CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED Los Angeles Superior Court

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS W. FALVEY THOMAS W. FALVEY, SBN 65744 SEP 28 2012 2 J.D. HENDERSON, SBN 235767 DANIEL O'NEIL-ORTIZ, SBN 269299 John A. Slacka, Exacutive Officer/Clerk By Deputy 301 North Lake Avenue, Suite 800 more Deputy Pasadena, California 91101 **DOROTHY SWAIN** (626) 795-0205 Telephone: (626) 795-3096 Facsimile: E: thomaswfalvey@gmail.com, hendersonj2004@gmail.com, daniel@falveylaw.com 6 SOTTILE BALTAXE, APLC TIMOTHY B. SOTTILE, SBN 127026 7 MICHAEL F. BALTAXÉ, SBN 129532 WENDY K. MARCUS, SBN 248161 4333 Park Terrace Drive, Suite 160 Westlake Village, California 91361 Telephone: (818) 889-0050 (818) 889-6050 Facsimile: 10 E: tsottile@sottilebaltaxe.com, mbaltaxe@sottilebaltaxe.com 11 Attorneys for Plaintiff ANTONIO GONZALEZ, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated 12 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 13 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 14 15 CASE NO.: BC492725 ANTONIO GONZALEZ, individually and on 16 [CLASS ACTION] behalf of all others similarly situated, 17 Plaintiff. COMPLAINT FOR 18 1. FAILURE TO PAY WAGES (LABOR VS. CODE §§ 204) 19 KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS, a California corporation; KAISER 2. FAILURE TO FURNISH ACCURATE 20 PERMANENTE, a business entity, exact form WAGE & HOUR STATEMENTS (LABOR unknown: KAISÉR FOUNDATION CODE § 226) 21 HEALTH PLAN, INC., a California 3. PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL corporation; and DOES 1 through 100, 22 ACT (LABOR CODE § 2699) inclusive, 23 4. UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES Defendants. (BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 24 17200, ET SEQ.) 25 5. BREACH OF ORAL CONTRACT 26 6. COMMON LAW CONVERSION 27 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL 28

Plaintiff ANTONIO GONZALEZ ("Plaintiff" or "GONZALEZ"), brings this action on his own behalf and on behalf of his fellow employees. Plaintiff's claims are for unpaid wages for "offthe-clock" work, inaccurate paycheck statements, unfair business practices, breach of oral contract, and common law conversion. This is a proposed class action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 382 and Business & Professions Code §§ 17203 and 17204, on behalf of the Class, as defined below, against Defendants, KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS, a California corporation; KAISER PERMANENTE, a business entity, exact form unknown; KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN, INC., a California corporation; and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, (collectively, "Defendants" or "KAISER"). Plaintiff GONZALEZ also brings the same claims on behalf of his fellow employees pursuant to the Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA"), pursuant to Labor Code § 2698, et seq. Plaintiff therefore alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This Court has jurisdiction over all causes of action herein pursuant to the California 1. Constitution, Article VI, § 10, Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10 and Business and Professions Code § 17203.
- The Los Angeles Superior Court has jurisdiction of this action because Defendants 2. Kaiser Foundation Hospitals and Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. are incorporated in the State of California. Pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, removal is improper as "two-thirds or more of the members of all proposed plaintiff classes in the aggregate, and the primary defendants, are citizens of the State in which the action was originally filed." 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4). Thus, there is no federal jurisdiction over this matter. This case also raises no federal questions.
- 3. Venue is proper in this Court under Code of Civil Procedure §§ 395 and 395.5 because Defendants operate in this County, Plaintiff GONZALEZ resides in and/or worked in this county and the injuries that are the subject of this lawsuit arose in this county.

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff ANTONIO GONZALEZ was employed by Defendants in Defendants' hospice/home health palliative care department for more than five years, since January 2007. Plaintiff resided in the County of Los Angeles and performed duties in Los Angeles County during the four years preceding the filing of this action. In this capacity Plaintiff provided nursing services for patients of Defendants.
- 5. Upon information and belief, and at all times material to this complaint, Defendants KAISER are and were entities doing business in California. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that at all times material herein Defendants KAISER were Plaintiff's employers. Upon information and belief, KAISER and its affiliated entities provide health care services throughout California.
- 6. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 100, inclusive, and therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names and capacities. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that each Defendant sued under such fictitious names is in some manner responsible for the occurrences herein alleged.
- 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that, at all times material herein, each of the Defendants was functioning as the agent, servant, partner, employee and/or working in concert with his, her or its co-defendants and was acting within the course and scope of such agency, partnership, employment and/or concerted activity. To the extent that certain acts and omissions were perpetrated by certain Defendants, the remaining Defendants condoned, authorized and ratified said acts and omissions of the co-defendants, and in doing the actions mentioned below was acting within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as such agent, servant, partner, and employee with the permission, consent and ratification of the co-defendants.
- 8. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that, at all times material herein, each Defendant was completely dominated and controlled by his, her or its co-defendant, and each was the alter ego of the other.
- 9. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this complaint to any act or failure to act by a Defendant or Defendants, such allegations and reference shall also be deemed to mean the acts

and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly, and severally. Whenever and wherever reference is made to individuals who are not named as a Plaintiff or a Defendant in this complaint but who were employees/agents of KAISER, such individuals at all relevant times acted on behalf of KAISER within the course and scope of their employment.

10. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that, at all times material herein, Defendants, and/or their agents/employees knew or reasonably should have known that unless they intervened to protect Plaintiff, and to adequately supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize the conduct of partners, members, employees of KAISER, set forth above, the remaining Defendants and employees perceived the conduct and omissions as being ratified and condoned.

FACTS

- Plaintiff GONZALEZ is an individual who was a resident of the County of Los Angeles during the four years preceding the filing of this action.
- 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Defendant KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS (hereinafter, "KFH"), is a California corporation, which transacts business in the State of California. The Defendant KFH on information and belief is engaged in the medical care business, and provides medical care to patients through its employees including Plaintiff. The Defendant KAISER PERMANENTE (hereinafter, "KP") is on information and belief a business entity, exact form unknown, which transacts business in the State of California and is engaged in the medical care business, and provides medical care to patients through its employees including Plaintiffs. The Defendant KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN, INC. (hereinafter, "KFHPI") is on information and belief a California corporation, which transacts business in the State of California and is engaged in the medical care business, and provides medical care to patients through its employees including Plaintiffs. Plaintiff is informed that the Defendants KFH and KP and KFHPI were at times the alter egos of each other, so that as to maintain the fiction of a separate corporate existence would work an injustice on Plaintiff, among others. Plaintiff was at all times

relevant employed by the Defendants KFH and/or KP and/or KFHPI, and/or each of the them, and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive.

- 13. The acts which form the basis of this case all took place at Defendants' facilities located throughout California and locations where Plaintiff was performing work on behalf of Defendants (hereinafter, "the Premises").
- 14. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for all time worked, including all time during which Plaintiff was subject to Defendants' control, including but not limited to all time that Plaintiff was suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so. See, e.g., Morillon v. Royal Packing Co. (2000) 22 Cal.4th 575, 578.
- During the time Plaintiff was employed by Defendants, Defendants failed and refused to pay Plaintiff for all hours worked ("off-the-clock" work), including but not limited to time worked before and after the official start and end times of his shifts.
- 16. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Plaintiff was regularly required to work more than the hours specified as the official start and end times of his shifts. Defendants regularly failed and refused to fully compensate Plaintiff for the additional hours he worked.
- 17. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief in the form of an order prohibiting Defendants from requiring class members to work without compensation for all hours worked, and to ensure Defendants' compliance with Labor Code § 226.
- During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Defendants failed and refused to provide Plaintiff with timely and accurate wage and hour statements in violation of law, thereby causing him harm due to the lack of information as to the actual hours worked.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

19. Plaintiff brings these claims as a class action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 382 and Business and Professions Code §§ 17203 & 17204. Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf and on behalf of the following class of individuals (the "Class" or "Class Members"):

///

///

10 11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

22

21

23 24

25 26

27

28 ///

All non-exempt employees employed by, or formerly employed by, Defendants in Defendants' hospice/home health palliative care departments in the State of California at any time from August 22, 2008, and continuing while this action is pending ("the Class Period.").

- During the Class Period, in Los Angeles County and elsewhere, Defendants: (1) 20. required the Class Members to work off-the-clock without compensation; (2) required the Class Members to accept wages for a fixed number of hours per day without regard to how much time it actually took the Class Members to complete their assigned work; (3) failed and refused to pay the Class Members for all work performed each pay period; (4) failed to provide the Class Members timely and accurate wage and hour statements; (5) violated the Unfair Competition Law ("the UCL"); and (6) breached the parties' oral employment agreement. The foregoing acts and other acts by Defendants violated provisions of the Labor Code, including §§ 204, 210, 216, 225.5, 226, 226.3, 558, 1174, 1174.5, 1199, 2698 and 2699, violated the applicable Wage Order issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California (the "Wage Order") (collectively, the "Employment Laws and Regulations"), violated the UCL, and violated the Class Members' rights.
- The proposed class is ascertainable in that its members can be identified using 21. information contained in Defendants' payroll and personnel records.
- Defendants' conduct violated the Employment Laws and Regulations. Defendants' 22. systematic acts and practices also violated, inter alia, Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.
- Numerosity. Upon information and belief, the number of class members is estimated 23. to be more than forty persons. The Class Members are so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder of each individual class member would be impracticable, and the disposition of their claims in a class action, rather than numerous individual actions, will benefit the parties, the Court and the interests of justice.
- Commonality. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law 24. and fact involved in this action because Defendants' failure to pay Class Members their earned wages or afford them the protections required under the Employment Laws and Regulations affects all class members. Common questions of law and fact predominate over questions that affect only individual

Moreover, Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to those of the Class Members, and Defendants have no defenses unique to Plaintiff in connection with the Class claims.

- 26. Adequacy of Representation. Plaintiff can fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of all Class Members because he does not have any disabling conflicts of interest which are antagonistic to those of all other Class Members. Plaintiff seeks no relief which is antagonistic or adverse to the other Class Members, and the infringement of his rights and the damages he has suffered are typical of all other Class Members. Plaintiff's counsel are competent and experienced in litigating class actions and collective actions in California based on employers' violations of the Employment Laws and Regulations.
- 27. <u>Superiority of Class Action</u>. The nature of this action and the nature of remedies available to Plaintiff and the other Class Members in this putative Class make use of the class action a particularly efficient, effective and superior procedure because:
- a. For many of the Class Members, individual actions or other individual remedies would be impracticable and litigating individual actions would be too costly;
- b. The action involves a large corporate employer and a large number of individual employees, many with relatively small claims and all with common issues of law and fact;
- c. If the Class Members are forced to bring individual lawsuits, the corporate defendant would necessarily gain an unfair advantage due to its ability to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of individual Class members with its vastly superior financial and legal resources;
 - d. The costs of individual suits would likely consume the amounts recovered;
- e. Requiring each Class Member to pursue an individual remedy would also discourage the assertion of lawful claims by current employees of Defendants, who would be disinclined to pursue an action against their present employer due to an appreciable and justified fear of retaliation and permanent damage to their immediate and/or future employment; and
- f. Common business practices that Plaintiff experienced are representative of those experienced by all Class Members and can establish the right of all Class Members to recover on the alleged claims.

- 28. The duties and business activities of the proposed class action "Class Members" were essentially the same or very similar to the duties and activities of Plaintiff described above. At all times during the Class Period, all of the Class Members were paid in the same manner and were subject to the same standard employment procedures and practices as Plaintiff. As Defendants have uniformly applied the same labor staffing guidelines and overtime policies to all Class Members, Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of all Class Members. Plaintiff's claims are also typical because he suffered the same type of damages as those suffered by all Class Members.
- 29. Class Members, including Plaintiff, were subject to the same unlawful policy or plan whereby Defendants failed to pay Class Members for all time worked, including all time during which Class Members were subject to Defendants' control, including but not limited to all time that Class Members were suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so. *See, e.g., Morillon v. Royal Packing Co.* (2000) 22 Cal.4th 575, 578.
- 30. The Class Members, like Plaintiff, all were subject to the same unlawful policy or practice of performing "off-the-clock" uncompensated work, including not being paid for work performed before and after the official (but ignored) start and end time of their shifts.
- 31. During the Class Period, Defendants were fully aware that Plaintiff and the Class Members were performing "off-the-clock" uncompensated work.
- 32. Defendants' violations of the Employment Laws and Regulations were repeated, wilful and intentional.
- 33. Plaintiff and the Class Members have been damaged by these violations of the Employment Laws and Regulations.
- 34. During the Class Period, Defendants failed and refused to provide Plaintiff and the Class Members with timely and accurate wage and hour statements in violation of law, thereby causing them harm.
- 35. While the exact number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiff at the present time, based on information and belief, there are more than 40 such persons, and probably more than 100. A class action is the most efficient mechanism for resolution of the claims of the Class Members.

- In addition, a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and 36. efficient adjudication of this controversy since the damages suffered by individual Class Members may be relatively small, and the expense and burden of individual litigation would make it impossible for such Class Members individually to redress the wrongs done to them. Moreover, because of the similarity of the Class members' claims, individual actions would present the risk of inconsistent adjudications subjecting the Defendants to incompatible standards of conduct.
- Plaintiff is currently unaware of the identities of all the Class Members. Accordingly, 37. Defendants should be required to provide to Plaintiff a list of all non-exempt employees in Defendants' hospice/home health/palliative care departments in California beginning four years prior to the filing of the original complaint until the present, stating their last known addresses and telephone numbers, so that Plaintiff can give such persons notice of the pendency of this action and an opportunity to make an informed decision about whether to participate in it.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Pay Wages - Labor Code § 204

By Plaintiff Individually and on Behalf of All Class Members)

- The allegations set forth in the paragraphs above are realleged and incorporated 38. herein by reference, excepting those allegations which are inconsistent with this cause of action.
- Plaintiff brings this action to recover unpaid compensation for all hours 39. worked.
- Defendants' conduct described in this Complaint violates, among other things, 40. Labor Code §§ 204 and 216.
- At all times relevant to this action, Labor Code § 204 was in effect and binding on 41. Defendants. This section requires Defendants to pay all wages due their employees within a certain number of days following each pay period.
- Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class Members for all of the actual 42. hours worked. Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the Class Members were working these hours.

- 43. Defendants have failed and refused to pay wages when due and owed to Plaintiff and the Class Members.
- 44. Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of compensation Defendants owe Plaintiff and the Class Members, plus interest on that amount, and reasonable attorneys fees and costs of this suit. Plaintiff and the Class Members are also entitled to additional penalties pursuant to statute.
- 45. At all times material hereto, Labor Code § 558 was in full force and effect and was binding on Defendants. This section provides for damages and civil penalties for violations of the wage and hour laws. Plaintiff and the Class Members are also entitled to the damages and civil penalties thereunder.
- 46. Plaintiff and the Class Members are also entitled to penalties pursuant to Paragraph No. 20 of the applicable Wage Order which provides, in addition to any other civil penalties provided by law, any employer or any other person acting on behalf of the employer who violates, or causes to be violated, the provisions of the Wage Order, shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$50 (for initial violations) or \$100 (for subsequent violations) for each underpaid employee for each pay period during which the employee was underpaid in addition to the amount which is sufficient to recover unpaid wages.
- 47. As a result of Defendants' unlawful acts, Plaintiff and the Class Members have been deprived of compensation in an amount according to proof at the time of trial, and are entitled to recovery of such amounts, plus interest thereon.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Furnish Accurate Wage and Hour Statements - Labor Code § 226 By Plaintiff Individually and on Behalf of All Class Members)

- 48. The allegations set forth in the Paragraphs above are realleged and incorporated herein by reference, excepting those allegations which are inconsistent with this cause of action.
- 49. Labor Code § 226(a) requires Defendants, "semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages," to furnish Plaintiff and the Class Members with "an accurate itemized statement

///

///

///

in writing" showing gross and net wages earned, total hours worked, rates of pay, and other information.

- 50. During the Class Period, Defendants have routinely failed to provide Class Members, including Plaintiff, with timely and accurate wage and hour statements showing gross hours earned, total hours worked, all deductions made, net wages earned, the name and address of the legal entity employing the Class Members, and all applicable hourly rates in effect during each pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate.
- 51. The Class Members suffered injury as a result of Defendants' knowing and intentional failure to provide them with the wage and hour statements required by law.
- 52. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226, subsections (e) and (f), and based on Defendants' conduct as alleged herein, the Class Members including Plaintiff is entitled to (a) fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a wage and hour statement violation occurred, and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per employee; (b) injunctive relief to ensure Defendants' compliance with Labor Code § 226; and (c) an award of costs and reasonable attorneys'fees.
- 53. Defendants conduct also entitles Plaintiff and the Class Members to seek preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, including but not limited to an order that Defendants issue wage and hour statements to the Class Members that comply with Labor Code § 226.
- 54. As a consequence of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to all available statutory penalties, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, including those provided in Labor Code § 226(e), as well as all other available remedies.
- 55. As a result of Defendants' unlawful acts, Plaintiff and the Class Members have been deprived of compensation in an amount according to proof at the time of trial, and are entitled to recovery of such amounts, plus interest thereon.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Private Attorneys General Act - Labor Code §§ 2698 et seq. On Behalf of Plaintiff and All Those Similarly Aggrieved)

- 56. The allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 62 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference, excepting those allegations which are inconsistent with this cause of action.
- 57. Plaintiff GONZALEZ is an aggrieved employee as defined in Labor Code § 2699 (a). He brings this cause on behalf of himself and other current and former employees affected by the labor law violations alleged in this complaint.
- 58. Defendants, at all times relevant to this complaint, were employers or persons acting on behalf of an employer who violated Plaintiff's rights by violating the Employment Laws and Regulations, and are subject to civil penalties.
- 59. Defendants committed the following violations of the Labor Code against Plaintiff, and, on information and belief, against other current or former employees while they were employed by Defendants:
 - (a) Defendants violated Labor Code § 204 by failing to pay all wages due at least twice during each calendar month, in compliance with those provisions.
 - (b) Defendants violated Labor Code § 216 by, having the ability to pay, willfully refusing to pay wages due and payable after demand has been made.
 - (c) Defendants violated Labor Code § 226 by failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements.
 - (d) Defendants violated Labor Code § 1174 by failing to maintain payroll records showing the daily hours worked.
 - (e) Defendants violated Labor Code § 1199 by requiring or causing Class

 Members, including Plaintiff, to work for longer hours than those fixed, or
 under conditions of labor prohibited by the applicable IWC Wage Order, or by
 violating or refusing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of Labor
 Code Division 2, Part 4, Chapter 1 or the applicable IWC Wage Order.

7

13 14

12

15 16

17 18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28 ///

///

- Defendants violated provisions of IWC Wage Order 7-2001 relating to hours (f) and days of work.
- 60. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, provided written notice on or about July 9, 2012 by certified mail to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and to Defendants of the facts and theories regarding the violations of the Employment Laws and Regulations. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of the letter sent to the LWDA and Defendants.
- 61. More than 33 calendar days have elapsed since Plaintiff's notice to the LWDA and Defendants. The LWDA has not advised Plaintiff that it intends to investigate Plaintiff's claims, nor have Defendants provided notice that the alleged violations have been cured. Plaintiff has therefore exhausted all administrative procedures required under Labor Code §§ 2698, 2699 and 2699.3, and as a result, is justified as a matter of right in bringing forward this cause of action.
- 62. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(i), Plaintiff and all persons aggrieved should be awarded twenty-five percent (25%) of all penalties due under California law.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unfair Business Practices – Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq. By Plaintiff Individually and on Behalf of All Class Members)

- 63. The allegations set forth in the Paragraphs above are realleged and incorporated herein by reference, excepting those allegations which are inconsistent with this cause of action.
- 64. At all times mentioned herein Defendants were and are subject to the requirements of the Unfair Competition Law (Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.) (henceforth, "UCL"), which prohibits unlawful, unfair, deceptive or fraudulent business practices.
- 65. Defendants' conduct, including but not limited to failing to pay employees all wages due, was and is unlawful and therefore violates the UCL. Defendants' unlawful and unfair practices occurred in connection with Defendants' trade and commerce in California.

28

- Defendants' violations of law, as alleged above, constitute unfair business practices 66. and were done repeatedly over a substantial period of time. These practices were the result of policies that worked to the detriment of Class Members.
- Due to these unfair, unlawful and/or deceptive business practices, Defendants gained 67. a competitive advantage over other comparable businesses.
- 68. The Class Members, including Plaintiff, have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a result of Defendants' unfair business practices, and Defendants have reaped unfair benefits and illegal profits at their expense.
- 69. Defendants' unfair business practices entitle the Plaintiff and the Class Members to seek preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, including, but not limited to, orders that Defendants account for and restore to the Class Members the compensation unlawfully withheld.
- 70. As a direct result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Defendants have been unjustly enriched. Therefore, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other Class Members, seeks restitution and/or disgorgement of all sums wrongfully retained by Defendants during the Class Period.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Oral Contract -

Plaintiff Individually and on Behalf of All Class Members)

- 71. The allegations set forth in the Paragraphs above are realleged and incorporated herein by reference, excepting those allegations which are inconsistent with this cause of action.
- 72. On or about January 2007 Plaintiff and Defendants entered into an oral contract whereby Defendants and Plaintiff agreed Plaintiff would be employed by Defendants.
- 73. The aforesaid agreement was made in light of and incorporated the provisions of existing law. See, e.g., Lockheed Aircraft Corp. v. Superior Court (1946) 28 Cal.2d 481, 486.
- Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the Class Members entered into a 74. similar agreement to be employed by Defendants during the Class Period.
- The Class Members, including Plaintiff, have performed all conditions required under 75. their agreements with Defendants.

- 76. Defendants breached these employment agreements with Plaintiff and the Class Members in that they: (1) failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all wages due; (2) failed to provide the Class Members with accurate wage and hour statements; and (3) violated the UCL.
- 77. The Class Members, including Plaintiff, have suffered damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of contract, in an amount according to proof.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Common Law Conversion - Plaintiff Individually and on Behalf of the Class Against All Defendants)

- 78. The allegations set forth in the Paragraphs above are realleged and incorporated herein by reference, excepting those allegations which are inconsistent with this cause of action.
- 79. Defendants have knowingly and wrongfully withheld Class Members' property. Earned wages for labor already performed is property. The right to possess this property fully vested at the time the labor and services was performed and, accordingly, this property belongs to Plaintiff and the Class Members, and is not and never was the property of Defendants.
- 80. Defendants wrongfully and knowingly converted Class Members' property as part of a deliberate scheme to maximize profits at the expense of the Class Members, including Plaintiff.
 - 81. Defendants wrongfully converted the property of Plaintiff and the Class Members by:
- a. Withholding property which the Class Members, including Plaintiff, owned and had the legal right to hold, possess and dispose of, and then
- b. Taking this property and utilizing it for Defendants' own use, purpose and benefit.
- 82. At the time the conversion took place, Class Members, including Plaintiff, were entitled to possession of this fully-vested property.
- 83. The Class Members, including Plaintiff, have been injured by Defendants' wrongful conversion of their property. The Class Members, including Plaintiff, are entitled to immediate possession of all property wrongfully converted by Defendants, with interest, as well as any and all profits, whether direct or indirect, which Defendants acquired by the unlawful conversion.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

DATED:

September 27, 2012

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS W. FALVEY

Thomas W. Falvey
Attorneys for Plaintiff ANTONIO GONZALEZ,
individually and on behalf of all others similarly

situated