal periods, when such meal periods were taken. Additionally, due to understaffing
11 and heavy workloads, Plaintiffs and **Meal Period Sub-Class** Members were denied the opportunity
12 to take timely meal periods prior to the completion of their fifth hour of work. Furthermore, Plaintiffs
13 and **Meal Period Sub-Class** Members were not relieved of all work duties during unpaid meal
14 periods. As discussed above, they were required to attend mandatory work meeting as well as keep,
15 maintain, and monitor their personal cellular phones, to respond to work-related messages during
16 unpaid meal breaks. Additionally, Plaintiffs’ and **Meal Period Sub-Class** Members’ meal periods
17 were consistently interrupted due to the requirement by Defendant to respond to messages and in-
18 person work-related requests from Defendant’s managers.

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

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

26 49. Moreover, Defendants written policies fail to inform Meal period Class Members of
27 their meal period rights under the Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders.

28 50. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the **Meal Period Sub-**

1 **Class** members additional premium wages, and/or were not paid premium wages at the employees'
2 regular rates of pay when required meal periods were not provided.

3 51. Pursuant to Labor Code section 204, 218.6, 226.7 and 512, Plaintiffs, on behalf of
4 themselves and the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members, seek to recover unpaid premium wages,
5 interest thereon, and costs of suit.

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

9 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST PERIODS**

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

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

13 53. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
14 herein.

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

18 55. Section 12 of the applicable Wage Order imposes an affirmative obligation on
19 employers to permit and authorize employees to take required rest periods at a rate of no less than ten
20 minutes of net rest time for each four hour work period, or major fraction thereof, that must be in the
21 middle of each work period insofar as practicable.

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

26 57. Compensation for missed rest periods constitutes wages within the meaning of Labor
27 Code section 200.

28 58. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful to employ a person under conditions that

1 violate the Wage Order.

2 59. Plaintiffs allege that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period,
3 Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing members of the **Rest Period Sub-Class**
4 with net rest period of at least ten uninterrupted minutes for each four hour work period, or major
5 fraction thereof, as required by the applicable Wage Order.

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

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

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

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

23 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **FAILURE TO PAY HOURLY AND OVERTIME WAGES**

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

26 **(Plaintiffs and Hourly Employee Class)**

27 64. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
28 herein.

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

4 66. Section 2 of the applicable Wage Order defines “hours worked” as “the time during
5 which an employee is subject to the control of the employer, and includes all the time the employee
6 is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.”

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

10 68. Labor Code section 1194 invalidates any agreement between an employer and an
11 employee to work for less than the minimum or overtime wage required under the applicable Wage
12 Order.

13 69. Labor Code section 1194.2 entitles non-exempt employees to recover liquidated
14 damages in amounts equal to the amounts of unpaid minimum wages and interest thereon in addition
15 to the underlying unpaid minimum wages and interest thereon.

16 70. Labor Code section 1197 makes it unlawful for an employer to pay an employee less
17 than the minimum wage required under the applicable Wage Order for all hours worked during a
18 payroll period.

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

22 72. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful for employers to employ employees under
23 conditions that violate the applicable Wage Order.

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

28 74. Labor Code section 223 makes it unlawful for employers to pay their employees lower

1 wages than required by contract or statute while purporting to pay them legal wages.

2 75. Labor Code section 510 and Section 3 of the applicable Wage Order require employees
3 to pay non-exempt employees overtime wages of no less than one and one-half times their respective
4 regular rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight hours in one workday, all hours worked in
5 excess of forty hours in one workweek, and/or for the first eight hours worked on the seventh
6 consecutive day of one workweek.

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

11 77. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that, at all relevant times, Defendants have applied
12 centrally devised policies and practices to her and **Hourly Employee Class** members with respect to
13 working conditions and compensation arrangements.

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

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

28 80. Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members were consistently required to

1 perform work, off-the-clock for which they were not paid wages. Specifically, Plaintiffs and **Hourly**
2 **Employee Class** members experienced boot-up time, for the time clock, and wait in mandatory
3 security lines, prior to clocking in, after clocking out for work, and returning from unpaid meal
4 periods, and for which they were not paid wages. Additionally, Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee**
5 **Class** members were required to attend mandatory work related meetings during unpaid meal periods,
6 monitor their cellular phones during unpaid working hours, download certain work-related
7 applications required by Defendant, and to respond to work-related messages all throughout the day,
8 both before and after working hours. This uncompensated time caused Plaintiffs and **Hourly**
9 **Employee Class** members to work in excess of eight (8), ten (10), and twelve (12) hours a day and/or
10 forty (40) hours a week, entitling Plaintiffs and **Hourly Employee Class** members to minimum and
11 overtime wages, which they were systemically denied.

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

16 82. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 204, 218.6, 223, 510, 1194 and 1194.2, Plaintiffs, on
17 behalf of themselves and **Hourly Employee Class** members, seek to recover unpaid straight time and
18 overtime wages, interest thereon and costs of suit.

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

22 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **RECOVERY OF REPORTING TIME PAY**

24 **(Plaintiffs and Reporting Time Pay Sub-Class)**

25 84. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
26 full herein.

27 85. The IWC Wage Orders, require that reporting time pay be provided to any employee
28

1 who is required to report for work and does report, but is not put to work or is furnished less than
2 half said employee's usual or scheduled day's work.

3 86. Plaintiffs are informed and believes and thereon alleges that all or substantially all of
4 the **Reporting Time Pay Sub-Class** are subject to Defendants' policies and practices requiring
5 them to call in or otherwise show up to work but not being paid half said their usual or scheduled
6 day's work.

7 87. Therefore, **Reporting Time Pay Sub-Class** Members are owed the unpaid balance
8 of said wages pursuant to the Wage order according to proof at trial, Interest pursuant to Labor
9 Code §§ 218.6 and 1194(a), Civil Code §§ 3287 and § 3289, and reasonable attorneys' fees and
10 costs and/or penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 558(a).

11 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **FAILURE TO PAY PROPER SICK PAY**

13 **(Lab. Code § 246)**

14 **(Plaintiffs and Sick Pay Class)**

15 88. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate all preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in
16 full herein.

17 89. Labor Code Section 246 affords an employee “who works in California for 30 or
18 more days within a year from the commencement of employment [] paid sick days . . . of not less
19 than one hour per every 30 hours worked” and “no less than 24 hours of accrued sick leave or paid
20 time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month
21 period.”

22 90. Defendants had a common policy and practice of systemically failing to pay Plaintiffs
23 and **Sick Pay Class** Members the requisite sick time pay in accordance with California Law.
24 Specifically, Plaintiffs and **Sick Pay Class** Members worked for Defendants for more than 30 days,
25 but were not paid at least one hour of sick pay for every 30 hours of work, or at least 3 days of sick
26 time for every 12 month period of work.

27 91. Therefore, **Sick Pay Class** Members are owed the unpaid balance of said wages
28 pursuant to the Wage order according to proof at trial, interest pursuant to Labor Code §§ 218.6 and

1 1194(a), Civil Code §§ 3287 and § 3289, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and/or penalties
2 pursuant to Labor Code § 558(a).

3 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

5 **(Lab. Code § 226)**

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

7 92. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
8 herein.

9 93. Labor Code section 226(a) states:

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

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

1 95. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that, at all relevant times during the applicable
2 limitations period, Defendants have failed to provide **Wage Statement Class** members with written
3 wage statements as described above. Additionally, the wage statements issued to class members
4 failed to account for the unpaid minimum wages, overtime, and premium pay wages described
5 above.

6 96. Furthermore, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and **Wage Statement Class**
7 Members with paper pay stubs as required by Labor Code § 226, applicable Wage Orders, and DLSE
8 Opinion Letters. Plaintiffs' and **Wage Statement Class** members' wage statement were only
9 provided in electronic format in violation of Labor Code § 226.

10 97. Plaintiffs are informed and believes that Defendants' failure to provide her and **Wage**
11 **Statement Class** members with accurate written wage statements were intentional in that Defendants
12 have the ability to provide them with accurate wage statements but have intentionally provided them
13 with written wage statements that Defendants have known do not comply with Labor Code section
14 226(a).

15 98. Plaintiffs and **Wage Statement Class** members have suffered injuries, in that
16 Defendants have violated their legal rights to receive accurate wage statements and have misled them
17 about their actual rates of pay and wages earned. In addition, inaccurate information on their wage
18 statements have prevented immediate challenges to Defendants' unlawful pay practices, has required
19 discovery and mathematical computations to determine the amount of wages owed, has caused
20 difficulty and expense in attempting to reconstruct time and pay records, and/or has led to the
21 submission of inaccurate information about wages and deductions to federal and state government
22 agencies.

23 99. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226(e), Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and **Wage**
24 **Statement Class** members, seek the greater of actual damages or \$50.00 for the initial pay period in
25 which a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) occurred, and \$100.00 for each subsequent pay period
26 in which a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) occurred, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of
27 \$4000.00 per class member, as well as awards of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

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SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY ALL FINAL WAGES
(Lab. Code §§ 201-203)
(Plaintiffs and Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class)

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

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

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

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

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

105. Plaintiffs are informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period, Defendants have maintained a policy or practice of paying **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members their final wages without regard to the requirements of Labor Code sections 201 or 202 by failing to timely pay them all final wages.

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

107. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 203 and 218.6, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members, seek waiting time penalties from the dates that

1 their final wages have first become due until paid, up to a maximum of thirty days, and interest
2 thereon.

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

6 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **FAILURE TO INDEMNIFY**

8 **(Lab. Code § 2802)**

9 **(Plaintiffs and Reimbursement Class)**

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

12 110. Labor Code section 2802(a) states:

13 "An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or
14 losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her
15 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."

16 111. Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Sub-Class Members** were not reimbursed
17 for business expenses incurred in executing their duties under Defendant's employ. Specifically,
18 Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Sub-Class Members** were required to purchase their
19 personal cellular phones for work related purposes. Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Sub-**
20 **Class Members** were not reimbursed for these necessary work-related expenses.

21 112. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members are entitled to
22 restitution for all unpaid amounts due and owing to within four years of the date of the filing of the
23 Complaint and until the date of entry of judgment.

24 113. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and **Expense Reimbursement Class** members,
25 seeks interest thereon and costs pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6, and reasonable attorneys' fees
26 pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

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1 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**

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

4 **(Plaintiffs and UCL Class)**

5 114. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged
6 herein.

7 115. Business and Professions Code section 17200 defines “unfair competition” to include
8 any unlawful business practice.

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

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

16 118. Plaintiffs and the **UCL Class** members re-alleges and incorporates the FIRST,
17 SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, and EIGHTH causes of action herein.

18 119. Plaintiffs lost money or property as a result of the aforementioned unfair competition.

19 120. Defendants have or may have acquired money by means of unfair competition.

20 121. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereupon allege that by committing the Labor
21 Code violations described in this Complaint, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 215, 216, 225,
22 226.6, 226.7, 246, 354, 408, 512, 510, 553, 1175, 1174, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 1199,
23 as well as applicable Wag Orders, which make it a misdemeanor to commit the violations alleged
24 herein.

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

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

7 124. As a result of Defendants' violations of the Labor Code during the applicable
8 limitations period, Plaintiffs have suffered an injury-in-fact and has lost money or property in the
9 form of earned wages. Specifically, Plaintiffs have lost money or property as a result of Defendants'
10 conduct.

11 125. Plaintiffs are informed and believes that other similarly situated persons have been
12 subject to the same unlawful policies or practices of Defendants.

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

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

19 128. Accordingly, pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17200 and 17203,
20 Plaintiffs request the issuance of temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining
21 Defendants, and each of them, and their agents and employees, from further violations of the Labor
22 Code and applicable Wage Orders.

23 129. Accordingly, pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code sections 17200 and 17203, Plaintiffs
24 request the issuance of temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Defendants,
25 and each of them, and their agents and employees, from further violations of the Labor Code and
26 applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders; and upon a final hearing seek an order
27 permanently enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their respective agents and employees,
28 from further violations of the Labor Code and applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage

1 Orders.

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

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

9 132. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiffs, on behalf of
10 themselves and **UCL Class** members, seek declaratory relief and restitution of all monies rightfully
11 belonging to them that Defendants did not pay them or otherwise retained by means of its unlawful
12 and unfair business practices.

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

16 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

- 19 (1) An order that the action be certified as a class action;
- 20 (2) An order that Plaintiffs be appointed class representative;
- 21 (3) An order that counsel for Plaintiffs be appointed class counsel;
- 22 (4) Unpaid wages and overtime;
- 23 (5) Actual damages;
- 24 (6) Liquidated damages;
- 25 (7) Unreimbursed expenses;
- 26 (8) Restitution;
- 27 (9) Declaratory relief;
- 28 (10) Pre-judgment interest;

- 1 (11) Statutory penalties;
2 (12) Costs of suit;
3 (13) Reasonable attorneys' fees; and
4 (14) Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.
5

6 Dated: March 28, 2025

D.LAW, INC.

7 /s/ David Keledjian

8 Emil Davtyan

9 David Yermian

David Keledjian

David Arakelyan

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

10 DANIKA ESCANO, ALLISON A. RAMIREZ

11 and the putative class
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

Dated: March 28, 2025	D.LAW, INC.
	<u>/s/ David Keledjian</u>
	Emil Davtyan
	David Yeremian
	David Keledjian
	David Arakelyan
	Attorneys for Plaintiffs
	DANIKA ESCANO, ALLISON A. RAMIREZ
	and the putative class

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I am employed in the aforesaid county, State of California; I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within action; my business address is 450 N Brand Blvd., Suite 840, Glendale, CA 91203.

On April 17, 2025, I served the foregoing:**FOURTH AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT** on Interested Parties in this action by placing a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed as follows:

Mark A. Vegh
Yue (Kat) Zhao
Kristen Leitz-Wiedmann
SWANSON LAW OFFICE
2515 Park Marina Drive, Suite 102
Redding, California 96001
Telephone: (530) 225-8773
E-mail: markvegh@jswansonlaw.com
E-mail: kat.zhao@jswansonlaw.com
E-mail: kristen@jswansonlaw.com

I (BY MAIL) I placed such envelope with postage thereon fully paid in the United States mail at Glendale, California. I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice of collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. It is deposited with 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 1 day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

[X] (BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE) I electronically served the foregoing document in PDF format. I caused a true copy of the foregoing document(s) listed above to be served by electronic email transmission at the time shown on each transmission, to each interested party at the email address(es) shown above. Each transmission was reported as complete and without error.

☐ **(BY OVERNIGHT DELIVERY)** I enclosed the documents in an envelope or package provided by an overnight delivery carrier and addressed to the persons at the address above. I placed the envelope or package for collection and overnight delivery at an office or a regularly utilized drop box of the overnight delivery carrier.

[X] (STATE) I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 17, 2025, at Glendale, California.


Jordan Floyd