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18 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
19 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
20 **SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND DIVISION**

21 **MONICA SMITH**, individually and on behalf
22 of all other similarly situated individuals,

23 Plaintiff,

24 v.

25 **KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS**, a
26 California corporation,

27 Defendant.

Case No.:

**COLLECTIVE AND CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT**

JURY DEMAND

1 Plaintiff, Monica Smith (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by
2 and through her attorneys, hereby brings this Collective and Class Action Complaint against Defendant,
3 Kaiser Foundation Hospitals (“Defendant”), and states as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. This is a collective and class action brought pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and Fed. R.
6 Civ. P. 23 by Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all similarly situated persons employed by Defendant
7 arising from Defendant’s willful violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA,” or 29 U.S.C. § 201
8 *et seq.*); California Labor Code 221, 223, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802;
9 California Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order No. 4; California Business & Professions Code §
10 17200; and California Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

11 2. Defendant offers call center services to its patients and insured members located in
12 California, Georgia and Hawaii, and employs nurses in the positions of “Telemedicine Specialist” and
13 “Advice Nurse” to receive and respond to patient phone calls, among other duties.

14 3. The U.S. Department of Labor recognizes that call center jobs, like those held by
15 Defendant’s Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses, are homogenous; in July 2008, it issued Fact
16 Sheet #64 to alert call center employees to some of the abuses which are prevalent in the industry. *See*
17 **Exhibit D**, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Fact Sheet #64.

18 4. One of those abuses, which is at issue in this case, is the employer’s refusal to pay for work
19 “from the beginning of the first principal activity of the workday to the end of the last principal activity
20 of the workday.” *Id.*

21 5. More specifically, Fact Sheet #64 condemns an employer’s non-payment of an employee’s
22 necessary pre-shift activities: “An example of the first principal activity of the day for
23 agents/specialists/representatives working in call centers includes starting the computer to download work
24 instructions, computer applications and work-related emails.” *Id.* Additionally, the FLSA requires that
25 “[a] daily or weekly record of all hours worked, including time spent in pre-shift and post-shift job-related
26 activities, must be kept.” *Id.*

1 6. Defendant employs Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses in brick-and-mortar class
2 center facilities located in California and Georgia. Additionally, Defendant employs “Remote”
3 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses who work most or all of their hours from their home
4 residences in Georgia and California.

5 7. Defendant requires its Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses to work a full-time
6 schedule, plus overtime. However, Defendant does not compensate the Telemedicine Specialists and
7 Advice Nurses for all work performed. Specifically, Defendant fails to pay Telemedicine Specialists and
8 Advice Nurses for certain work performed “off-the-clock” at the beginning of each shift, during meal
9 periods, and at the end of each shift. Defendant’s illegal compensation practices and policies result in
10 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses not being paid for all time worked, including overtime.

11 8. Whether working remotely or in the brick-and-mortar call centers, Defendant requires
12 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses to use multiple computer programs, software programs, and
13 applications in the course of performing their responsibilities. These programs and applications are an
14 integral, indispensable, and important part of the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses work as
15 they cannot perform their jobs effectively without them.

16 9. Whether working remotely or in the brick-and-mortar call centers, Defendant’s
17 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses perform the same basic job duties and are required to use the
18 same or similar computer programs, software programs, applications, and phone systems.¹

19 10. Pursuant to Defendant’s illegal compensation practices and policies, Telemedicine
20 Specialists and Advice Nurses are required to: 1) start-up and log-into computers, programs and
21 applications, before each shift and *prior* to clocking into Defendant’s timekeeping system; 2) perform
22 computer, program and application shutdown and log-in tasks off-the-clock during their uncompensated
23 meal periods; and 3) shut-down and log-out of computers, programs and applications, subsequent to each
24 shift and *after* clocking out of Defendant’s timekeeping system. Additionally, Defendant fails to pay
25

26 _____
27 ¹ The only difference between the job duties of Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses lies in the
28 types of patient calls the class members receive. Telemedicine Specialists receive triage calls, while
Advice Nurses receive non-triage calls from across various medical specialties.

1 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time spent prior to each shift locating equipment
2 (including chairs) and subsequent to each shift shredding and disposing of patient notes.

3 11. Finally, Defendant engages in multiple other legal violations related to its employment of
4 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses including, but not limited to:

- 5
- 6 a. Failing to pay Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time spent
7 driving to Defendant's brick-and-mortar locations on days that they experience
8 technical issues with Defendant's computers, programs and applications.
 - 9 b. Failing to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for all time worked
10 during periods when they experience technical disconnection issues.
 - 11 c. Failing to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time worked in
12 connection with reviewing their hours and punches on Defendant's timekeeping
13 system.
 - 14 d. Failing to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time spent traveling
15 to mandatory training and staff meetings, and for time spent traveling to pick up
16 necessary equipment including VPN tokens.
 - 17 e. Failing to reimburse Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for necessary
18 business expenditures incurred in the execution of their duties under Defendant's
19 employ.

20 12. The individuals Plaintiff seeks to represent in this action are current and former
21 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses, who are similarly situated to herself in terms of having been
22 subjected to Defendant's violations of federal and state law.

23 13. Defendant knew or could have easily determined how long it takes for Telemedicine
24 Specialists and Advice Nurses to complete the above described off-the-clock work, and Defendant could
25 have properly compensated Plaintiff and the putative Class for this work, but did not.

26 14. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that her rights, and the rights of the putative Class, were
27 violated, an award of unpaid wages (including overtime), an award of liquidated damages, injunctive and
28 declaratory relief, attendant penalties, and award of attorneys' fees and costs to make herself and the
putative Class whole for the damages they suffered, and to ensure that they and future workers will not be
subjected by Defendant to such illegal conduct in the future.

JURISDICTION

15. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s FLSA claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because Plaintiff’s claim raises a federal question under 29 U.S.C. § 201, *et seq.*

16. Additionally, this Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s FLSA claim pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), which provides that suit under the FLSA “may be maintained against any employer . . . in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction.”

17. Defendant’s annual sales exceed \$500,000 and Defendant has more than two employees, so the FLSA applies in this case on an enterprise basis. Defendant’s employees, including the Plaintiff in this case, engage in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for commerce and therefore they are also covered by the FLSA on an individual basis.

18. This Court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law class claims pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). The aggregate claims of the individual Class members exceed the sum value of \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs, there are believed to be in excess of 100 Class members, and this is a case in which at least some members of the proposed classes have a different citizenship from Defendant.

19. The court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367 because the state law claims and the federal claim are so closely related that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

20. The court is empowered to issue a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

21. The court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is domiciled in the state of California, conducts business within the state of California, employs individuals within the state of California, and is registered with the California Department of the Secretary of State.

VENUE

22. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California because a substantial portion of the events forming the basis of this suit (including implementation of the illegal pay practices alleged in this litigation) occurred in the Northern District of California.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

1
2 23. A substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claims occurred in
3 Alameda County, and therefore this action is properly assigned to the San Francisco/Oakland Division.
4 N.D. Cal. Local Rule 3-2(c)-(d).

5 **PARTIES**

6 24. Plaintiff, Monica Smith, is a resident of Temecula, California. She has been employed by
7 Defendant (and its predecessor entity) as a Telemedicine Specialist since May 2012, and signed a consent
8 form to join this collective action lawsuit, which is attached hereto as *Exhibit A*.

9 25. Additional individuals were or are employed by Defendant as Telemedicine Specialists and
10 Advice Nurses during the past four years and their consent forms will also be filed in this case.

11 26. Defendant, Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, is a California corporation headquartered in
12 Oakland, California. Defendant is licensed to do business in the State of California, has its principal place
13 of business at One Kaiser Plaza, Oakland, California 94612, and its registered agent for service of process
14 in California is Corporation Service Company d/b/a CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service.

15 27. Upon information and belief, Defendant has employed over one thousand (1,000)
16 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses over the last four years.

17 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and alleges thereon, that Defendant is responsible for
18 the circumstances alleged herein, and proximately caused Plaintiff and similarly situated Telemedicine
19 Specialists and Advice Nurses to be subject to the fraudulent, unlawful, unfair, and deceptive acts and
20 practices complained of herein.

21 29. At all times herein mentioned, Defendant approved of, condoned, and/or otherwise ratified
22 each and every one of the acts or omissions complained of herein.

23 30. At all times herein mentioned, Defendant's acts and omissions proximately caused the
24 complaints, injuries, and damages alleged herein.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

1
2 31. Plaintiff, Monica Smith, is currently employed as a Telemedicine Specialist for Defendant²
3 and has worked in that position since May 2012. Plaintiff is compensated at a base rate of \$59.42 per hour
4 with a shift differential and typically works approximately 40 or more hours per week (and more than 8
5 hours per day). Plaintiff's typical shift runs from 6:45 a.m. to 3:15 p.m.
6

7 32. Plaintiff has worked as a Remote Telemedicine Specialist since October 2012.

8 33. Prior to that time, Plaintiff worked as a Telemedicine Specialist in Defendant's brick-and-
9 mortar call center location in San Diego, California.

10 34. From October 2012 through August 1, 2015 Defendant required Plaintiff to work one shift
11 per month at its San Diego, California brick-and-mortar call center location.
12

13 35. From August 1, 2015 and through the current date Defendant has required Plaintiff to travel
14 to its San Diego, California brick-and-mortar call center once during every six month period to meet with
15 her supervisor.

16 36. Plaintiff, along with Defendant's other Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses, are
17 responsible for, among other things, responding to inbound telephone calls from patients and insureds of
18 Defendant and its affiliated companies/medical groups who are located in California, Georgia and Hawaii;
19 evaluating the patient's needs; directing access to care; and communicating with physicians.³
20
21
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24

25 ² Prior to January 1, 2016 Plaintiff was employed by Kaiser Permanente On-Call, LLC and her paychecks
26 were issued by that entity. On or about October 23, 2015 Defendant dissolved Kaiser Permanente On-
27 Call, LLC and absorbed all of its employees including its Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses.

28 ³ In January 2016 Defendant absorbed the Telemedicine Specialist and Advice Nurse operations of KP
Georgia which, upon information and belief, operates a brick-and-mortar call center in Atlanta, Georgia
and also employs Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses in Georgia.

1 37. The U.S. Department of Labor recognizes that call center jobs, like those held by
2 Defendant's TSRs, are homogenous; in July 2008, it issued Fact Sheet #64 to alert call center employees
3 to some of the abuses which are prevalent in the industry.

4 38. One of those abuses, which is at issue in this case, is the employer's refusal to pay for work
5 "from the beginning of the first principal activity of the workday to the end of the last principal activity
6 of the workday." *Id.*

7 39. More specifically, Fact Sheet #64 condemns an employer's non-payment of an employee's
8 necessary pre-shift activities: "An example of the first principal activity of the day for
9 agents/specialists/representatives working in call centers includes starting the computer to download work
10 instructions, computer applications and work-related emails." *Id.* Additionally, the FLSA requires that
11 "[a] daily or weekly record of all hours worked, including time spent in pre-shift and post-shift job-related
12 activities, must be kept." *Id.*

13 40. Defendant employs Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses in brick-and-mortar call
14 center facilities located in San Diego, California; Atlanta, Georgia; and, upon information and belief, other
15 locations in California and Georgia. Additionally, Defendant employs "Remote" Telemedicine Specialists
16 and Advice Nurses in California and Georgia who work most or all of their hours from their home
17 residence.

18 41. Defendant requires its Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses to work a full-time
19 schedule, plus overtime. However, Defendant does not compensate the Telemedicine Specialists and
20 Advice Nurses for all work performed. Specifically, Defendant fails to pay Telemedicine Specialists and
21 Advice Nurses for certain work performed "off-the-clock" at the beginning of each shift, during meal
22 periods, and at the end of each shift. Defendant's illegal compensation practices and policies result in
23 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses not being paid for all time worked, including overtime.

1 42. Whether working remotely or in the brick-and-mortar call centers, Defendant requires
2 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses to use multiple computer programs, software programs, and
3 applications in the course of performing their responsibilities. These programs and applications are an
4 integral, indispensable, and important part of the Telemedicine Specialists' and Advice Nurses' work as
5 they cannot perform their jobs effectively without them.

6 43. Whether working remotely or in the brick-and-mortar call centers, Defendant's
7 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses perform the same basic job duties and are required to use the
8 same or similar computer programs, software programs, applications, and phone systems.

9 44. Pursuant to Defendant's illegal compensation practices and policies, Telemedicine
10 Specialists and Advice Nurses are required to: 1) start-up and log-into computers, programs and
11 applications, before each shift and *prior* to clocking into Defendant's timekeeping system; 2) perform
12 computer, program and application shutdown and log-in tasks off-the-clock during their uncompensated
13 meal periods; and 3) shut-down and log-out of computers, programs and applications, subsequent to each
14 shift and *after* clocking out of Defendant's timekeeping system. Additionally, Defendant fails to pay
15 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time spent prior to each shift locating equipment
16 (including chairs) and subsequent to each shift shredding and disposing of patient notes.

17 45. Finally, Defendant engages in multiple other legal violations related to its employment of
18 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses including, but not limited to:

- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23 a. Failing to pay Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time spent
24 driving to Defendant's brick-and-mortar locations on days that they experience
25 technical issues with Defendant's computers, programs and applications.
- 26 b. Failing to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for all time worked
27 during periods they experience technical disconnection issues.
- 28 c. Failing to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time worked in
connection with reviewing their hours and punches on Defendant's timekeeping
system.

- 1 d. Failing to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time spent traveling
2 to mandatory training and staff meetings, and for time spent traveling to pick up
3 necessary equipment including VPN tokens.
- 4 e. Failing to reimburse Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for necessary
5 business expenditures incurred in the execution of their duties under Defendant's
6 employ.

7 46. Since Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses commence their workdays by
8 starting up and logging into various programs and applications, any time they spend driving *subsequent*
9 to the commencement of their workdays to Defendant's brick-and-mortar locations constitutes
10 compensable work time.⁴

11 **A. Pre-Shift Off-the-Clock Work**

12 47. Pursuant to Defendant's policies, training, and direction, Plaintiff and all other
13 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are required to start up and log into various secure computer
14 programs, software programs, and applications in order to access information. The pre-shift startup and
15 login process takes substantial time on a daily basis with said time averaging approximately (10) minutes
16 per day, or even longer when technical issues arise.

17 48. In August 2017 Defendant implemented certain changes to the computer systems,
18 hardware and programs utilized by Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses.

19 49. Prior to implementation of the August 2017 changes, Defendant's Remote Telemedicine
20 Specialist and Advice Nurse were required to undertake the following essential work tasks in
21 chronological order before clocking in for work each shift:

- 22
- 23 • First, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses were required to turn-on/warm-up
24 their computer.

25 _____

26 ⁴ Under the Portal-to-Portal Act and 29 C.F.R. §§ 785.38, time spent traveling subsequent to
27 commencement of an employee's workday or prior to conclusion of the employee's workday is considered
28 part of the employee's principal work activities, and thus, is compensable. Specifically, 29 C.F.R. §
785.38, states as follows: "Time spent by an employee in travel as part of his principal activity, such as travel
from job site to job site during the workday, must be counted as hours worked...."

- Next, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses were required to establish a connection to Defendant's virtual private network ("VPN").
- The Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses were then required to start-up and log-in to the following programs/applications that are utilized during their shifts including, but not limited to: Citrix; Microsoft Outlook (e-mail); Internet Explorer; Interaction Client phone system.
- Next, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses were required to review e-mails, announcements; and educational updates.
- Finally, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses were required to open and log-in to Defendant's timekeeping system that was located within the Interaction Client program.

50. Subsequent to implementation of the August 2017 changes, Defendant's Remote Telemedicine Specialist and Advice Nurse were required to undertake the following essential work tasks in chronological order before clocking in for work each shift:

- First, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses must turn-on/warm-up their computer.
- Next, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are required to log-on to CS Domain with NUID# and password. Thereafter, the following programs are loaded: Skype Instant Messenger and NICE ROD.
- The Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are then required to start-up and log-in to Microsoft Outlook (e-mail) and Internet Explorer.
- Next, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are required to review e-mail, break schedule, announcements, and educational updates.
- The Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are then required to load and log-in to Cisco IP Communicator and VZB VAD phone.
- Finally, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are required to open and log-in to Defendant's timekeeping system that was located within the VZB VAD phone program.

51. Before clocking in when working in Defendant's brick-and-mortar call center locations, Plaintiff and each Telemedicine Specialist and Advice Nurse must undertake the following essential work tasks in chronological order:

- First, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses must locate necessary equipment

1 including chairs.

- 2
- 3 • Next, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses must turn-on/warm-up their
 - 4 computer.
 - 5 • The Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are then required to start-up and log-in
 - 6 to the following programs/applications that are utilized during their shifts including, but
 - 7 not limited to: Citrix; Microsoft Outlook (e-mail); Internet Explorer; Interaction Client
 - 8 phone system.
 - 9 • Next, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses were required to review e-mails,
 - 10 announcements; and educational updates.
 - 11 • Finally, the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses start-up and log-in to Defendant's
 - 12 timekeeping system, TPX.

13 52. Defendant's Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses complete the above steps before

14 being clocked-in and paid each shift; meaning that they are performing off-the-clock work in an

15 approximate amount of ten (10) minutes per shift without compensation.

16 53. Consequently, Defendant maintains a common plan and policy pursuant to which it fails

17 to pay Plaintiff and its other Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses ten (10) minutes per day of work

18 performed in connection with their pre-shift startup and login activities.

19 54. The unpaid off-the-clock work performed prior to each shift by Plaintiff and other

20 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses directly benefits Defendant and the tasks undertaken in

21 connection with the off-the-clock work are integral and indispensable to their job duties and

22 responsibilities as Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses

23 **B. Meal Period Off-the-Clock Work**

24 55. Defendant provides Plaintiff and the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses with one

25 unpaid meal period per shift.

26

27

28

1 56. In order to deduct an unpaid meal period from an employees' compensable time, an
2 employee must be completely relieved of his or her employment duties for the entire lunch break. 29 CFR
3 785.19(a) states:

4 Bona fide meal periods. Bona fide meal periods are not work time. Bona fide meal periods
5 do not include coffee breaks or time for snacks. These are rest periods. The employee must
6 be *completely relieved* from duty for the purposes of eating regular meals. Ordinarily 30
7 minutes or more is long enough for a bona fide meal period. A shorter period may be long
8 enough under special conditions. The employee is not relieved if he is required to perform
9 any duties, whether active or inactive, while eating. For example, an office employee who
10 is required to eat at his desk or a factory worker who is required to be at his machine is
11 working while eating. (emphasis added).

12 57. However, Defendant does not provide Plaintiff and the Telemedicine Specialists and
13 Advice Nurses with a legitimate bona fide meal period.

14 58. Defendant fails to provide a bona fide unpaid meal period because it requires Plaintiff and
15 the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses to return to their work stations prior to the end of their
16 meal periods and then to spend off-the-clock time logging back into the necessary computer/software
17 programs and applications needed to begin taking calls promptly at the end of their scheduled meal
18 periods.

19 59. The work performed by Plaintiff and Defendant's Telemedicine Specialists and Advice
20 Nurses during their unpaid meal periods takes substantial time on a daily basis with said time averaging
21 approximately three (3) minutes per day, or more.

22 **C. Post-Shift Off-the-Clock Work**

23 60. Pursuant to Defendant's policies, training and direction, Plaintiff and all other
24 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are required to shut down and logout of certain computer
25 programs and applications they used during their shift *after* they log-out of Defendant's timekeeping
26 system. The post-shift logout and shutdown process takes substantial time on a daily basis with said time
27 averaging approximately five (5) minutes per shift, but can take substantially longer if the TSR
28

1 experiences technical problems with the computer/software/applications or is required to perform program
2 or system updates.

3 61. Pursuant to Defendant's policies, training and direction, a substantial portion, if not all, of
4 the shutdown and log-out process occurs after Plaintiff and the Telemedicine Specialists' and Advice
5 Nurses' shifts end and after they clock out of Defendant's timekeeping system.

6 62. Additionally, Defendant fails to pay Plaintiff and Telemedicine Specialists and Advice
7 Nurses for time spent subsequent to each shift reviewing e-mails and shredding and disposing of patient
8 notes.

9 63. Consequently, Defendant maintains a common plan and policy pursuant to which it fails
10 to pay Plaintiff and its other Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for no less than five (5) minutes
11 per day of work performed in connection with their end of shift shutdown and log-out activities.

12 64. The unpaid off-the-clock work performed subsequent to each shift by Plaintiff and other
13 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses directly benefits Defendant and the tasks undertaken in
14 connection with the off-the-clock work are integral and indispensable to their job duties and
15 responsibilities as Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses

16
17
18 **D. Exemplary Pay-Period to Illustrate Pre- and Post-Shift Compensation**
19 **Deficiencies**

20 65. Examples of specific workweeks where Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff all overtime due
21 for hours worked in excess of 40 hours (as mandated by the FLSA) include the following:
22

23 **Pay Period of 8/16/15 to 8/29/15**

- 24
- 25 • Plaintiff worked 75.5 regular hours and 5.07 "weekly overtime" hours, meaning that Plaintiff
26 worked 40 or more hours in one of the workweeks during the two week pay period. Plaintiff
27 was paid at a base hourly rate (before shift differential) of \$54.12 per hour for her regular hours
28 and \$81.17 per hour (before shift differential) for the 5.07 "weekly overtime" hours.
 - With pre-shift time of 10 minutes per shift, meal-period time of 3 minutes per shift, and post-
shift time of 5 minutes per shift, Plaintiff should have been paid no less than an additional 90

1 minutes (1.5 hours) at her overtime rate of \$81.17 during the week for which she was paid
2 “weekly overtime” hours (plus applicable shift differential pay).

3 ***Exhibit B.***

4 **Pay Period of 6/18/17 to 7/1/17**

- 5
- 6 • Plaintiff worked 79.9 regular hours and .12 “weekly overtime” hours, meaning that Plaintiff
7 worked 40 or more hours in one of the workweeks during the two week pay period. Plaintiff
8 was paid at a base hourly rate (before shift differential) of \$59.42 per hour for her regular and
9 \$89.16 per hour (before shift differential) for the .12 “weekly overtime” hours.
 - 10 • With pre-shift time of 10 minutes per shift, meal-period time of 3 minutes per shift, and post-
11 shift time of 5 minutes per shift, Plaintiff should have been paid no less than an additional 90
12 minutes (1.5 hours) at her overtime rate of \$89.16 during the week for which she was paid
13 “weekly overtime” hours (plus applicable shift differential pay).

14 ***Exhibit C.***

15 **E. Defendant Benefitted from the Uncompensated Off-the-Clock Work**

16 66. At all relevant times, Defendant directed and directly benefited from the work performed
17 by Plaintiff and similarly situated employees in connection with the above described pre-shift, meal period
18 and post-shift activities performed by Plaintiff and other Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses.

19 67. At all relevant times, Defendant controlled the work schedules, duties, protocols,
20 applications, assignments and employment conditions of Plaintiff and other Telemedicine Specialists and
21 Advice Nurses.

22 68. At all relevant times, Defendant was able to track the amount of time Plaintiff and the other
23 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses spent in connection with the pre-shift, meal period and post-
24 shift activities. However, Defendant failed to do so and failed to compensate Plaintiff and other
25 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for the off-the-clock work they performed.

26 69. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses were
27 non-exempt hourly employees, subject to the requirements of the FLSA and the California Labor Code.
28

1 70. At all relevant times, Defendant used its attendance and adherence policies against Plaintiff
2 and the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses in order to pressure them into performing the pre-
3 shift, meal period and post-shift off-the-clock work.

4 71. Defendant expressly trained and instructed Plaintiff and its other Telemedicine Specialists
5 and Advice Nurses to perform the above-described pre-shift activities before clocking into Defendant's
6 timekeeping system and their shift's scheduled start time to ensure they were prepared to take calls at the
7 moment their shifts began.
8

9 72. At all relevant times, Defendant's policies and practices deprived Plaintiff and the
10 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses of wages owed for the pre-shift, meal period and post-shift
11 activities they performed. Because Defendant's Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses typically
12 worked forty (40) hours or more in a workweek and/or eight (8) hours or more in a workday, Defendant's
13 policies and practices also deprived them of overtime pay.
14

15 73. Defendant knew or should have known that the time spent by Plaintiff and other
16 Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses in connection with the pre-shift, meal period and post-shift
17 activities was compensable under the law. Indeed, in light of the explicit DOL guidance cited above, there
18 is no conceivable way for Defendant to establish that it acted in good faith.
19

20 74. Despite knowing Plaintiff and other Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses
21 performed work before and after their scheduled shifts and during their meal periods, Defendant failed to
22 make any effort to stop or disallow the off-the-clock work and instead suffered and permitted it to happen.
23

24 **E. Defendant's Other Illegal Pay Practices**

25 75. In addition to the above illegal compensation policies and practices, Defendant engages in
26 multiple other legal violations related to its employment of Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses
27 including, but not limited to: failing to pay Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time
28

1 spent driving to Defendant's brick-and-mortar locations on days that they experience technical issues with
2 Defendant's computers, programs and applications.

3 76. Pursuant to FLSA, the Portal-to-Portal Act, and state common law, Defendant is obligated
4 to compensate Remote TSRs for the time they spent working off-the-clock, including their drive time
5 subsequent to commencement of their workday, and is obligated to pay the compensation in the form of
6 overtime at a rate of one and one-half times the employee's regular hourly rate.

7
8 77. In *IBP, Inc. v. Alvarez*, 546 U.S. 21 (2005), the Supreme Court relied on the definition of
9 "workday" from the Portal-to-Portal Act to determine when time was compensable. Citing to 29 C.F.R.
10 § 790.6(b), the *Alvarez* Court held that "during a continuous workday," the time between when an initial
11 principal activity is undertaken and completion of the concluding principal activity falls outside of the
12 Portal-to-Portal Act's limitations on compensable activity, and thus is compensable under the FLSA. *Id.*
13 at 37.

14
15 78. As described above, Plaintiff and the Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses
16 begin their workdays when they turn-on/warm-up their computers, which is the initial principal activity
17 they perform each shift. They then continue to engage in work activities as they progress through the pre-
18 shift startup and login process, including establishing a VPN connection and starting-up and logging-into
19 the various programs and applications needed during their shifts.

20
21 79. Any work Plaintiff and the Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses perform
22 after their initial principal activity, including driving to Defendant's brick-and-mortar locations when
23 experiencing technical issues, is compensable as a matter of law.

24
25 80. Instead of paying overtime wages for the time worked in excess of 40 hours, Defendant
26 failed to comply with the overtime provisions of the FLSA (as well as the Portal-to-Portal Act and state
27 common law) and, in fact, failed to pay Plaintiff and the Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice
28 Nurses for their off-the-clock work.

1 81. Consequently, Defendant maintains a common plan and policy pursuant to which it fails
2 to pay Plaintiff and its other Remote Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for work performed in
3 connection with driving to its brick-and-mortar locations on days when they experience technical issues
4 with Defendant's computers, programs and applications, during their shifts and the technical issues
5 preclude them from completing their shift remotely from their residence.

6 82. Finally, Defendant engages in the following illegal compensation policies and practices in
7 connection with its employment of Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses:
8

- 9 a. Defendant fails to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for all time worked
10 during periods they experience technical disconnection issues.
- 11 b. Defendant fails to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time worked in
12 connection with reviewing their hours and punches on Defendant's timekeeping system.
- 13 c. Defendant fails to pay Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for time spent traveling
14 to mandatory training and staff meetings, and for time spent traveling to pick up necessary
15 equipment including VPN tokens.
- 16 d. Defendant fails to reimburse Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses for necessary
17 business expenditures incurred in the execution of their duties under Defendant's employ.

18 **FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

19 83. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) of the FLSA on her own behalf
20 and on behalf of:

21 *All similarly situated current and former hourly Telemedicine Specialists and Advice
22 Nurses who work or have worked for Defendant (in brick and mortar locations or
23 remotely) at any time from December 21, 2014 through judgment.*

24 (hereinafter referred to as the "FLSA Collective"). Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this definition if
25 necessary.

26 84. Defendant is liable under the FLSA for, *inter alia*, failing to properly compensate Plaintiff
27 and other similarly situated Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses.
28

1 85. Excluded from the proposed FLSA Collective are Defendant's executives, administrative
2 and professional employees, including computer professionals and outside sales persons.

3 86. Consistent with Defendant's policy and pattern or practice, Plaintiff and the members of
4 the FLSA Collective were not paid premium overtime compensation when they worked beyond 40 hours
5 in a workweek.

6 87. All of the work that Plaintiff and the members of the FLSA Collective have performed has
7 been assigned by Defendant, and/or Defendant has been aware of all of the work that Plaintiff and the
8 FLSA Collective have performed.

9 88. As part of its regular business practice, Defendant has intentionally, willfully, and
10 repeatedly engaged in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff and
11 the members of the FLSA Collective. This policy and pattern or practice includes, but is not limited to:
12

- 13
- 14 a. Willfully failing to pay its employees, including Plaintiff and the members of the
15 FLSA Collective, premium overtime wages for hours that they worked in excess of
16 40 hours per workweek;
 - 17 b. Willfully failing to record all of the time that its employees, including Plaintiff and
18 the members of the FLSA Collective, have worked for the benefit of Defendant.

19 89. Defendant is aware or should have been aware that federal law required it to pay Plaintiff
20 and the members of the FLSA Collective overtime premiums for hours worked in excess of 40 per
21 workweek.

22 90. Defendant's unlawful conduct has been widespread, repeated, and consistent.

23 91. A collective action under the FLSA is appropriate because the employees described above
24 are "similarly situated" to Plaintiffs under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The employees on behalf of whom Plaintiff
25 bring this collective action are similarly situated because (a) they have been or are employed in the same
26 or similar positions; (b) they were or are performing the same or similar job duties; (c) they were or are
27

1 subject to the same or similar unlawful practices, policy, or plan; and (d) their claims are based upon the
2 same factual and legal theories.

3 92. The employment relationships between Defendant and every proposed FLSA Collective
4 member are the same and differ only by name, location, and rate of pay. The key issues – the amount of
5 uncompensated pre-shift start-up/log-in time, unpaid meal-period time, and the amount of post-shift log-
6 out/shut-down time owed to each employee – does not vary substantially among the proposed FLSA
7 Collective members.
8

9 93. There are many similarly situated current and former Telemedicine Specialists and Advice
10 Nurses who have been underpaid in violation of the FLSA who would benefit from the issuance of a court-
11 supervised notice of this lawsuit and the opportunity to join it.

12 94. This notice should be sent to the FLSA Collective pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

13 95. Those similarly situated employees are known to Defendant, are readily identifiable and
14 can be located through Defendant's records.
15

16 96. Plaintiff estimates that the proposed FLSA Collective, including both current and former
17 employees over the relevant period, will include several hundreds, if not thousands, of workers. The
18 precise number of FLSA Collective members should be readily available from a review of Defendant's
19 personnel and payroll records.
20

21 **RULE 23 CALIFORNIA CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

22 97. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) on her own behalf and on
23 behalf of all similarly situated current and former Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses employed
24 by Defendant in the last four years in California. Plaintiff proposes the following class definition:

25 *All similarly situated current and former hourly Telemedicine Specialists and Advice*
26 *Nurses who work or have worked for Defendant (in brick and mortar locations or*
27 *remotely) in California at any time from December 21, 2013 through judgment.*

28 Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the putative class definition if necessary.

1 98. Plaintiff shares the same interests as the putative class and will be entitled under the
2 California Labor Code to unpaid overtime compensation, attorneys' fees, and costs and lost interest owed
3 to her under nearly identical factual and legal standards as the remainder of the putative class.

4 99. The putative Class meets the numerosity requirement of Rule 23(a)(1) because, during the
5 relevant period, Defendant employed hundreds, if not thousands, of Telemedicine Specialists and Advice
6 Nurses throughout California. The Class members are so numerous that joinder of all such persons is
7 impracticable and that the disposition of their claims in a class action rather than in individual actions will
8 benefit the parties and the Court. The precise number of Class members should be readily available from
9 a review of Defendant's personnel, scheduling, time, phone, and payroll records, and from input received
10 from the putative Class members.

11 100. The putative Class meets the commonality requirement of Rule 23(a)(2) because, during
12 the relevant period, Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct that violated the legal rights of
13 Plaintiff and the Class. Individual questions that Plaintiff's claims present, to the extent any exist, will be
14 far less central to this litigation than the numerous material questions of law and fact common to the Class,
15 including but not limited to:

- 16
- 17 a. Whether Defendant engaged in a policy or practice of failing to pay each Class
18 member regular wages for each non-overtime hour worked.
 - 19 b. Whether Defendant engaged in a policy or practice of failing to pay each Class
20 member overtime compensation for each overtime hour worked;
 - 21 c. Whether Defendant violated Labor Code sections 221 and 223 by making unlawful
22 deductions to Class members' wages;
 - 23 d. Whether Defendant failed to provide each Class member with at least one 30-
24 minute meal period on every workday of at least 5 hours and a second 30-minute
25 meal period on every workday of at least 10 hours as required by the California
26 Employment Law and Regulations;
 - 27 e. Whether Defendant violated section 226 of the Labor Code by willfully failing to
28 provide accurate itemized wage statements showing the number of hours worked
by each Class member and the corresponding hourly rate;

- 1 f. Whether Defendant violated section 1174 of the Labor Code by failing to maintain
accurate records of hours worked and wages paid to Class members;
- 2 g. Whether Defendant violated section 2802 of the Labor Code by failing to indemnify
3 the Class Members for expenditures they were required to incur in connection with
4 performance of their job duties for Defendant.
- 5 h. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by the work and services performed by
Class members without compensation;
- 6 i. Whether Defendant engaged in unfair business practices in violation of Business
7 and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*; and
- 8 j. Whether Defendant should be required to pay compensatory damages, attorneys'
9 fees, penalties, costs, and interest for violating California state law.

10 101. The status of all individuals similarly situated to Plaintiff raises an identical legal question:
11 whether Defendant's Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses are entitled to back wages, including
12 overtime.

13 102. The putative Class meets the typicality requirement of Rule 23(a)(3) because Plaintiff and
14 the putative Class members were all employed by Defendant and performed their job duties without
15 receiving wages, including overtime wages, owed for that work.

16 103. The Class meets the adequacy requirement of Rule 23(a)(4) because there is no apparent
17 conflict of interest between Plaintiff and the putative Class members, and because Plaintiff's attorneys
18 have successfully prosecuted many complex class actions, including wage and hour class and collective
19 actions, and will adequately represent the interests of Plaintiff and the putative Class members.

20 104. The putative Class meets the predominance requirement of Rule 23(b)(3), because issues
21 common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including but
22 not limited to, those listed above.

23 105. The Class meets the superiority requirement of Rule 23(b)(3) because allowing the parties
24 to resolve this controversy through a class action would permit a large number of similarly situated persons
25 to prosecute common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary
26
27
28

1 duplication of evidence, effort, or expense that numerous individual actions would engender.

2 106. Given the material similarity of the Class members' claims, even if each Class member
3 could afford to litigate a separate claim, this Court should not countenance or require the filing of hundreds
4 or even thousands of identical actions. Individual litigation of the legal and factual issues raised by
5 Defendant's conduct would cause unavoidable delay, a significant duplication of efforts, and an extreme
6 waste of resources. Alternatively, proceeding by way of a class action would permit the efficient
7 supervision of the putative Class's claims, create significant economies of scale for the Court and the
8 parties and result in a binding, uniform adjudication on all issues.

9
10 **COUNT I**
11 **VIOLATION OF FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq.**
12 **FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES**

13 107. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

14 108. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant was engaged in interstate commerce, or in the
15 production of goods for commerce, as defined by the FLSA.

16 109. At all times relevant to this action, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective were "employees" of
17 Defendant within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(e)(1) of the FLSA.

18 110. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective, by virtue of their job duties and activities actually
19 performed, are all non-exempt employees.

20 111. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective either: (1) engaged in commerce; or (2) engaged in the
21 production of goods for commerce; or (3) were employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the
22 production of goods for commerce.

23 112. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant "suffered or permitted" Plaintiff and the FLSA
24 Collective to work and thus "employed" them within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(g) of the FLSA.

25 113. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant required Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective to
26 perform no less than eighteen (18) minutes (or more during shifts when they experienced technical
27
28

1 problems) of off-the-clock work per shift, but failed to pay these employees the federally mandated
2 overtime compensation for the off-the-clock work.

3 114. The off-the-clock work performed every shift by Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective is an
4 essential part of their jobs and these activities and the time associated with these activities is not *de minimis*.

5 115. In workweeks where Plaintiff other FLSA Collective members worked 40 hours or more,
6 the uncompensated off-the-clock work time, and all other overtime should have been paid at the federally
7 mandated rate of 1.5 times each employee's regular hourly wage, including the shift differential where
8 applicable. 29 U.S.C. § 207.

9 116. Defendant's violations of the FLSA were knowing and willful. Defendant knew or could
10 have determined how long it takes for the Telemedicine Specialists and Advice Nurses to perform their
11 off-the-clock work. Further, Defendant could have easily accounted for and properly compensated
12 Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective for these work activities, but did not.

13 117. The FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), provides that as a remedy for a violation of the Act, an
14 employee is entitled to his or her unpaid wages (including unpaid overtime), plus an additional equal
15 amount in liquidated damages (double damages), plus costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

16
17
18 **COUNT II**
19 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 223, 510, 1194, 1197.1, 1198**
20 **AND IWC WAGE ORDER 4 – FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES**

21 118. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

22 119. At all relevant times, Defendant regularly and consistently maintained corporate policies
23 and procedures designed to reduce labor costs by reducing or minimizing the amount of compensation
24 paid to their employees, especially overtime compensation.

25 120. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class regularly performed non-
26 exempt work and were thus subject to the overtime requirements of California law.

27 121. California Labor Code §§ 223, 510, 1194, 1197.1 1198 and Industrial Welfare Commission
28

1 (“IWC”) Wage Order No. 4 §§ 2(K) provide that; (a) employees must be paid no less than the applicable
2 minimum wage for all hours worked; (b) employees are entitled to compensation at the rate of one and
3 one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday up
4 to twelve (12) hours in a workday, in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek, and for the first eight (8)
5 hours of work on the seventh (7th) consecutive day or a workweek; and (c) employees are entitled to
6 compensation at the rate of twice their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12)
7 hours in a workday, and in excess of eight (8) hours on the seventh (7th) consecutive day of work in a
8 workweek.
9

10 122. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class regularly worked in excess of
11 eight (8) hours in a workday and/or in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek.

12 123. At all relevant times, Defendant failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Rule 23
13 California Class members for any and all hours actually worked in excess of the scheduled shift.
14

15 124. Defendant intentionally, maliciously, fraudulently and with the intent to deprive the Rule 23
16 California Class of their ability to earn a living so as to reduce their labor costs, knowingly and willingly
17 implemented a scheme or artifice to avoid paying overtime by reducing the rate of pay to Plaintiffs and other
18 Rule 23 California Class members who worked overtime hours.
19

20 125. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class were entitled to receive overtime compensation
21 at their lawful regular rate of pay, including any shift differential where applicable. Defendant’s failure to
22 pay lawful premium overtime wages, as alleged above, was a willful violation of Labor Code §§ 223, 510,
23 1194, 1197.1, 1198, and IWC Wage Order No. 4.

24 126. Wherefore, Plaintiff demands payment of the unpaid balance of the full amount of wages
25 due for unpaid time worked, as well as overtime premiums owing, including interest thereon, penalties,
26 reasonable attorneys’ fees, and costs of suit pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1194.2 as a result of
27 Defendant’s, failure to pay for all time worked and such premium compensation, as is required under
28

1 California law.

2 **COUNT III**
3 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 223, 1194, 1197, 1197.1**
4 **AND IWC WAGE ORDER 4 – FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES AND REGULAR**
5 **WAGES FOR ALL HOURS WORKED**

6 127. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

7 128. At all relevant times, Defendant regularly and consistently maintained corporate policies
8 and procedures designed to reduce labor costs by reducing or minimizing the amount of compensation
9 paid to its employees, including minimum wage and regular wages for all hours worked.

10 129. California Labor Code §§ 223, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and Industrial Welfare Commission
11 (“IWC”) Wage Order No. 4 §§ 2(K), 4(B), provide that employees must be paid no less than the applicable
12 minimum wage for all hours worked. *See also Armenta v. Osmose, Inc.*, 135 Cal. App. 4th 314, 323 (2005)
13 (indicating that California’s Labor Code requires payment for all hours worked at the employee’s regular
14 rate of pay).

15 130. At all relevant times, Defendant failed and refused to pay Plaintiff and the Rule 23
16 California Class members minimum wage and regular wages for all hours worked including the off-clock-
17 work alleged in this Complaint.

18 131. Defendant intentionally, maliciously, fraudulently and with the intent to deprive Plaintiff and
19 the Rule 23 California Class of their ability to earn a living so as to reduce their labor costs, knowingly and
20 willingly implemented a scheme or artifice to avoid paying Plaintiff and other Rule 23 California Class
21 members minimum wage and regular wages for all hours worked.

22 132. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class were entitled to receive wages at their lawful
23 regular rate of pay, including any shift differential where applicable, for all hours worked including the
24 off-the-clock work alleged in this Complaint. Defendant’s failure to pay such wages, as alleged above,
25 was a willful violation of California Labor Code §§ 223, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and IWC Wage Order No. 4
26
27
28

1 §§ 2(K), 4(B)

2 133. Wherefore, Plaintiff demands payment of the unpaid balance of the full amount of wages
3 due for unpaid time worked at their lawful regular rate of pay, including any shift differential where
4 applicable, and including interest thereon, penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of suit pursuant
5 to Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1194.2 as a result of Defendant's, failure to pay for all time worked as is
6 required under California law.

7
8 **COUNT IV**
9 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 221 AND 223**
10 **UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS**

11 134. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

12 135. At all relevant times, Defendant regularly and consistently maintained corporate policies
13 and procedures designed to reduce labor costs by reducing or minimizing the amount of compensation
14 paid to its employees, especially overtime compensation, minimum wage and regular wages for all hours
15 worked.

16 136. Defendant made deductions from Plaintiff's and the Rule 23 California Class members'
17 paychecks in the amount of the overtime premiums, minimum wage and regular wages earned by the
18 employees during the pay period so as to avoid paying overtime compensation, minimum wage and regular
19 wages.

20 137. California Labor Code § 221 provides it is unlawful for any employer to collect or receive
21 from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by employer to employee.

22 138. Labor Code § 223 provides that where any statute or contract requires an employer to
23 maintain the designated wage scale, it shall be unlawful to secretly pay a lower wage while purporting to
24 pay the wage designated by statute or by contract. Labor Code section 225 further provides that the
25 violation of any provision of Labor Code §§ 221 and 223 is a misdemeanor.

26 139. As a result of the conduct alleged above, Defendant has unlawfully collected or received
27 from Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class part of the wages paid to their employees.

28 140. Wherefore, Plaintiff demands the return of all wages unlawfully deducted from the
paychecks, including interest thereon, penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of suit pursuant to

1 Labor Code §§ 225.5 and 1194.

2 **COUNT V**
3 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 226.7, 512 AND AND IWC WAGE ORDER**
4 **4 – FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL BREAKS**

5 141. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

6 142. California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage
7 Order No. 4 § §11(A) and (B) provide that an employer may not employ a person for a work period of more
8 than five (5) hours without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes,
9 and may not employ an employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing
10 the employee with a second meal period of not less than (30) minutes.

11 143. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class consistently worked in
12 excess of five (5) or ten (10) hours in a day.

13 144. At all relevant times, Defendant regularly required employees to perform work during their
14 first and/or second meal periods without proper compensation. Defendant’s practice of requiring
15 employees to perform work during their legally mandated meal periods without premium compensation
16 is a violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and IWC Wage Order No. 4 § §11(A) and (B).

17 145. Defendant purposefully elected not to provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Rule 23
18 California Class members, and Defendant acted willfully, oppressively, and in conscious disregard of the
19 rights of Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class members in failing to do so.

20 146. Plaintiff is informed and believes Defendant did not properly maintain records pertaining
21 to when Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class members began and ended each meal period, in violation
22 of Labor Code §1174 and IWC Wage Order No. 4 § §11(A) and (B).

23 147. As a result of Defendant’s knowing, willful, and intentional failure to provide meal breaks,
24 Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class members are entitled to recover one (1) additional hour of pay
25 at the employee’s regular rate of pay for each work day that a meal period was not provided, pursuant to
26 California Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Order No. 7 § 11(D), and penalties, reasonable attorneys’
27 fees, and costs pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.5.

28 148. Defendant’s wrongful and illegal conduct in failing to provide Plaintiff and the Rule 23

1 California Class members with meal breaks or to provide premium compensation, unless and until
2 enjoined by order of this Court, will continue to cause great and irreparable injury to Plaintiff and the Rule
3 23 California Class members in that Defendant will continue to violate these laws unless specifically
4 ordered to comply with the same. The expectation of future violations will require current and future
5 employees to repeatedly and continuously seek legal redress in order to gain compensation to which they
6 are already entitled. Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 California Class members have no other adequate remedy
7 at law to insure future compliance with the laws alleged herein to have been violated.

8 149. Wherefore, Plaintiff demands pursuant to Labor Code Section 226.7(b) that Defendant pay
9 each Rule 23 California Class member one additional hour of pay at the Rule 23 California Class
10 member's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the meal period was not provided.

11 **COUNT VI**
12 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE § 226**
13 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE WAGE STATEMENTS**

14 150. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

15 151. California Labor Code § 226 provides that every employer shall, semi-monthly or at the
16 time of payment of wages, furnish each employee, either as a detachable part of the check or separately,
17 an accurate, itemized statement in writing showing gross wages earned, total hours worked, and the
18 applicable hourly rates and corresponding number of hours worked. California Labor Code § 1174(d) and
19 California Wage Order 4-2001 § 7(A) likewise require employers to maintain records of hours worked
20 daily and wages paid to employees.

21 152. At all relevant times, Defendant failed to furnish Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class
22 members, either semi-monthly or at the time of each payment of wages, an accurate, itemized statement
23 conforming to the requirements of California Labor Code § 226.

24 153. At all relevant times, Defendant also failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked
25 daily and wages paid to employees as required by California Labor Code § 1174(d) and California Wage
26 Order 4-2001 § 7(A).

27 154. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff
28 and the Rule 23 California Class members were entitled to receive wage statements compliant with

1 California Labor Code § 226, and that Defendant willfully and intentionally failed to provide Plaintiff and
2 the Rule 23 California Class members with such accurate, itemized statements.

3 155. Wherefore Plaintiff demands that Defendant pay each and every Rule 23 California Class
4 member fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred and one hundred
5 dollars (\$100.00) for each subsequent violation, up to a maximum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00)
6 pursuant to California Labor Code § 226, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

7 **COUNT VII**
8 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE § 280**
9 **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE FOR NECESSARY EXPENDITURES**

10 156. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

11 157. California Labor Code § 2802 provides that every employer must indemnify its employees
12 for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge
13 of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer.

14 158. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class members incurred necessary expenditures in the
15 performance of their job duties for Defendant. Specifically, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class
16 members were required to purchase telephone line and internet access, headsets, paper, and other office
17 supplies.

18 159. Defendant maintained a common policy of failing to reimburse Plaintiff and the Rule 23
19 California Class members for these necessarily incurred business expenses.

20 160. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the members of the Rule 23 California Class,
21 respectfully requests that the Court award her and the Rule 23 California Class members all expenses and
22 losses incurred by them (plus interest and penalties thereon) in direct consequence of the discharge of their
23 duties for Defendant, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

24 **COUNT VIII**
25 **VIOLATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE, § 17200, et seq.**

26 161. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

27 162. Defendant engaged and continues to engage in unfair business practices in California by
28 practicing, employing and utilizing the unlawful practices described above, including (a) training and

1 directing Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class to work off-the-clock without compensation; (b)
2 making deductions to Plaintiff's and the Rule 23 California Class members' paychecks to recover
3 overtime premiums, minimum wage and regular wages earned by the employee; (c) requiring Plaintiff
4 and the Rule 23 California Class to work overtime without lawful premium compensation; (d) failing to
5 provide lawful meal breaks or premium compensation in lieu thereof; and (e) failing to provide accurate,
6 itemized wage statements.

7 163. In addition, the conduct alleged in each of the previously stated causes of action constitute
8 an unlawful and for unfair business practice within the meaning of Business & Professions Code § 17200,
9 *et seq.*

10 164. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class have been
11 harmed as described in the allegations set forth above.

12 165. The actions described above, constitute false, unfair, fraudulent and deceptive business
13 practices within the meaning of California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *el seq.* By and through
14 such unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices, Defendant has obtained valuable property, money
15 and services from Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class, and has deprived Plaintiff and the Rule 23
16 California Class fundamental rights and privileges guaranteed to all employees under California law.

17 166. Defendant has been unjustly enriched by the policies and practices described herein, and those
18 policies and practices conferred an unfair business advantage on Defendant over other businesses providing
19 similar services which routinely comply with the requirements of California law.

20 167. Plaintiff seeks, on her own behalf, and on behalf of the putative Rule 23 California Class
21 members, full restitution of all monies withheld, acquired and/or converted by Defendant by means of the
22 unfair practices complained of herein, as necessary and according to proof, and/or disgorgement of all
23 profits acquired by Defendant by means of the acts and practices described herein.

24 168. Plaintiff seeks, on her own behalf, and on behalf of other Rule 23 California Class members
25 similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit Defendant from continuing to engage in the unfair business
26 practices complained of herein. Defendant's unlawful conduct, as described above, unless and until enjoined
27 and restrained by order of this Court, will cause great and irreparable injury to Plaintiff and all Rule 23
28

1 California Class members in that the Defendant will continue to violate these California laws unless
2 specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of future violations will require current and
3 future employees to repeatedly and continuously seek legal redress in order to gain compensation to which
4 they are entitled under California law. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class have no other adequate
5 remedy at law to insure future compliance with the California labor laws and wage orders alleged to have been
6 violated herein.

7 **COUNT VIII**
8 **PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ACT (“PAGA”)**
9 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE § 2698, et seq.**

10 **(Notice of Claim, To Be Pursued After Exhaustion)**

11 169. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all previous paragraphs herein.

12 170. Plaintiff is an “aggrieved employee” under PAGA, as she has been employed by Defendant
13 during the applicable statutory period and suffered one or more of the Labor Code violations herein. As
14 such, Plaintiff seeks to recover, on behalf of herself and all other current and former aggrieved employees
15 of Defendant (“PAGA Group”), the civil penalties provided by PAGA, plus reasonable attorneys’ fees
16 and costs.

17 171. Plaintiff seeks to recover the PAGA civil penalties through a representative action
18 permitted by PAGA and the California Supreme Court in *Arias v. Superior Court*, 46 Cal. 4th 969 (2009).
19 Therefore, class certification of the PAGA claims is not required, but Plaintiff may choose to seek
20 certification of the PAGA claims.

21 172. Plaintiff seeks to pursue remedies pursuant to PAGA for the following violations.

- 22 a. Failure to Pay Overtime: Defendant unlawfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the
23 PAGA Group overtime compensation in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 223, 510,
24 1194, 1197.1, 1198 and California Wage Order No. 4-2001.
- 25 b. Failure to Pay Minimum Wages and Regular Wages: Defendant unlawfully failed
26 to pay Plaintiff and the PAGA Group minimum wage and regular wage
27 compensation in violation of Cal. Labor Code §§ 223, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and
28 California Wage Order No. 4-2001.

- c. Payment of Wages Below Designated Rate and Taking of Unlawful Deductions: Defendant unlawfully paid Plaintiff Wolf and the PAGA Group at below the designated rate in violation of California Wage Order No. 4-2001 and Cal. Labor Code §§ 221 and 223, as detailed herein.
- d. Failure to Provide Meal Breaks: Defendant unlawfully failed to provide Plaintiff and the PAGA Group meal breaks as required by Cal. Labor Code 226.7, 512, and California Wage Order No. 4-2001.
- e. Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements: Defendant failed to provide complete and accurate wage statements containing all wages due to Plaintiff and the PAGA Group, in violation of California Wage Order No. 4-2001 and Cal. Labor Code § 226(a), as detailed herein.
- f. Failure to Keep Accurate Payroll Records: Defendant failed to provide complete and accurate wage statements regarding all wages due to Plaintiff and the PAGA Group, in violation of California Wage Order No. 4-2001 and Cal. Labor Code § 1174 et seq., as detailed herein.
- g. Failure to Reimburse for Necessary Business Expenditures: Defendant failed to reimburse Plaintiff and the PAGA Group for necessarily incurred business expenses, in violation of Cal. Labor Code § 2802, as detailed herein.

173. California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* imposes a civil penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) per pay period, per aggrieved employee for the initial violation of Labor Code §§ 221, 223, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, and 2802, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.

174. Plaintiff has taken steps to ensure full compliance with the procedural requirements specified in California Labor Code 2699.3 as to each of the alleged violations. On November 8, 2017, Plaintiff provided notice to the LWDA and the employer of Plaintiff's claims based on the alleged Labor Code violations, including the facts and theories supporting these claims.

175. Under PAGA, upon exhaustion, Plaintiff and the State of California are entitled to recover the maximum penalties permitted by law for the violations of the Cal. Labor Code that are alleged in this Complaint.

176. Enforcement of statutory provisions to protect workers and to ensure proper and prompt

1 payment of wages is a fundamental public interest. Plaintiff's successful enforcement of important rights
2 affecting the public interest will confer a significant benefit upon the general public. Private enforcement
3 of these rights is necessary, as no public agency has pursued enforcement. Plaintiff is incurring a financial
4 burden in pursuing this action, and it would be against the interest of justice to require the payment of
5 attorneys' fees and costs from any recovery obtained, pursuant to, *inter alia*, California Labor Code §
6 2699.

7 8 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

9 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Monica Smith, on her own behalf and on the behalf of the putative
10 Collective, the Rule 23 California Class members, and the PAGA Group, requests judgment as follows:

- 11 a. Certifying this case as a collective action in accordance with 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)
12 with respect to the FLSA claims set forth above;
- 13 b. Designating Plaintiff as Representative of the proposed FLSA Collective;
- 14 c. Ordering Defendant to disclose in computer format, or in print if no computer
15 readable format is available, the names and addresses of all those individuals who
16 are similarly situated to Plaintiff, and permitting Plaintiff to send notice of this
17 action to all those similarly situated individuals including the publishing of notice
18 in a manner that is reasonably calculated to apprise the potential collective members
19 of their rights under the FLSA;
- 20 d. Certifying the proposed Rule 23 California Class;
- 21 e. Designating Plaintiff as Representative of the proposed Rule 23 California Class;
- 22 f. Awarding a service award to the Class Representative in recognition of the time,
23 effort, and risk she incurred in bringing this action and as compensation for the
24 value she has provided to the Class members;
- 25 g. Appointing Outten & Golden LLP and Sommers Schwartz, P.C. as Class Counsel;
- 26 h. Issuing a declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful
27 under the FLSA, California Labor Code, and UCL;
- 28 i. Declaring that Defendant willfully violated the Fair Labor Standards Act and its
attendant regulations as set forth above;

- 1 j. Granting judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant and awarding the
2 amount of unpaid overtime wages calculated at the rate of one and one-half (1.5) of
3 Plaintiff's regular rate (including the shift differential where applicable) multiplied
4 by all off-the-clock hours that Plaintiff worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day
5 and/or forty (40) hours per week for the past four years;
- 6 k. Awarding liquidated damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid overtime
7 wages found due and owing;
- 8 l. Granting judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant and awarding the
9 amount of unpaid minimum wages and regular wages calculated at Plaintiff's
10 regular rate (including the shift differential where applicable) multiplied by all off-
11 the-clock hours that Plaintiff worked for the past four years;
- 12 m. Awarding liquidated damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid
13 minimum wages and regular wages found due and owing;
- 14 n. For statutory and civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 225.5, 226(e), 226.3,
15 226.7, and 2699;
- 16 o. For disgorgement and restitution to Plaintiff and other similarly affected Class
17 members of all funds unlawfully acquired by Defendant by means of any acts or
18 practices declared by this Court to violate the mandate established by California
19 Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*;
- 20 p. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds
21 disgorged from Defendant and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by
22 Defendant as a result of violations of California Business and Professions Code §
23 17200, *et seq.*;
- 24 q. For an injunction prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the unfair business
25 practices complained of herein;
- 26 r. For an injunction requiring Defendant to give notice to persons to whom restitution
27 is owing of the means by which to file for restitution;
- 28 s. For actual damages or statutory penalties according to proof as set forth in
California Labor Code §§ 226, 1174, and IWC Wage Order No. 7, § 7(A) related
to wage statements and record keeping;
- t. For actual damages related to Defendant's failure to reimburse and indemnify
Plaintiff and the Rule 23 California Class members for necessarily incurred
business expenses as required under California Labor Code § 2802;
- u. For an order requiring Defendant to show cause, if any there be, why they should not
be enjoined and ordered to comply with the applicable California Industrial Welfare
Commission wage orders related to record keeping for Defendant's employees
related to same; and for an order enjoining and restraining Defendant and their

agents, servants and employees related thereto;

- v. For pre-judgment interest as allowed by California Labor Code §§ 218.6, 1194, and California Civil Code § 3287 and other statutes;
- w. Awarding civil penalties for violations of California Labor Code §§ 221, 223, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, pursuant to California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*;
- x. For reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs as provided by the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. 216(b), California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 226(e) and (h), 1194, and 2699, and California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; and
- y. For such other and further relief the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff, Monica Smith, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through her attorneys, hereby demand a trial by jury pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the court rules and statutes made and provided with respect to the above entitled cause.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: December 21, 2017

Jahan C. Sagafi

By: /s/ Jahan C. Sagafi
Jahan C. Sagafi

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*Trial Counsel for Plaintiff and Proposed Class
and Collective Members*

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