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12	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
13	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO			
14	CENTRA	L DIVISION		
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16	MANUEL POSADAS, as a Private Attorney General,	CASE NO. 37-2018-00005816-CU-OE-CTL		
17	Plaintiff,	CLASS ACTION		
18 19	V.	[PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ACTION AS TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION]		
20	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, AND DOES 1-10, INCLUSIVE,	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR:		
21	Defendants.	(1) FAILURE TO REIMBURSE		
22		EMPLOYEE EXPENSES; AND		
23		(2) VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE § 2802 BROUGHT UNDER THE CALIFORNIA PRIVATE		
24		ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF 2004 (CAL. LAB. CODE § 2698, ET SEQ.).		
25		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		
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	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES			

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14	Attorneys for Plaintiff Jennifer Salas		
15 16	and Class Members		
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	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES		
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COMES NOW Plaintiffs Manuel Posadas and Jennifer Salas ("Plaintiffs"), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, and also as Private Attorney Generals and assert claims against defendant JPMorgan Chase Bank ("Chase") and Does 1-10, inclusive (each a "Defendant" and collectively "Defendants") as follows:

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 1. This class action is brought under California Code of Civil Procedure §382. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiffs exceed the minimum jurisdiction limits of the California Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial.
- 2. This is also a private attorney general action for recovery of civil penalties under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code § 2698, et seq. ("PAGA"). See Arias v. Superior Court 46 Cal. 4th 969 (2009). PAGA permits an "aggrieved employee" to bring a private attorney general action on behalf of themselves and the State of California to address an employer's violations of the California Labor Code. In this case, Defendants violated California Labor Code § 2802 as set forth more fully below. Plaintiffs seek PAGA penalties on behalf of themselves, Defendants' other current and former California employees, and the State of California.
- 3. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under the California Constitution Article VI §10, which grants the California Superior Court original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is brought do not give jurisdiction to any other court.
- 4. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because, upon information and belief, each Defendant is either a resident of California, has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the California market so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California Courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- 5. Venue is proper in this Court because upon information and belief, one or more of the Defendants, reside, transact business, or have offices in this County and the acts or omissions alleged herein took place in this County.

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#### **PARTIES**

- 6. Plaintiff Manuel Posadas is, and at all times mentioned in this complaint was a resident of San Diego County, California.
- 7. Plaintiff Jennifer Salas is, and at all times mentioned in this first amended complaint was a resident of Orange County, California.
- 8. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all relevant times mentioned herein Chase was licensed and qualified to do business in California. On information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that at all relevant times referenced herein Chase did and continues to transact business throughout California.
- 9. Whenever in this complaint reference is made to any act, deed, or conduct of Chase, the allegation means that Chase engaged in the act, deed, or conduct by or through one or more of its manager, members, officers, directors, agents, employees, or representatives, who was actively engaged in the management, direction, control, or transaction of the ordinary business and affairs of Chase.
- 10. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of the defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 10, inclusive and therefore sues said defendants (the "Doe Defendants") by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to insert the true names and capacities of the Doe Defendants at such time as the identities of the Doe Defendants have been ascertained.
- 11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the Doe Defendants are the partners, agents, or principals and co-conspirators of Chase, and of each other; that Chase and the Doe Defendants performed the acts and conduct herein alleged directly, aided and abetted the performance thereof, or knowingly acquiesced in, ratified, and accepted the benefits of such acts and conduct, and therefore each of the Doe Defendants is liable to the extent of the liability of the Defendants as alleged herein.
- 12. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein material, each Defendant was completely dominated and controlled by its co-Defendants and each was the alter ego of the other. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this

#### **ALLEGATIONS REGARDING CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE PAGA ACTION**

- 13. This is a private attorney general action for recovery of penalties under PAGA, California Labor Code § 2698, et seq. PAGA permits an "aggrieved employee" to bring a lawsuit on behalf of themselves and the state of California to address an employer's violations of the California Labor Code. In this case, Defendants violated California Labor Code § 2802 as set forth more fully below. Plaintiffs seeks PAGA penalties on behalf of himself, Defendants' other current and former California employees, and the State of California.
- 14. Plaintiffs' Second Cause of Action is suitable for treatment as a private attorney general action under PAGA for the following reasons:
- (a) The violations set forth in Plaintiffs' Second Cause Of Action allege violations of the California Labor Code for which the Code provides a civil penalty to be assessed and recovered by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") or any department, division, commission, boards, agencies, or employees, or for which a penalty is provided for under Labor Code § 2699(f); and
- (b) Plaintiffs each are an "aggrieved employee" because they were employed by Defendants and had the offending violations committed against them;
- (c) Plaintiffs seek to recover civil penalties under PAGA for Labor Code violations committed against them and other "Current and Former Employees;"
- (d) Plaintiffs have complied with the requirement to commence a civil action under Labor Code § 2699.3;
- (e) Plaintiff have complied with the exhaustion requirements of PAGA by providing notice on November 2, 2017 and February 28, 2018 to the LWDA and by certified

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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harmed by failing to be reimbursed for business expenses due to Defendants' policies and practices that affected each member of the Class similarly. Further, Defendants benefited from the same type of unfair and/or wrongful acts as to each member of the Class.

- Adequacy: Plaintiffs are qualified to and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of each member of the Class with whom they have a well-defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs acknowledge that they have an obligation to make known to the Court any relationships, conflicts, or differences with any member of the Class. Plaintiffs' attorneys and the proposed counsel for the Class are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, litigation, and settlement and experienced in handling such matters. Other former and current employees of Defendants may also serve as representatives of the Class if needed.
- d. Superiority: The nature of this action makes the use of class action adjudication superior to other methods. A class action will achieve economies of time, effort, judicial resources, and expense compared to separate lawsuits. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent and/or varying adjudications with respect to the individual members of the Class, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendants, and resulting in the impairment of the rights of the members of the Class and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were not parties.
- <u>Public Policy Considerations</u>: Employers in the state of California violate e. employment and labor laws every day. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former employers may damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or other means. The nature of this action allows for the protection of current and former employees' rights without fear or retaliation or damage.

Commonality: There are common questions of law and fact as to the Class

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- 27. For the four year period preceding the filing of this complaint, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been required to incur and pay for expenses in the discharge of their employment duties including, but not limited to expenses for cellular telephones, cellular telephone usage, and vehicle usage (such as mileage reimbursement and vehicle insurance), all without reimbursement from Defendants.
- 28. As a proximate result of Defendants' violations of Labor Code § 2802, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been damaged in an amount according to proof.
- 29. Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to recover the full amount of the expenses they incurred in the course of their job duties, plus interest, attorneys' fees, and costs under Labor Code § 2802.

# SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE § 2802 BROUGHT UNDER THE CALIFORNIA PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF 2004

#### (By Plaintiffs as Private Attorney Generals Against All Defendants)

- 30. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained above, except those allegations pertaining specifically to class action procedure, as though fully set forth herein.
- 31. California Labor Code § 2802(a) states that "An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful."
- 32. California Labor Code § 2802(a), requires Defendants to indemnify Plaintiffs and their other Current and Former Employees for all expenditures and losses incurred by their employees in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or obedience to the directions of Defendants, including but not limited to expenses for cellular telephones, cellular telephone usage, and vehicle usage (such as mileage reimbursement and vehicle insurance).
  - 33. During the year preceding the filing of Plaintiffs' PAGA exhaustion letters through 9.

1	the present, Defendants did not provide indemnification to Plaintiffs and their other Current and		
2	Former Employees for these expenditures in violation of California Labor Code § 2802.		
3	34. Plaintiffs seek civil penalties for Defendants' violations of California Labor Code		
4	§ 2802 under California Labor Code § 2699(f)(2).		
5	35. Plaintiffs request civil penalties against Defendants for their violation of California		
6	Labor Code § 2802 as provided under PAGA, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, ir		
7	amounts to be proved at trial.		
8	PRAYER FOR RELIEF		
9	WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants, as follows:		
10	Class Certification		
11	1. That this action be certified as a class action;		
12	2. That Plaintiffs be appointed as the representative of the Class;		
13	3. That counsel for Plaintiffs be appointed as counsel for the Class.		
14	On the First Cause of Action		
15	1. For compensatory damages in an amount equal to the amount of unreimbursed		
16	business expenses owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members;		
17	2. For pre-judgment interest on any unreimbursed business expenses due from the		
18	day that such amounts were to be reimbursed;		
19	3. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under California Labor Code § 2802; and		
20	4. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.		
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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

1	On the Second Cause of Action			
2	1.	For penalties according to proof;		
3	2.	For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and		
4	3.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.		
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6	Dated: April	DENTE LAW. P.C.		
7		GLICK LAW GROUP, P.C. JAMES R. HAWKINS, APLC		
8		SEAN S. VAHDAT & ASSOCIATES, APLC		
9		DI A		
10		By: LONDON D. MESERVY (SB# 216654)		
11		Attorneys for Plaintiffs Manuel Posadas, Jennifer		
12		Salas, and Class Members		
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