

1 MICHELE L. MARYOTT, SBN 191993
mmaryott@gibsondunn.com
2 ASHLEY ALLYN, SBN 254559
aallyn@gibsondunn.com
3 GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
3161 Michelson Drive
4 Irvine, CA 92612-4412
Telephone: 949.451.3800
5 Facsimile: 949.451.4220

6 Attorneys for Defendants SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
SERVICES, INC., SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
7 MANAGEMENT, INC., SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING,
LLC, and SUNRISE DEVELOPMENT, INC.

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 MYRNA ALTAMIRANO and ANGELA
11 SAMSON, on behalf of themselves, others
similarly situated and the general public,

12 Plaintiffs,

13 v.

14 SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING SERVICES,
15 INC.; SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
MANAGEMENT, INC.; SUNRISE SENIOR
16 LIVING, LLC; SUNRISE DEVELOPMENT,
INC. and DOES 1 through 10,

17 Defendants.
18

CASE NO. 3:20-cv-8881

**DEFENDANTS SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
SERVICES, INC.’S, SUNRISE SENIOR
LIVING MANAGEMENT, INC.’S, SUNRISE
SENIOR LIVING, LLC’S, AND SUNRISE
DEVELOPMENT, INC.’S NOTICE OF
REMOVAL OF CLASS ACTION**

(Contra Costa County Superior Court Case
No. MSC20-01847)

Action Filed: September 14, 2020
Trial Date: None Set

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I. TIMELINESS OF REMOVAL 1

II. SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS AND GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL..... 2

 A. The Proposed Class Consists of More than 100 Members 3

 B. Sunrise and Plaintiffs Are Not Citizens of the Same State 3

 C. The Amount In Controversy Exceeds \$5 Million 5

 1. Plaintiffs’ Claim for Waiting Time Penalties *Alone* Places More Than
 \$5 Million in Controversy 6

 2. Plaintiffs’ Claim for Alleged Violation of Labor Code Section 226 Also
 Places More Than \$5 Million in Controversy 9

 3. In Total, Just Two of Plaintiffs’ Eight Causes of Action Places At Least
 \$19.5 Million In Controversy..... 11

III. THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION AND REMOVAL IS PROPER 11

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Page(s)

Cases

1

2

3

4

5 *Arias v. Residence Inn by Marriott,*
936 F.3d 920 (9th Cir. 2019).....5, 6

6 *Ayala v. Cox Auto., Inc.,*
2016 WL 6561284 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2016).....4

7

8 *Campbell v. Vitran Exp., Inc.,*
471 F. App’x 646 (9th Cir. 2012)6

9 *Crummie v. CertifiedSafety, Inc.,*
2017 4544747 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 11, 2017).....7, 8

10

11 *Dart Cherokee Basin Op. Co. v. Owens,*
574 U.S. 81 (2014).....5, 6

12 *Hertz Corp. v. Friend,*
559 U.S. 77 (2010).....4

13

14 *Johnson v. Columbia Props. Anchorage, LP,*
437 F.3d 894 (9th Cir. 2006).....4

15 *Johnson v. Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.,*
No. 2:16-cv-00443-MWF-RAO (C.D. Cal.).....8

16

17 *Kantor v. Wellesley Galleries, Ltd.,*
704 F.2d 1088 (9th Cir. 1983).....3

18 *Kenneth Rothschild Tr. v. Morgan Stanley Dean Witter,*
199 F. Supp. 2d 993 (C.D. Cal. 2002).....6

19

20 *Korn v. Polo Ralph Lauren Corp.,*
536 F. Supp. 2d 1199 (E.D. Cal. 2008).....6

21 *LaCross v. Knight Transp. Inc.,*
775 F.3d 1200 (9th Cir. 2015).....5

22

23 *Lewis v. Verizon Commc’ns, Inc.,*
627 F.3d 395 (9th Cir. 2010).....5

24 *Mamika v. Barca,*
68 Cal. App. 4th 487 (1998).....7

25

26 *Marentes v. Key Energy Servs. Cal., Inc.,*
2015 WL 756516 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 23, 2015).....7

27 *Mays v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.,*
804 F. App’x 641 (9th Cir. Mar. 17, 2020).....10

28

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES
(continued)

Page(s)

1

2

3 *Mejia v. DHL Express (USA), Inc.*,
2015 WL 2452755 (C.D. Cal. May 21, 2015) 10

4

5 *Pineda v. Bank of Am., N.A.*,
241 P.3d 870 (2010)..... 7

6 *Purnell v. Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.*,
No. 8:10-cv-897-JAK-MLG (C.D. Cal.)..... 8

7

8 *Rippee v. Boston Mkt. Corp.*,
408 F. Supp. 2d 982 (S.D. Cal. 2005) 6

9 *Salter v. Quality Carriers, Inc.*,
974 F.3d 959 (9th Cir. 2020)..... 5, 6

10

11 *Schlieser v. Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.*,
No. 8:19-cv-00443 JAK (C.D. Cal.) 8

12 *Shiferaw v. Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.*,
No. 2:13-cv-02171-JAK-PLA (C.D. Cal.) 8

13

14 *Soto v. Tech Packaging, Inc.*,
2019 WL 6492245 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 3, 2019) 10

15 *State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co. v. Dyer*,
19 F.3d 514 (10th Cir. 1994)..... 4

16

17 *Std. Fire Ins. Co. v. Knowles*,
568 U.S. 588 (2013)..... 6

18 *Tajonar v. Echosphere, L.L.C.*,
2015 WL 4064642 (S.D. Cal. July 2, 2015) 7

19

20 *Tunstall v. Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.*,
No. 8:19-cv-01554-JAK-PLAx (C.D. Cal.)..... 8

21 *Van Cleave v. Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.*,
No. 3:19-cv-00044-L-NLS (S.D. Cal.) 8

22

Statutes

23 28 U.S.C. § 84(c) 12

24 28 U.S.C. § 1332 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11

25 28 U.S.C. § 1441 2, 3, 11, 12

26 28 U.S.C. § 1446 1, 2, 11, 12

27 28 U.S.C. § 1453 1, 2, 11

28 28 U.S.C. § 1711 1

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES
(continued)

Page(s)

1

2

3 Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 338(a)7

4 Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 340(a)10

5 Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 382.....2

6 Cal. Lab. Code § 201.....7

7 Cal. Lab. Code § 202.....7

8 Cal. Lab. Code § 203.....7, 8

9 Cal. Lab. Code § 226.....9, 10, 11

10 Cal. Lab. Code § 1174(d).....10

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

1 TO THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN
2 DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA AND TO PLAINTIFFS AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

3 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT**, pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28
4 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d), 1453, 1711, Defendants Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living
5 Management, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living, LLC, and Sunrise Development, Inc. hereby remove to the
6 United States District Court for the Northern District of California the above-captioned state court
7 action, originally filed as Case No. MSC20-01847 in Contra Costa County Superior Court, State of
8 California. Removal is proper on the following grounds:

9 **I. TIMELINESS OF REMOVAL**

10 1. Plaintiffs Myrna Altamirano and Angela Samson (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) filed a
11 putative Class Action Complaint against Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living
12 Management, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living, LLC, and Sunrise Development, Inc. (collectively,
13 “Sunrise”)¹ in Contra Costa Superior Court, State of California, Case No. MSC20-01847 on September
14 14, 2020. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), true and correct copies of the (a) Summons, (b) Class
15 Action Complaint, (c) Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information, (d) ADR Case Management
16 Stipulation and Order, (e) Notice of Case Management Conference, (f) Plaintiffs’ Response to Order
17 to Show Cause re Failure to File Proof of Service, (g) Answer to Plaintiffs’ Unverified Class Action
18 Complaint, (h) Service of Process Transmittal on Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., (i) Service of
19 Process Transmittal on Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., (j) Service of Process Transmittal on
20 Sunrise Senior Living, LLC, and (k) Service of Process Transmittal on Sunrise Development, Inc. are
21 attached as Exhibits A–K to the Declaration of Ashley Allyn (“Allyn Decl.”) filed concurrently with
22 this notice.

23 2. Plaintiffs served Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living
24 Management, Inc., and Sunrise Senior Living, LLC by process server on November 20, 2020. *See*
25 Allyn Decl. ¶¶ 10–12, Exs. H–J. Plaintiffs served Sunrise Development, Inc. on November 23, 2020.
26 *See id.* ¶ 13, Ex. K. Consequently, service was completed on November 20, 2020 and November 23,

27 _____
28 ¹ Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc. is Plaintiffs’ sole employer. Accordingly, Sunrise Senior
Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living, LLC, and Sunrise Development, Inc. are not properly
named defendants in this action, and Sunrise reserves all rights in this regard.

2020, respectively. This notice of removal is timely because it is filed within 30 days after service was completed. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

II. SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS AND GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL

3. Removal is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441 and 1453 because this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action and all claims asserted against Sunrise pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

4. CAFA applies “to any class action before or after the entry of a class certification order by the court with respect to that action.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(8). This case is a putative “class action” under CAFA because it was brought under a state statute or rule, namely California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, authorizing an action to be brought by one or more representative persons as a class action. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B); *see also* Allyn Decl. Ex. B, Compl. ¶ 20.

5. Plaintiffs ask the Court “[f]or an order certifying the proposed class.” Allyn Decl. Ex. B, Compl., Prayer for Relief. They seek to represent “All current and former hourly or non-exempt employees of [Sunrise], who worked in the State of California at any time from four (4) years preceding the date of filing of this action through the entry of final judgment in this action.” *Id.* ¶ 20.

6. In their Complaint, Plaintiffs allege eight causes of action against Sunrise: (1) Failure to Pay All Hours Worked; (2) Failure to Pay Overtime Compensation; (3) Failure to Provide and Authorize Meal Periods; (4) Failure to Provide and Authorize Rest Periods; (5) Failure to Furnish Accurate Wage Statements; (6) Waiting Time Penalties; (7) Private Attorneys General Act, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*; and (8) Unfair Competition in Violation of California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200.

7. Among other things, Plaintiffs allege that putative class members are entitled to unpaid wages, premiums for missed meal and rest breaks, penalties for failure to provide accurate wage statements, waiting time penalties for failure to pay all wages due at termination, and attorneys’ fees and costs. Allyn Decl. Ex. B, Compl., Prayer for Relief.

8. Removal of a class action is proper if: (1) there are at least 100 members in the putative class; (2) there is minimal diversity between the parties, such that at least one class member is a citizen

1 of a state different from any defendant; and (3) the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million,
2 exclusive of interest and costs. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d), 1441.

3 9. Sunrise denies any liability in this case, both as to Plaintiffs' individual claims and as
4 to the claims they seek to pursue on behalf of a class or on a representative basis. Sunrise also intends
5 to oppose class certification and believes that class treatment is inappropriate under these circumstances
6 in part because there are many material differences between the named Plaintiffs and the putative class
7 members Plaintiffs seek to represent. Sunrise expressly reserves all rights, including to oppose class
8 certification and to contest the merits and propriety of all claims asserted in the Complaint. However,
9 for purposes of the jurisdictional requirements for removal only, the allegations in Plaintiffs' Complaint
10 identify a putative class of more than 100 members and put in controversy, in the aggregate, an amount
11 that exceeds \$5 million. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6).

12 **A. The Proposed Class Consists of More than 100 Members**

13 10. Based on Plaintiffs' allegations, this action satisfies CAFA's requirement that the
14 putative class contains at least 100 members. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).

15 11. Plaintiffs' proposed class consists of "All current and former hourly or non-exempt
16 employees of [Sunrise], who worked in the State of California at any time from four (4) years preceding
17 the date of filing of this action through the entry of final judgment in this action." Allyn Decl., Ex. B,
18 Compl. ¶ 20. According to Sunrise's data, there were approximately 12,186 non-exempt individuals
19 employed by Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc. in its California communities during the period
20 of September 14, 2016 and September 14, 2020. Declaration of Marc Roder ("Roder Decl.") ¶ 8(a).

21 12. Accordingly, while Sunrise denies that class treatment is permissible or appropriate, the
22 proposed class consists of more than 100 members.

23 **B. Sunrise and Plaintiffs Are Not Citizens of the Same State**

24 13. Under CAFA's minimum diversity of citizenship requirement, the plaintiff or any
25 member of the putative class must be a citizen of a different state from any defendant. *See* 28 U.S.C.
26 § 1332(d)(2)(A).

27 14. A person is a citizen of the state in which he or she is domiciled. *Kantor v. Wellesley*
28 *Galleries, Ltd.*, 704 F.2d 1088, 1090 (9th Cir. 1983). A party's residence is prima facie evidence of

1 his or her domicile. *Ayala v. Cox Auto., Inc.*, 2016 WL 6561284, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2016) (citing
 2 *State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co. v. Dyer*, 19 F.3d 514, 520 (10th Cir. 1994)). Plaintiffs allege that they
 3 are “residents of the State of California.” Allyn Decl., Ex. B, Compl. ¶ 10. Plaintiffs are therefore
 4 considered citizens of California for purposes of removal. *See Ayala*, 2016 WL 6561284, at *4.

5 15. A corporation is a citizen of its state of incorporation and the state of its principal place
 6 of business. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc. is incorporated in the
 7 Commonwealth of Virginia and has its principal place of business in McLean, Virginia. Roder Decl.
 8 ¶ 3. Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc. is incorporated in Delaware and has its principal place of
 9 business in McLean, Virginia. *Id.* ¶ 4. Sunrise Development, Inc.² is incorporated in the
 10 Commonwealth of Virginia and has its principal place of business in McLean, Virginia. *Id.* ¶ 5. “[A]n
 11 LLC is a citizen of every state of which its owners/members are citizens.” *Johnson v. Columbia Props.*
 12 *Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d 894, 899 (9th Cir. 2006). Sunrise Senior Living, LLC is a limited liability
 13 company organized under the laws of Delaware and has its principal place of business in McLean,
 14 Virginia. *Id.* ¶ 6. Red Fox Holding Corporation is the sole member of Sunrise Senior Living, LLC and
 15 is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in McLean, Virginia. *Id.*

16 16. The Supreme Court has interpreted the phrase “principal place of business” in 28 U.S.C.
 17 § 1332(c)(1) & (d)(2)(A) to mean “the place where a corporation’s officers direct, control, and
 18 coordinate the corporation’s activities,” *i.e.*, its “nerve center,” which “should normally be the place
 19 where the corporation maintains its headquarters, provided that the headquarters is the actual center of
 20 direction, control, and coordination.” *Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77, 93 (2010). Sunrise Senior
 21 Living Management, Inc.’s, Senior Living Services, Inc.’s, Sunrise Development, Inc.’s, Sunrise
 22 Development, Inc.’s, and Red Fox Holding Corporation’s headquarters, which are located in McLean,
 23 Virginia, constitutes their “nerve center” under the test adopted in *Hertz* because each entity’s high-
 24 level officers oversee the corporation’s activities from that location. Roder Decl. ¶¶ 3–7. Among other
 25 things, the activities Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise

26 _____
 27 ² Plaintiffs allege that Sunrise Development, Inc. is “a California corporation.” Allyn Decl., Ex. B,
 28 Compl. ¶ 14. While there is a Sunrise Development, Inc. entity incorporated in California, this
 entity is not affiliated with Sunrise. *See* Bus. Search, Cal. Sec. State, Entity No. C3361000,
<https://businesssearch.sos.ca.gov/CBS/SearchResults?filing=&SearchType=NUMBER&SearchCriteria=C3361000>.

1 Development, Inc., Sunrise Development, Inc., and Red Fox Holding Corporation conduct in McLean,
2 Virginia include: establishing systems, policies and procedures related to resident care and services;
3 assisting the communities with employee recruitment and development; administering benefits and
4 compensation; developing and supporting facility services and dining; sales and marketing strategy and
5 support; and handling corporate communications, payroll, accounting and finance management, legal,
6 asset management, community design and real estate development. *Id.* ¶ 7.

7 17. As such, Sunrise is a citizen of Delaware and Virginia for purposes of removal. *See* 28
8 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).

9 18. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Sunrise are citizens of different states and CAFA’s minimal
10 diversity requirement is met. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).

11 **C. The Amount In Controversy Exceeds \$5 Million**

12 19. CAFA requires that the amount in controversy in a class action exceed \$5 million,
13 exclusive of interests and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). In calculating the amount in controversy, a
14 court must aggregate the claims of all individual class members. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6).

15 20. “[A] defendant’s notice of removal need include only a plausible allegation that the
16 amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold.” *Dart Cherokee Basin Op. Co. v. Owens*,
17 574 U.S. 81, 89 (2014). To satisfy this burden, a defendant may rely on a “chain of reasoning” that is
18 based on “reasonable assumptions.” *LaCross v. Knight Transp. Inc.*, 775 F.3d 1200, 1201 (9th Cir.
19 2015). “An assumption may be reasonable if it is founded on the allegations of the complaint.” *Arias*
20 *v. Residence Inn by Marriott*, 936 F.3d 920, 925 (9th Cir. 2019); *see also Salter v. Quality Carriers,*
21 *Inc.*, 974 F.3d 959, 964 (9th Cir. 2020) (“[I]n *Arias* we held that a removing defendant’s notice of
22 removal need not contain evidentiary submissions but only plausible allegations of jurisdictional
23 elements,” quotations and citations omitted). That is because “[t]he amount in controversy is simply
24 an estimate of the total amount in disputes, not a prospective assessment of defendant’s liability.”
25 *Lewis v. Verizon Commc’ns, Inc.*, 627 F.3d 395, 400 (9th Cir. 2010). “[W]hen a defendant seeks
26 federal-court adjudication, the defendant’s amount-in-controversy allegation should be accepted when
27 not contested by the plaintiff or questioned by the court.” *Dart Cherokee*, 574 U.S. at 87. Importantly,
28 Plaintiffs seeking to represent a putative class cannot “bind the absent class” through statements aimed

1 to limit their recovery in an effort to “avoid removal to federal court.” *Std. Fire Ins. Co. v. Knowles*,
2 568 U.S. 588, 595–96 (2013).

3 21. Moreover, in assessing whether the amount in controversy requirement has been
4 satisfied, “a court must ‘assume that the allegations of the complaint are true and that a jury will return
5 a verdict for the plaintiff on all claims made in the complaint.’” *Campbell v. Vitran Exp., Inc.*, 471 F.
6 App’x 646, 648 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Kenneth Rothschild Tr. v. Morgan Stanley Dean Witter*, 199
7 F. Supp. 2d 993, 1001 (C.D. Cal. 2002)). In other words, the focus of the Court’s inquiry must be on
8 “what amount is put ‘in controversy’ by the plaintiff’s complaint, not what a defendant will actually
9 owe.” *Korn v. Polo Ralph Lauren Corp.*, 536 F. Supp. 2d 1199, 1205 (E.D. Cal. 2008) (citing *Rippee*
10 *v. Boston Mkt. Corp.*, 408 F. Supp. 2d 982, 986 (S.D. Cal. 2005)).

11 22. Although Sunrise denies that Plaintiffs’ claims have any merit, for the purposes of
12 meeting the jurisdictional requirements for removal *only*, if Plaintiffs were to prevail on every claim
13 and allegation in their Complaint on behalf of the putative class, the requested monetary recovery
14 would exceed \$5 million.

15 23. Sunrise reserves the right to present evidence establishing the amount placed in
16 controversy by each of Plaintiffs’ claims should Plaintiffs challenge whether the jurisdictional amount-
17 in-controversy threshold is satisfied. *See Dart Cherokee*, 574 U.S. at 87–89; *see also Salter*, 974 F.3d
18 at 964 (holding that only a “factual attack” that “contests the truth of the plaintiff’s factual allegations,
19 usually by introducing evidence outside the pleadings” requires the removing defendant to “support
20 her jurisdictional allegations with competent proof,” quotations and citations omitted). “[W]hen a
21 notice of removal plausibly alleges a basis for federal court jurisdiction, a district court may not remand
22 the case back to state court without giving the defendant an opportunity to show by a preponderance
23 of the evidence that the jurisdictional requirements are met.” *Arias*, 936 F.3d at 924. But for present
24 purposes, it is sufficient to note that Plaintiffs’ claims regarding inaccurate wage statements and waiting
25 time penalties alone place more than \$5 million in controversy.

26 **1. Plaintiffs’ Claim for Waiting Time Penalties Alone Places More Than \$5 Million**
27 **in Controversy**

28 24. Plaintiffs allege that they and other putative class members who ended their employment

1 with Sunrise during the three year period prior to filing this Complaint³—September 14, 2017 to
2 September 14, 2020—are entitled to recover “waiting time penalties” pursuant to Labor Code section
3 203. *See* Allyn Decl., Ex. B, Compl. ¶¶ 72–79.

4 25. If an employer willfully fails to pay all wages due to an employee at the time of
5 termination, as required by Labor Code Section 201, or within 72 hours after resignation, as required
6 by Labor Code Section 202, then the wages “shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at
7 the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced,” for up to a maximum of 30 calendar
8 days. Cal. Lab. Code § 203. An employer may not be liable for these penalties if a good faith dispute
9 exists as to whether the wages are owed.

10 26. To calculate waiting time penalties, the employee’s daily rate of pay is multiplied by
11 the number of days receipt of wages was delayed, up to a maximum of 30 days. *See Mamika v. Barca*,
12 68 Cal. App. 4th 487, 493 (1998) (holding that the waiting time penalty is “equivalent to the employee’s
13 daily wages for each day he or she remained unpaid up to a total of 30 days” and noting that the “critical
14 computation” is “the calculation of a daily wage rate, which can then be multiplied by the number of
15 days of nonpayment, up to 30 days”); *Tajonar v. Echosphere, L.L.C.*, 2015 WL 4064642, at *4 (S.D.
16 Cal. July 2, 2015) (same). Where final “wages [due] are alleged to have not been paid, the full thirty-
17 days may be used for each of the putative class members.” *Marentes v. Key Energy Servs. Cal., Inc.*,
18 2015 WL 756516, at *9 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 23, 2015); *see also Crummie v. CertifiedSafety, Inc.*, 2017
19 4544747, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 11, 2017) (where plaintiffs alleges “putative class members were owed
20 (and are still owed)” wages, it is “completely reasonable to assume waiting time penalties accrued to
21 the thirty-day limit”).

22 27. Sunrise denies that any such penalties are owed to Plaintiffs or any putative class
23 members. However, for purposes of this jurisdictional analysis *only*, Sunrise relies on Plaintiffs’
24 allegations that the penalties are owed. Plaintiffs allege that they and “putative class members who are
25 no longer employed by [Sunrise] are owed waiting time penalties because upon their separation, they
26 were not paid all the money and wages owed to them including regular and overtime wages, and meal
27

28 ³ The statute of limitations for an action under Labor Code Section 203 is three years. Cal. Civ. Proc.
Code § 338(a); Cal. Lab. Code § 203(b); *Pineda v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 241 P.3d 870, 876 (2010).

1 and rest period premium compensation.” Allyn Decl., Ex. B, Compl. ¶ 47. Plaintiffs’ claim is therefore
 2 derivative of their other unpaid wage claims. They further allege that Sunrise “willfully failed and
 3 refused to timely pay wages to [Plaintiffs and] separated . . . putative class members” such that Sunrise
 4 is “liable . . . for waiting time penalties” under Labor Code section 203. *Id.* ¶¶ 78–79. Based on these
 5 allegations, it is reasonable to use 30 days of wages to calculate the amount in controversy. *See*
 6 *Crummie*, 2017 4544747, at *3.

7 28. Sunrise employed approximately 6,870 full-time employees between
 8 September 14, 2017 to September 14, 2020. Roder Decl. ¶ 8(b). Of those individuals, 3,113 of them
 9 resigned or were terminated between September 14, 2017 to September 14, 2020. *Id.* ¶ 8(c). The
 10 average hourly pay rate for those 3,113 employees was \$16.31. *Id.* ¶ 8(d).

11 29. If, as Plaintiffs allege, individuals who left the employment of Sunrise during the three
 12 years preceding the filing of the Complaint were owed wages and did not receive them, the amount in
 13 controversy with respect to the waiting time penalties claim for full-time employees alone would be
 14 approximately **\$9.1 million**, calculated as follows:

\$16.31 hourly rate x 6 hours per day: ⁴	\$97.86 daily rate
\$97.86 x 30 days maximum penalty:	\$2,935 per employee
Amount in controversy for waiting time penalties, based on Plaintiffs’ allegations (\$2,935 x 3,113 employees):	\$9,136,665

19 30. Sunrise has successfully removed six similar cases, *Johnson v. Sunrise Senior Living*
 20 *Management, Inc.*, No. 2:16-cv-00443-MWF-RAO (C.D. Cal.), *Shiferaw v. Sunrise Senior Living*
 21 *Management, Inc.*, No. 2:13-cv-02171-JAK-PLA (C.D. Cal.), *Purnell v. Sunrise Senior Living*
 22 *Management, Inc.*, No. 8:10-cv-897-JAK-MLG (C.D. Cal.), *Schlieser v. Sunrise Senior Living*
 23 *Management, Inc.*, No. 8:19-cv-00443 JAK (PLAx) (C.D. Cal.), *Van Cleave v. Sunrise Senior Living*
 24 *Management, Inc.*, No. 3:19-cv-00044-L-NLS (S.D. Cal.), and *Tunstall v. Sunrise Senior Living*
 25 *Management, Inc.*, No. 8:19-cv-01554-JAK-PLAx (C.D. Cal.) to United States District Courts for the
 26

27 ⁴ This is a conservative estimate based on the fact that full-time Sunrise employees are expected to
 28 work a minimum of 30 hours per week. *See* Roder Decl. ¶ 8(b). This calculation does not even
 include any waiting time penalties allegedly owed to part-time employees, which would further
 increase the amount in controversy.

1 Central and Southern Districts of California using the same methodology for calculating the amount in
2 controversy based on the plaintiff's alleged claim for waiting time penalties. In *Purnell*, Judge Cormac
3 J. Carney denied the plaintiff's motion to remand and validated Sunrise's method as using "good faith,
4 reliable estimates" upon which Sunrise could properly rely when calculating the amount in controversy
5 by the plaintiff's complaint. See Request for Judicial Notice ("RJN"), Allyn Decl., Ex. L, Order
6 Denying Motion to Remand in *Purnell v. Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.*, No. 10-cv-897-
7 JAK-MLG, Dkt. 22, at 4–6.

8 **2. Plaintiffs' Claim for Alleged Violation of Labor Code Section 226 Also Places**
9 **More Than \$5 Million in Controversy**

10 31. Plaintiffs allege in their Fifth Cause of Action that Sunrise failed to provide Plaintiffs
11 and putative class members with "accurate itemized wage statements" because Sunrise "did not
12 accurately track all the hours worked and pay for all work performed" by Plaintiffs and putative class
13 numbers. Allyn Decl., Ex. B, Compl. ¶¶ 46, 68. On this ground, Plaintiffs seek, among other things,
14 "damages of \$50.00 for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred and \$100.00 for each
15 violation in subsequent pay periods" under Labor Code section 226. *Id.*, Compl. ¶ 70.

16 32. Under section 226(e)(1), an employee suffering injury as a result of an intentional failure
17 to comply with section 226(a) is entitled to "recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars
18 (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee
19 for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand
20 dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney's fees." Cal. Lab. Code
21 § 226(e)(1).

22 33. Sunrise denies that any such penalties are owed to Plaintiffs or putative class members.
23 However, for purposes of this jurisdictional analysis *only*, Sunrise relies on Plaintiffs' allegations that
24 the penalties are owed. Plaintiffs allege that Sunrise "fail[s] to issue" accurate wage statements because
25 of its alleged underlying failure to provide compensation for "all work performed by" Plaintiffs and
26 putative class members. Allyn Decl., Ex. B, Compl. ¶ 46. Plaintiffs' wage statement claim is therefore
27 entirely derivative of their other claims for unpaid wages. Based on those allegations, it is reasonable
28 to assume for the purposes of this jurisdictional analysis only, that all class members received

1 inaccurate wage statements each pay period. *See Mejia v. DHL Express (USA), Inc.*, 2015 WL
 2 2452755, at *5 (C.D. Cal. May 21, 2015) (concluding it is appropriate to use 100% violation rate for
 3 wage statement claim where the claim is derivative); *Soto v. Tech Packaging, Inc.*, 2019 WL 6492245,
 4 at *7 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 3, 2019).⁵

5 34. Sunrise's practice during the one-year period prior to the filing of the Complaint⁶ has
 6 been to issue paychecks to employees on a bi-weekly basis (every second week). As such, a pay period
 7 includes two weeks. Roder Decl. ¶ 9.

8 35. During the one-year period prior to the filing of the Complaint, Sunrise employed
 9 approximately 6,388 non-exempt hourly employees in California. *Id.* ¶ 8(e). These employees worked
 10 an aggregate total of 107,171 pay periods from September 14, 2019 to September 14, 2020. *Id.* ¶ 8(f).
 11 Based on Plaintiffs' allegations, the amount in controversy with respect to Plaintiffs' Fifth Cause of
 12 Action alone is approximately **\$10.3 million**, calculated as follows:

13 Penalty for initial pay period for each employee (6,388 initial pay periods x \$50):	\$319,400
14 Penalty for each subsequent pay period for each employee (100,783 subsequent pay periods (107,171-6,388) x \$100):	\$10,078,300
15 Amount in controversy for section 226 claim, based on Plaintiffs' 16 allegations:	\$10,397,700

17
 18 36. The amount in controversy alleged by Plaintiffs on this claim alone thus well exceeds
 19 the \$5 million requirement. In his decision denying the plaintiff's motion to remand the *Purnell* action,
 20 Judge Carney approved Sunrise's use of this method to calculate the plaintiff's alleged damages under
 21 California Labor Code Section 1174(d) for alleged failure to keep accurate payroll records, which were
 22 also calculated using the aggregate number of pay periods worked by members of the putative class.
 23 *See RJN, Allyn Decl., Ex. L, Order Denying Motion to Remand*, at 4, 6.

24
 25
 26 ⁵ Sunrise does not concede that penalties under § 226 are recoverable for an entirely derivative theory
 27 like the one Plaintiffs advance here. *See Mays v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 804 F. App'x 641, 643
 (9th Cir. Mar. 17, 2020).

28 ⁶ The statute of limitations for an action upon a statute for a penalty is one year. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code
 § 340(a).

1 **3. In Total, Just Two of Plaintiffs' Eight Causes of Action Places At Least \$19.5**
2 **Million In Controversy**

3 37. Plaintiffs' allegations regarding waiting time penalties place more than \$9.1 million in
4 controversy, and their claim for alleged violations of Labor Code Section 226 alone places more than
5 \$10.3 million in controversy. In total, just two of Plaintiffs' eight causes of action place more than
6 \$19.5 million in controversy.

7 38. These figures are under-inclusive of the actual amount in controversy because they are
8 based on conservative assumptions about Plaintiffs' putative class allegations and do not account for,
9 among other things, attorneys' fees, or any recovery sought for failure to pay all hours worked (First
10 Cause of Action), failure to pay overtime compensation (Second Cause of Action), failure to provide
11 and authorize meal periods (Third Cause of Action), failure to provide and authorize rest periods
12 (Fourth Cause of Action), Private Attorneys General Act, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698, *et seq.* (Seventh
13 Cause of Action), or Unfair Competition Law violations (Eighth Cause of Action).

14 39. Plaintiffs' allegations therefore place more than the requisite \$5 million in controversy.
15 The jurisdictional amount in controversy requirement is met, and removal to this Court is proper
16 under CAFA.

17 **III. THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION AND REMOVAL IS PROPER**

18 40. Based on the foregoing facts and allegations, this Court has original jurisdiction over
19 this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because:

- 20 a) This is a civil action which is a class action within the meaning of § 1332(d)(1)(B);
21 b) The action involves a putative class of at least 100 persons as required by
22 § 1332(d)(5)(B);
23 c) The amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs, as
24 required by § 1332(d)(2); and
25 d) At least one member of the putative class is a citizen of a state different from that
26 of any defendant as required by § 1332(d)(2)(A).

27 Accordingly, this action is properly removable under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441, 1446, and 1453.
28

1 41. The United States District Court for the Northern District of California is the federal
2 judicial district in which the Contra Costa County Superior Court sits. This action was originally filed
3 in Contra Costa County Superior Court, rendering venue in this federal judicial district proper.
4 28 U.S.C. § 84(c); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).

5 42. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), true and correct copies of the (a) Summons, (b) Class
6 Action Complaint, (c) Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information, (d) ADR Case Management
7 Stipulation and Order, (e) Notice of Case Management Conference, (f) Plaintiffs’ Response to Order
8 to Show Cause re Failure to File Proof of Service, (g) Answer to Plaintiffs’ Unverified Class Action
9 Complaint, (h) Service of Process Transmittal on Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., (i) Service of
10 Process Transmittal on Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., (j) Service of Process Transmittal on
11 Sunrise Senior Living, LLC, and (k) Service of Process Transmittal on Sunrise Development, Inc. are
12 attached as Exhibits A–K to the Declaration of Ashley Allyn, filed concurrently here. These filings
13 constitute the complete record of all records and proceedings in the state court.

14 43. Upon filing the Notice of Removal, Sunrise will furnish written notice to Plaintiffs’
15 counsel, and will file and serve a copy of this Notice with the Clerk of the Contra Costa County Superior
16 Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

17 Dated: December 14, 2020

18 MICHELE L. MARYOTT
19 ASHLEY ALLYN
20 GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

21 By: /s/ Michele L. Maryott
22 Michele L. Maryott

23 Attorneys for Defendants SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
24 SERVICES, INC., SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
25 MANAGEMENT, INC., SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING,
26 LLC, and SUNRISE DEVELOPMENT, INC.
27
28

1 MICHELE L. MARYOTT, SBN 191993
mmaryott@gibsondunn.com
2 ASHLEY ALLYN, SBN 254559
aallyn@gibsondunn.com
3 GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
3161 Michelson Drive
4 Irvine, CA 92612-4412
Telephone: 949.451.3800
5 Facsimile: 949.451.4220

6 Attorneys for Defendants SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
SERVICES, INC., SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
7 MANAGEMENT, INC., SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING,
LLC, and SUNRISE DEVELOPMENT, INC.
8

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 MYRNA ALTAMIRANO and ANGELA
SAMSON, on behalf of themselves, others
12 similarly situated and the general public,

13 Plaintiffs,

14 v.

15 SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING SERVICES,
INC.; SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
16 MANAGEMENT, INC.; SUNRISE SENIOR
LIVING, LLC; SUNRISE DEVELOPMENT,
17 INC. and DOES 1 through 10,

18 Defendants.
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

CASE NO. 3:20-cv-8881

**DECLARATION OF ASHLEY ALLYN IN
SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS SUNRISE
SENIOR LIVING SERVICES, INC.’S,
SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING
MANAGEMENT, INC.’S, SUNRISE SENIOR
LIVING, LLC’S, AND SUNRISE
DEVELOPMENT, INC.’S NOTICE OF
REMOVAL OF CLASS ACTION**

(Contra Costa County Superior Court Case No.
MSC20-01847)

Action Filed: September 14, 2020
Trial Date: None Set

1 I, Ashley Allyn, declare as follows:

2 1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law before all the courts of the State of
3 California as well as the United States District Court for the Central District of California. I am Of
4 Counsel at the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, and am one of the attorneys representing
5 Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living,
6 LLC, and Sunrise Development, Inc. (collectively, “Sunrise”) in the above-entitled action. Unless
7 otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein, and if asked to testify thereto,
8 I would do so competently.

9 2. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of the Summons in *Altamirano,*
10 *et al. v. Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., et al.*, Case No. MSC20-01847, filed on
11 September 14, 2020.

12 3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct copy of the Class Action Complaint
13 in *Altamirano, et al. v. Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., et al.*, Case No. MSC20-01847, filed on
14 September 14, 2020.

15 4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit C** is a true and correct copy of the Alternative Dispute
16 Resolution (ADR) Information in *Altamirano, et al. v. Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., et al.*, Case
17 No. MSC20-01847, filed on September 14, 2020.

18 5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit D** is a true and correct copy of the ADR Case Management
19 Stipulation and Order in *Altamirano, et al. v. Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., et al.*, Case No.
20 MSC20-01847, filed on September 14, 2020.

21 6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit E** is a true and correct copy of the Notice of Case
22 Management Conference in *Altamirano, et al. v. Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., et al.*, Case No.
23 MSC20-01847, filed on September 16, 2020.

24 7. Attached hereto as **Exhibit F** is a true and correct copy of Plaintiffs’ Response to Order
25 to Show Cause re Failure to File Proof of Service in *Altamirano, et al. v. Sunrise Senior Living Services,*
26 *Inc., et al.*, Case No. MSC20-01847, filed on December 1, 2020.

27 8. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), Exhibits A–F constitute “all process, pleadings,
28 and orders served upon” Sunrise in this action.

1 9. Attached hereto as **Exhibit G** is a true and correct copy of Sunrise’s Answer to
2 Plaintiffs’ Unverified Class Action Complaint in *Altamirano, et al. v. Sunrise Senior Living Services,*
3 *Inc., et al.*, Case No. MSC20-01847, filed on December 14, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 closures and
4 restrictions, Contra Costa Superior Court is closed to the general public and accepting filings only via
5 drop box. Accordingly, my colleagues and I have been unable to retrieve a file-stamped copy of
6 Sunrise’s Answer. Once we receive a file-stamped copy, we will submit an amended declaration,
7 attaching the file-stamped document to complete the Court’s records.

8 10. Attached hereto as **Exhibit H** is a true and correct copy of the Service of Process
9 Transmittal, reflecting that Plaintiffs effected service of the Summons and Class Action Complaint on
10 Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc. on November 20, 2020.

11 11. Attached hereto as **Exhibit I** is a true and correct copy of the Service of Process
12 Transmittal, reflecting that Plaintiffs effected service of the Summons and Class Action Complaint on
13 Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc. on November 20, 2020.

14 12. Attached hereto as **Exhibit J** is a true and correct copy of the Service of Process
15 Transmittal, reflecting that Plaintiffs effected service of the Summons and Class Action Complaint on
16 Sunrise Senior Living, LLC on November 20, 2020.

17 13. Attached hereto as **Exhibit K** is a true and correct copy of the Service of Process
18 Transmittal, reflecting that Plaintiffs effected service of the Summons and Class Action Complaint on
19 Sunrise Development, Inc. on November 23, 2020.

20 14. Attached hereto as **Exhibit L** is a true and correct copy of the Order Denying Motion to
21 Remand in *Purnell v. Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.*, Case No. 10-cv-897-JAK-MLG,
22 Dkt. 22.

23 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United States
24 of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that I executed this Declaration on
25 December 14, 2020, at Irvine, California.

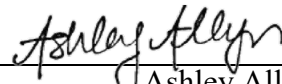
26
27 
28 _____
Ashley Allyn

EXHIBIT A

SUM-100

**SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)**

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**

SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING SERVICES, INC.; Additional Parties
Attachment form is attached.

**YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:
(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):**

MYRNA ALTAMIRANO, and ANGELA SAMSON, on behalf of
themselves, others similarly situated and the general public,

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.**

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

C 20-01847

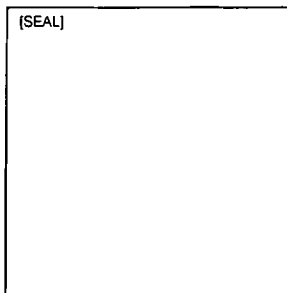
CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso):

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): **Contra Costa County Superior Court**
725 Court Street, Martinez, CA 94553

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):
Arlo G. Uriarte, Liberation Law Group, P.C., 2760 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94110, (415) 695-1000

DATE: **SEP 14 2020** Clerk, by **K. VADIERA**, Deputy
(Fecha) (Secretario) (Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. as an individual defendant.
2. as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
3. on behalf of (specify): **SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING, LLC**
 under: CCP 416.10 (corporation) CCP 416.60 (minor)
 CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
 CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
 other (specify):
4. by personal delivery on (date):

SUM-200(A)

SHORT TITLE: Altamirano, et al. v. Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., et al.	CASE NUMBER:
--	--------------

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- This form may be used as an attachment to any summons if space does not permit the listing of all parties on the summons.
- If this attachment is used, insert the following statement in the plaintiff or defendant box on the summons: "Additional Parties Attachment form is attached."

List additional parties (Check only one box. Use a separate page for each type of party.):

Plaintiff
 Defendant
 Cross-Complainant
 Cross-Defendant

SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING MANAGEMENT, INC.; SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING, LLC; SUNRISE DEVELOPMENT, INC. and DOES 1 through 10,

EXHIBIT B

Arlo Garcia Uriarte, SBN 231764
Jonathan S. Rebong, SBN 235683
Sandra A. Beltran, SBN 331573
LIBERATION LAW GROUP, P.C.
2760 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
Telephone: (415) 695-1000
Facsimile: (415) 695-1006
arlo@liberationlawgroup.com

FILED
SEP 14 2020
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
MYRNA ALTAMIRANO and
ANGELA SAMSON

PER LOCAL RULE, THIS
CASE IS ASSIGNED TO
DEPT. 39, FOR ALL
PURPOSES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

SUMMONS ISSUED

MYRNA ALTAMIRANO and ANGELA SAMSON,
on behalf of themselves, others similarly situated and
the general public,

Case Number: **C 20-01847**

CLASS ACTION:

Plaintiffs,

- (1) FAILURE TO PAY ALL HOURS WORKED
- (2) FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME COMPENSATION
- (3) FAILURE TO PROVIDE AND AUTHORIZE MEAL PERIODS
- (4) FAILURE TO PROVIDE AND AUTHORIZE REST PERIODS
- (5) FAILURE TO FURNISH ACCURATE WAGE STATEMENTS
- (6) WAITING TIME PENALTIES
- (7) PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ACT, CAL. LAB. CODE § 2698, et seq.
- (8) UNFAIR COMPETITION IN VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. AND PROFESSIONS CODE §§ 17200

vs.

SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING SERVICES, INC.;
SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING MANAGEMENT,
INC.; SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING, LLC; SUNRISE
DEVELOPMENT, INC. and DOES 1 through 10,

Defendants.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1. Plaintiffs Myrna Altamirano and Angela Samson (collectively, "PLAINTIFFS") submit this class complaint on behalf of themselves and on behalf of a putative class (as defined below), as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

2. This class action is instituted for the purpose of prosecuting claims under California Labor Code (“Labor Code”) §§ 201-204, 221, 223, 226.7, 351 and 2698, *et seq.*, California Business and Professions Code (“Bus. & Prof. Code”) §§ 17200, *et seq.*, (Unfair Practices Act), Labor Code §§2698, *et seq.* (Private Attorney General Act of 2004 or “PAGA”) and Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order No. 5 (“Wage Order No. 5”).

3. This complaint challenges systemic illegal employment practices by defendants Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., and Sunrise Senior Living, LLC, and Sunrise Development, Inc. (collectively, “DEFENDANTS”) resulting in violations of the Labor Code, Wage Order No. 5, and Bus. & Prof. Code.

4. The PAGA allows private citizens such as PLAINTIFFS to pursue civil penalties on behalf of the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”). Under the PAGA, an aggrieved employee is allowed to seek civil penalties not only for violations that they personally suffered but also for violations of “other current or former employees,” such as the putative class members in this class action.

5. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe and based thereon allege that DEFENDANTS have engaged in among other things, a system of willful violations of the Labor Code, Wage Order No. 5 and Bus. & Prof. Code by creating and maintaining policies, practices, and customs that knowingly deny employees, such as PLAINTIFFS and putative class members: (1) wages for all hours worked (regular and overtime), (2) meal periods, (3) compensation meal period violations, (4) rest periods, (5) compensation for rest period violations, (6) accurate itemized wage statements, and (7) waiting time penalties.

6. The policies, practices, and customs of DEFENDANTS described herein have resulted in their unjust enrichment and an unfair business advantage over businesses that routinely adhere to the strictures of the Labor Code, applicable Wage Order and Bus. & Prof. Code.

//

//

1 7. PLAINTIFFS bring this class action against DEFENDANTS for compensatory and statutory
2 damages, civil penalties, prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees and costs, and other appropriate and just
3 relief.

4 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 8. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court because alleged damages exceed twenty-five thousand
6 dollars (\$25,000.00). PLAINTIFFS meet the requirements to bring this class action because, among
7 other reasons, the question is one of common or general interest, is a question of many persons and/or
8 the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the Court.

9 9. Venue is proper in this Court because at all times relevant to this complaint, the
10 DEFENDANTS conducted business in the City of San Ramon, CA and County of Contra Costa while
11 PLAINTIFFS and putative class members are/were employed by DEFENDANTS in the City of San
12 Ramon, CA and County of Contra Costa.

13 **III. THE PARTIES**

14 10. PLAINTIFFS are competent individuals and residents of the State of California.

15 11. DEFENDANT SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING SERVICES, INC. is a foreign corporation
16 organized under the laws and Constitution of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at
17 7902 Westpark Drive. McLean, VA 22102 authorized to do business in California.

18 12. DEFENDANT SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING MANAGEMENT, INC. is a foreign
19 corporation doing business as "Sunrise Villa" with its principal place of business at SUNRISE SENIOR
20 LIVING MANAGEMENT, INC authorized to do business in California.

21 13. DEFENDANT SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING, LLC is a foreign limited liability company
22 organized under the laws and Constitution of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at
23 7902 Westpark Drive. McLean, VA 22102 authorized to do business in California.

24 14. DEFENDANT SUNRISE DEVELOPMENT, INC. is a California corporation with its
25 principal place of business at 5452 Oceanus Drive, Huntington Beach, CA 92649.

26 15. DEFENDANTS are engaged in elderly care business and are corporate entities capable of
27 suing and being sued. DEFENDANTS operate 51 elderly care facilities in California: (1) *Sunrise Villa*
28

1 *Bradford* located at 1180 N Bradford Ave, Placentia, CA 92870, (2) *Sunrise Villa Santa Rosa* located at
2 4225 Wayvern Dr, Santa Rosa, CA 95409, (3) *The Carlisle* located at 1450 Post Street, San Francisco,
3 CA 94109, (4) *Sunrise Villa Culver City* located at 4061 Grand View Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90066, (5)
4 *Sunrise Villa San Jose* located at 4855 San Felipe Road, San Jose, CA 95135, (6) *Sunrise at Alta Loma*
5 located at 9519 Baseline Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730, (7) *Sunrise at Bonita* located at 3302
6 Bonita Road, Chula Vista, CA 91910, (8) *Sunrise at Canyon Crest* located at 5265 Chapala Drive,
7 Riverside, CA 92507, (9) *Sunrise at La Costa* located at 7020 Manzanita St., Carlsbad, CA 92011, (10)
8 *Sunrise at Palos Verdes* located at 25535 Hawthorne Boulevard, Torrance, CA 90505, (11) *Sunrise at*
9 *San Marino* located at 8332 Huntington Drive, San Gabriel, CA 91775, (12) *Sunrise at Sterling Canyon*
10 located at 25815 McBean Pkwy, Valencia, CA 91355, (13) *Sunrise at Tustin* located at 12291 Newport
11 Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92705, (14) *Sunrise at Wood Ranch* located at 190 Tierra Rejada Road, Simi
12 Valley, CA 93065, (15) *Sunrise at Yorba Linda* located at 4792 Lakeview Avenue, Yorba Linda, CA
13 92886, (16) *Sunrise of Belmont* located at 1010 Alameda De Las Pulgas, Belmont, CA 94002, (17)
14 *Sunrise of Beverly Hills* located at 201 North Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90210, (18) *Sunrise of*
15 *Burlingame* located at 1818 Trousdale Drive, Burlingame, CA 94010, (19) *Sunrise of Carmichael*
16 located at 5451 Fair Oaks Blvd, Carmichael, CA 95608, (20) *Sunrise of Claremont* located at 2053
17 North Towne Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711, (21) *Sunrise of Danville* located at 1027 Diablo Road,
18 Danville, CA 94526, (22) *Sunrise of Fair Oaks* located at 4820 Hazel Avenue, Fair Oaks, CA 95628,
19 (23) *Sunrise of Fresno* located at 7444 North Cedar Avenue, Fresno, CA 93720, (24) *Sunrise of*
20 *Fullerton* located at 2226 North Euclid St, Fullerton, CA 92835, (25) *Sunrise of Hermosa Beach* located
21 at 1837 Pacific Coast Hwy, Hermosa Beach, CA 90254, (26) *Sunrise of Huntington Beach* located at
22 7401 Yorktown Avenue, Huntington Beach, CA 92648, (27) *Sunrise of La Jolla* located at 810
23 Turquoise Street, San Diego, CA 92109, (28) *Sunrise of La Palma* located at 5321 La Palma Avenue, La
24 Palma, CA 90623, (29) *Sunrise of Mission Viejo* located at 26151 Country Club Drive, Mission Viejo,
25 CA 92691, (30) *Sunrise of Monterey* located at 1110 Cass Street, Monterey, CA 93940, (31) *Sunrise of*
26 *Oakland Hills* located at 11889 Skyline Blvd, Oakland, CA 94619, (32) *Sunrise of Palo Alto* located at
27 2701 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA 94306, (33) *Sunrise of Petaluma* located at 815 Wood Sorrel
28

1 Drive, Petaluma, CA 94954, (34) *Sunrise of Playa Vista* located at 5555 Playa Vista Drive, Playa Vista,
2 CA 90094, (35) *Sunrise of Pleasanton* located at 5700 Pleasant Hill Rd, Pleasanton, CA 94588, (36)
3 *Sunrise of Rocklin* located at 6100 Sierra College Blvd, Rocklin, CA 95677, (37) *Sunrise of Sabre*
4 *Springs* located at 12515 Springhurst Dr., San Diego, CA 92128, (38) *Sunrise of Sacramento* located at
5 345 Munroe Street, Sacramento, CA 95825, (39) *Sunrise of San Mateo* located at 955 South El Camino
6 Real, San Mateo, CA 94402, (40) *Sunrise of San Rafael* located at 111 Merrydale Road, San Rafael, CA
7 94903, (41) *Sunrise of Santa Monica* located at 1312 15th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404, (42) *Sunrise*
8 *of Seal Beach* located at 3850 Lampson Avenue, Seal Beach, CA 90740, (43) *Sunrise of Studio City*
9 located at 4610 Coldwater Canyon Blvd, Studio City, CA 91604, (44) *Sunrise of Sunnyvale* located at
10 633 South Knickerbocker Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94087, (45) *Sunrise of Walnut Creek* located at 2175
11 Ygnacio Valley Road, Walnut Creek, CA 94598, (46) *Sunrise of West Hills* located at 9012 Topanga
12 Canyon Blvd, West Hills, CA 91304, (47) *Sunrise of Westlake Village* located at 3101 Townsgate Road,
13 Westlake Village, CA 91361, (48) *Sunrise of Woodland Hills* located at 20461 Ventura Blvd, Woodland
14 Hills, CA 91364, (49) *The Stratford* located at 601 Laurel Ave., San Mateo, CA 94401, (50) *Sunrise*
15 *Villa San Ramon* located at 9199 Fircrest Ln, San Ramon, CA 94583, and (51) *Sunrise Villa Salinas*
16 located at 1320 Padre Dr, Salinas, CA 93901.

17 16. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe that DEFENDANTS are joint employers of
18 PLAINTIFFS and putative class members in that DEFENDANTS exercised direct control over the
19 wages, hours, and working conditions of PLAINTIFFS and putative class members. DEFENDANTS
20 are/were the employers of PLAINTIFFS and putative class members. DEFENDANTS exercise or
21 exercised direct control over the wages, hours, and working conditions of PLAINTIFF and putative class
22 members and are bound by the Labor Code, Wage Order No. 5 and Bus. & Prof. Code.

23 17. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe that DEFENDANTS are an integrated enterprise and
24 integrated employer of PLAINTIFFS and putative class members in that DEFENDANTS share common
25 management, interrelationship between operations, centralized control of labor relations, and/or
26 financial control.

27 //

1 18. PLAINTIFFS are ignorant as to the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as
2 “DOES 1 through 10” (“DOE DEFENDANTS”), and therefore sue these by such fictitious names and
3 capacities. PLAINTIFFS will seek leave of the Court to amend this complaint to allege such names and
4 capacities as soon as they are ascertained. These DOE DEFENDANTS are sued as employers of
5 PLAINTIFFS and putative class members under IWC Wage Order No. 5 because they potentially
6 exercise direct control over the wages, hours, and working conditions of PLAINTIFFS and putative
7 class members.

8 19. The actions of DEFENDANTS’ officers, managers, supervisors, employees, and
9 agents against PLAINTIFFS and putative class members were ratified by DEFENDANTS. At all
10 relevant times, DEFENDANTS and its officers, managers, supervisors, employees, and agents acted
11 within the course and scope of their employment.

12 IV. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

13 20. **Definition.** PLAINTIFFS bring this action on behalf of themselves and a putative class of
14 similarly situated employees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382. The putative class is
15 defined as:

16 “All current and former hourly or non-exempt employees of SUNRISE SENIOR
17 LIVING SERVICES, INC., SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING MANAGEMENT, INC., and
18 SUNRISE SENIOR LIVING, LLC, who worked in the State of California at any time
19 from four (4) years preceding the date of filing of this action through the entry of final
20 judgment in this action (“Class Period”).”

21 21. **Numerosity and Ascertainability:** The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of
22 all members would be impractical, if not impossible. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe that there
23 are over fifty (50) employees working for DEFENDANTS in California. The identities of putative class
24 members are readily ascertainable by review of DEFENDANTS’ records. Notice can be provided to
25 DEFENDANTS’ employees using techniques and a form of notice similar to those customarily used in
26 class action lawsuits.

27 //

1 22. PLAINTIFFS are informed, believe, and based thereon allege that DEFENDANTS’
2 employees have been denied wages for: (1) all hours worked (at regular and overtime rates), (2) meal
3 period compensation; and (3) rest period compensation. As a result, PLAINTIFFS and putative class
4 members are owed all unpaid wages plus interest and applicable penalties.

5 23. **Adequacy of Representation:** PLAINTIFFS are members of the putative class identified
6 above. PLAINTIFFS do not have any known conflict of interest with other putative class members; they
7 will prosecute the case vigorously, not just for themselves, but for the overall benefit of the putative
8 class. PLAINTIFFS will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of putative class
9 members. PLAINTIFFS’ counsel is competent and experienced in litigating wage and hour class
10 actions.

11 24. **Superiority of Class Action:** A class action is superior to all other available means of fair
12 and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all putative class members is not
13 practicable, and questions of law and fact common to the putative class predominate over any questions
14 affecting only individual members of the class. PLAINTIFFS and putative class members have suffered
15 damages and are entitled to recovery because of DEFENDANTS’ unlawful policies and/or practices
16 described herein. Because the damages suffered by individual putative class members may be relatively
17 small, albeit significant, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impractical for most
18 putative class members to seek individual redress for the wrongful conduct alleged. Class action
19 treatment will allow those similarly situated persons to litigate their claims in the manner that is most
20 efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system.

21 25. The Labor Code and the applicable Wage Order are broadly remedial in nature. These laws
22 and labor standards serve an important public interest in establishing minimum working conditions and
23 standards in California. These laws and labor standards protect the average working employee from
24 exploitation by employers who may seek to take advantage of superior economic conditions and
25 bargaining power in setting onerous terms and conditions of employment.

26 26. The nature of this action and the format of laws available to PLAINTIFFS and members of
27 the putative class identified herein make the class action format a particularly efficient and appropriate
28

1 procedure to redress the wrongs alleged herein. If each employee were required to file an individual
2 lawsuit, the DEFENDANTS would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since it would be able
3 to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual plaintiff with their vastly superior
4 financial and legal resources. Requiring each putative class member to pursue an individual remedy
5 would also discourage the assertion of lawful claims by employees who would be disinclined to file an
6 action against their former and/or current employer for real and justifiable fear of retaliation and
7 permanent damage to their careers.

8 27. The prosecution of separate actions by individual putative class members, even if possible,
9 would create a substantial risk of (a) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
10 putative class members against the DEFENDANTS, which would establish potentially incompatible
11 standards of conduct for the DEFENDANTS, and/or (b) adjudications with respect to individual putative
12 class members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interest of the other putative
13 class members not parties to the adjudications or which would substantially impair or impede the ability
14 of DEFENDANTS' aggrieved employees to protect their interests. Further, the claims of the individual
15 members of the putative class are not sufficiently large to warrant vigorous individual prosecution
16 considering all of the concomitant costs and expenses.

17 28. **Common Question of Law and Fact:** There are questions of law and fact common to
18 putative class members that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the
19 class. These common questions of law and fact include, but are not limited to:

20 29. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to compensate PLAINTIFFS and putative class members for
21 all hours worked;

22 30. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to compensate PLAINTIFFS and putative class members for
23 all hours worked at the correct overtime rates where applicable;

24 31. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to provide compensation to PLAINTIFFS and putative class
25 members for meal period violations;

26 32. Whether DEFENDANTS failed to provide compensation to PLAINTIFFS and putative class
27 members for rest period violations;

1 33. Whether DEFENDANTS have provided accurate and lawful wage statements to
2 PLAINTIFFS and putative class members or failed to do so because of the violations alleged herein; and

3 34. Whether DEFENDANTS owe waiting time penalties to separated employees like
4 PLAINTIFFS and similarly situated putative class members for failure to provide the compensations
5 described herein.

6 35. **Typicality:** PLAINTIFFS' claims are typical when compared to the potential claims of all
7 putative class members. PLAINTIFFS complain of the same exact types of violations allegedly suffered
8 by the putative class. The main differences only relate to the extent of damages suffered. PLAINTIFFS
9 are members of the putative class and have suffered the alleged, class-wide violations described herein.

10 **V. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

11 36. PLAINTIFFS and putative class members are former and current employees who work or
12 used to work for DEFENDANTS during the Class Period.

13 37. Plaintiff Myrna Altamirano ("ALTAMIRANO") was employed by DEFENDANTS as a
14 caregiver from on or around August 22, 2016 until November 30, 2018 at DEFENDANTS' elderly care
15 facility, Sunrise Villa San Ramon located at located at 9199 Fircrest Ln, San Ramon, CA 94583
16 ("Facility").

17 38. Plaintiff Angela Samson ("SAMSON") was employed by DEFENDANTS as a caregiver
18 from on or around April 22, 2008 until April 7, 2018 at the Facility.

19 39. PLAINTIFFS and putative class members come to work earlier than their scheduled shifts.
20 For approximately four (4) to five (5) days per week, PLAINTIFFS and putative class members started
21 working before clocking in. DEFENDANTS were aware that PLAINTIFFS and putative class members
22 started work before they clocked in. However, DEFENDANTS, as a matter of policy and practice, failed
23 to pay PLAINTIFFS and putative class members wages for the hours worked before clocking in and
24 before the start of their scheduled shift.

25 40. After their scheduled shift and after they clocked out, PLAINTIFFS and putative class
26 members were required by DEFENDANTS to continue working until the next caregivers clock in. This
27 happened approximately two (2) to three (3) days per week.
28

1 41. However, DEFENDANTS as a matter of policy and practice, failed to pay PLAINTIFFS and
2 putative class members proper overtime compensation.

3 42. DEFENDANTS often failed to provide PLAINTIFFS and putative class members adequate
4 and timely meal periods under California law. PLAINTIFFS and putative class members were required
5 to bring with them at all times a device with a buzzer as a means of calling them for assistance by the
6 residents of DEFENDANTS' elderly care facilities. PLAINTIFFS and putative class members were
7 called by the elderly residents while on their meal periods. Oftentimes, PLAINTIFFS and putative class
8 members did not clock out for meal period because of lack of staff in DEFENDANTS' elderly care
9 facilities. PLAINTIFFS and putative class members worked shifts longer than five (5) hours but their
10 meal periods would sometimes be shorter than thirty (30) minutes, taken after the fifth hour of the shift,
11 or not provided at all.

12 43. DEFENDANTS did not inform PLAINTIFFS and putative class members of their policy on
13 tracking meal periods that were not provided to PLAINTIFFS and putative class members.
14 DEFENDANTS did not pay PLAINTIFFS and putative class members the required meal period
15 compensation.

16 44. Similarly, DEFENDANTS often failed to provide PLAINTIFFS and putative class members
17 with adequate rest periods. PLAINTIFFS worked shifts longer than four (4) hours, often lasting more
18 than eight (8) hours.

19 45. DEFENDANTS did not inform PLAINTIFFS and putative class members of their policy on
20 tracking rest periods that were not provided to PLAINTIFFS and putative class members.
21 DEFENDANTS did not pay PLAINTIFFS and putative class members the required rest periods
22 compensation.

23 46. PLAINTIFFS and putative class members allege a wage statement violation cause of action
24 because DEFENDANTS did not accurately track all the hours worked and pay for all work performed
25 by PLAINTIFFS and putative class members. As a result, DEFENDANTS provided inaccurate and
26 unlawful wage statements because the total number of actual hours worked, and the corresponding
27 wages must appear on the wage statements provided to PLAINTIFFS and putative class members.
28

1 47. PLAINTIFFS and putative class members who are no longer employed by DEFENDANTS
2 are owed waiting time penalties because upon their separation, they were not paid all the money and
3 wages owed to them including regular and overtime wages, and meal and rest period premium
4 compensation.

5 **VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

6 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 *(Unpaid Wages)*

8 By PLAINTIFFS against DEFENDANTS

9 48. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs above.

10 49. During the Class Period, PLAINTIFFS and putative class members regularly rendered and
11 continue to render work over and above their regular shift. DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail, to
12 compensate PLAINTIFFS and putative class members for these hours over and above their regular shift.

13 50. Pursuant to Wage Order No. 5 and Labor Code §§ 204, 500 and 1194, DEFENDANTS are
14 required to compensate PLAINTIFFS and putative class members for all hours worked.

15 51. PLAINTIFFS request relief as described below.

16 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 *(Unpaid Overtime Compensation)*

18 By PLAINTIFFS against DEFENDANTS

19 52. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs above.

20 53. Pursuant to Wage Order No. 5 and Labor Code §§ 500, 510, and 1194, PLAINTIFFS and
21 putative class members are owed premium compensation for all overtime hours work.

22 54. DEFENDANTS failed and continue to fail to pay PLAINTIFFS and putative class members
23 overtime compensation when they work more than eight hours per day or forty hours per week because
24 of DEFENDANTS' unlawful overtime policy.

25 55. As a result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful acts, PLAINTIFFS and putative class members
26 have been deprived overtime compensation in an amount to be determined at trial, and are entitled to
27 recovery of such amounts, plus interest thereon, under Labor Code § 1194(a).
28

1 56. PLAINTIFFS request relief as described below.

2 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 *(Failure to Pay Compensation for Meal Period Violations)*

4 By PLAINTIFFS against DEFENDANTS

5 57. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs above.

6 58. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 5 §11, DEFENDANTS are required to
7 authorize and permit employees such as PLAINTIFFS and putative class members uninterrupted meal
8 periods of 30 minutes for work periods exceeding 5 hours and a second uninterrupted meal period of 30
9 minutes for work periods exceeding 10 hours. Furthermore, meal periods must be provided in a timely
10 fashion.

11 59. DEFENDANTS fail and refuse to authorize or permit PLAINTIFFS and putative class
12 members adequate 30-minute meal periods in violation of Labor Code § 226.7(a) and Wage Order No. 5
13 §11.

14 60. DEFENDANTS further violate the aforementioned California statutes and orders by failing
15 to pay PLAINTIFFS and putative class members one hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each
16 workday that meal periods were required but not provided.

17 61. PLAINTIFFS request relief as described below.

18 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 *(Failure to Pay Compensation for Rest Period Violations)*

20 By PLAINTIFFS against DEFENDANTS

21 62. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs above.

22 63. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 5 §12, DEFENDANTS are required to
23 authorize and permit employees such as PLAINTIFFS and putative class members the opportunity to
24 take rest periods based upon total hours worked, at a rate of 10 minutes net rest time per 4 hours worked
25 or major fraction thereof, with no deduction from wages.

26 //

27 //

1 64. DEFENDANTS failed and refused to authorize, and permit PLAINTIFFS and putative class
2 members 10-minute rest periods for every four hours worked, or major fraction thereof, in violation of
3 Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 5 §12.

4 65. DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 5 §12 by failing to pay
5 PLAINTIFFS and putative class members one hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for each workday
6 rest periods are required but not provided.

7 66. PLAINTIFFS request relief as described below.

8 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 *(Wage Statement Violations)*

10 By PLAINTIFFS against DEFENDANTS

11 67. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs above.

12 68. DEFENDANTS fail to issue PLAINTIFFS and putative class members accurate itemized
13 wage statements that properly and accurately itemize the number of hours worked and the actual
14 payment due in violation of Labor Code § 226(a) and Wage Order No. 5 §7.

15 69. DEFENDANTS knowingly and intentionally fail to comply with Labor Code § 226(a) and
16 Wage Order No. 5 §7 causing damages to PLAINTIFFS and putative class members.

17 70. These damages are difficult to estimate. Therefore, PLAINTIFFS elect to recover liquidated
18 damages of \$50.00 for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred and \$100.00 for each
19 violation in subsequent pay periods, pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e), up to the statutory maximum
20 amount of \$4,000.00, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

21 71. PLAINTIFFS request further relief as described below.

22 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 *(Waiting Time Penalties)*

24 By PLAINTIFFS against DEFENDANTS

25 72. PLAINTIFFS realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs above.

26 73. ALTAMIRANO's employment was terminated on November 30, 2018.

27 74. SAMSON's employment ended on April 7, 2018.

1 75. Labor Code § 201 requires an employer who discharges an employee to pay all wages due to
2 that employee immediately upon discharge.

3 76. Labor Code § 202 requires an employer to pay all wages due to employees who quit within
4 72 hours of that employee quitting, unless the employee provides at least 72 hours' notice of quitting, in
5 which case all wages are due at the end of the employee's final day of work.

6 77. Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages as required by §
7 201 or § 202, then the employer is liable for waiting time penalties in the form of continued
8 compensation of up to 30 workdays.

9 78. DEFENDANTS willfully failed and refused to timely pay wages to separated PLAINTIFFS
10 and putative class members at the end of their employment.

11 79. As a result, DEFENDANTS are liable to PLAINTIFFS and similarly situated putative class
12 members for waiting time penalties, together with interest thereon under Labor Code § 203.

13 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 *(Unfair Competition in Violation of Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 et. seq.)*

15 By PLAINTIFFS against DEFENDANTS

16 80. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs above.

17 81. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et. seq.* prohibits acts of unfair competition including any
18 "unlawful and unfair business practices."

19 82. The conduct of DEFENDANTS, as alleged herein, has been and continues to be unfair,
20 unlawful, and deleterious to PLAINTIFFS and putative class members and to the general public.

21 83. PLAINTIFFS hereby seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the
22 meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5. PLAINTIFFS are "persons" within the meaning of Bus.
23 & Prof. Code § 17204 and therefore have standing to bring this suit for injunctive relief and restitution.

24 84. The prompt and proper payment of wages is a fundamental public policy of the State of
25 California. It is also the public policy of the State to enforce minimum labor standards ensuring that
26 employees are not required or permitted to work under substandard and unlawful conditions and to
27
28

1 protect those employers who comply with the law from losing competitive advantage to other employers
2 that fail to comply with labor standards and requirements.

3 85. Through the conduct alleged herein, DEFENDANTS acted contrary to these public policies
4 and has thus engaged in unlawful and/or unfair business practices in violation of Bus. & Prof. Code §§
5 17200, *et. seq.* depriving PLAINTIFFS and putative class members the rights, benefits, and privileges
6 guaranteed to employees under California law.

7 86. DEFENDANTS regularly and routinely violated the statutes and regulations referenced
8 herein with respect to PLAINTIFFS and its other employees.

9 87. By engaging in these business practices, which are unfair and unlawful within the meaning of
10 Bus. and Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et. seq.*, DEFENDANTS have harmed and continue to harm
11 PLAINTIFFS and putative class members and the general public and have gained an unfair competitive
12 edge.

13 88. Under Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, PLAINTIFFS are entitled to obtain restitution on behalf
14 of putative class members similarly affected by the unfair and/or unlawful business practices as set forth
15 herein.

16 89. Pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code § 17202, PLAINTIFFS are entitled to specific relief enforcing
17 the penalty provisions of various Labor Code sections for themselves and for members of the general
18 public in amounts to be proven at trial. Failure to enforce the penalties due would result in the unlawful
19 enrichment of DEFENDANTS and would promote unfair competition.

20 90. Pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, injunctive relief is necessary to prevent
21 DEFENDANTS from continuing to engage in the unfair business practices as alleged herein.

22 91. PLAINTIFFS allege, on information, and belief that DEFENDANTS and persons acting in
23 concert with it, have committed and will continue to commit the above-described unlawful and/or unfair
24 acts unless restrained or enjoined by this Court. Unless the relief prayed for below is granted, a
25 multiplicity of actions will result. PLAINTIFFS, putative class members and other interested persons
26 have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law, in that pecuniary compensation alone would not
27 afford adequate and complete relief. The above-described acts will cause great and irreparable damage
28

1 to PLAINTIFFS and other interested persons unless DEFENDANTS are restrained from committing
2 further illegal acts.

3 92. PLAINTIFFS' success in this action will result in the enforcement of important rights
4 affecting the public and will confer a significant benefit upon the general public. Private enforcement of
5 the rights enumerated in this complaint is necessary, as public agencies have only sought limited
6 enforcement of those rights, if any. The named PLAINTIFFS, and by and through counsel, are incurring
7 a financial burden in pursuing this action on behalf of the general public. PLAINTIFFS seek to enjoin
8 the above-referenced unlawful actions under the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders. Therefore,
9 PLAINTIFFS seek an award of attorneys' fees and costs of suit on this cause of action pursuant to Code
10 of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable laws.

11 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 *(Civil Penalties Pursuant to Private Attorney General Act)*

13 *(Labor Code §§ 2698, et seq.)*

14 By PLAINTIFFS Against DEFENDANTS

15 93. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs above.

16 94. Pursuant to the PAGA, the foregoing violations of statutes and regulations permit
17 PLAINTIFFS to recover civil penalties through this class action. The PAGA imposes a civil penalty of
18 one hundred dollars (\$100) per pay period, per aggrieved employee for initial violations, and two
19 hundred (\$200) per pay period per aggrieved employee for subsequent violations for all Labor Code
20 provisions for which a civil penalty is not specifically provided.

21 95. DEFENDANTS' violations of California wage and hour laws enable PLAINTIFFS to
22 recover civil penalties as aggrieved employees on behalf of themselves and other current and former
23 employees of DEFENDANTS.

24 96. PLAINTIFFS have complied with the procedural requirements specified in Labor Code
25 §2699.3. PLAINTIFFS have therefore exhausted all administrative procedures required under Labor
26 Code §§2698, 2699 and 2699.3, and is justified as a matter of right in bringing forward this cause of
27 action.
28

1 97. On March 4, 2020, PLAINTIFFS, through counsel, pursuant to the PAGA, sent via certified
2 mail a letter-notice of violations to the LWDA, as required by Labor Code §2699.3. Copies of the letter-
3 notice and LWDA confirmation of receipt are attached to this complaint as *Exhibits "A" and "B."*

4 98. Sixty-five (65) calendar days have passed since the postmark date of PLAINTIFFS' notices
5 and the LWDA has not notified PLAINTIFFS' counsel that it does not intend to investigate the
6 allegations. Pursuant to Labor Code §2699.3 (a)(2)(A), PLAINTIFFS may commence a civil action
7 pursuant to Labor Code §2699.

8 99. As a result of DEFENDANTS' violation of numerous provisions of the Labor Code,
9 PLAINTIFFS seek all civil penalties, reasonable attorney's fees and costs available pursuant to Labor
10 Code §2699.

11 100. PLAINTIFFS are likely to have evidentiary support, after research and reasonable
12 opportunity for further investigation and discovery, to further prove penalties and violations.
13 PLAINTIFFS will amend this class complaint if appropriate and required to seek all applicable penalties
14 for violations which the LWDA has failed to investigate and/or failed to issue a citation for.

15 101. Pursuant to Labor Code §2699(i), PLAINTIFFS, as aggrieved employees on behalf
16 of themselves and other current and former employees of DEFENDANTS, should be awarded twenty-
17 five percent (25%) of all penalties due under California law, interest, attorneys' fees and costs. The
18 LWDA should be awarded seventy-five percent (75%) of the penalties due and awarded.

19
20 **VII. PRAYERS FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS on their own behalf and on behalf of the putative class
22 members, respectfully pray for judgment as follows:

- 23 1. For an order certifying the proposed class;
24 2. For compensatory and consequential damages, according to proof;
25 3. Pursuant to Wage Order No. 5 and Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194(a), an award in the amount
26 of unpaid wages and overtime compensation owed by DEFENDANTS for the four (4) years
27 preceding the filing of this complaint, plus interest;
28

- 1 4. For compensation of one (1) hour at the regular rate of pay for each day meal period and/or
2 rest period were denied in violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 5, according
3 to proof;
- 4 5. DEFENDANTS be ordered to show cause why they should not be enjoined and ordered to
5 comply with Wage Order No. 5 related to meal periods and rest periods; and for an order
6 enjoining and restraining DEFENDANTS and their agents, servants and employees from
7 further violating Wage Order No. 5 §§11 and 12.
- 8 6. For statutory damages according to proof including wage statement violations pursuant to
9 Labor Code § 226(e) and Wage Order No. 5 §7;
- 10 7. DEFENDANTS be ordered to show cause why they should not be enjoined and ordered to
11 comply with Wage Order No. 5 §7 related to record keeping for DEFENDANTS' employees
12 related to same; and for an order enjoining and restraining DEFENDANTS and their agents,
13 servants and employees from further violating Wage Order No. 5 §7(B);
- 14 8. For waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201-203;
- 15 9. Statutory penalties under Labor Code § 558;
- 16 10. Pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, an award of restitution for the amounts unjustly
17 earned or retained by DEFENDANTS by virtue of their engaging in unlawful conduct,
18 according to proof;
- 19 11. For an injunction to prohibit DEFENDANTS to engage in the unfair business practices
20 complained of herein;
- 21 12. For an injunction requiring DEFENDANTS to give notice to persons to whom restitution is
22 owing of the means by which to file for restitution;
- 23 13. An award of twenty-five percent (25%) of all penalties due under California law, interest,
24 attorneys' fees and costs to PLAINTIFFS as aggrieved employees on behalf of themselves
25 and other current and former employees of DEFENDANTS, pursuant to Labor Code
26 §2699(i) and an award of seventy-five percent (75%) of the penalties in favor of the LWDA.
- 27 14. For pre-judgment interest as allowed by Labor Code § 218.6 and Civil Code § 3287;
- 28

1 15. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs made payable to the Liberation Law Group, P.C.,
2 under applicable laws;

3 16. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

4
5 Dated: September 1, 2020

LIBERATION LAW GROUP, P.C.

6
7 By: 

8 Arlo Garcia Uriarte
9 Attorney for PLAINTIFF

10
11 **VIII. JURY REQUEST**

12 PLAINTIFFS request a trial by jury.

13
14 Dated: September 1, 2020

LIBERATION LAW GROUP, P.C.

15
16 By: 

17 Arlo Garcia Uriarte
18 Attorney for PLAINTIFF

Exhibit A

Arlo García Uriarte
Un Kei Wu
Ernesto Sánchez
Daniel P. Iannitelli
Jonathan S. Rebong
Nick Aguilar, Adm. in Fla.



Legal Assistants:
Andrea Ortiz
Lorenzo Barrera Cruz
Vicent Uriarte
Ivette Olguin
Mariana Toledo Segarra
Cristina Arreola-Nunez

2760 Mission Street · San Francisco, CA 94110 · (415) 695 – 1000 · (415) 695-1006 FAX

March 4, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612
PAGA@dir.ca.gov

Re: *Myrna Altamirano and Angie Samson v. Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., and Sunrise Senior Living, LLC*

Dear PAGA Administrator:

Pursuant to California Labor Code's Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Plaintiffs Myrna Altamirano and Angie Samson (collectively, "Plaintiffs") apply to recover civil penalties against Defendants Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., and Sunrise Senior Living, LLC ("Defendants") through a civil action brought on behalf of themselves and other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants.

Attached is a list of violations relevant to the aforementioned action. Plaintiffs will send updated notice should further investigation shed light on new violations or further light on the violations described herein. Please consider this letter as the notice required by Labor Code Section 2699.3.

Very Truly Yours,

Arlo García Uriarte

w/enclosures
cc:

Liberation Law Group P.C.
Ms. Altamirano and Ms. Samson PAGA Letter
March 4, 2020

Jeffrey B. Hardie
Attorney for Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.,
and Sunrise Senior Living, LLC
Jackson Lewis P.C.
10701 Parkridge Blvd., Ste. 300
Reston, VA 20191

Liberation Law Group P.C.
Ms. Altamirano and Ms. Samson PAGA Letter
March 4, 2020

Labor Code § 2699 Notice of Violations

Plaintiff Myrna Altamirano (“Plaintiff Altamirano”) is a former employee of Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., and Sunrise Senior Living, LLC (“Defendants”). She started working for Defendants on or around August 22, 2016. Plaintiff Altamirano has been employed by Defendants as a live-out caregiver.

Plaintiff Angie Samson (“Plaintiff Samson”) is a former employee of Defendants. She worked as a live-out caregiver from on or around April 22, 2008 until approximately in or around April 2018.

Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs their wages for all hours worked, including overtime compensation. Defendants have utilized the following policies and practices: (1) rounding off and/or shaving of time worked; and (2) requiring unpaid off-the-clock work. Both have resulted in the nonpayment of wages, including overtime compensation.

Defendants denied Plaintiffs proper, timely, and complete off-duty meal periods. Due to the volume of Plaintiffs’ tasks, their hectic schedule, and lack of reliever employees, Plaintiffs were not able to take timely, proper, and complete off-duty meal periods. Additionally, Defendants does not have a policy and practice of paying Plaintiffs an hour of their regular rate of pay for each day they were not provided proper meal periods.

Defendants also denied Plaintiffs adequate rest breaks. Due to their work volume, hectic work schedule, and lack of reliever employees, Plaintiffs were not able to take all the rest breaks they were entitled to. Additionally, Defendants did not have a policy and practice in place of paying Plaintiffs one hour of their regular rate of pay for each day they are not provided with all the rest breaks they are entitled to.

As a result of Defendants’ failure to pay Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees their correct wages for all hours worked, including overtime compensation and premium compensations due for missed meal periods and rest breaks, the wage statements issued by Defendants to Plaintiffs were not accurate.

Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs all wages due, including unpaid regular and overtime hours worked, and meal period and rest break premiums, immediately at the time of their discharge or within seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation.

Plaintiffs are informed and believe that other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants were subjected to the same wage and hour violations as Plaintiffs noted herein. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants, seek to recover civil penalties against Defendants for Labor Code violations pursuant to, but not limited to:

Liberation Law Group P.C.
Ms. Altamirano and Ms. Samson PAGA Letter
March 4, 2020

Defendants violated Labor Code § 204 by failing to pay Plaintiffs all wages due on the designated days of pay. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs for all hours worked in violation of Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197. Defendants violated section 4 of the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order 5 (“Wage Order 5”) by failing to pay Plaintiffs for all hours worked at least at the minimum wage rate.

Violations to Labor Code § 204 – penalties pursuant to §§ 210 and 2699(f); violations to Labor Code § 1194 - penalties pursuant to Labor Code §2699(f); violation to Labor Code § 1197 – penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1197.1, 558, and 2699(f); violations to Wage Order 5 section 4 – penalties pursuant to § 20 of Wage Order 5.

By requiring Plaintiffs to work overtime and not properly compensating them for overtime hours worked, Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 223, 510 and 1194(a), which makes it “unlawful to secretly pay a lower wage while purporting to pay the wage designated by statute or by contract.” Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194, and section 3 of the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order 5 by failing to pay Plaintiffs for all overtime hours worked at one and one half times his regular rate of pay.

Violations to Labor Code § 223 - penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 225.5 and 2699(f); violations to Labor Code § 510 – penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 558 and 2699(f); violations to Labor Code § 1194 - penalties pursuant to Labor Code §2699(f); violations to Wage Order 5 section 3 – penalties pursuant to § 20 of Wage Order 5.

Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 226.7(a) and 512, and sections 11 and 12 of the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order 5, by failing to authorize and provide Plaintiffs with proper meal and rest breaks and then failing to provide Plaintiffs the required one hour compensation when meal and rest breaks are not properly provided.

Violations to Labor Code § 226.7(a) - penalties pursuant to § 2699(f); violations to Labor Code § 512 - penalties pursuant to §§ 558 and 2699(f); violations to § 11 and § 12 of IWC Order 5 - penalties pursuant to § 20 of IWC Order 5.

Defendants violated Labor Code § 226(a) and Wage Order 5 section 7 by failing to provide Plaintiffs with accurate itemized wage statements providing at least the following required information: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total actual hours worked by the employee, (3) net wages earned, and (4) meal and rest break premium pay.

Violations to Labor Code § 226(a) – penalties pursuant to §§ 226(e), 226.3, and 2699(f); violations to IWC Order 5 section 7 – penalties pursuant to § 20 of IWC Order 5.

Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 201 through 203 by failing to pay Plaintiffs all wages and compensation owed within their separation date.

Violations to Labor Code §§ 201 through 203 - penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699(f).

Exhibit B

Thank you for submission of your PAGA Case.
Inbox

LWDA DO NOT REPLY <lwdadonotreply@dir.ca.gov>

To: vicent@liberationlawgroup.com

Wed, Mar 4 at 3:45 PM

3/4/2020

LWDA Case No. LWDA-CM-776451-20

Law Firm : Liberation Law Group PC

Plaintiff Name : Myrna Altamirano, Angie Samson

Employer: Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc.

Item submitted: Initial PAGA Notice

Thank you for your submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency. Please make a note of the LWDA Case No. above as you may need this number for future reference when filing any subsequent documents for this Case.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this submission or your case, please send an email to pagainfo@dir.ca.gov.

DIR PAGA Unit on behalf of

Labor and Workforce Development Agency

Website: http://labor.ca.gov/Private_Attorneys_General_Act.htm

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action Claims California Sunrise Senior Living Services Employees Denied Proper Wages, Breaks](#)
