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EXHIBIT A

	Case 2:12-cv-01907-LKK-EFB Document 81-	-1 Filed 11/08/13 Page 2 of 28
1 2 3 4 5	Matthew C. Helland, CA State Bar No. 250451 Helland@nka.com NICHOLS KASTER, LLP One Embarcadero Center, Suite 720 San Francisco, CA 94111 Telephone: (415) 277-7235 Facsimile: (415) 277-7238 Attorneys for Plaintiff and those similarly situated	1
7	IN THE UNITED STAT EASTERN DISTRIC	
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	KAREN WILLIAMS, SANDRA ADAMS, LISA CRAWFORD, DEBRA DUDLEY, KENNETH FREESTONE, CONNIE LEITING, MARIO MORA, JAMIE NOONAN-SILVA, and KIMBERLY SEYMOUR individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiff, v. U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION and DOES 1-50, inclusive, Defendants.	Case No.: 2:12-cv-01907-LKK-EFB FIRST AMENDED COLLECTIVE 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.
2425262728		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
	II	

FIRST AMENDED COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Karen Williams, Sandra Adams, Lisa Crawford, Debra Dudley, Kenneth Freestone, Connie Leiting, Mario Mora, Jamie Noonan-Silva, and Kimberly Seymour ("Plaintiffs"), on their own behalf and on behalf of all similarly situated individuals, by and through her attorneys Nichols Kaster, LLP, brings this action against Defendant U.S. Bank National Association ("Defendant"), and certain Doe Defendants, for damages and other relief relating to violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq and California Wage and Hour law.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This Court has jurisdiction to hear this Complaint and to adjudicate the claims stated herein under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case is brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq*. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the California state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 2. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant operates in this district, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district. Pursuant to L.R. 120, this action is properly assigned to the Sacramento Division of the Eastern District of California because a substantial portion of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in Placer County, California.

THE PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiff Karen Williams is an individual residing in Rancho Cordova, California (Sacramento County). Plaintiff Williams was employed by Defendant from approximately September 2010 to April 2011 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer County).
- 4. Plaintiff Sandra Adams is an individual residing in Cameron Park, California.

 Plaintiff Adams has been employed by Defendant since approximately 2011, and was previously employed by Defendant from approximately February 2008 to 2010 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer County).
 - 5. Plaintiff Lisa Crawford is an individual residing in Tustin, California. Plaintiff

- Crawford was employed by Defendant from approximately November 2008 to December 2011 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Los Alamitos, California office (Orange County).
- 6. Plaintiff Debra Dudley is an individual residing in Marina, California. Plaintiff Dudley was employed by Defendant from approximately February 2011 to July 2012 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Campbell, California office (Santa Clara County).
- 7. Plaintiff Kenneth Freestone is an individual residing in Livermore, California. Plaintiff Kenneth Freestone has been employed by Defendants since approximately June 2010 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Campbell, California office (Santa Clara County).
- 8. Plaintiff Connie Leiting is an individual residing in Sacramento, California.

 Plaintiff Connie Leiting was employed by Defendant from approximately October 2003 to

 September 2012 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer County).
- 9. Plaintiff Mario Mora is an individual residing in Hawthorne, California. Plaintiff Mora was employed by Defendant from approximately November 2009 to February 2012 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Los Alamitos, California office (Orange County).
- 10. Plaintiff Jamie Noonan-Silva is an individual residing in Citrus Heights,
 California. Plaintiff Noonan-Silva has been employed by Defendant since approximately
 December 2008 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer County).
- 11. Plaintiff Kimberly Seymour is an individual residing in Fair Oaks, California.

 Plaintiff Seymour was employed by Defendant from approximately 2008 to November 2011 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer County).
- 12. Plaintiffs Adams, Crawford, Dudley, Freestone, Leiting, Mora, Noonan-Silva, and Seymour are referred to collectively herein as the "California State Law Plaintiffs".
- 13. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated individuals pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Plaintiffs and the similarly situated individuals are, or were, employed by Defendant as mortgage underwriters across the country during the applicable statutory period.

- 14. Defendant U.S. Bank National Association is a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp. Defendant does business and maintains offices in cities throughout the country, including Roseville, California (Placer County). Defendant employed Plaintiff and the similarly situated individuals within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203. At all relevant times, Defendant's gross annual sales made or business done has been in excess of \$500,000. Defendant operates in interstate commerce by, among other things, selling mortgage loan products in multiple states.
- 15. Defendants Does 1-50, inclusive, are sued herein under fictitious names. Their true names and capacities are unknown to Plaintiff. When their true names and capacities are ascertained, Plaintiff will amend this Complaint by inserting their true names and capacities herein. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the fictitiously-named defendants is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that the damages of Plaintiff and the putative class members herein alleged were proximately caused by such Defendant.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 16. At all times relevant herein, Defendant operated a willful scheme to deprive its mortgage underwriters of overtime compensation.
- 17. Plaintiffs and the similarly situated individuals worked as mortgage underwriters for Defendant during the applicable statutory period.
- 18. Defendant routinely suffered and permitted Plaintiffs and the other mortgage underwriters to work in excess of eight hours per day and forty hours per week. However, Defendant improperly classified its mortgage underwriters as "exempt" from the FLSA and state wage and hour law, and therefore did not pay them overtime compensation for all overtime hours worked. Defendant uniformly applied this policy and practice to all mortgage underwriters.
- 19. Defendant did not keep accurate records of the hours worked by Plaintiffs and the other mortgage underwriters. Defendant never instructed Plaintiffs or other Mortgage Underwriters to keep records or their own hours worked. Because Defendant did not pay Plaintiffs for all the hours they worked, including overtime hours, Defendants' wage statements

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did not accurately reflect all hours Plaintiffs worked.

- 20. Defendant uniformly misrepresented to Plaintiffs and the other mortgage underwriters that they were ineligible to receive overtime pay. In reality, Plaintiffs and the other mortgage underwriters are, and were, nonexempt production employees who are, and were, entitled to overtime pay.
- 21. Because Defendant required Plaintiffs to review a certain number of files per day, and because Plaintiffs were required to work until they completed their allocation of files, Plaintiffs regularly, on average at least weekly, worked through meal periods and rest periods. Defendant's production requirements prevented Plaintiffs from taking uninterrupted meal and rest periods.
- 22. Defendant's supervisory employees observed Plaintiffs working through meal and rest periods. For example, Plaintiffs and other Mortgage Underwriters regularly ate lunch while they worked. Defendant's supervisory employees observed this activity.
- 23. Defendant was aware, or should have been aware, that Plaintiffs and the other mortgage underwriters performed work that required payment of overtime compensation. Defendant is aware of wage and hour laws, as evidenced by the fact that it provides overtime compensation to other employees who are not mortgage underwriters. Moreover, federal courts have found mortgage underwriters to be non-exempt as a matter of law.
- 24. Defendant's conduct, as set forth in this Complaint, was willful and in bad faith. Defendant operated under a scheme that has caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and the similarly situated individuals.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 25. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated individuals, restate and incorporate by reference the above paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 26. Plaintiffs bring their claims on behalf of themselves and other similarly situated employees as authorized under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The proposed collective class is as follows:
 - All persons who are, or have been, employed by Defendant as mortgage

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34. By failing to record, report, and/or preserve records of hours worked by Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective, Defendant failed to make, keep, and preserve records with respect to each of their employees sufficient to determine their wages, hours, and other conditions and

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excess of eight hours in a work day and/or forty hours in a work week for Defendant.

- 43. During the relevant statutory period, Defendant failed and refused to pay the California State Law Plaintiffs proper overtime compensation for overtime hours worked.
- 44. Defendant had a policy and practice of failing and refusing to pay proper overtime pay to the California State Law Plaintiffs for their hours worked.
- 45. As a result of Defendant's failure to pay wages earned and due, Defendant violated the California Labor Code.
- 46. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, the California State Law Plaintiffs have sustained damages, including loss of earnings for hours of overtime worked on behalf of Defendant, prejudgment interest, and attorneys' fees and costs.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CALIFORNIA WAGE PAYMENT PROVISIONS OF LABOR CODE

Cal. Labor Code §§ 201, 202 & 203

(On Behalf of the California State Law Plaintiffs Except for Plaintiffs Adams, Freestone, and Noonan-Silva)

- 47. The California State Law Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.
- 48. California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 require Defendant to pay employees all wages due within the time specified by law. California Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to timely pay such wages, the employer must continue to pay the subject employees' wages until the back wages are paid in full or an action is commenced, up to a maximum of thirty days of wages.
- 49. The California State Law Plaintiffs are entitled to unpaid overtime compensation, but to date have not received all such compensation.
- 50. As a consequence of Defendant's willful conduct in not paying proper compensation for all hours worked, the California State Law Plaintiffs (except for Plaintiffs Adams, Freestone and Noonan-Silva) are entitled to up to thirty days' wages under Labor Code § 203, together with interest thereon, and attorneys' fees and costs.

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FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CALIFORNIA WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS OF LABOR CODE

Cal. Wage Order No. 4; Cal. Labor Code § 226

(On Behalf of Plaintiffs Adams, Freestone and Noonan-Silva)

- 51. Plaintiffs Adams, Freestone and Noonan-Silva allege and incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.
- 52. Defendant knowingly and intentionally failed to provide timely, accurate, itemized wage statements including, *inter alia*, hours worked, to Plaintiffs Adams and Freestone in accordance with Labor Code § 226(a) and the IWC Wage Orders. Such failure caused injury to Plaintiffs Adams and Freestone, by, among other things, impeding them from knowing the amount of wages to which they are and were entitled.
- 53. Plaintiffs Adams, Freestone and Noonan-Silva are entitled to and seek injunctive relief requiring Defendant to comply with Labor Code 226(a) and further seek the amount provided under Labor Code 226(e), including the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation in a subsequent pay period.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CALIFORNIA REST BREAK AND MEAL PERIOD PROVISIONS

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

(On Behalf of the California State Law Plaintiffs)

- 54. The California State Law Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the allegations in the proceeding paragraphs.
- 55. California Labor Code section 512 prohibits an employer from employing an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, or for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes.
- 56. Section 11 of Wage Order No. 4 provides (and at all times relevant hereto provided) in relevant part that:

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

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

Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period. The authorized rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof. However, a rest period need not be authorized for employees whose total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3 ½) hours. Authorized rest period time shall be counted, as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages. If an employer fails to provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour

of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the rest period is not provided.

- 58. California Labor Code section 226.7 prohibits any employer from requiring any employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable IWC wage order, and provides that an employer that fails to provide an employee with a required rest break or meal period shall pay that employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the employer does not provide a compliant meal or rest period.
- 59. Defendant knowingly failed to provide the California State Law Plaintiffs with meal periods as required by law, and knowingly failed to authorize and permit the California State Law Plaintiffs to take rest periods as required by law. The California State Law Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to payment of the meal and rest period premiums as provided by law.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW

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

(On Behalf of the California State Law Plaintiffs)

- 60. The California State Law Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.
- 61. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, violates the California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.* of the Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code prohibits unfair competition by prohibiting, *inter alia*, any unlawful or unfair business acts or practices.
- 62. Beginning at a date unknown to the California State Law Plaintiffs, but at least as long ago as the year 2009, Defendant committed acts of unfair competition, as defined by the UCL, by, among other things, engaging in the acts and practices described herein. Defendant's conduct as herein alleged has injured the California State Law Plaintiffs by wrongfully denying them earned wages, and therefore was substantially injurious to the California State Law Plaintiffs.

- 63. Defendant engaged in unfair competition in violation of the UCL by violating, *inter alia*, each of the following laws. Each of these violations constitutes an independent and separate violation of the UCL:
 - A. Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq.
 - B. California Labor Code §§ 510 & 1194
 - C. California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512
- 64. Defendant's course of conduct, acts, and practices in violation of the California laws mentioned in the above paragraph constitute a separate and independent violation of the UCL. Defendant's conduct described herein violates the policy or spirit of such laws or otherwise significantly threatens or harms competition.
- 65. The harm to the California State Law Plaintiffs in being wrongfully denied lawfully earned wages outweighed the utility, if any, of Defendant's policies or practices and therefore, Defendant's actions described herein constitute an unfair business practice or act within the meaning of the UCL.
- 66. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*, the California State Law Plaintiffs are entitled to restitution of the overtime earnings and other unpaid wages alleged herein that were withheld and retained by Defendant during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this action, a permanent injunction requiring Defendant to pay required wages, an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable law, and costs.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 67. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all members of the FLSA Collective, pray for relief as follows:
 - A. Designation of this action as a collective action on behalf of the FLSA Collective and prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all similarly situated members of the Collective, apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims in this action by filing individual consent forms pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

Case 2:12-cv-01907-LKK-EFB Document 81-1 Filed 11/08/13 Page 14 of 28 1 B. Judgment against Defendant for an amount equal to Plaintiff and the FLSA 2 Collective's unpaid overtime wages at the applicable rates; 3 C. A finding that Defendant's conduct was willful 4 D. An equal amount to the overtime wages as liquidated damages; 5 E. All costs and attorney' fees incurred prosecuting these claims, including expert 6 fees; 7 F. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law; 8 G. Leave to add additional plaintiffs and/or state law claims by motion, the filing 9 of written consent forms, or any other method approved by the Court; and 10 H. Such further relief as the Court deems just and equitable. 11 68. WHEREFORE, the California State Law Plaintiffs pray for relief as follows: 12 A. Unpaid overtime wages, other due wages, injunctive relief, and unpaid 13 meal and rest premiums pursuant to California law; 14 B. Appropriate equitable relief to remedy Defendants' violations of state law; 15 C. Appropriate statutory penalties; 16 An award of damages and restitution to be paid by Defendant according to D. 17 proof; 18 E. Attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including expert fees pursuant to Cal. 19 Labor §§ 1194, and California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; 20 F. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law; and 21 G. Such other equitable relief as the Court may deem just and proper. 22 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** 23 69. Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs, 24 individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demand a trial by jury. 25 Dated: NICHOLS KASTER, LLP 26 By: Matthew C. Helland 27 28 Attorneys for Plaintiff and those similarly situated -13-

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1	Robert L. Schug, CA State Bar No. 249640	
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6	Facsimile: (415) 277-7238	
7	Attorneys for Plaintiff and those similarly situated	1
8	IN THE UNITED STAT	ES DISTRICT COURT
9	EASTERN DISTRIC	
10	KAREN WILLIAMS, SANDRA ADAMS,	Case No.: <u>2:12-cv-01907-LKK-EFB</u>
11	<u>LISA CRAWFORD, DEBRA DUDLEY,</u> KENNETH FREESTONE, CONNIE LEITING,	FIRST AMENDED COLLECTIVE
12	MARIO MORA, JAMIE NOONAN-SILVA,	ACTION COMPLAINT
	and KIMBERLY SEYMOUR individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,	(1) Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation
13	on behalf of all others similarly situated,	in Violation of the Fair Labor Standards
14	Plaintiff,	Act (29 U.S.C. § 201, <u>et seq.</u>)
15	v.	(2) Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation
16	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	in Violation of California Law (Cal. Lab.
	and DOES 1-50, inclusive,	Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198, and IWC Wage Order(s))
17		wage Order(s))
18	Defendants.	(3) Waiting Time Penalties (Cal. Lab.
19		Code §§ 201-203)
		(4) Failure to Provide Itemized Wage
20		Statements (Cal. Lab. Code § 226)
21		(5) Failure to Provide and/or Authorize
22		Meal and Rest Periods (Cal. Lab. Code §
23		<u>226.7)</u>
		(6) Violation of California Business and
24		Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq.
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26		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
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FIRST AMENDED COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

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Plaintiffs Karen Williams, Sandra Adams, Lisa Crawford, Debra Dudley, Kenneth Freestone, Connie Leiting, Mario Mora, Jamie Noonan-Silva, and Kimberly Seymour ("Plaintiffs"), on her-their own behalf and on behalf of all similarly situated individuals, by and through her attorneys Nichols Kaster, LLP, brings this action against Defendant U.S. Bank National Association ("Defendant"), and certain Doe Defendants, for damages and other relief relating to violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq and California Wage and Hour law.

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Court has jurisdiction to hear this Complaint and to adjudicate the claims

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stated herein under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case is brought under the Fair Labor Standards

Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the California

state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

2. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant operates in this district, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district. Pursuant to L.R. 120, this action is properly assigned to the Sacramento Division of the Eastern

District of California because a substantial portion of the events or omissions giving rise to the

claims occurred in Placer County, California.

THE PARTIES

<u>Individual and representative</u> Plaintiff Karen Williams is an individual residing in Rancho Cordova, California (Sacramento County). Plaintiff Williams was employed by Defendant from approximately September 2010 to April 2011 as a mortgage underwriter in

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25 Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer County).

26 Plaintiff Sandra Adams is an individual residing in Cameron Park, California.

27 Plaintiff Adams has been employed by Defendant since approximately 2011, and was previously

employed by Defendant from approximately February 2008 to 2010 as a mortgage underwriter in

	Case 2:12-cv-01907-LKK-EFB Document 81-1 Filed 11/08/13 Page 17 of 28
1	Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer County).
2	5. Plaintiff Lisa Crawford is an individual residing in Tustin, California. Plaintiff
3	Crawford was employed by Defendant from approximately November 2008 to December 2011 as
4	a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Los Alamitos, California office (Orange County).
5	6. Plaintiff Debra Dudley is an individual residing in Marina, California. Plaintiff
6	Dudley was employed by Defendant from approximately February 2011 to July 2012 as a
7	mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Campbell, California office (Santa Clara County).
8	7. Plaintiff Kenneth Freestone is an individual residing in Livermore, California.
9	Plaintiff Kenneth Freestone has been employed by Defendants since approximately June 2010 as
10	a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Campbell, California office (Santa Clara County).
11	8. Plaintiff Connie Leiting is an individual residing in Sacramento, California.
12	Plaintiff Connie Leiting was employed by Defendant from approximately October 2003 to
13	September 2012 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer
14	County).
15	9. Plaintiff Mario Mora is an individual residing in Hawthorne, California. Plaintiff
16	Mora was employed by Defendant from approximately November 2009 to February 2012 as a
17	mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Los Alamitos, California office (Orange County).
18	10. Plaintiff Jamie Noonan-Silva is an individual residing in Citrus Heights,
19	California. Plaintiff Noonan-Silva has been employed by Defendant since approximately
20	December 2008 as a mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Roseville, California office (Placer
21	County).
22	11. Plaintiff Kimberly Seymour is an individual residing in Fair Oaks, California.
23	Plaintiff Seymour was employed by Defendant from approximately 2008 to November 2011 as a
24	mortgage underwriter in Defendant's Rosevilledale, California office (Placer County).
25	3-12. Plaintiffs Adams, Crawford, Dudley, Freestone, Leiting, Mora, Noonan-Silva, and
26	Seymour are referred to collectively herein as the "California State Law Plaintiffs".
27	4.13. Plaintiffs brings this action on behalf of herself themselves and all other similarly
28	situated individuals pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Plaintiffs and the similarly situated
	-5-

individuals are, or were, employed by Defendant as mortgage underwriters across the country during the applicable statutory period.

5.14. Defendant U.S. Bank National Association is a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp. Defendant does business and maintains offices in cities throughout the country, including Roseville, California (Placer County). Defendant employed Plaintiff and the similarly situated individuals within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203. At all relevant times, Defendant's gross annual sales made or business done has been in excess of \$500,000. Defendant operates in interstate commerce by, among other things, selling mortgage loan products in multiple states.

6.15. Defendants Does 1-50, inclusive, are sued herein under fictitious names. Their true names and capacities are unknown to Plaintiff. When their true names and capacities are ascertained, Plaintiff will amend this Complaint by inserting their true names and capacities herein. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the fictitiously-named defendants is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that the damages of Plaintiff and the putative class members herein alleged were proximately caused by such Defendant.

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FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

- 7.16. At all times relevant herein, Defendant operated a willful scheme to deprive its mortgage underwriters of overtime compensation.
- 8.17. Plaintiffs and the similarly situated individuals worked as mortgage underwriters for Defendant during the applicable statutory period.
- 9.18. Defendant routinely suffered and permitted Plaintiffs and the other mortgage underwriters to work in excess of eight hours per day and forty hours per week. However, Defendant improperly classified its mortgage underwriters as "exempt" from the FLSA and state wage and hour law, and therefore did not pay them overtime compensation for all overtime hours worked. Defendant uniformly applied this policy and practice to all mortgage underwriters.

14.25. Plaintiffs, on behalf of herself themselves and all other similarly situated individuals, restates and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

15.26. Plaintiffs brings her their claims on behalf of herself themselves and other similarly situated employees as authorized under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The proposed collective class is as follows:

All persons who are, or have been, employed by Defendant as mortgage underwriters at any time within three years prior to this action's filing date through the date of final disposition of this action (the "FLSA Collective").

16.27. Plaintiffs have has signed a consent forms to join this lawsuit pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), which is attached hereto as Exhibit have previously been filed with the Court A. As this case proceeds, it is likely that other individuals will sign consent forms and join as opt in plaintiffs.

17.28. Defendant classified all of its mortgage underwriters as "exempt" from overtime under the FLSA. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective were subject to Defendant's policy, decision, and/or plan of improperly treating and classifying underwriters as "exempt" under the FLSA, and failing to pay appropriate overtime compensation.

18.29. Defendant is liable under the FLSA for failing to properly compensate Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective. Accordingly, notice should be sent to the FLSA Collective. There are numerous similarly situated current and former employees of Defendant who have been denied overtime pay in violation of the FLSA who would benefit from the issuance of a Court-supervised notice of this lawsuit and the opportunity to join. Those similarly situated employees are known to Defendant and are readily identifiable through Defendant's records.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME

(on behalf of Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective)

19.30. Plaintiffs, on behalf of herself themselves and all other similarly situated individuals, restates and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

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allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

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1	38. At all times relevant to this action, the California State Law Plaintiffs were	
2	employed by Defendants within the meaning of the California Labor Code.	
3	39. By the course of conduct set forth above, Defendant violated Cal. Labor Code §	
4	<u>510 and 1194.</u>	
5	40. The California Labor Code requires employers, such as Defendant, to pay	
6	overtime compensation to all non-exempt employees.	
7	41. The California State Law Plaintiffs were non-exempt employees entitled to be paid	
8	proper overtime compensation for all hours worked.	
9	42. During the relevant statutory period, the California State Law Plaintiffs worked in	
10	excess of eight hours in a work day and/or forty hours in a work week for Defendant.	
11	43. During the relevant statutory period, Defendant failed and refused to pay the	
12	California State Law Plaintiffs proper overtime compensation for overtime hours worked.	
13	44. Defendant had a policy and practice of failing and refusing to pay proper overtime	
14	pay to the California State Law Plaintiffs for their hours worked.	
15	45. As a result of Defendant's failure to pay wages earned and due, Defendant violated	
16	the California Labor Code.	
17	46. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as set forth	
18	herein, the California State Law Plaintiffs have sustained damages, including loss of earnings fo	
19	hours of overtime worked on behalf of Defendant, prejudgment interest, and attorneys' fees and	
20	costs.	
21	THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF	
22	CALIFORNIA WAGE PAYMENT PROVISIONS OF LABOR CODE	
23	Cal. Labor Code §§ 201, 202 & 203	
24	(On Behalf of the California State Law Plaintiffs Except for Plaintiffs Adams, Freestone, and	
25	Noonan-Silva)	
26	47. The California State Law Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the	
27	allegations in the preceding paragraphs.	
28	-8-	
	-0-	

CALIFORNIA REST BREAK AND MEAL PERIOD PROVISIONS

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

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(On Behalf of the California State Law Plaintiffs)

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The California State Law Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the 54. allegations in the proceeding paragraphs.

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

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

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

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

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1	Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest
2	periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work
3	period. The authorized rest period time shall be based on the total hours
4	worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours
5	or major fraction thereof. However, a rest period need not be authorized for
6	employees whose total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3 1/2)
7	hours. Authorized rest period time shall be counted, as hours worked, for
8	which there shall be no deduction from wages. If an employer fails to
9	provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable
10	provisions of this Order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour
11	of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day
12	that the rest period is not provided.
13	58. California Labor Code section 226.7 prohibits any employer from requiring any
14	employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable IWC wage order.
15	and provides that an employer that fails to provide an employee with a required rest break or meal
16	period shall pay that employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of
17	compensation for each work day that the employer does not provide a compliant meal or rest
18	period.
19	59. Defendant knowingly failed to provide the California State Law Plaintiffs with
20	meal periods as required by law, and knowingly failed to authorize and permit the California
21	State Law Plaintiffs to take rest periods as required by law. The California State Law Plaintiffs
22	are therefore entitled to payment of the meal and rest period premiums as provided by law.
23	SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
24	CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW
25	Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.
26	(On Behalf of the California State Law Plaintiffs)
27	60. The California State Law Plaintiffs allege and incorporate by reference the
28	allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

- 61. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, violates the California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq. of the Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code prohibits unfair competition by prohibiting, inter alia, any unlawful or unfair business acts or practices.
- 62. Beginning at a date unknown to the California State Law Plaintiffs, but at least as long ago as the year 2009, Defendant committed acts of unfair competition, as defined by the UCL, by, among other things, engaging in the acts and practices described herein. Defendant's conduct as herein alleged has injured the California State Law Plaintiffs by wrongfully denying them earned wages, and therefore was substantially injurious to the California State Law Plaintiffs.
- 63. Defendant engaged in unfair competition in violation of the UCL by violating, inter alia, each of the following laws. Each of these violations constitutes an independent and separate violation of the UCL:
 - A. Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq.
 - B. California Labor Code §§ 510 & 1194
 - C. California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512
- 64. Defendant's course of conduct, acts, and practices in violation of the California laws mentioned in the above paragraph constitute a separate and independent violation of the UCL. Defendant's conduct described herein violates the policy or spirit of such laws or otherwise significantly threatens or harms competition.
- 65. The harm to the California State Law Plaintiffs in being wrongfully denied lawfully earned wages outweighed the utility, if any, of Defendant's policies or practices and therefore, Defendant's actions described herein constitute an unfair business practice or act within the meaning of the UCL.
- 25.66. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq., the California State Law Plaintiffs are entitled to restitution of the overtime earnings and other unpaid wages alleged herein that were withheld and retained by Defendant during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this action, a permanent injunction requiring Defendant to pay required

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1	wages, an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other	
2	applicable law, and costs.	
3	PRAYER FOR RELIEF	
4	67. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of herself themselves and all members of the	
5	FLSA Collective, prays 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 Defendant for an amount equal to Plaintiff and the FLSA	
12	Collective's unpaid overtime wages at the applicable rates;	
13	C. A finding that Defendant's 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	<u>fees;</u>	
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		
22	68. WHEREFORE, the California State Law Plaintiffs pray for relief as follows:	
23	A. Unpaid overtime wages, other due wages, injunctive relief, and unpaid	
24	meal and rest premiums pursuant to California law;	
25	B. Appropriate equitable relief to remedy Defendants' violations of state law;	
26	C. Appropriate statutory penalties;	
27	D. An award of damages and restitution to be paid by Defendant according to	
28	<u>proof;</u> -13-	
	-13-	

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1	E. Attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including expert fees pursuant to Cal.	
2	Labor §§ 1194, and California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;	
3	F. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law; and	
4	——Such other equitable relief as the Court may deem just and proper.	
5	A.G.	
6	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
7	26. Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs,	
8	individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands a trial by jury.	
9	27. <u>69.</u>	
10	Dated: July 20, 2012NICHOLS KASTER, LLP	
11	By:	
12	Robert L. SchugMatthew C. Helland	
13	Attorneys for Plaintiff and those similarly situated	
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FIRST AMENDED COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT