P. 7547	RECEIVED FOR SCAN VENTURA SUPERIOR C	INING
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	VENTURA SUPERIOR C FEB 03 2017 JAMES HAWKINS APLC JAMES R. HAWKINS SBN 192925	ndividually and on ESTATE OF CALIFORNIA
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		OVERTIME; (2) FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS; (3) FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST PERIODS; (4) FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES; (5) FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE WAGE STATEMENTS; (6) FAILURE TO REIMBURSE EXPENSES; AND (7) UNFAIR COMPETITION DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMES NOW plaintiff CYNTHIA GARCIA-ESPINOZA ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, asserts claims against defendants MUFG UNION BANK, N.A., a Delaware Corporation, and Does 1-50, inclusive (collectively "Defendants") as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This class action is brought pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §382. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiffs exceed the minimum jurisdiction limits of the California Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial.
- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California Constitution Article VI §10, which grants the California Superior Court original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is brought do not give jurisdiction to any other court.
- 3. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because, upon information and belief, each Defendant is either a resident of California, has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the California market so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California Courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- 4. The California Superior Court also has jurisdiction in this matter because there is no federal question at issue, as the issues herein are based solely on California statutes and law, including the Labor Code, IWC Wage Orders, CCP, California Civil Code ("CC") and B&PC.
- 5. Venue is proper in this Court because upon information and belief, one or more of the Defendants, reside, transact business, or have offices in this County and the acts or omissions alleged herein took place in this County.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff, CYNTHIA GARCIA-ESPINOZA is, and at all times relevant to this action, a resident of Fillmore, California. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants approximately in February of 1984 through approximately April 2016 as a Non-Exempt Branch Service Manager

performing duties relating Defendants' financial/banking business.

- 7. Defendants, MUFG UNION BANK, N.A., own and operate various full service banks across the United States, including California.
- 8. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendants are organized and existing under the laws of California, and were at all times mentioned herein licensed and qualified to do business in California. On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that at all relevant times referenced herein Defendants did and continue to transact business throughout California.
- 9. Whenever in this complaint reference is made to any act, deed, or conduct of Defendants, the allegation means that Defendants engaged in the act, deed, or conduct by or through one or more of its officers, directors, agents, employees, or representatives, who was actively engaged in the management, direction, control, or transaction of the ordinary business and affairs of Defendants.
- 10. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of the Defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 50, inclusive and therefore sues said Defendants (the "Doe Defendants") by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to insert the true names and capacities of the Doe Defendants at such time as the identities of the Doe Defendants have been ascertained.
- 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Doe Defendants are the partners, agents, or principals and co-conspirators of Defendants, and of each other; that Defendants and the Doe Defendants performed the acts and conduct herein alleged directly, aided and abetted the performance thereof, or knowingly acquiesced in, ratified, and accepted the benefits of such acts and conduct, and therefore each of the Doe Defendants is liable to the extent of the liability of the Defendants as alleged herein.
- 12. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein material, each Defendant was completely dominated and controlled by its co-Defendants and each was the alter ego of the other. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this complaint to any conduct by Defendant or Defendants, such allegations and references shall also

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this complaint.

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the Class are easily ascertainable as set forth below:

There is a well-defined community of interest in this litigation and the members of

Numerosity: The members of the Class and Subclass are so numerous that

 joinder of all members of the Class and/or Subclass would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class and/or Subclass is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, however, the Class is estimated to be greater than one hundred (100) individuals, and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' employment records.

- b. Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of each member of the Class and/or subclass with whom he has a well-defined community of interest. Plaintiff's claims herein alleged are typical of those claims which could be alleged by any member of the Class and/or Subclass, and the relief sought is typical of the relief which would be sought by each member of the Class and/or Subclass in separate actions. All members of the Class and/or Subclass have been similarly harmed by not being provided meal periods, authorized and permitted rest periods or paid premium wages in lieu thereof, and not paid all wages due and owing including overtime wages as Plaintiff and the putative class worked off the clock while clocked out for lunch, Defendant had an unlawful policy of deducting 30 minutes for a meal period that was less than the lawful 30 minutes, and on information and belief an unlawful rounding policy all due to Defendants' own policies and practices that affected each member of the Class and/or Subclass similarly. Further, Defendants benefited from the same type of unfair and/or wrongful acts as to each member of the Class and/or Subclass.
- c. Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of each member of the Class and/or Subclass with whom she has a well defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff acknowledges an obligation to make known to the Court any relationships, conflicts, or differences with any member of the Class and/or Subclass. Plaintiff's attorneys and the proposed Counsel for the Class and Subclass are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, litigation, and settlement and experienced in handling such matters. Other former and current employees of Defendants may also serve as representatives of the Class and Subclass if needed.
- d. <u>Superiority</u>: The nature of this action makes the use of class action adjudication superior to other methods. A class action will achieve economies of time, effort, judicial resources, and expense compared to separate lawsuits. The prosecution of separate

actions by individual members of the Class and/or Subclass would create a risk of inconsistent and/or varying adjudications with respect to the individual members of the Class and/or Subclass, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendants, and resulting in the impairment of the rights of the members of the Class and/or Subclass and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were not parties.

- e. <u>Public Policy Considerations</u>: Employers in the state of California violate employment and labor laws everyday. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former employers may damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or other means. The nature of this action allows for the protection of current and former employees' rights without fear or retaliation or damage.
- f. <u>Commonality:</u> There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class that predominate over questions affecting only individual members including, but not limited to:
- 1. Whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class for time spent working off the clock during meal periods, including regular hours and for hours Plaintiff and Class Members worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week;
- 2. Whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class for time spent working off the clock and or during unlawfully rounded times while under the control of Defendants including regular hours and for hours Plaintiff and Class Members worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week, and double time wages for work over twelve (12) hours in a day;
- Whether Defendants rounded time policies and practices resulted in wages owed that was more than de minimis and a detriment to Plaintiff and other non-exempt employees.
- 4. Whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class for time spent working when meal periods were less than 30 minutes, yet were deducted 30 minutes of time for a short meal period, and not paid for this time, including regular hours and for hours Plaintiff and Class Members worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week, and

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

approximately April 2016.

- 22. Defendants continue to employ non-exempt employees, however titled, throughout the state of California.
- 23. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants are and were advised by skilled lawyers and other professionals, employees, and advisors with knowledge of the requirements of California's wage and employment laws.
- 24. During the relevant time frame, Defendants compensated Plaintiff and Class Members based upon a salary and then later an hourly rate.
- 25. On information and belief, during the relevant time frame, Plaintiff and Class Members frequently worked well over eight (8) hours in a day and forty (40) hours in a work week.
- 26. On information and belief, during the relevant time frame, Plaintiff and Class Members worked off the clock by commencing work prior to clocking in and/or punching out for lunch but continuing to work due to the demands placed upon them by Defendants. Defendants knew or should have known this was occurring on a common and regular basis.
- 27. On information and belief, during the relevant time frame, Plaintiff and Class Members were deducted a full 30 minutes of time despite recorded meal periods being less than 30 minutes and or working while clocked out for a meal period due to the demands placed upon them by Defendants.
- 28. On information and belief, during the relevant time frame, Plaintiff and Class Members were required to clock in and perform work yet Defendant's unlawful rounding policy and practice resulted in time and wages owed to Plaintiff and the class which over time was not de minimis.
- 29. During the relevant time frame, Plaintiff, and on information and belief the Class Members were systematically denied meal periods and not permitted or authorized rest breaks or not provided meal periods or rest periods within the legally required time frames. Nevertheless, Defendants never paid Plaintiff, and on information and belief, never paid Class Members an extra hour of pay as required by California law where all meal periods and rest breaks were not

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provided, or not provided within the legally required time frames.

- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants know, should know, knew, and/or should have known that Plaintiff and the other Class Members were entitled to receive accurate wages including overtime compensation, and premium wages including but not limited to Labor Code §§201-203, 226.7, 510, 512, 558, 1194 and applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Code of Regulations, but were not paid all regular and overtime wages and not paid all meal and rest period premiums due.
- During the relevant time frame, Plaintiff, and on information and belief the Class Members, were not paid all wages due and owing at the time of separation for meal and rest period premiums, wages and overtime wages for off the clock work. Defendants also failed to pay for business expenses incurred while under the control of Defendants.
- On information and belief, during the relevant time frame, Defendants failed to adequately reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members business expenditures incurred in direct consequence of their duties pursuant to Labor Code § 2802. On information and belief, Defendants required Plaintiff and Class Members to use their cell phones and personal vehicles to conduct business on behalf of Defendants.
- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein mentioned, Defendants knew that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiff and Class Members premium wages, and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such compensation, but willfully, knowingly, recklessly, and/or intentionally failed to do so.
- Plaintiff and Class Members they seek to represent are covered by, and Defendants are required to comply with, applicable California Labor Codes, IWC Wage Orders and corresponding applicable provisions of California Code of Regulations, Title 8, 11000 et seq.

CLASS ACTION CLAIMS

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FAILURE TO PAY WAGES INCLUDING **OVERTIME**

By Plaintiff and Class Against All Defendants

35. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set

- 36. At all times relevant, the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff's and Class Members' employment by Defendants provided that employees working for more than eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a work week are entitled to overtime compensation at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a work week. An employee who works more than twelve (12) hours in a day is entitled to overtime compensation at a rate of twice the regular rate of pay.
- 37. At all times relevant, the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff's and the Class require employers to pay its employees for each hour worked at least minimum wage. "Hours worked" means 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, and in the case of an employee who is required to reside on the employment premises, that time spent carrying out assigned duties shall be counted as hours worked.
- 38. Labor Code §510 codifies the right to overtime compensation at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a work week and to overtime compensation at twice the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day or in excess of eight (8) hours in a day on the seventh day of work in a particular work week.
- 39. At all times relevant, Plaintiff and Class Members consistently worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day and/or forty (40) hours in a week.
- 40. At all times relevant, Defendants failed to pay regular wages and overtime wages to Plaintiff and Class Members by failing to pay for hours worked off the clock all while subject to Defendant's control.
- 41. On information and belief, at all times relevant, Defendants failed to pay regular wages and overtime wages to Plaintiff and Class Members by deducting 30 minutes wages for meal periods less than 30 minutes, and having an unlawful rounding policy in place that over time resulted in time and therefore wages owed which was not de minimis.
 - 42. On information and belief, at all times relevant, Defendants failed to pay regular

 wages and overtime wages to Plaintiff and Class Members for off the clock work during meal periods all while subject to the control of Defendants. Defendants knew or should have known this was occurring. Yet Defendant failed to pay for all time worked and subject to the control of Defendant.

- 43. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members the unpaid balance of regular and overtime compensation violates the provisions of Labor Code §510 and §1194, and the applicable IWC wage orders and is therefore unlawful.
- 44. Accordingly, Defendants owe Plaintiff and Class Members regular and overtime wages.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS By Plaintiff and Class Against All Defendants

- 45. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 46. Pursuant to Labor Code §512, no employer shall employ an employee for a work period of more than five (5) hours without providing a meal break of not less than thirty (30) minutes in which the employee is relieved of all of his or her duties. An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived.
- 47. Pursuant to the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff's and Class Members' employment by Defendants, in order for an "on duty" meal period to be permissible, the nature of the work of the employee must prevent an employee from being relieved of all duties relating to his or her work for the employer and the employees must consent in writing to the "on duty" meal period.
- 48. Plaintiff and Class Members did not consent in writing to an "on duty" meal period. Further, the nature of the work of Plaintiff and Class Members was not such that Plaintiff and Class Members are prevented from being relieved of all duties. Despite said requirements of

the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff's and Class Members' employment by Defendants and Labor Code §512 and §226.7, Plaintiff and Class Members were not provided with duty free meal periods, and/or not provided meal periods within the required time frames, or the legally required length of times.

- 49. For the four (4) years preceding the filing of this lawsuit, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and Class Members, in their non-exempt positions, however titled, meal breaks of not less than thirty (30) minutes and not provided meal periods within the required time frames pursuant to the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff's and Class Members' employment by Defendants.
- 50. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at time of trial.
- 51. Pursuant to Labor Code §226.7, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover one (1) hour of premium pay for each day in which a meal period was not provided and not provided within the required time frames.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE REST PERIODS By Plaintiff and Class Against All Defendants

- 52. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 53. Pursuant to the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff's and Class Members' employment by Defendants, "Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period.... [The] authorized rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof.... Authorized rest period time shall be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages." Labor Code §226.7(a) prohibits an employer from requiring any employee to work during any rest period mandated by an applicable order of the IWC.
- 54. Defendants were required to authorize and permit employees such as Plaintiff and Class Members to take rest periods, based upon the total hours worked at a rate of ten (10)

minutes net rest per four (4) hours, or major fraction thereof, with no deduction from wages. Despite said requirements of the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff's and Class Members' employment by Defendants, Defendants failed to permit and authorize Plaintiff and Class Members, in their roles as on-exempt employees, or equivalent positions with similar job duties, however titled, to take ten (10) minute rest periods for every four (4) hours worked, or major fraction thereof.

- 55. For the four (4) years preceding the filing of this lawsuit, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and Class Members the required rest periods pursuant to the IWC wage orders applicable to Plaintiff's and Class Members' employment by Defendants and Labor Code §226.7. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at time of trial.
- 56. Pursuant to Labor Code §226.7, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover one (1) hour of premium pay for each day in which a rest period was not provided.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES DUE By Plaintiff and Class Against All Defendants

- 57. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 58. Labor Code §§201-202 requires an employer who discharges an employee to pay compensation due and owing to said employee immediately upon discharge 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 on their last day of work.
- 59. Labor Code §203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay compensation promptly upon discharge, as required by Labor Code §§201-202, the employer is liable for waiting time penalties in the form of continued compensation for up to thirty (30) work days.
- 60. During the relevant time period, Defendants willfully failed and refused, and continue to willfully fail and refuse, to pay Plaintiff and members of the Class their wages, earned

and unpaid wages, either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their voluntarily leaving Defendants' employ. These wages include the wages for off the clock work, wages due for unlawful rounding, and meal and rest break premiums, but upon separation Defendants failed to pay wages due and owing within the time frame specified by Labor Code §§201-202.

- 61. Defendants' willful failure to pay Plaintiff and Class Members their wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their voluntarily leaving Defendants' employ, violates Labor Code §§201-202.
- 62. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and members of the Class for waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code §203, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCRUATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENT

By Plaintiff and Class Against All Defendants

- 62. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 63. Section 226(a) of the California Labor Code requires Defendants to itemize in wage statements all deductions from payment of wages and to accurately report total hours worked by Plaintiff and the Class including applicable hourly rates and reimbursement expenses among other things. Defendants have knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Labor Code section 226 and 204 on wage statements that have been provided to Plaintiff and the Class.
- 64. IWC Wage Orders require Defendants to maintain time records showing, among others, when the employee begins and ends each work period, meal periods, split shift intervals and total daily hours worked in an itemized wage statement, and must show all deductions and reimbursements from payment of wages, and accurately report total hours worked by Plaintiff and the Class. On information and belief, Defendants have failed to record all or some of the items delineated in Industrial Wage Orders and Labor Code §226.
- 65. Defendants have also failed to accurately record the meal and rest period premiums owed and all wages owed per pay period.

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- Plaintiff and the Class have been injured as they were unable to determine whether 66. they had been paid correctly for all hours worked per pay period among other things.
- 67. Pursuant to LC section 226, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled up to a maximum of \$4,000 each for record keeping violations.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FAILURE TO INDEMNIFY NECESSARY BUSINESS **EXPENSES**

By Plaintiff and Class Against All Defendants

- Plaintiff repeats and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set 68. forth above, as though fully set forth herein.
- Labor Code § 2802 requires Defendants to indemnify Plaintiff and Class Members 69. for necessary expenditures incurred in direct consequences of the discharge of his or her duties. As a necessary part of employment, Plaintiff and on information and belief Class Members, were not adequately reimbursed by Defendants for expenses related to all expenses incurred as results of personal cell phone usage and personal vehicle usage, which were incurred as a direct consequence of the discharge of duties by Plaintiff and Class Members. For instance, Plaintiff and Class Members were required to use their personal cell phones in cases when the phones lines were down or in the event they needed to contact the Defendants' IT department. Plaintiff and Class Members were also required to use their personal cellphones to document damage around the bank's premises, including graffiti and broken glass. Plaintiff and Class Members were required to use their personal cell phones to regularly communicate between the upper and lower floors of the bank. Additionally, Plaintiff and Class Members were required to use their personal vehicles to delivery mail to a local post office or to go purchase stamps for the bank. Despite these realities of the job, Defendants failed to provide reimbursements for the use of personal cell phones and the use of personal vehicles necessary to carry out their job duties.
- **70**. Labor Code §2804 states in pertinent part: "Any 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 or her personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is entitled under the laws of this State.

71. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Plaintiff and the Class Members have been deprived of un-reimbursed expense amounts to be determined at trial, and are entitled to the recovery of such amounts, plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226, and 2802

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR UNFAIR COMPETITION

By Plaintiff and Class Against All Defendants

- 72. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 73. Defendants' conduct, as alleged in this complaint, has been, and continues to be, unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff and Class Members, Defendants' competitors, and the general public. Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of the California Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5.
- 74. Defendants' policies, activities, and actions as alleged herein, are violations of California law and constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business and Professions Code §§17200, et seq.
- 75. A violation of California Business and Professions Code §§17200, et seq., may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. In the instant case, Defendants' policy and practice of failing to pay wages including overtime for unlawful rounding and off the clock work over the past four (4) years violates Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 510, and 1194. Defendants' policy of failing to provide Plaintiff and the Class with meal periods and rest breaks or the one (1) hour of premium pay when a meal or rest break period was not provided or provided outside of the required time frames, violates Labor Code §512, and §226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Code of Regulations.
- 76. Plaintiff and Class Members have been personally aggrieved by Defendants' unlawful and unfair business acts and practices alleged herein by the loss of money and/or property.
- 77. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code §§17200, et seq., Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants

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1	during a period that commences four (4) years prior to the filing of this complaint; an award of		
2	attorneys' fees, interest; and an award of costs.		
3	PRAYER FOR RELIEF		
4	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants, as follows:		
5	Class Certification		
6	1. That this action be certified as a class action;		
7	2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class;		
8	3. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Subclass; and		
9	4. That counsel for Plaintiff is appointed as counsel for the Class and Subclass.		
10	On the First Cause of Action		
11	1. For compensatory damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid wage		
12	including overtime and double time compensation owed to Plaintiff and Class Members;		
13	3. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation due from the da		
14	that such amounts were due;		
15	3. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code §1194; and		
16	4. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.		
17	On the Second Cause of Action		
18	1. For one (1) hour of premium pay for each day in which a required meal period wa		
19	not provided or not provided in a timely manner; and		
20	2. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.		
21	On the Third Cause of Action		
22	1. For one (1) hour of premium pay for each day in which a required rest period wa		
23	not authorized or permitted; and		
24	2. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.		
25	On the Fourth Cause of Action		
26	1. For statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code §203;		
27	2. For interest for wages untimely paid; and		
28	3. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.		

- 17 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass request a jury trial in this matter.

Dated: February 1, 2017

JAMES HAWKINS APLC

By:

JAMES R. HAWKINS, ESQ.
GREGORY MAURO, ESQ.
Attorneys for Plaintiff CYNTHIA GARCIAESPINOZA, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated.

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT