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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

KEVISHA MARIAH BIVENS, individually, on
behalf of all others similarly situated, and on
behalf of the State of California and other
aggrieved persons; and MIKEALA KIARA
BARNES and JONATHAN ANTHONY
STOCKMAN, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated

Plaintiffs,

v.

RIGHT AT SCHOOL, LLC, a limited liability
company; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 23STCV31316

**SECOND AMENDED CLASS &
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT:**

1. Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 204, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1);
2. Failure to Pay Overtime Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1198);
3. Failure to Pay All Sick Time (Cal. Lab. Code § 246);
4. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512);
5. Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7);
6. Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment (Cal. Lab. Code § 204);
7. Failure to Timely Pay Final Wages at Termination (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201-203);
8. Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements (Cal. Lab. Code § 226);
9. Failure to Indemnify Employees for Expenditures (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2800 and 2802);
10. Failure to Keep Requisite Payroll Records (Cal. Lab. Code § 1174(d));
11. Unfair Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*); and
12. Civil Penalties Under PAGA (Cal. Lab. Code § 2699, *et seq.*).

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiffs KEVISHA MARIAH BIVENS, MIKEALA KIARA BARNES, and
2 JONATHAN ANTHONY STOCKMAN (“Plaintiffs”), based upon facts that either have
3 evidentiary support or are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for
4 further investigation and discovery, allege as follows:

5 **INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

6 4. Plaintiffs bring this action against Defendant RIGHT AT SCHOOL, LLC and
7 DOES 1 through 10 (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for California Labor
8 Code violations and unfair business practices stemming from Defendants’ failure to pay for all
9 hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failure to pay all sick time, failure
10 to provide meal periods, failure to authorize and permit rest periods, failure to timely pay wages
11 during employment, failure to timely pay final wages, failure to furnish accurate wage
12 statements, failure to indemnify employees for expenditures, and failure to keep requisite payroll
13 records.

14 5. Plaintiffs bring the First through Eleventh Causes of Action individually and as a
15 class action on behalf of themselves and certain current and former employees of Defendants
16 (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Class” or “Class Members,” and defined more fully
17 below). The Class consists of Plaintiffs and all other persons who have been employed by any
18 Defendant in California as an hourly-paid or non-exempt employee during the statute of
19 limitations period applicable to the claims pleaded here.

20 6. Plaintiff BIVENS brings the Twelfth Cause of Action as a representative action
21 under the California Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties that are
22 owed to her, the State of California, and past and present non-exempt employees employed by
23 Defendants in the State of California during the statute of limitations period for her PAGA claim
24 (hereinafter referred to as the “Aggrieved Employees”).

25 7. Defendants own/owned and operate/operated an industry, business, and
26 establishment within the State of California, including Los Angeles County. As such, and based
27 upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants’ business in California, Defendants
28

are subject to the California Labor Code, Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”), and the California Business & Professions Code.

8. Despite these requirements, throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a systematic, company-wide policy and practice of:

- (a) Failing to pay employees for all hours worked, including all minimum, straight time, and overtime wages in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;
- (b) Failing to pay employees for all sick time in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;
- (c) Failing to provide employees with timely and duty-free meal periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, failing to maintain accurate records of all meal periods taken or missed, and failing to pay an additional hour’s pay for each workday a meal period violation occurred;
- (d) Failing to authorize and permit employees to take timely and duty-free rest periods in compliance with the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, and failing to pay an additional hour’s pay for each workday a rest period violation occurred;
- (e) Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages due within the time period specified by California law during employment;
- (f) Willfully failing to pay employees all minimum, straight time, overtime, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages due within the time period specified by California law when employment terminates;
- (g) Failing to provide employees with accurate, itemized wage statements containing all the information required by the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders;

(h) Failing to indemnify employees for expenditures incurred in direct discharge of duties of employment; and

(i) Failing to keep complete and accurate records as required by the California Labor Code.

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

10. At all relevant times, Defendants were and are legally responsible for all of the unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the foregoing paragraphs as the employers of Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees. Further, Defendants are responsible for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of "respondeat superior."

THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

11. Plaintiff KEVISHA MARIAH BIVENS is a resident of Los Angeles County, County who worked for Defendants in Los Angeles County, California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately June 2022 to approximately September 2023.

12. Plaintiff MIKEALA KIARA BARNES is a California resident who worked for Defendants in California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately September 2022 to approximately September 2023.

13. Plaintiff JONATHAN ANTHONY STOCKMAN is a California resident who worked for Defendants in California as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately July 2024 to the present.

14. Plaintiffs reserve the right to seek leave to amend this complaint to add new Plaintiffs, if necessary, in order to establish suitable representative(s) pursuant to *La Sala v. American Savings and Loan Association* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 864, 872, and other applicable law.

B. Defendants

15. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based upon that information and belief allege, that Defendant RIGHT AT SCHOOL, LLC is, and at all times herein mentioned, was:

(a) A business entity qualified to do business and actually conducting business in numerous counties throughout the State of California, including in Los Angeles County; and,

(b) The current and/or former employer of Plaintiffs and the current and/or former employer of the putative Class and Aggrieved Employees because Defendant RIGHT AT SCHOOL, LLC suffered and permitted Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work, and/or controlled their wages, hours, or working conditions.

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

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

18. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that at all relevant times each Defendant, directly or indirectly, or through agents or other persons, employed Plaintiffs and the other employees described in the class definitions below, and exercised control over their wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that, at all relevant times, each Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some

1 or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to
2 some or all of the other Defendants so as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters
3 alleged below. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each Defendant acted
4 pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, that each Defendant knew or
5 should have known about, and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and
6 abetted the conduct of all other Defendants.

7 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

8 19. Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in California as hourly-paid, non-exempt
9 employees. During Plaintiffs' employment for Defendants, Defendants paid Plaintiffs hourly
10 wages and classified them as non-exempt from overtime. Defendants typically scheduled
11 Plaintiffs to work at least five days in a workweek and at least eight hours per day, but Plaintiffs
12 regularly worked more than eight hours in a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a
13 workweek.

14 20. Throughout Plaintiffs' employment, Defendants failed to pay for all hours worked
15 (including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failed to pay Plaintiffs for all sick time,
16 failed to provide Plaintiffs with legally compliant meal periods, failed to authorize and permit
17 Plaintiffs to take rest periods, failed to pay timely wages during employment, failed to timely pay
18 all final wages to Plaintiffs BIVENS and BARNES when Defendants terminated their
19 employment, failed to furnish accurate wage statements to Plaintiffs, failed to indemnify
20 Plaintiffs for expenditures, and failed to keep requisite payroll records. As discussed below,
21 Plaintiffs' experience working for Defendants was typical and illustrative.

22 21. California Labor Code § 1198 provides that "[t]he employment of any employee
23 ... under conditions of labor prohibited by the [Industrial Wage Orders] is unlawful." The
24 applicable Industrial Wage Orders, including *inter alia*, Wage Orders 4-2001 and 5-2001, require
25 that for each workday an employee is required to report for work and does report, but is not put
26 to work or is furnished less than half said employee's usual or scheduled day's work, the
27 employee shall be paid for half the usual or scheduled day's work, but in no event for less than
28 two (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at the employee's regular rate of pay. Further, if an

employee is required to report for work a second time in any one workday and is furnished less than two (2) hours of work on the second reporting, said employee shall be paid for two (2) hours at the employee's regular rate of pay. During the statutory period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees half the usual or scheduled day's work in an amount no less than two (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours at the employee's regular rate of pay for workdays in which Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees reported to work and were furnished less than half the usual or scheduled day's work. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for two (2) hours at the employee's regular rate of pay on days in which Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were required to report for work a second time in one workday and were furnished less than two (2) hours of work upon the second reporting.

22. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages. Defendants required Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to work "off-the-clock," uncompensated, by, for example, requiring Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work prior to clocking in for the workday, during unpaid meal periods, and after clocking out for the workday. Some of this unpaid work should have been paid at the overtime rate. In failing to pay for all hours worked, Defendants also failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

23. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants required Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees work split-shifts, and had same-day shifts interrupted by non-work, unpaid shifts where Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were not able to spend the interruption at Defendants' premises. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees split-shift premiums pursuant to IWC Wage Order 4 and 5.

24. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of not paying Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for all sick time. Defendants

1 failed in their obligation to pay Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees the legally
2 required paid sick days at the legal “regular rate of pay” pursuant to California Labor Code §§
3 246(a) and (b). Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 246(a) and (b), “[a]n employee who, on or
4 after July 1, 2015, works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year
5 from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days. . . at the rate of not less
6 than one hour per every 30 hours worked, beginning at the commencement of employment.” In
7 addition, California Labor Code § 246(l)(1) provides that paid sick time for non-exempt
8 employees must be “calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in
9 which the employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in
10 that workweek.” Further, California Labor Code § 246(l)(2) states that the paid sick time must
11 be “calculated by dividing the employee’s total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by
12 the employee’s total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment.”
13 Finally, California Labor Code §246(i) requires employers to “provide an employee with written
14 notice that sets forth the amount of paid sick leave available, or paid time off leave an employer
15 provides in lieu of sick leave, for use on either the employee’s itemized wage statement
16 described in Section 226 or in a separate writing provided on the designated pay date with the
17 employee’s payment of wages.” Here, at all relevant times, Defendants failed in the obligation to
18 pay Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees the legally required paid sick days at the
19 “regular rate of pay” pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 246(a) and (b).

20 25. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants wrongfully failed to provide
21 Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods.
22 Defendants regularly, but not always, required Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved
23 Employees to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute,
24 uninterrupted, and duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating
25 Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by
26 the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Instead, Defendants continued to assert
27 control over Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees by requiring, pressuring, or
28 encouraging them to perform work tasks which could not be completed without working in lieu

1 of taking mandatory meal periods, or by denying Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved
2 Employees permission to take a meal period. Accordingly, Defendants' policy and practice was
3 not to provide meal periods to Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance
4 with California law.

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

18 27. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants willfully failed and refused to timely
19 pay Plaintiffs BIVENS and BARNES, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees all final wages
20 due at their termination of employment. In addition, Plaintiffs BIVENS' and BARNES' final
21 paychecks did not include payment for all expenditures, minimum wages, straight time wages,
22 overtime wages, sick pay wages, meal period premium wages, and rest period premium wages
23 owed to them by Defendants at the conclusion of their employment. On information and belief,
24 Defendants' failure to timely pay Plaintiffs BIVENS and BARNES final wages when their
25 employment terminated was not a single, isolated incident, but was instead consistent with
26 Defendants' policy and practice that applied to Plaintiffs BIVENS and BARNES, the Class, and
27 the Aggrieved Employees.
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28. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to furnish Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, all overtime hourly rates, and all gross and net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct sick pay wages, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, and correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law). As a result of these violations of California Labor Code § 226(a), the Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees suffered injury because, among other things:

- (a) the violations led them to believe that they were not entitled to be paid minimum, straight time, overtime, sick pay, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages, even though they were entitled;
- (b) the violations led them to believe that they had been paid the minimum, straight time, overtime, sick pay, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages, even though they had not been;
- (c) the violations led them to believe they were not entitled to be paid minimum, straight time, overtime, sick pay, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they were entitled;
- (d) the violations led them to believe they had been paid minimum, straight time, overtime, sick pay, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages at the correct California rate even though they had not been;
- (e) the violations hindered them from determining the amounts of minimum, straight time, overtime, sick pay, meal period premium, and rest period premium wages owed to them;
- (f) in connection with their employment before and during this action, and in connection with prosecuting this action, the violations caused them to have to perform mathematical computations to determine the amounts of wages owed to them, computations they would not have to make if the wage statements contained the required accurate information;

(g) by understating the wages truly due to them, the violations caused them to lose entitlement and/or accrual of the full amount of Social Security, disability, unemployment, and other governmental benefits;

(h) the wage statements inaccurately understated the wages, hours, and wage rates to which Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were entitled, and Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees were paid less than the wages and wage rates to which they were entitled.

Thus, Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees are owed the amounts provided for in California Labor Code § 226(e) and injunctive relief under California Labor Code § 226(h).

29. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants have wrongfully required Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendants. Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees regularly paid out-of-pocket for necessary employment-related expenses, including, without limitation, use of personal cell phones, use of personal vehicles, work attire, and work materials.

30. Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees incurred substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendants, but Defendants failed to indemnify Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees for these employment-related expenses.

31. Throughout the statutory period, Defendants failed to keep complete or accurate payroll records for Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Aggrieved Employees.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

32. Plaintiffs bring certain claims individually, as well as on behalf of each and all other persons similarly situated, and thus, seek class certification under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382.

33. All claims alleged herein arise under California law for which Plaintiffs seek relief authorized by California law.

34. The proposed Class consists of and is defined as:

All non-exempt employees of Defendant in the State of California at any time

from December 21, 2019 and ending when Notice to the Class is sent.

35. At all material times, Plaintiffs were members of the Class.

36. Plaintiffs undertook this concerted activity to improve the wages and working conditions of all Class Members.

37. There is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the Class is readily ascertainable:

- (a) Numerosity: The members of the Class (and each subclass, if any) are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time; however, the Class is estimated to be greater than forty (40) individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' records.
- (b) Typicality: Plaintiffs are qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest, and Plaintiffs' claims (or defenses, if any) are typical of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.
- (c) Adequacy: Plaintiffs are qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs have no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class Member. Plaintiffs' attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiffs have incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each class member.

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(d) Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

- 1) The interests of the members of the Class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- 2) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the Class;
- 3) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum; and,
- 4) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

(e) Public Policy Considerations: The public policy of the State of California is to resolve the California Labor Code claims of many employees through a class action. Indeed, current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are also fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former employers might damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or other means. Class actions provide the class members who are not named in the complaint with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights at the same time as their privacy is protected.

38. There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class (and each subclass, if any) that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including without limitation, whether, as alleged herein, Defendants have:

- (a) Failed to pay Class Members for all hours worked, including minimum, straight time, and overtime wages;
- (b) Failed to pay Class Member for all sick time;

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- (c) Failed to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages to Class Members;
- (d) Failed to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages to Class Members;
- (e) Failed to provide Class Members with timely wages during employment;
- (f) Failed to provide Class Members with timely final wages;
- (g) Failed to provide Class Members with accurate wage statements;
- (h) Failed to indemnify Class Members for expenditures;
- (i) Failed to keep and accurate payroll records; and,
- (j) Violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et. seq.* as a result of their illegal conduct as described above.

39. This Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 because:

- (a) The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any question affecting only individual members;
- (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class;
- (c) The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impractical to bring all members of the class before the Court;
- (d) Plaintiffs, and the other members of the Class, will not be able to obtain effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a class action;
- (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and equitable relief for the statutory violations, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the damages and injuries for which Defendants are responsible in an amount sufficient to adequately compensate the members of the Class for the injuries sustained;

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(f) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of:

- 1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants; and/or,
- 2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including but not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available from those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendants; and,

(g) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

40. Plaintiffs contemplate the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of the Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. The Defendants' own business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the contemplated notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiffs contemplate the use of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as published notice, e-mail notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other methods suitable to the Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages for All Hours Worked)

41. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

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42. “Hours worked” is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

43. At all relevant times herein mentioned, Defendants knowingly failed to pay to Plaintiffs and the Class compensation for all hours they worked. By their failure to pay compensation for each hour worked as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code § 1194, and any additional applicable Wage Orders, which require such compensation to non-exempt employees.

44. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to recover minimum and straight time wages for all non-overtime hours worked for Defendants.

45. By and through the conduct described above, Plaintiffs and the Class have been deprived of their rights to be paid wages earned by virtue of their employment with Defendants.

46. By virtue of the Defendants’ unlawful failure to pay additional compensation to Plaintiffs and the Class for their non-overtime hours worked without pay, Plaintiffs and the Class suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to Plaintiffs and the Class and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

47. By failing to keep adequate time and pay records required by California Labor Code § 1174(d), Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the full extent of minimum wage compensation due Plaintiffs and the Class.

48. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194.2, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to recover liquidated damages (double damages) for Defendants’ failure to pay minimum wages.

49. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages due and payable twice a month. Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, Plaintiffs and the Class were entitled to be paid twice a month at rates required by law, including minimum and straight time wages. However, during all such times, Defendants systematically failed and refused to pay Plaintiffs and the Class all such wages due and failed to pay those wages twice a month.

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1 50. Plaintiffs and the Class are also entitled to seek recovery of all unpaid minimum
2 and straight time wages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California
3 Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6, and 1194(a).

4 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Overtime Wages)**

6 51. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs
7 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

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

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

16 54. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiffs and the Class have worked more than eight
17 hours in a workday and/or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, as employees of
18 Defendants.

19 55. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the Class
20 overtime compensation for the hours they have worked in excess of the maximum hours
21 permissible by law as required by California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198.

22 56. By virtue of Defendants' unlawful failure to pay additional premium rate
23 compensation to the Plaintiffs and the Class for their overtime hours worked, Plaintiffs and the
24 Class have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently
25 unknown to them but which exceed the jurisdictional minimum of this Court and which will be
26 ascertained according to proof at trial.

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58. Plaintiffs and the Class also request recovery of overtime compensation according to proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a), as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendants, in a sum as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other statutes.

59. California Labor Code § 204 requires employers to provide employees with all wages due and payable twice a month. The Wage Orders also provide that every employer shall pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, overtime wages for all overtime hours worked in the payroll period. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and the Class with all compensation due, in violation of California Labor Code § 204.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay All Sick Time)

60. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

61. This cause of action is brought pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 246, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1198, and 1199 which provide that non-exempt employees are entitled to have their sick time paid at the regular rate, including all forms of compensation/remuneration.

62. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to properly pay Plaintiffs and the Class for all accrued sick leave taken, pursuant to California Labor Code § 246.

63. Defendants failed to conform their pay practices to the requirements of the law. This unlawful conduct includes but is not limited to Defendants' uniform and unlawful policy/practice of failing to include all forms of compensation, including but not limited to shift differentials, non-discretionary bonuses, and other forms of remuneration into the calculation of the "regular rate of pay," which resulted in Plaintiffs and the Class not being paid all sick time wages owed.

64. The foregoing policies and practices are unlawful and create entitlement to recovery by Plaintiffs and the Class in a civil action for the unpaid amount of sick time wages, including interest thereon, statutory penalties, attorney's fees, and costs of suit according to California Labor Code §§ 246, 558, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1198, the applicable Wage Orders, and Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide Meal Periods)

65. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

66. Under California law, Defendants have an affirmative obligation to relieve the Plaintiffs and the Class of all duty in order to take their first daily meal periods no later than the start of Plaintiffs' and the Class' sixth hour of work in a workday, and to take their second meal periods no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. California Labor Code § 512, and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Orders require that an employer provide unpaid meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five-hour period worked. It is a violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 for an employer to require any employee to work during any meal period mandated under any Wage Order.

67. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants regularly failed to provide Plaintiffs and the Class with both meal periods as required by California law. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiffs and the Class to take all meal periods as alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted meal periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable Wage Orders.

68. Under California law, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s), plus interest thereon.

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods)

69. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

70. Defendants are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of ten uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). California Labor Code § 512, the applicable Wage Orders require that the employer permit and authorize all employees to take paid rest periods of ten minutes each for each 4-hour period worked. Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is six hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws. It is a violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 for an employer to require any employee to work during any rest period mandated under any Wage Order.

71. Despite these legal requirements, Defendants failed to authorize Plaintiffs and the Class to take rest breaks, regardless of whether employees worked more than four hours in a workday. By their failure to permit and authorize Plaintiffs and the Class to take rest periods as alleged above (or due to the fact that Defendants made it impossible or impracticable to take these uninterrupted rest periods), Defendants willfully violated the provisions of California Labor Code § 226.7 and the applicable Wage Orders.

72. Under California law, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to be paid one hour of premium wages rate for each workday he or she was not provided with all required rest break(s), plus interest thereon.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment)

73. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

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74. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code § 204 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.

75. Defendants willfully failed in their affirmative obligation to timely pay all wages, including paid sick leave and meal and rest premiums, earned by Plaintiffs and class members twice during each calendar month on days designated in advance by the employer as regular paydays (for employees paid on a non-weekly basis) and on the regularly-scheduled weekly payday for weekly employees, if any, in violation of Labor Code sections 204 and 204(b) and the IWC Wage Orders (the "Minimum Wages" sections of the applicable orders).

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

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By Plaintiffs BIVENS and BARNES Against All Defendants for Failure to Pay Wages of Discharged Employees – Waiting Time Penalties)

77. Plaintiffs BIVENS and BARNES incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

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

79. Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of many other members of the Class ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendants failed, and continue to fail to pay terminated Class Members, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

80. Defendants' failure to pay those Class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

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

82. The Class is entitled to recover from Defendants their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to thirty (30) days maximum pursuant to California Labor Code § 203.

83. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 218.6 and 1194, the Class is also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, interest, expenses, and costs incurred in this action.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failure to Provide and Maintain Accurate and Compliant Wage Records)

84. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

85. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours

1 worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate
2 if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made
3 on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages
4 earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the
5 employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee
6 identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal
7 entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and
8 the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

9 86. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with
10 complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the
11 failure to correctly identify the gross wages earned by Plaintiffs and the Class, the failure to list
12 the true “total hours worked by the employee,” and the failure to list the true net wages earned.

13 87. As a result of Defendants’ violation of California Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiffs
14 and the Class have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

15 88. Specifically, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have been injured by
16 Defendants’ intentional violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) because they were denied
17 both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate, itemized wage
18 statements under California Labor Code § 226(a).

19 89. Calculation of the true wage entitlement for Plaintiffs and the Class is difficult and
20 time consuming. As a result of this unlawful burden, Plaintiffs and the Class were also injured as
21 a result of having to bring this action to attempt to obtain correct wage information following
22 Defendants’ refusal to comply with many of the mandates of California’s Labor Code and related
23 laws and regulations.

24 90. Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their
25 actual damages caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with California Labor Code § 226(a), or
26 an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee.

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91. Plaintiffs and the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief, as well as an award of attorney's fees and costs to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(h).

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failure to Indemnify Employees for Expenditures)

92. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

93. As set forth above, Plaintiffs and the Class were required to incur substantial necessary expenditures and losses in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their obedience to directions of Defendants.

94. Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802, by failing to pay and indemnify Plaintiffs and the Class for necessary expenditures and losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their obedience to directions of Defendants.

95. As a result, Plaintiffs and the Class were damaged at least in the amounts of the expenses they paid, or which were deducted by Defendants from their wages.

96. Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to reasonable attorney's fees, expenses, and costs of suit pursuant to California Labor Code § 2802(c) and interest pursuant to California Labor Code § 2802(b).

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Failing to Keep Requisite Payroll Records)

97. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

98. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174(d), an employer shall keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, 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. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules

1 established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case shall be kept on file for not less
2 than two years.

3 99. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to keep accurate and complete
4 payroll records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid, to Plaintiffs and the other
5 class members.

6 100. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d),
7 Plaintiffs and the other class members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily-
8 protected rights.

9 101. More specifically, Plaintiffs and the other class members have been injured by
10 Defendants' intentional and willful violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d) because
11 they were denied both their legal right and protected interest, in having available, accurate and
12 complete payroll records pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174(d).

13 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants for Violation of California Business & Professions**
15 **Code §§ 17200, et seq.)**

16 102. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege as if fully stated herein paragraphs
17 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

18 103. Defendants, and each of them, are "persons" as defined under California Business
19 & Professions Code § 17201.

20 104. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair,
21 unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiffs, other Class members, and to the general public. Plaintiffs
22 seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil
23 Procedure § 1021.5.

24 105. Defendants' activities, as alleged herein, are violations of California law, and
25 constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions
26 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

27 106. A violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* may be
28 predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. All of the acts described herein as

violations of, among other things, the California Labor Code, are unlawful and in violation of public policy; and in addition are immoral, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and unscrupulous, and thereby constitute unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Minimum and Straight Time Wages

107. Defendants' failure to pay minimum and straight time wages, and other benefits in violation of the California Labor Code constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Pay Overtime Wages

108. Defendants' failure to pay overtime compensation and other benefits in violation of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Pay All Sick Time

109. Defendants' failure to pay all sick time in accordance with California Labor Code § 246, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

110. Defendants' failure to provide meal periods in accordance with California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

111. Defendants' failure to authorize and permit rest periods in accordance with California Labor Code § 226.7 and the IWC Wage Orders, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

Failure to Indemnify Business Expenses

112. Defendants' failure to reimburse expenses incurred in accordance with California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

1 113. By and through their unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices
2 described herein, the Defendants, have obtained valuable property, money and services from
3 Plaintiffs, and all persons similarly situated, and has deprived Plaintiffs, and all persons similarly
4 situated, of valuable rights and benefits guaranteed by law, all to their detriment.

5 114. Plaintiffs and the Class Members suffered monetary injury as a direct result of
6 Defendants' wrongful conduct.

7 115. Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, are
8 entitled to, and do, seek such relief as may be necessary to disgorge money and/or property
9 which the Defendants have wrongfully acquired, or of which Plaintiffs and the Class have been
10 deprived, by means of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.
11 Plaintiffs and the Class are not obligated to establish individual knowledge of the wrongful
12 practices of Defendants in order to recover restitution.

13 116. Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, are further
14 entitled to, and do, seek a declaration that the above-described business practices are unfair,
15 unlawful and/or fraudulent, and injunctive relief restraining the Defendants, and each of them,
16 from engaging in any of the above-described unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business
17 practices in the future.

18 117. Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative class, have no
19 plain, speedy, and/or adequate remedy at law to redress the injuries which the Class Members
20 suffered as a consequence of the Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business
21 practices. As a result of the unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices described
22 above, Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of members of the putative Class, have suffered and
23 will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless the Defendants, and each of them, are restrained
24 from continuing to engage in said unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

25 118. Plaintiffs also allege that if Defendants are not enjoined from the conduct set forth
26 herein above, they will continue to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, insurance and other
27 withholdings.

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119. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs and putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this complaint; a permanent injunction requiring Defendants to pay all outstanding wages due to Plaintiffs and Class Members; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By Plaintiff BIVENS Against All Defendants for Civil Penalties Under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Cal. Lab. Code § 2698, *et seq.*)

120. Plaintiff BIVENS incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein paragraphs 1 through 28 in this Complaint.

121. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants were subject to the Labor Code of the State of California and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Orders.

122. California Labor Code § 2699(a) specifically provides for a private right of action to recover penalties for violations of the Labor Code: "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."

123. Plaintiff BIVENS has exhausted her administrative remedies pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699.3. She gave written notice by online filing to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code that Defendants have violated against Plaintiff BIVENS and current and former aggrieved employees, including the facts and theories to support the violations. Plaintiff BIVENS also paid the filing fee.

124. The Labor and Workforce Development Agency has not indicated that it intends to investigate Defendants' Labor Code violations discussed in the notice. Accordingly, Plaintiff BIVENS may commence a civil action to recover penalties under Labor Code § 2699 pursuant to § 2699.3 for the violations of the Labor Code described in this Complaint. This cause of action is premised on violations under California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 515, 551, 552, 558, 558.1, 1174, 1174(d), 1174.5, 1182.12, 1185, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 2698, 2699, 2800, and 2802; and provisions of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Orders, including Wage Orders 4-2001 and 5-2001

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

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated only with respect to the class claims, pray for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

Class Certification

127. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Causes of Action;

128. That Plaintiffs be appointed as the representatives of the Class; and,

129. That counsel for Plaintiffs be appointed as Class Counsel.

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As to the First Cause of Action

130. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 204, 1194.2, 1197, 1197.1 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all minimum and straight time wages due;

131. For unpaid wages as may be appropriate;

132. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

133. For liquidated damages;

134. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

135. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Second Cause of Action

136. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime wages due;

137. For unpaid wages at overtime wage rates as may be appropriate;

138. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

139. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

140. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Third Cause of Action

141. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code § 246 by failing to pay all sick time;

142. For unpaid wages as may be appropriate;

143. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

144. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

145. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

146. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

147. For unpaid meal period premium wages as may be appropriate;

148. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

149. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

150. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

151. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

152. For unpaid rest period premium wages as may be appropriate;

153. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

154. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

155. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

156. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code § 204 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed during employment;

157. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to the California Labor Code;

158. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due;

159. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

160. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

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As to the Seventh Cause of Action

161. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment;

162. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203 for former employees who have left Defendants' employ;

163. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due;

164. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

165. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

166. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated the record keeping provisions of California Labor Code § 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

167. For all actual damages, according to proof;

168. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

169. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(h);

170. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

171. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Ninth Cause of Action

172. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802 by willfully failing to indemnify employees for expenditures;

173. For unpaid wages or unreimbursed business expenses as may be appropriate;

174. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

175. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and,

176. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Tenth Cause of Action

177. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 1174(d) by willfully failing to keep accurate and complete payroll records;

178. For actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

179. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174.5; and

180. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

As to the Eleventh Cause of Action

181. That the Court declare, adjudge, and decree that Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by failing to pay for all hours worked (minimum, straight time, and overtime wages), failing to pay all sick pay time, failing to provide meal periods, failing to authorize and permit rest periods, and failing to indemnify employees for expenditures;

182. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiffs and all Class Members and prejudgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

183. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by Defendants as a result of violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*;

184. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;

185. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and,

186. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

As to the Twelfth Cause of Action

187. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the California Labor Code by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (including minimum, straight time, and overtime), failing to pay all sick pay time, failing to provide meal periods and pay the correct amount of meal period premium wages, failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay the correct amount of rest period premium wages, failing to pay all earned wages twice per month,

failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods, failing to pay all final wages to terminated employees, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, failing to indemnify employees for expenditures, and failing to keep accurate and complete payroll records;

188. For all actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

189. For all civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 2699, et seq., and all other applicable Labor Code provisions;

190. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699; and,

191. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

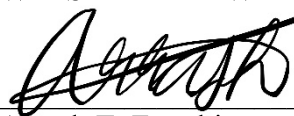
As to all Causes of Action

192. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 12, 2025

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

By: 

Arrash T. Fattahi

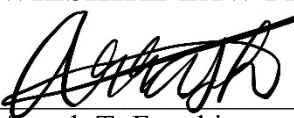
Arman A. Salehi

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Dated: May 12, 2025

WILSHIRE LAW FIRM

By: 

Arrash T. Fattahi

Arman A. Salehi

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Bivens, et al. v. Right at School, LLC, et al.
23STCV31316

I, Ashley Narinyans, state that I am employed in the aforesaid County, State of California; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within action; my business address is 3055 Wilshire Blvd., 12th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90010. My electronic service address is ashley.narinyans@wilshirelawfirm.com.

On **May 12 2025**, I served the foregoing **SECOND AMENDED CLASS & REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT**, on the interested parties by placing a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope by following one of the methods of service as follows:

Michael Sigall (SBN 305849)
msigall@seyfarth.com
SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
2029 Century Park East, Suite 3500
Los Angeles, California 90067
Telephone: (310) 277-7200
Facsimile: (310) 201-5219

Attorneys for Defendant

(X) **BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE:** Based on a court order or an agreement of the parties to accept electronic service, I caused the documents to be sent to the persons at the electronic service address listed above via third-party service **CASEANYWHERE**.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this **May 12, 2025** at Los Angeles, California.


Signature