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18 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
19 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

20 DAVID DELUCA AND BARRY FRANCIS  
21 individually and on behalf of all others similarly  
22 situated, and on behalf of the general public,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 FARMERS INSURANCE EXCHANGE,  
26 FARMERS GROUP, INC., FARMERS  
27 INSURANCE COMPANY, INC., and  
28 FARMERS SPECIALITY INSURANCE  
COMPANY, INC.

Defendants.

**Case No.:**

**COLLECTIVE AND CLASS ACTION  
COMPLAINT**

**(1) Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation  
in Violation of the Fair Labor Standards  
Act (29 U.S.C. § 201, *et seq.*)**

**(2) Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation  
in Violation of California Law (Cal. Lab.  
Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198, and IWC  
Wage Order(s))**

**(3) Waiting Time Penalties (Cal. Lab.  
Code §§ 201-203)**

**(4) Failure to Provide Itemized Wage  
Statements (Cal. Lab. Code § 226)**

**(5) Failure to Provide and/or Authorize  
Meal and Rest Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §  
226.7)**

**(6) Violation of California Business and  
Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq.**

1 Plaintiffs David DeLuca and Barry Francis (“Plaintiffs”), on their own behalf and on  
2 behalf of all similarly situated individuals, by and through their attorneys Nichols Kaster, LLP,  
3 bring this action against Defendants Farmers Group, Inc., Farmers Insurance Company, Inc.,  
4 Farmers Specialty Insurance Company, Inc. and Farmers Insurance Exchange, (“Defendants”),  
5 for damages and other relief relating to violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), 29  
6 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*, and California wage and hour law.

### 7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 1. This Court has jurisdiction to hear this Complaint and to adjudicate the claims  
9 stated herein under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case is brought under the Fair Labor Standards  
10 Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the California  
11 state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

12 2. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Northern District of  
13 California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants operate in this district, and because a  
14 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district.  
15 Pursuant to L.R. 120, this action is properly assigned to the San Francisco Division of the  
16 Northern District of California because a substantial portion of the events or omissions giving rise  
17 to the claims occurred in San Francisco County, California.

### 18 **THE PARTIES**

19 3. Plaintiff David DeLuca is an individual residing in Walnut Creek, California  
20 (Contra Costa County). Plaintiff DeLuca was employed by Defendants as a special investigator  
21 from approximately April 2012 to May 2014. Defendants assigned Plaintiff DeLuca to a territory  
22 that included Santa Clara, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties, and he reported to offices in San  
23 Jose (Santa Clara County) and Concord, California (Contra Costa County).

24 4. Plaintiff Barry Francis is an individual currently residing in County Kerry, Ireland.  
25 Plaintiff Francis was employed by Defendants as a special investigator from approximately April  
26 2006 to June 2016. Defendants assigned Plaintiff Francis to a territory that covered San  
27 Francisco, Contra Costa, and San Mateo Counties, and he reported to an office in Daly City,  
28 California (San Mateo County).



1 investigate potentially fraudulent insurance claims. Defendants assign each special investigator a  
2 set number of cases to investigate each month, which are continually assigned on an on-going  
3 basis.

4 11. Defendants have routinely suffered and permitted Plaintiffs and the other special  
5 investigators to work in excess of eight hours per day and forty (40) hours per week. On average,  
6 Plaintiff DeLuca estimates that he worked at least fifty (50) hours per week. Plaintiff Francis  
7 estimates that he worked, on average, approximately fifty five (55) hours per week. As a result of  
8 Defendants' improper classification of their special investigators as "exempt" from the FLSA and  
9 state wage and hour law, Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation for any  
10 overtime hours worked. Defendants uniformly applied this policy and practice to all special  
11 investigators.

12 12. Defendants did not keep accurate records of the hours worked by Plaintiffs and the  
13 other special investigators. Defendants never instructed Plaintiffs or other special investigators to  
14 keep records of their own hours worked. Because Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs for all the  
15 hours they worked, including overtime hours, Defendants' wage statements did not accurately  
16 reflect all hours Plaintiffs worked.

17 13. As a result of the high volume of cases Defendants assigned to Plaintiffs, as well  
18 as the timelines and deadlines assigned associated with those cases, Plaintiffs regularly, on  
19 average at least weekly, worked through meal periods and rest periods. Defendants' deadlines  
20 and the substantial number of ongoing cases Defendants assigned to Plaintiffs at any given time,  
21 prevented Plaintiffs from taking uninterrupted meal and rest periods.

22 14. Defendants uniformly misrepresented to Plaintiffs and the other special  
23 investigators that they were ineligible to receive overtime pay. In reality, Plaintiffs and the other  
24 special investigators are, and were, nonexempt employees who are, and were, entitled to overtime  
25 pay.

26 15. Defendants knew, or at the very least showed reckless disregard for the fact, that  
27 Plaintiffs and the other special investigators performed work that required payment of overtime  
28 compensation.

1           16. In late 2007, a group of special investigators, on behalf of themselves and  
2 individuals similarly situated, filed a lawsuit against Defendant Farmers Insurance Exchange  
3 “Defendant”) for violating the overtime provisions under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act in  
4 the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. See *Fenton v. Farmers Insurance*  
5 *Exchange*, 07-cv-4864 (D. Minn.)

6           17. The *Fenton* district court granted conditional certification of the collective class  
7 under the FLSA in May 2008. *Id.* (ECF No. 47.) The plaintiffs amended their complaint in July  
8 2009 to add overtime, waiting time penalties, itemized wage statement, meal period and rest  
9 break, and unfair competition act claims under California state law. *Id.* (ECF No. 134.)

10           18. On September 29, 2009, the *Fenton* district court issued an order granting the  
11 plaintiffs’ motion for partial summary judgment in part and holding that Defendant’s special  
12 investigators were not exempt from the overtime protections provided by the FLSA and  
13 California state law as a matter of law. Id. (ECF No. 146); *see also Fenton v. Farmers Ins. Exch.*,  
14 663 F. Supp. 2d 718 (D. Minn. 2009). The *Fenton* district court also determined that Defendant  
15 failed to demonstrate that it acted in good-faith with reasonable grounds for believing that they  
16 complied with the FLSA, and awarded the plaintiffs liquidated damages. *Id.*

17           19. Despite a federal district court’s 2009 ruling that Defendant’s special investigators  
18 are non-exempt as a matter of law under the FLSA and California state law, it continues to  
19 willfully classify its special investigators as exempt, failing to provide them overtime  
20 compensation required by law.

21           20. Since the resolution of the *Fenton* case, the primary job duties of special  
22 investigators have not changed in such a way that would permit them to be lawfully classified as  
23 exempt from overtime pay under the FLSA or California law.

24           21. Further, several years after the *Fenton* decision, Plaintiff Francis was a member of  
25 an employee engagement team comprised of special investigators across the country. This team  
26 of employees was tasked with meeting to identify ways Defendants’ could attempt to improve the  
27 work/life balance for special investigators. In approximately August 2014, at a conference held  
28 in Florida, a representative of the team presented the ideas and suggestions to a group of

1 managers within Defendants' special investigations unit, specifically requesting that Defendants  
2 begin paying overtime to special investigators going forward. Defendants ignored this request,  
3 and made no changes to special investigators' pay structure.

4 22. Defendants' conduct, as set forth in this Complaint, was willful and in bad faith.  
5 Defendants operated under a scheme that has caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and the  
6 similarly situated individuals.

7 **COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

8 23. Plaintiff DeLuca, individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated  
9 individuals, restates and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs as if fully set forth  
10 herein.

11 24. Plaintiff DeLuca brings his claims individually and on behalf of other similarly  
12 situated employees as authorized under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The proposed collective  
13 class is as follows:

14 All persons who are, or have been, employed by Defendants as special  
15 investigators, or similar job titles, at any time within three years prior to this  
16 action's filing date through the date of final disposition of this action (the "FLSA  
17 Collective").

18 25. Plaintiff DeLuca has signed a consent form to join this lawsuit pursuant to 29  
19 U.S.C. § 216(b), which is attached as Exhibit A. To date, two additional individuals have signed  
20 consent forms to join this lawsuit as opt-in plaintiffs. Their consent forms are attached as Exhibit  
21 B. As this case progresses, it is likely that other individuals will join the case as opt-in plaintiffs.

22 26. Defendants classified all of its special investigators as "exempt" from overtime  
23 under the FLSA. Accordingly, Plaintiff DeLuca and the FLSA Collective were subject to  
24 Defendants' policy, decision, and/or plan of improperly treating and classifying special  
25 investigators as "exempt" under the FLSA, and failing to pay appropriate overtime compensation.

26 27. Defendants are liable under the FLSA for failing to properly compensate Plaintiff  
27 DeLuca and the FLSA Collective. Accordingly, notice should be sent to the FLSA Collective.  
28 There are numerous similarly situated current and former employees of Defendants who have  
been denied overtime pay in violation of the FLSA who would benefit from the issuance of a

1 Court-supervised notice of this lawsuit and the opportunity to join. Those similarly situated  
2 employees are known to Defendants and are readily identifiable through Defendants' records.

3 **RULE 23 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

4 28. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate by reference the above paragraphs as if fully set  
5 forth herein.

6 29. Plaintiffs, as Class Representatives, bring class action claims for relief for  
7 violation of California's wage and hour laws pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(1), (b)(2), and  
8 (b)(3), on behalf of the following class:

9 All persons who were, are or will be employed by Defendants in the State of  
10 California as special investigators, or similar job titles, at any time within four (4)  
11 years prior to the date of the filing of this Complaint through the date of final  
12 disposition of this action who were, are, or will be classified as exempt from  
overtime pay under applicable law (the "California Rule 23 Class").

13 30. Numerosity: The California Rule 23 Class includes, upon information and belief,  
14 dozens of individuals and, as such, is so numerous that joinder of all class members is  
15 impracticable.

16 31. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the members of the California Rule 23  
17 Class. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that, like other special investigators, they routinely  
18 worked more than forty hours per week, and more than eight hours per day, during the California  
19 Class Period. Plaintiffs had the same duties and responsibilities as other California Rule 23 Class  
20 members. Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class were subject to Defendants' policy and  
21 practice of improperly treating and classifying special investigators as "exempt" from federal and  
22 state wage and hour laws, failing to pay appropriate overtime compensation, failing to pay  
23 waiting time penalties, failing to provide meal and rest breaks, and failing to maintain accurate  
24 records of hours worked.

25 32. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and  
26 efficient adjudication of the controversy, particularly in the context of wage and hour litigation  
27 where individual plaintiffs lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute separate lawsuits  
28 in federal court against large corporate defendants

1           33.     Adequacy: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the California Rule 23  
2 Class and its interests. Plaintiffs are represented by competent and experienced counsel who will  
3 effectively represent the interests of the California Rule 23 Class.

4           34.     Commonality: Questions of law and fact are common to the California Rule 23  
5 Class, as described herein, and these common questions of law and fact predominate over the  
6 variations which may exist between members of the classes, if any. These common questions of  
7 law and fact include, without limitation:

- 8                   a) Whether Defendants unlawfully failed to pay Plaintiffs and the California  
9 Rule 23 Class overtime compensation in violation of California law;
- 10                   b) Whether Plaintiffs and the members of the California Class who are no longer  
11 employed by Defendants are entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant to  
12 California Labor Code § 203;
- 13                   c) Whether Defendants failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements to  
14 Plaintiff Francis and the California Rule 23 Class as required by Labor  
15 Code § 226;
- 16                   d) Whether Defendants failed to provide required rest and meal breaks to  
17 Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class, in violation of Wage Order No.  
18 4; Cal. Labor Code §§ 226 *et seq.*, 512;
- 19                   e) Whether Defendants violated the California Unfair Competition Law  
20 (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*; and
- 21                   f) The proper measure of damages sustained by Plaintiffs and the Class  
22 Members.

23           35.     Class certification is appropriate pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
24 23(b)(1) because the prosecution of separate actions by individual California Rule 23 Class  
25 members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications which would establish  
26 incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants. Further, adjudication of each individual  
27 member’s claim in a separate action would be dispositive of the interest of individuals not party  
28 to this action, impeding their ability to protect their interests.



1 43. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to be paid overtime compensation  
2 for all hours worked.

3 44. Defendants routinely suffered and permitted Plaintiff DeLuca and the FLSA  
4 Collective to work more than forty (40) hours per week without overtime compensation.

5 45. By failing to compensate Plaintiff DeLuca and the FLSA Collective overtime  
6 compensation, Defendants violated the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*

7 46. By failing to record, report, and/or preserve records of hours worked by Plaintiff  
8 DeLuca and the FLSA Collective, Defendants failed to make, keep, and preserve records with  
9 respect to each of their employees sufficient to determine their wages, hours, and other conditions  
10 and practice of employment, in violation of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*

11 47. Defendants knew, or showed reckless disregard for the fact, that they failed to pay  
12 these individuals overtime compensation in violation of the FLSA. The foregoing conduct, as  
13 alleged in this Complaint, constitutes a willful violation of the FLSA, within the meaning of 29  
14 U.S.C. § 255(a).

15 48. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants unlawful conduct, Plaintiff DeLuca  
16 and the FLSA Collective have suffered, and will continue to suffer, a loss of income and other  
17 damages. Plaintiff DeLuca, individually and on behalf of the FLSA Collective, seeks damages in  
18 the amount of the unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated damages as provided by the FLSA,  
19 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), interest, attorneys' fees and costs, and such other legal and equitable relief as  
20 the Court deems just and proper.

21 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

22 **CALIFORNIA STATE LABOR CODE – FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME**

23 Cal. Wage Order No. 4; Cal. Labor Code §§ 510, 1194

24 (On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class)

25 49. Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding  
26 paragraphs.

27 50. At all times relevant to this action, Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class were  
28 employed by Defendants within the meaning of the California Labor Code.



1 employees' wages until the back wages are paid in full or an action is commenced, up to a  
2 maximum of thirty days of wages.

3 61. Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class are entitled to unpaid overtime  
4 compensation, but to date have not received all such compensation.

5 62. As a consequence of Defendants' willful conduct in not paying proper  
6 compensation for all hours worked, Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class who have  
7 separated from employment are entitled to up to thirty days' wages under Labor Code § 203,  
8 together with interest thereon, and attorneys' fees and costs.

9 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

10 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS**

11 Cal. Labor Code § 226

12 (On Behalf of Plaintiff Francis and the California Rule 23 Class)

13 63. Plaintiff Francis alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in the  
14 preceding paragraphs.

15 64. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to provide timely, accurate,  
16 itemized wage statements including, *inter alia*, hours worked, to Plaintiff Francis, as well as other  
17 members of the California Rule 23 Class, in accordance with Labor Code § 226(a). Such failure  
18 caused injury under Labor Code § 226(e) because Plaintiff and members of the California Rule 23  
19 Class could not promptly and easily determine, *inter alia*, their hours worked or rates of pay from  
20 the wage statement alone.

21 65. Plaintiff Francis and the California Rule 23 Class are entitled to and seek  
22 injunctive relief requiring Defendants to comply with Labor Code 226(a) and further seek the  
23 amount provided under Labor Code 226(e), including the greater of all actual damages or fifty  
24 dollars for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) for  
25 each violation in a subsequent pay period, as well as their attorneys' fees and costs.

26 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

27 **CALIFORNIA REST BREAK AND MEAL PERIOD PROVISIONS**

28 Cal. Wage Order No. 4; Cal. Labor Code §§ 226 et seq., 512

1 (On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class)

2 66. Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the allegations in the proceeding  
3 paragraphs.

4 67. California Labor Code section 512 prohibits an employer from employing an  
5 employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with  
6 a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, or for a work period of more than 10 hours per day  
7 without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes.

8 68. Section 11 of Wage Order No. 4 provides (and at all times relevant hereto  
9 provided) in relevant part that:

10 No employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than five  
11 (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that  
12 when a work period of not more than six (6) hours will complete the day's  
13 work the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and  
14 employee. Unless the employee is relieved of all duty during a 30 minute  
15 meal period, the meal period shall be considered an "on duty" meal period  
16 and counted as time worked. An "on duty" meal period shall be permitted  
17 only when the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved  
18 of all duty and when by written agreement between the parties an on-the-job  
19 paid meal period is agreed to. The written agreement shall state that the  
20 employee may, in writing, revoke the agreement at any time. If an employer  
21 fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable  
22 provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour  
23 of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day  
24 that the meal period is not provided.

25 69. Section 12 of Wage Order No. 4 provides (and at all times relevant hereto  
26 provided) in relevant part that:

27 Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest  
28 periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work

1 period. The authorized rest period time shall be based on the total hours  
2 worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours  
3 or major fraction thereof. However, a rest period need not be authorized for  
4 employees whose total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3 ½)  
5 hours. Authorized rest period time shall be counted, as hours worked, for  
6 which there shall be no deduction from wages. If an employer fails to  
7 provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable  
8 provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour  
9 of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day  
10 that the rest period is not provided.

11 70. California Labor Code section 226.7 prohibits any employer from requiring any  
12 employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable IWC wage order,  
13 and provides that an employer that fails to provide an employee with a required rest break or meal  
14 period shall pay that employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of  
15 compensation for each work day that the employer does not provide a compliant meal or rest  
16 period.

17 71. Defendants knowingly failed to provide Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class  
18 with meal periods as required by law, and knowingly failed to authorize and permit Plaintiffs and  
19 the California Rule 23 Class to take rest periods as required by law. Plaintiffs and the California  
20 Rule 23 Class are therefore entitled to payment of the meal and rest period premiums as provided  
21 by law.

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25 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

26 **CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW**

27 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.

28 (On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class)

1           72. Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding  
2 paragraphs.

3           73. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, violates the California Unfair Competition Law  
4 (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.* The UCL prohibits unfair competition by  
5 prohibiting, *inter alia*, any unlawful or unfair business acts or practices.

6           74. Beginning at a date unknown to Plaintiffs, but at least as long ago as the year  
7 2012, Defendants committed acts of unfair competition, as defined by the UCL, by, among other  
8 things, engaging in the acts and practices described herein. Defendants’ conduct as herein alleged  
9 has injured Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class by wrongfully denying them earned wages,  
10 and therefore was substantially injurious to Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class.

11           75. Defendants engaged in unfair competition in violation of the UCL by violating,  
12 *inter alia*, each of the following laws. Each of these violations constitutes an independent and  
13 separate violation of the UCL:

14           A. Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*

15           B. California Labor Code §§ 510 & 1194

16           C. California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512

17           76. Defendants’ course of conduct, acts, and practices in violation of the California  
18 laws mentioned in the above paragraph constitute a separate and independent violation of the  
19 UCL. Defendants’ conduct described herein violates the policy or spirit of such laws or  
20 otherwise significantly threatens or harms competition.

21           77. The harm to Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class in being wrongfully denied  
22 lawfully earned wages outweighed the utility, if any, of Defendants’ policies or practices and  
23 therefore, Defendants’ actions described herein constitute an unfair business practice or act within  
24 the meaning of the UCL.

25           78. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*, Plaintiffs and the  
26 California Rule 23 Class are entitled to restitution of the overtime earnings and other unpaid  
27 wages alleged herein that were withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that  
28 commences four years prior to the filing of this action, a permanent injunction requiring

1 Defendants to pay required wages, an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to Code of Civil  
2 Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable law, and costs.

3 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

4 79. **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff DeLuca, individually and on behalf of all members of  
5 the FLSA Collective, pray for relief as follows:

- 6 A. Designation of this action as a collective action on behalf of the FLSA  
7 Collective and prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all  
8 similarly situated members of the Collective, apprising them of the pendency  
9 of this action, and permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims in this action  
10 by filing individual consent forms pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);
- 11 B. Judgment against Defendants for an amount equal to Plaintiff DeLuca's and  
12 the FLSA Collective's unpaid overtime wages at the applicable rates;
- 13 C. A finding that Defendants' conduct was willful;
- 14 D. An equal amount to the overtime wages as liquidated damages;
- 15 E. All costs and attorney' fees incurred prosecuting these claims, including expert  
16 fees;
- 17 F. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law;
- 18 G. Leave to add additional plaintiffs and/or state law claims by motion, the filing  
19 of written consent forms, or any other method approved by the Court; and
- 20 H. Such further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

21 80. **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs and the California Rule 23 Class pray for relief as  
22 follows:

- 23 A. Certification of this action as a class action, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal  
24 Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of the California Rule 23 Class;
- 25 B. Appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representatives, and appointment of their  
26 counsel as Class Counsel;
- 27 C. Judgment that Defendants misclassified the Plaintiffs and the California Rule  
28 23 Class as exempt employees;

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- D. Unpaid overtime wages, other due wages, injunctive relief, unpaid meal and rest premiums, and other penalties pursuant to California law;
- E. Appropriate equitable relief to remedy Defendants’ violations of state law;
- F. Appropriate statutory penalties;
- G. An award of damages and restitution to be paid by Defendants according to proof;
- H. Attorneys’ fees and costs of suit, including expert fees pursuant to Cal. Labor §§ 226(e), and 1194, and California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;
- I. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law; and
- J. Such other equitable relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: January 4, 2017

NICHOLS KASTER, LLP

By: s/Matthew C. Helland  
Matthew C. Helland

Attorneys for Plaintiffs, the Putative FLSA  
Collective and the Putative Rule 23 Class