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

MYRELLA THOMAS *et al.*

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ACES 2020 LLC *et al.*

Defendants.

Case No. 37-2023-00045753-CU-OE-CTL

Hon. Marcella O. McLaughlin
Dept. 72

CLASS ACTION

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT**

1. Minimum Wage Violations
2. Failure to Pay All Overtime Wages
3. Meal Period Violations
4. Rest Period Violations
5. Paid Sick Leave Violations
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.*)

1 Plaintiff MYRELLA THOMAS, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated and
2 the State of California under the Private Attorneys General Act (“Plaintiff”) brings this FIRST
3 AMENDED CLASS AND REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT against Defendants ACES
4 2020 LLC, ACES 2020 HOLDINGS, INC., ACES 2020 I, LLC, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive
5 (collectively “Defendants”), alleging as follows:

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. This is a class action brought under California Code of Civil Procedure section 382 for
8 Defendants’ violations of the California Labor Code and Business and Professions Code.

9 2. Defendants underpaid the class members’ wages by failing to include some forms of
10 remuneration, including incentives and bonuses, into the regular rate of pay for overtime, sick, and
11 premium wages.

12 3. Defendants also failed to compensate Plaintiff and class members for all hours worked,
13 resulting in unpaid off-the-clock work.

14 4. Defendants did not reimburse Plaintiff or class members for necessary expenses
15 incurred in furtherance of the employees’ job duties.

16 5. Defendants’ employment policies, practices, and payroll administration systems
17 enabled and facilitated these violations on a company wide basis.

18 6. Plaintiff seeks to recover the underpaid damages, plus associated penalties, interests,
19 attorneys’ fees, and costs.

20 **JURISDICTION & VENUE**

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

23 8. The monetary damages and restitution sought exceed the minimal jurisdiction limits of
24 the Superior Court.

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

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

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff Myrella Thomas

11. Plaintiff Thomas is an individual over 18 years of age who worked for Defendants in California as a non-exempt employee from about October 2021 to present. Plaintiff works as a Behavioral Therapist.

12. 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

13. Defendant ACES 2020 LLC is a California limited liability company that maintains operations and conducts business throughout the State of California, including in this county.

14. Defendant ACES 2020 I, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company that maintains operations and conducts business throughout the State of California, including in this county.

15. Defendant ACES 2020 HOLDINGS, INC. is a California corporation that maintains operations and conducts business throughout the State of California, including in this county.

16. 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.

17. On November 3, 2023, Plaintiff filed an Amendment to Plaintiff’s Complaint under Code of Civil Procedure section 474 naming ACES 2020 I, LLC as DOES 1.

18. On November 3, 2023, Plaintiff filed an Amendment to Plaintiff's Complaint under Code of Civil Procedure section 474 naming ACES 2020 HOLDINGS, INC. as DOE 2.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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

22. 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.

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

24. 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.

25. 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

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

27. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and class members at the lawful minimum wage rate for all hours worked. On several occasions, Defendants expected Plaintiff to show up to her worksite earlier than scheduled to complete administrative tasks such as responding to emails and completing paperwork for her clients. Likewise, when Plaintiff finished a session with her clients, often elementary-aged students, she would need to wait after her shift ended to stay with the student until parents arrived so as not to leave the child unattended. Defendants did not pay Plaintiff for hours she worked before or after her scheduled client sessions. This practice of only paying for productive hours or hours in session with clients, excluding preparation time and non-session time, was applied to other class members as well.

28. Similarly, Plaintiff and class members often had to work through portions of uncompensated meal periods due to teacher scheduling and lack of adult supervision for the client.

29. Defendants also failed to pay Plaintiff and class members for time spent obtaining and renewing necessary job certifications. For example, when Plaintiff recertified her license to be a Registered Behavioral Therapist, she spent several hours in training to obtain the recertification and Defendants did not pay Plaintiff at least the applicable minimum wage for this time.

30. Plaintiff and class members also earned additional forms of non-discretionary income outside of base hourly wages, including incentives and bonuses for exceeding scheduled sessions and picking up unwanted shifts. When Plaintiff and class members earned this supplemental remuneration in the same pay period as overtime, sick leave, or premium wages, Defendants calculated those wages using only the employees' base hourly rate, rather than the regular rate which includes the supplemental pay.

31. For example, in the pay period May 1, 2023, to May 15, 2023, Plaintiff earned incentive pay and overtime in the same pay period. However, Defendants only paid Plaintiff's overtime wages at 1.5x her base hourly rate, instead of the regular rate of pay which would have included the incentives.

1 32. Likewise in the pay period January 1, 2022, to January 15, 2022, Plaintiff earned a
2 bonus and two meal period premiums in the same pay period. However, Defendants only paid
3 Plaintiff's meal period premium at her base hourly rate, instead of the regular rate of pay which would
4 have included the bonus.

5 33. Plaintiff believes and alleges that Defendants likewise underpaid sick pay at the class
6 members' base hourly rates in pay periods with supplemental pay due to Defendants' systematic
7 regular rate miscalculations.

8 34. Additionally, as discussed above, Defendants did not consistently provide Plaintiff or
9 class members with compliant meal and rest periods. For example, Plaintiff suffered two late meal
10 periods the week of December 10, 2021, and one late meal period February 20, 2023. Due to the
11 sensitive nature of work with children and Defendants' failure to implement systems where Plaintiff
12 and class members could take compliant breaks, Plaintiff and class members were often unable to take
13 their full, uninterrupted, meal and rest periods in a timely manner.

14 35. Defendants did not consistently pay meal period premiums. However, when
15 Defendants did pay meal period premiums, these amounts were underpaid due to the regular rate
16 miscalculations. Plaintiff believes and alleges that Defendants did not provide class members rest
17 period premiums as a matter of policy and practice.

18 36. Because of these violations, Defendants failed to provide accurate, itemized wage
19 statements to class members that included the accurate gross or net wages earned, as the employees
20 earned overtime, sick leave, and premiums which were not paid at the lawful rate in light of the regular
21 rate violations.

22 37. These violations create derivative liability for failure to pay all wages owed each
23 payday or upon separation of employment, because of the regular rate underpayments.

24 38. Finally, Defendants required Plaintiff and class members to incur necessary, work-
25 related costs, without reimbursement. For Plaintiff and other class members to maintain their
26 positions, they had to personal pay for several certifications including CPR training, RBT certification,
27 and an RBT test. Despite the necessity of these certifications, Defendants did not reimburse Plaintiff
28 for her application and testing costs. Further, Defendants' failure to properly process Plaintiff's RBT

1 renewal applications in time led to Plaintiff incurring an additional application fee beyond original
2 expectation. Plaintiff believes and alleges that other class members likewise incurred work-related
3 costs without reimbursement.

4 39. Defendants violated Labor Code section 226(a)(1) and (5) by not listing the correct
5 “gross wages earned” or “net wages earned,” as the employees earned wages and premiums that were
6 not paid, resulting in an inaccurate reflection, and recording of “gross wages earned” on those wage
7 statements.

8 40. Likewise, in violation of Labor Code section 226(a)(9), Defendants failed to state on
9 employee wage statements each pay period the applicable hourly rates in effect and the number of
10 hours worked at that rate, as Defendants failed to pay all wages and premiums owed to employees.
11 The amounts stated are instead depreciated and underpaid, resulting in an inaccurate reflection on the
12 pay stub.

13 41. These violations create derivative liability for failure to timely pay all wages owed each
14 payday or upon separation of employment.

15 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **MINIMUM WAGE VIOLATIONS**

17 **Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1194.2 and 1197**

18 **(All Claims Alleged by Plaintiff and Class Members Against All Defendants)**

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

20 43. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code
21 §§ 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198 and the IWC Wage Orders (the “Hours and Days
22 of Work” and “Minimum Wages” sections of the applicable orders), which require non-exempt
23 employees be timely paid at least the state or local minimum wage (if higher) for each hour of work,
24 and further provide a private right of action for an employer’s failure to pay all minimum wages (plus
25 liquidated damages).

26 44. Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to pay Plaintiff and class
27 members at least the lawful minimum wage for each hour worked in violation of Labor Code sections
28 1182.12, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198 and the IWC Wage Orders (the “Hours and Days of

1 Work” and “Minimum Wages” sections of the applicable orders), including payment at the lawful
2 local and county minimum wage ordinances in effect. As a result, Defendants are liable for all
3 associated damages, including liquidated damages for the minimum wage violations pursuant to Labor
4 Code § 1194.2.

5 45. Defendants’ unlawful acts and omissions deprived Plaintiff and class members of
6 minimum, regular and overtime wages in amounts to be determined at trial. Plaintiff and class
7 members are entitled to recover the full amount of the unpaid wages, plus liquidated damages in an
8 amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid (and interest thereon), in addition to interest, attorneys’
9 fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law, including under Labor Code sections 1194 and 1194.2.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **FAILURE TO PAY ALL OVERTIME WAGES**

12 **Violation of Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194**

13 46. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

14 47. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code
15 §§ 204, 510, 558, 1194, and 1198, which require non-exempt employees be timely paid overtime
16 wages all overtime hours worked, and which further provide a private right of action for an employer’s
17 failure to pay all overtime compensation for overtime hours worked.

18 48. Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to pay Plaintiff and class members no
19 less than one and one-half times their respective “regular rate of pay” for all hours worked in excess
20 of eight hours in one day, 40 hours in one week, or the first eight hours worked on the seventh day of
21 work in any one workweek, and no less than twice their respective “regular rate of pay” for all hours
22 over 12 hours in one day and any work in excess of eight hours on any seventh day of a workweek for
23 such hours worked, in violation of Labor Code sections 204, 510, 558, 1194, and 1198 and the IWC
24 Wage Orders (the “Hours and Days of Work” sections of the applicable orders).

25 49. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover the full amount of the unpaid
26 overtime, in addition to interest, statutory and civil penalties, and attorneys’ fees, and costs to the
27 extent permitted by law.

1 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **MEAL PERIOD VIOLATIONS**

3 **Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512**

4 50. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

5 51. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code
6 §§ 226.7, 558 and 512, which require non-exempt employees be provided complaint meal periods (or
7 meal period premiums in lieu thereof), and which further provide a private right of action for an
8 employer's failure to lawfully provide all meal periods and/or pay meal period premiums at the lawful
9 regular rate of compensation.

10 52. Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to consistently provide
11 Plaintiff and class members compliant, duty-free meal periods of not less than 30 minutes beginning
12 before the fifth hour of hour for each work period of more than five hours per day and a second duty-
13 free meal period of not less than 30 minutes beginning before the tenth hour of hour of work in
14 violation of Labor Code sections 226.7, 512, 558, 1198 and the IWC Wage Orders (the "Meal Periods"
15 sections of the applicable orders).

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

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

24 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **REST PERIOD VIOLATIONS**

26 **Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 516**

27 55. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

1 56. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code
2 §§ 226.7 and 516, which require non-exempt employees be authorized to take complaint rest periods
3 (or rest period premiums in lieu thereof), and which further provide a private right of action for an
4 employer's failure to lawfully provide all rest periods and/or pay rest period premiums at the lawful
5 regular rate of compensation.

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

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

15 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **FAILURE TO PAY ALL PAID SICK LEAVE WAGES**

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

18 59. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

19 60. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed in their affirmative obligation to pay
20 sick leave wages to Plaintiff and a paid sick leave subclass in violation of Labor Code section 246
21 *et seq.* Paid sick leave earnings constitute wages for purposes of California wage and hour law.
22 (*Murphy v. Kenneth Cole Productions, Inc.* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 1094, 1103 ["Courts have recognized
23 that 'wages' also include those benefits to which an employee is entitled as a part of his or her
24 compensation, including money, room, board, clothing, vacation pay, and sick pay"].)

25 61. Labor Code section 246(l) governs how Defendants were required to calculate paid sick
26 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.

62. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and class members their paid sick leave wages at one of the lawful rates set forth in the statute because Defendants failed to include in their sick leave calculation the additional remuneration received by Plaintiff and class members.

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

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

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

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

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

(II) Calculated by dividing the covered 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.

(III) The state minimum wage.

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

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

68. 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 class members.

69. As a result, Defendants violated the Labor Code and are liable to Plaintiff and class members for underpaid sick leave wages, in addition to interest, attorneys' fees, and costs.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNTIMELY PAYMENT OF WAGES

Violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 210, 218

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

71. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code §§ 204, 204b, and 210 which require non-exempt employees be timely paid all wages owed each pay period, and which further provide a private right of action for an employer's failure to comply with this obligation. Labor Code § 218 authorizes individuals to sue directly for wages and penalties due under these sections, including Labor Code § 210(c)'s statutory late payment penalties.

72. Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to timely pay all wages, including paid sick leave and meal and rest premiums, earned by Plaintiff and class members twice

1 during each calendar month on days designated in advance by the employer as regular paydays (for
2 employees paid on a non-weekly basis) and on the regularly-scheduled weekly payday for weekly
3 employees, if any, in violation of Labor Code sections 204 and 204b and the IWC Wage Orders (the
4 “Minimum Wages” sections of the applicable orders).

5 73. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover the full amount of the unpaid wages,
6 in addition to a statutory penalty in the amount of \$100 for the initial violation for each failure to pay
7 each employee and \$200 for all subsequent violations and for all willful or intentional violations for
8 each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld under provided
9 in Labor Code § 210, in addition to interest, attorneys’ fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law.

10 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **WAGE STATEMENT VIOLATIONS**

12 **Violation of Labor Code § 226**

13 74. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

14 75. This cause of action is brought by a wage statement subclass pursuant to Labor Code
15 § 226(a) which requires non-exempt employees be provided accurate itemized wage statements each
16 pay period, and which further provide a private right of action for an employer’s failure to comply
17 with this obligation.

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

22 77. Defendants’ unlawful acts and omissions deprived Plaintiff and class members of
23 accurate itemized wage statements, causing confusion and concealing wage and premium
24 underpayments.

25 78. As a result, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover the statutory penalty of
26 \$50 per employee for the initial pay period in which a violation occurred and \$100 per employee for
27 each violation in a subsequent pay period, up to an aggregate penalty of \$4,000 per employee, in
28

1 addition to interest, attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law, including under Labor
2 Code section 226(e).

3 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **WAITING TIME PENALTIES**

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

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

7 80. This cause of action is brought by a waiting time subclass pursuant to Labor Code
8 §§ 201 through 203, which require an employer to timely pay all wages earned upon termination of
9 employment, and which further provide a private right of action to recover statutory waiting time
10 penalties each day an employer fails to comply with this obligation, up to a maximum of 30 days
11 wages.

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

17 82. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover a waiting time penalty for a period
18 of up to 30 days, in addition to interest, attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law.

19 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE BUSINESS EXPENSES**

21 **Violation of Labor Code § 2802**

22 83. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

23 84. Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to reimburse Plaintiff and a
24 reimbursement subclass for all necessary expenditures, losses, expenses, and costs incurred by them
25 in direct discharge of the duties of their employment, in violation of Labor Code section 2802.

26 85. Defendants' unlawful acts and omissions deprived Plaintiff and class members of
27 lawful reimbursements for business expenses in amounts to be determined at trial. Plaintiff and class
28 members are entitled to recover the amount unreimbursed expenses of Plaintiff and class members in

1 addition to interest, attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law, including under Labor
2 Code section 2802.

3 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**

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

6 86. All outside paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated into this section.

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

10 88. Defendants' dependence on these unfair and/or unlawful business practices deprived
11 Plaintiff and continue to deprive other class members of compensation to which they are legally
12 entitled, constitutes unfair and/or unlawful competition, and provides an unfair advantage to
13 Defendants over competitors who have been and/or are currently employing workers in compliance
14 with California's wage and hour laws. These failures constitute unlawful, deceptive, and unfair
15 business acts and practices in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*

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

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

24 91. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants,
25 restitution, and other equitable relief to return all funds over which Plaintiff and class members have
26 an ownership interest and to prevent future damage and the public interest under Business and
27 Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* Plaintiff and class members are further entitled to recover interest,
28

attorneys' fees, and costs to the extent permitted by law, including under Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT

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

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

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

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

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

94. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend, supplement, or add to this description of the aggrieved employees, according to proof.

95. The State of California, via the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA"), is the real party in interest in this action with respect to this cause of 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."])

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

97. Labor Code section 2699(f) provides: "For all provisions of this code except those for which a civil penalty is specifically provided, there is established a civil penalty for a violation of these provisions, as follows: ... (2) If, at the time of the alleged violation, the person employs one or more

employees, the civil penalty is one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.”

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

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

100. On or about **October 17, 2023**, Plaintiff paid the requisite PAGA filing fee and provided written notice (by online electronic filing with the LWDA and by certified mail to Defendants) of Defendants’ alleged Labor Code violations, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations.

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

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

103. 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.

104. 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.*

105. 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 Hours Worked/Minimum Wage.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1198; IWC Wage Orders.
- b. ***Unpaid Overtime.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1198; IWC Wage Orders.
- c. ***Unpaid Paid Sick Leave.*** Violation of Labor Code §§ 246 through 248.7.
- 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.
- j. ***Failure to Maintain Accurate Records.*** Violation of Labor Code § 1174; IWC Wage Orders.

106. Plaintiff seeks to collect all recoverable civil penalties for the Labor Code violations alleged in this Complaint and the PAGA notice (including amendments thereto) against Defendants pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(a) and (f), in addition to attorneys' fees, costs, and interest to the extent permitted by law, including under Labor Code section 2699(g).

PRAYER

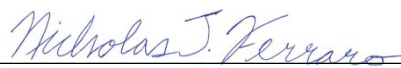
Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- 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: December 22, 2023

Ferraro Vega Employment Lawyers, Inc.



Nicholas J. Ferraro

Attorneys for Plaintiff Myrella Thomas

EXHIBIT 1

Notice of Labor Code Violations

FERRARO VEGA

SAN DIEGO EMPLOYMENT LAWYERS

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619-693-7727
619-350-6855 fax
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October 17, 2023

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

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

ACES 2020 LLC (d/b/a ACES)
5333 Mission Center Rd. Ste. 110
San Diego, California 92108

- 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 **MYRELLA THOMAS** (“Plaintiff(s)”) and all other “aggrieved employees” of the following “Defendant(s)”:

ACES 2020 LLC (d/b/a ACES)

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

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 Behavioral Therapist from about October 2021 to Present. 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.

- PAGA CLAIMS -

Unpaid Hours Worked/Minimum Wage **Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1198; IWC Wage Orders**

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1198, along with the California Minimum Wage Order, the applicable local minimum wage ordinances, and the “Hours and Days of Work” and “Minimum Wages” sections of the applicable IWC Wage Orders with respect to the aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 1194 renders it unlawful for an employee to receive less than the legal minimum wage for hours worked in California. Labor Code section 1197 further mandates that “[t]he minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lower wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.” 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 California Minimum Wage Order and the applicable sections of the IWC Wage Orders further require payment of minimum wages for all hours worked. The “Minimum Wages” sections of the applicable IWC Wage Order provide that “[e]very employer shall pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, not less than the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked in the payroll period, whether the remuneration is measured by time, piece, commission, or otherwise.” The foregoing California wage laws require payment of “not less than the applicable minimum wage *for all hours worked* in the payroll period” and California law does not allow averaging of pay over the hours worked in the pay period, even if the total pay results in an average above the minimum wage. *Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.* (2005) 135 Cal. App. 3d 314, 324.

Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees at the lawful minimum wage rate for all hours worked, resulting in unpaid minimum wages. Defendants violated the applicable minimum wage laws in several ways.

First, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees needed to work off-clock, uncompensated hours to complete their work duties. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff to show up to her worksite early, where she would handle necessary administrative tasks, such as responding to emails and completing paperwork for her clients. Additionally, when Plaintiff finished a therapy session with a student, she would wait, after her shift, until the student’s parents arrived to pick them up, to avoid leaving the child unattended. In both instances, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff at least the applicable minimum wage for these hours worked. Plaintiff believes and alleges that other aggrieved employees likewise completed necessary tasks before and after their paid shifts that resulted in unpaid hours worked.

Second, as discussed in more detail below, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees worked through portions of several meal periods. To the extent Plaintiff and aggrieved employees spent time working during any clocked-out, unpaid meal period throughout their employment with Defendants, Defendants did not pay the aggrieved employees for those hours worked.

Third, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and aggrieved employees for the employees’ time spent obtaining necessary job certifications. For example, when Plaintiff recertified her license to be a Registered Behavioral Therapist, she spent several hours in training to obtain the recertification, and Defendants did not pay Plaintiff at least the applicable minimum wage for this time. Plaintiff believes and alleges that other aggrieved employees likewise worked unpaid hours to obtain their required certifications.

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), 1197.1 (\$100/\$250), 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 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 at the lawful rate of pay for overtime hours worked, resulting in unpaid overtime wages. In addition to base hourly earnings, Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees earned non-discretionary income including bonuses and incentives for exceeding scheduled sessions. When Plaintiff and aggrieved employees earned this supplemental remuneration in the same pay periods as overtime, Defendants unlawfully excluded the additional non-discretionary income from the overtime rate. Rather than utilizing the regular rate of pay, inclusive of all non-discretionary income, Defendants calculated the aggrieved employees’ overtime rate at only 1.5x the employees’ base hourly rate. An example of Defendants’ overtime underpayment is below:

Earnings Statement		THOMAS, MYRELLA JERROLYN		
Pay Date:	05/23/2023	Company: OSC88 - ACES 2020 LLC		
Period Start:	05/01/2023	DBA: ACES 2020, LLC D/B/A ACES	Emp #: A4LI	
Period End:	05/15/2023	5333 MISSION CENTER ROAD, SUITE 110	Dept: 09 - BIs	
		SAN DIEGO CA 92108 (619) 278-0884	Pay Basis: Hourly	
Earnings	Rate	Hours/Units	Current Period	Year To Date
Double Time	47.00	0.00	0.00	11.75
Overtime	36.00	2.32	83.52	1393.25
Paid Sick Leave CA	23.50	0.00	0.00	376.00
Adj DWC 12/16-12/31	23.50	0.00	0.00	-9.87
Adj DWC 2/1-2/15	23.50	0.00	0.00	-94.00
Adj Training 2/1-2/15	16.30	0.00	0.00	65.20
DWC	24.00	70.93	1702.32	15779.44
Incentive			75.00	300.00
Office Work 2	23.50	0.00	0.00	88.13
Travel	16.30	0.65	10.60	207.02
Gross		73.90	1871.44	18116.92

Plaintiff's wage statement for pay period May 1, 2023, to May 15, 2023, showing Plaintiff earned \$750 in Incentive pay in the same pay period as overtime, but Defendants only paid Plaintiff's overtime at 1.5x her base hourly rate of \$24.00.

Finally, to the extent that any of the off-clock work alleged above resulted in Plaintiff or aggrieved employees working additional overtime hours, Plaintiff believes and alleges that Defendants did not pay those overtime hours.

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. Due to Defendants policy and practice of excluding some forms of non-discretionary income from the regular rate of pay, Plaintiff believes and alleges that Defendants underpaid sick leave at only the aggrieved employees’ base hourly rate instead of the regular rate of 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 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.

Due to teacher scheduling, travel requirements, and client safety, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees suffered missed, late, short, and/or interrupted meal periods. For example, when a teacher at Plaintiff's worksites was unable to relieve her and supervise the client in time for Plaintiff to take her meal period. An example of Plaintiff's deficient meal periods is below:

12/10/21 0:00	12/10/21 7:45	12/10/21 12:55
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 17:15	12/13/21 18:15
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 18:15	12/13/21 19:00
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 16:00	12/13/21 17:15
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 7:45	12/13/21 11:30
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 12:00	12/13/21 14:35
12/14/21 0:00	12/14/21 7:45	12/14/21 11:30
12/14/21 0:00	12/14/21 12:00	12/14/21 14:35
12/15/21 0:00	12/15/21 16:00	12/15/21 19:00
12/15/21 0:00	12/15/21 7:45	12/15/21 11:30
12/15/21 0:00	12/15/21 12:00	12/15/21 14:35
12/16/21 0:00	12/16/21 7:45	12/16/21 11:30
12/16/21 0:00	12/16/21 12:00	12/16/21 14:35
12/17/21 0:00	12/17/21 7:45	12/17/21 12:55

Excerpts from Plaintiff's timesheets showing two deficient meal periods in the same pay period.

2/20/23 0:00	2/20/23 11:00	2/20/23 16:16
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Excerpt from Plaintiff's timesheets showing a meal period taken either at after her 5th hour of work.

When Plaintiff and aggrieved employees suffered deficient meal periods, Defendants did not consistently pay employees their due meal period premiums. Defendants did not pay Plaintiff meal period premiums for any of the above meal period violations, and Defendants did not produce a meal period waiver. Regardless, when Defendants did pay meal period premiums, those amounts were underpaid due to Defendants' policy and practice of excluding some

forms of non-discretionary income from the regular rate of pay. An example of Defendants' meal period premium underpayment is below:

Earnings Statement			MYRELLA THOMAS	
Pay Date:	01/21/2022	Company: OSC88 - ACES 2020 LLC	Emp #: A4LI	
Period Start:	01/01/2022	5333 MISSION CENTER ROAD, SUITE 110	Dept: 09 - BIs	
Period End:	01/15/2022	SAN DIEGO CA 92108 (619) 278-0884	Pay Basis: Hourly	

	Rate	Hours/Units	Current Period	Year To Date
Earnings				
Overtime	33.75	3.47	117.11	259.87
Adj OW2 11/1-11/15	22.50	0.00	0.00	45.00
Adj OW2 12/16-12/31	22.50	5.00	112.50	225.00
Adj Training 10/1-10/15	14.00	0.00	0.00	227.50
Adj Travel 11/1-11/15	14.00	0.00	0.00	9.38
Break Penalty Pay	22.50	2.00	45.00	45.00
CTI Bonus			150.00	150.00
DWC	22.50	57.20	1287.00	2531.93
Incentive			125.00	125.00
Materials	14.00	0.00	0.00	42.00
Travel	15.00	0.80	12.00	30.62
Gross		68.47	1848.61	3691.30

W/L Taxes

Plaintiff's wage statement for pay period January 1, 2022, to January 15, 2022, showing Plaintiff earned a bonus and two meal period premiums in the same pay period. However, Defendants only paid Plaintiff's meal period premium at her base hourly rate, \$22.50.

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 for each four-hour period (or major fraction thereof) worked and an additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each workday that a compliant rest period is not authorized or permitted.

For the same reasons as above regarding meal periods, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees also suffered deficient rest periods. Specifically, when Plaintiff was on-shift at an elementary school, Defendants did not provide a mechanism to relieve Plaintiff from her duties for a ten-minute rest period without leaving her client, a child, unattended. In fact, if she would leave a session to go to the bathroom, Defendants, through their supervisors, disciplined Plaintiff for leaving the client unattended.

Since there was no one to relieve Plaintiff for her ten-minute uninterrupted rest periods, and Plaintiff could not leave an elementary-aged client alone, Plaintiff worked through several rest periods. Defendants never paid Plaintiff a rest period premium for these deficient rest periods.

Plaintiff believes and alleges that other aggrieved employees likewise worked through their rest periods and did not receive their due rest period premiums. To the extent Defendants paid any rest period premiums, those premiums were underpaid due to Defendants’ policy and practice of excluding some forms of non-discretionary income from the regular rate of 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 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). Specifically, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and aggrieved employees the regular rates of pay for overtime, sick leave, and premium wages. 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.

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.

On information and belief, 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. Specifically, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and aggrieved employees the regular rates of pay for overtime, sick leave, and premium wages. Plaintiff further believes and alleges that Defendants did not pay waiting time penalties for the late payments. As a result, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

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. In order to Plaintiff to maintain her position, she had to personally pay for several certifications including CPR training, RBT certification and an RBT test. Despite the necessity of these certifications, Defendants did not reimburse Plaintiff for her application and testing costs. Further, Defendants’ failure to properly process Plaintiff’s RBT renewal applications in time led to Plaintiff incurring another application fee beyond original expectations. Plaintiff believes and alleges that other aggrieved employees likewise incurred work-related costs without reimbursement.

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.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records
Violation of Labor Code § 1174; IWC Wage Orders

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 1174 and the IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate employee payroll records with respect to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 1174 requires that employers maintain accurate “payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned

by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments.” Section 7(A) of the IWC Wage Orders, which may be enforced through Labor Code section 1198, mandates similar recordkeeping obligations.

Because of the policies and practices set forth in this notice, including the failure to accurately account for wages earned or hours worked, Defendants failed to accurately maintain records in accordance with Labor Code section 1174 and the IWC Wage Orders.

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 1174.5 (\$500) and 2699 (\$100/\$200), 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 of 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Nicholas J. Ferraro". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Nicholas J. Ferraro

REJ

Cc Plaintiff Myrella Thomas

Luke Jana (Counsel for Defendants)

ljana@acesaba.com

legal@acesaba.com

EXHIBIT 2

Amended Notice of Labor Code Violations

FERRARO VEGA

SAN DIEGO EMPLOYMENT LAWYERS

Nicholas J. Ferraro
nick@ferrarovega.com
Lauren N. Vega
lauren@ferrarovega.com

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
3160 Camino del Rio South, Suite 308
San Diego, California 92108

Telephone: 619-693-7727
Facsimile: 619-350-6855
www.ferrarovega.com

November 3, 2023

VIA EMAIL & CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

ACES 2020 I, LLC
c/o Registered Agent CSC
2710 GATEWAY OAKS DRIVE, STE 150
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833

ACES 2020 HOLDINGS, INC.
c/o Registered Agent CSC
2710 GATEWAY OAKS DRIVE, STE 150
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833

Re: Amendment to LWDA Notice dated Oct. 17, 2023
LWDA No. LWDA-CM-988244-23

Dear Company Representatives and LWDA Officers:

Please be advised that our office filed and mailed the enclosed Notice of Labor Code Violations to **ACES 2020, LLC**.

This letter is provided to two additional entities—**ACES 2020 I, LLC** and **ACES 2020 HOLDINGS, INC.**—to provide direct notice of their inclusion in the original Notice as defendant employers and as such each liable for civil penalties under the PAGA for the claims alleged in the Notice.

Please contact our office if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Nicholas J. Ferraro

Enclosure – LWDA Notice, dated Oct. 17, 2023 (LWDA-CM-988244-23)

Cc Lauren N. Vega (lauren@ferrarovega.com)

Luke Jana (Counsel for Defendants)

ljana@acesaba.com

legal@acesaba.com

FERRARO VEGA

SAN DIEGO EMPLOYMENT LAWYERS

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619-693-7727
619-350-6855 fax
ferrarovega.com

October 17, 2023

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

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

ACES 2020 LLC (d/b/a ACES)
5333 Mission Center Rd. Ste. 110
San Diego, California 92108

- 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 **MYRELLA THOMAS** (“Plaintiff(s)”) and all other “aggrieved employees” of the following “Defendant(s)”:

ACES 2020 LLC (d/b/a ACES)

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

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 Behavioral Therapist from about October 2021 to Present. 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.

- PAGA CLAIMS -

Unpaid Hours Worked/Minimum Wage Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1198; IWC Wage Orders

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1198, along with the California Minimum Wage Order, the applicable local minimum wage ordinances, and the “Hours and Days of Work” and “Minimum Wages” sections of the applicable IWC Wage Orders with respect to the aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 1194 renders it unlawful for an employee to receive less than the legal minimum wage for hours worked in California. Labor Code section 1197 further mandates that “[t]he minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lower wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.” 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 California Minimum Wage Order and the applicable sections of the IWC Wage Orders further require payment of minimum wages for all hours worked. The “Minimum Wages” sections of the applicable IWC Wage Order provide that “[e]very employer shall pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, not less than the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked in the payroll period, whether the remuneration is measured by time, piece, commission, or otherwise.” The foregoing California wage laws require payment of “not less than the applicable minimum wage *for all hours worked* in the payroll period” and California law does not allow averaging of pay over the hours worked in the pay period, even if the total pay results in an average above the minimum wage. *Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.* (2005) 135 Cal. App. 3d 314, 324.

Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees at the lawful minimum wage rate for all hours worked, resulting in unpaid minimum wages. Defendants violated the applicable minimum wage laws in several ways.

First, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees needed to work off-clock, uncompensated hours to complete their work duties. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff to show up to her worksite early, where she would handle necessary administrative tasks, such as responding to emails and completing paperwork for her clients. Additionally, when Plaintiff finished a therapy session with a student, she would wait, after her shift, until the student’s parents arrived to pick them up, to avoid leaving the child unattended. In both instances, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff at least the applicable minimum wage for these hours worked. Plaintiff believes and alleges that other aggrieved employees likewise completed necessary tasks before and after their paid shifts that resulted in unpaid hours worked.

Second, as discussed in more detail below, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees worked through portions of several meal periods. To the extent Plaintiff and aggrieved employees spent time working during any clocked-out, unpaid meal period throughout their employment with Defendants, Defendants did not pay the aggrieved employees for those hours worked.

Third, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and aggrieved employees for the employees’ time spent obtaining necessary job certifications. For example, when Plaintiff recertified her license to be a Registered Behavioral Therapist, she spent several hours in training to obtain the recertification, and Defendants did not pay Plaintiff at least the applicable minimum wage for this time. Plaintiff believes and alleges that other aggrieved employees likewise worked unpaid hours to obtain their required certifications.

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), 1197.1 (\$100/\$250), 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 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 at the lawful rate of pay for overtime hours worked, resulting in unpaid overtime wages. In addition to base hourly earnings, Plaintiff and the aggrieved employees earned non-discretionary income including bonuses and incentives for exceeding scheduled sessions. When Plaintiff and aggrieved employees earned this supplemental remuneration in the same pay periods as overtime, Defendants unlawfully excluded the additional non-discretionary income from the overtime rate. Rather than utilizing the regular rate of pay, inclusive of all non-discretionary income, Defendants calculated the aggrieved employees’ overtime rate at only 1.5x the employees’ base hourly rate. An example of Defendants’ overtime underpayment is below:

Earnings Statement		THOMAS, MYRELLA JERROLYN		
Pay Date:	05/23/2023	Company: OSC88 - ACES 2020 LLC		
Period Start:	05/01/2023	DBA: ACES 2020, LLC D/B/A ACES	Emp #: A4LI	
Period End:	05/15/2023	5333 MISSION CENTER ROAD, SUITE 110	Dept: 09 - BIs	
		SAN DIEGO CA 92108 (619) 278-0884	Pay Basis: Hourly	
Earnings	Rate	Hours/Units	Current Period	Year To Date
Double Time	47.00	0.00	0.00	11.75
Overtime	36.00	2.32	83.52	1393.25
Paid Sick Leave CA	23.50	0.00	0.00	376.00
Adj DWC 12/16-12/31	23.50	0.00	0.00	-9.87
Adj DWC 2/1-2/15	23.50	0.00	0.00	-94.00
Adj Training 2/1-2/15	16.30	0.00	0.00	65.20
DWC	24.00	70.93	1702.32	15779.44
Incentive			75.00	300.00
Office Work 2	23.50	0.00	0.00	88.13
Travel	16.30	0.65	10.60	207.02
Gross		73.90	1871.44	18116.92

Plaintiff's wage statement for pay period May 1, 2023, to May 15, 2023, showing Plaintiff earned \$750 in Incentive pay in the same pay period as overtime, but Defendants only paid Plaintiff's overtime at 1.5x her base hourly rate of \$24.00.

Finally, to the extent that any of the off-clock work alleged above resulted in Plaintiff or aggrieved employees working additional overtime hours, Plaintiff believes and alleges that Defendants did not pay those overtime hours.

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. Due to Defendants policy and practice of excluding some forms of non-discretionary income from the regular rate of pay, Plaintiff believes and alleges that Defendants underpaid sick leave at only the aggrieved employees’ base hourly rate instead of the regular rate of 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 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.

Due to teacher scheduling, travel requirements, and client safety, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees suffered missed, late, short, and/or interrupted meal periods. For example, when a teacher at Plaintiff's worksites was unable to relieve her and supervise the client in time for Plaintiff to take her meal period. An example of Plaintiff's deficient meal periods is below:

12/10/21 0:00	12/10/21 7:45	12/10/21 12:55
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 17:15	12/13/21 18:15
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 18:15	12/13/21 19:00
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 16:00	12/13/21 17:15
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 7:45	12/13/21 11:30
12/13/21 0:00	12/13/21 12:00	12/13/21 14:35
12/14/21 0:00	12/14/21 7:45	12/14/21 11:30
12/14/21 0:00	12/14/21 12:00	12/14/21 14:35
12/15/21 0:00	12/15/21 16:00	12/15/21 19:00
12/15/21 0:00	12/15/21 7:45	12/15/21 11:30
12/15/21 0:00	12/15/21 12:00	12/15/21 14:35
12/16/21 0:00	12/16/21 7:45	12/16/21 11:30
12/16/21 0:00	12/16/21 12:00	12/16/21 14:35
12/17/21 0:00	12/17/21 7:45	12/17/21 12:55

Excerpts from Plaintiff's timesheets showing two deficient meal periods in the same pay period.

2/20/23 0:00	2/20/23 11:00	2/20/23 16:16
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Excerpt from Plaintiff's timesheets showing a meal period taken either at after her 5th hour of work.

When Plaintiff and aggrieved employees suffered deficient meal periods, Defendants did not consistently pay employees their due meal period premiums. Defendants did not pay Plaintiff meal period premiums for any of the above meal period violations, and Defendants did not produce a meal period waiver. Regardless, when Defendants did pay meal period premiums, those amounts were underpaid due to Defendants' policy and practice of excluding some

forms of non-discretionary income from the regular rate of pay. An example of Defendants' meal period premium underpayment is below:

Earnings Statement			MYRELLA THOMAS	
Pay Date:	01/21/2022	Company: OSC88 - ACES 2020 LLC	Emp #: A4LI	
Period Start:	01/01/2022	5333 MISSION CENTER ROAD, SUITE 110	Dept: 09 - BIs	
Period End:	01/15/2022	SAN DIEGO CA 92108 (619) 278-0884	Pay Basis: Hourly	

	Rate	Hours/Units	Current Period	Year To Date
Earnings				
Overtime	33.75	3.47	117.11	259.87
Adj OW2 11/1-11/15	22.50	0.00	0.00	45.00
Adj OW2 12/16-12/31	22.50	5.00	112.50	225.00
Adj Training 10/1-10/15	14.00	0.00	0.00	227.50
Adj Travel 11/1-11/15	14.00	0.00	0.00	9.38
Break Penalty Pay	22.50	2.00	45.00	45.00
CTI Bonus			150.00	150.00
DWC	22.50	57.20	1287.00	2531.93
Incentive			125.00	125.00
Materials	14.00	0.00	0.00	42.00
Travel	15.00	0.80	12.00	30.62
Gross		68.47	1848.61	3691.30

W/H Taxes

Plaintiff's wage statement for pay period January 1, 2022, to January 15, 2022, showing Plaintiff earned a bonus and two meal period premiums in the same pay period. However, Defendants only paid Plaintiff's meal period premium at her base hourly rate, \$22.50.

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 for each four-hour period (or major fraction thereof) worked and an additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each workday that a compliant rest period is not authorized or permitted.

For the same reasons as above regarding meal periods, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees also suffered deficient rest periods. Specifically, when Plaintiff was on-shift at an elementary school, Defendants did not provide a mechanism to relieve Plaintiff from her duties for a ten-minute rest period without leaving her client, a child, unattended. In fact, if she would leave a session to go to the bathroom, Defendants, through their supervisors, disciplined Plaintiff for leaving the client unattended.

Since there was no one to relieve Plaintiff for her ten-minute uninterrupted rest periods, and Plaintiff could not leave an elementary-aged client alone, Plaintiff worked through several rest periods. Defendants never paid Plaintiff a rest period premium for these deficient rest periods.

Plaintiff believes and alleges that other aggrieved employees likewise worked through their rest periods and did not receive their due rest period premiums. To the extent Defendants paid any rest period premiums, those premiums were underpaid due to Defendants’ policy and practice of excluding some forms of non-discretionary income from the regular rate of 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 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). Specifically, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and aggrieved employees the regular rates of pay for overtime, sick leave, and premium wages. 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.

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.

On information and belief, 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. Specifically, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and aggrieved employees the regular rates of pay for overtime, sick leave, and premium wages. Plaintiff further believes and alleges that Defendants did not pay waiting time penalties for the late payments. As a result, Defendants violated Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203.

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. In order to Plaintiff to maintain her position, she had to personally pay for several certifications including CPR training, RBT certification and an RBT test. Despite the necessity of these certifications, Defendants did not reimburse Plaintiff for her application and testing costs. Further, Defendants’ failure to properly process Plaintiff’s RBT renewal applications in time led to Plaintiff incurring another application fee beyond original expectations. Plaintiff believes and alleges that other aggrieved employees likewise incurred work-related costs without reimbursement.

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.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records
Violation of Labor Code § 1174; IWC Wage Orders

Defendants violated Labor Code sections 1174 and the IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate employee payroll records with respect to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees.

Labor Code section 1174 requires that employers maintain accurate “payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned

by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments.” Section 7(A) of the IWC Wage Orders, which may be enforced through Labor Code section 1198, mandates similar recordkeeping obligations.

Because of the policies and practices set forth in this notice, including the failure to accurately account for wages earned or hours worked, Defendants failed to accurately maintain records in accordance with Labor Code section 1174 and the IWC Wage Orders.

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 1174.5 (\$500) and 2699 (\$100/\$200), 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 of 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Nicholas J. Ferraro". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Nicholas J. Ferraro

REJ

Cc Plaintiff Myrella Thomas

Luke Jana (Counsel for Defendants)

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