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7	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA						
8	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SONOMA						
9	REBECCA CALL, on behalf of herself and all others similarly	CASE NO.:					
10	situated, Plaintiff,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, RESTITUTION AND					
11	VS.	INJUNCTIVE RELIEF					
12		UNLIMITED CIVIL					
13	SHUTTERSTOCK, INC., and DOES 1 through 10 inclusive,	(1) Failure to Pay Overtime in Violation of California Labor Code Sections 510, 558,					
14	Defendants.	1194 et seq., 1197.1, 1198 and IWC Wage Orders;					
15 16		(2) Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses in Violation of California Labor Code Section					
17		2802;					
18 19		(3) Failure to Provide and/or Authorize Meal and Rest Periods/ Unpaid Wages in Violation of California Labor Code Sections 226.7, 512, and 558, and IWC Wage Orders					
20		(4) Failure to Provide Timely, Accurate,					
21		Itemized Wage Statements in Violation of California Labor Code Sections 226, 226.3,					
22		1174 and IWC Wage Orders;					
23		(5) Failure to Pay Earned Wages Upon Discharge, Waiting Time Penalties in Violation of Labor Code Sections 201-204;					
24		(6) Unlawful and/or Unfair Business Practices					
25		in Violation of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, et seq.					
26		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL					
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28							
	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT						

Plaintiff Rebecca Call on behalf of herself and on behalf of all others similarly situated, alleges against Defendant Shutterstock, Inc. ("Defendant" or "Shutterstock"), as well as DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, as follows:

#### **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

- 1. This class action seeks relief from Shutterstock's misclassification of content review workforce. Shutterstock is an e-commerce platform for high-quality digital content, tools and services to creative professionals.
- 2. Plaintiff seeks to represent Shutterstock's Image Reviewers, Vector and Illustration Reviewers, Footage Reviewers, and similar content review workers (collectively, "Reviewers"), the workers who comb through content daily to check them against Shutterstock's detailed guidelines.
  - 3. Shutterstock classifies Reviewers as independent contractors.
  - 4. Shutterstock's classification of Reviewers as independent contractors is unlawful.
- 5. Shutterstock fails to pay appropriate compensation to each Class Member as required by state law. Plaintiff seeks relief for the Class Members pursuant to applicable state law, rules, regulations, and Wage Orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC"). The relief sought is to remedy Defendants' failure to pay appropriate overtime compensation, provide or authorize meal and rest breaks or pay premiums for missed breaks, separately pay for rest periods, and maintain accurate time records, in addition to restitution, interest, penalties, and injunctive relief.
- 6. On information and belief, Shutterstock's misclassification of its workforce as "independent contractors" is willful.
- 7. The class claims in this action are brought pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure ("CCP") § 382 on behalf of Reviewers in California ("Class Members") during the period commencing four years prior to this action's filing date through the date of final disposition of this action (the "Class Period").

#### THE PARTIES

- 8. Plaintiff Rebecca Call was classified as an "independent contractor" by Shutterstock from approximately October 2015 until August 27, 2017. She worked for Shutterstock as both an Image Reviewer and a Vector/Illustration Reviewer. She performed review services for Shutterstock in several locations within California including Sonoma, California.
- 9. Defendant Shutterstock, Inc. is a limited liability company that is headquartered in New York, New York, and that does business throughout the United States, and maintains offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles, California. Shutterstock sells royalty-free, non-exclusive licenses for various forms of content, including photographs, illustrations, vector art, video clips and music tracks.
- 10. Defendants Does 1-10, inclusive, are sued herein under fictitious names. Their true names and capacities are unknown to Plaintiff. When their true names and capacities are ascertained, Plaintiff will amend this complaint by inserting their true names and capacities herein. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that each of the fictitiously-named Defendants is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that the damages of Plaintiff and the putative Class herein alleged were proximately caused by such Defendants.
- 11. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants herein was at all times relevant to this action the agent, employee, representative partner, and/or joint venture of the remaining Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of the relationship. Plaintiff is further informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants herein gave consent to, ratified and authorized the acts alleged herein to the remaining Defendants.

#### **VENUE**

12. Venue in the County of Sonoma is proper under California Code of Civil

Procedure sections 395(a) and 395.5, because Plaintiff performed work for Defendants in Sonoma county and the employment relationship arose in Sonoma County, and Shutterstock does not reside in the state.

#### **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 13. On a typical day, Plaintiff would review approximately 2,000 images according to detailed guidelines specifying, for example, the number of characteristics a piece of content may share with protected intellectual property before Shutterstock deems a particular piece of content as posing to high of a risk of intellectual property infringement.
- 14. Shutterstock also directed Plaintiff and other Reviewers to review the company's internal detailed content guidelines on a daily basis without compensation to ensure all Reviewers stayed up to date on Shutterstock's content standards.
- 15. Throughout the day, Plaintiff and other Reviewers would receive communications from Shutterstock supervisors regarding their work through a digital communications platform.
- 16. Plaintiff and other Reviewers were not and are not free from the control and direction of Shutterstock in connection with their performance of content review work. Plaintiff's two Shutterstock supervisors would spot check her work to ensure compliance with Shutterstock's detailed content guidelines.
- 17. Defendants expected Reviewers to follow Shutterstock's detailed written standards regarding the performance of the content review work, required Reviewers to escalate issues to supervisors via a proprietary Shutterstock system in the event Defendants' detailed written guidelines do not address particular issues, and provided Shutterstock resources to Reviewers to perform tasks specific to Defendants' business.
- 18. Reviewers work or worked over eight hours a day, and were not paid overtime, by virtue of their being considered independent contractors.
- 19. According to Shutterstock's February 22, 2018 10-K Form, "[g]enerally, we provide our content under a royalty-free non-exclusive license and **each piece of content**

## available for license has been vetted by a team of reviewers to ensure that it meets our standards of quality and can be appropriately licensed for commercial or editorial use."

- 20. As such, Reviewers are performing work that is well within the usual course of Shutterstock's business.
- 21. Plaintiff is not customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business of the same nature as the work performed for Shutterstock. She does not have a private image review business to serve an ecommerce marketplace for media content.
- 22. Plaintiff and similarly-situated employees were paid solely on a piece-rate basis, did not manage others, did not set policy for Defendants, nor otherwise direct Defendants' business operations.
- 23. Upon information and belief, Defendants have never properly paid reimbursements to Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members for job-related expenses, such as internet and phone charges and computer software and hardware.
- 24. Defendants implemented no policy to provide an uninterrupted, thirty-minute meal period to Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members who worked more than five hours.
- 25. As a result of Defendants' misclassifying the Class Members as "independent contractors" or exempt employees, Defendants implemented no policy to provide a second thirty-minute meal period to Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members who worked more than ten hours in a day. At times, Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members were expected to respond to review needs and were thus deprived of duty-free second meal periods.
- 26. As a result of Defendants' misclassifying Class Members as "independent contractors," Defendants implemented no policy to make available a ten-minute rest period to Plaintiff and Class Members who worked more than 3.5 hours, or a second ten-minute break after six hours.
- 27. As a result of Defendants' misclassifying Class Members as "independent contractors," Defendants failed to separately pay Plaintiff and Class Members for ten-minute rest periods. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5th 98 (2017).

- 28. Upon information and belief, Defendants have never paid a single meal or rest period premium for missed meal or rest periods to Plaintiff and Class Members, as required under California Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Orders.
- 29. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff and similarly-situated Class Members never signed valid meal period waivers.
- 30. As a result of Defendants' misclassifying their Class Members as "independent contractors," and the long hours Class Members sometimes worked, Defendants have willfully and knowingly failed to pay premium overtime compensation to Plaintiff and similarly-situated Class Members for hours worked in excess of eight hours per day.
- 31. As a result of Defendants' misclassifying their Class Members as "independent contractors," Defendants have failed to itemize the total hours worked, overtime hours, and missed meal and rest periods on wage statements furnished to Plaintiff and similarly-situated Class Members.
- 32. As a result of Defendants misclassifying their Class Members as "independent contractors," Defendants have willfully and knowingly failed to pay Plaintiff, and similarly situated Class Members, upon termination or resignation of employment, all accrued compensation, including repayment of all unlawful deductions from wages, payment of missed meal/rest period compensation, separate compensation for ten-minute paid rest periods, and payment of overtime compensation.

#### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

33. Plaintiff bring all claims alleged herein under California law as a class action on behalf of all Reviewers who worked in California during the Class Period. Plaintiff seeks to pursue her claims on behalf of the following class ("Proposed Class"),

All individuals employed by Defendants in the State of California in the last four years through the final disposition of this action who Defendant classified as independent contractors with the following job positions: Image Reviewers, Vector and Illustration Reviewers, Footage Reviewers, and similar or related content review positions.

34. Plaintiff seeks to pursue claims on behalf of the following defined Proposed Waiting Time Penalties Subclass:

All Proposed Class Members who are no longer employed by Defendants and have not been employed by Defendants for more than 72 hours within three years prior to this action's filing date through the final disposition of this action.

35. Plaintiff seeks to pursue claims on behalf of the following defined Proposed Itemized Wage Statement Penalties Subclass:

All Proposed Class Members who are currently employed by Defendants or were employed by Defendants at some point within the year preceding the filing of the initial Complaint in this action.

- 36. The class claims herein have been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action under California Code of Civil Procedure section 382 because there is a well-defined community of interest among Class Members with respect to the claims asserted herein and the Proposed Class is easily ascertainable.
- 37. Numerosity: The Proposed Class and Subclasses are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that during the relevant time period, Defendants employed a substantial number of individuals who are geographically dispersed and who satisfy the definition of the Class Members and Subclass Members. The name and addresses of the Class Members and Subclass Members are available to the Defendants. Notice can be provided to Class Members and Subclass Members via first-class mail, email, and text message using techniques and a form of notice similar to those customarily used in class action lawsuits of this nature.
- 38. <u>Typicality</u>: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class Members and Subclass Members. Plaintiff, like other Class Members, was subjected to Defendants' common, unlawful policies, practices, and procedures. The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class Members and Subclass Members who were employed as Reviewers during the Class Period. Defendants' common course of unlawful conduct has caused Plaintiff and similarly situated Class

Members and Subclass Members to sustain the same or similar injuries and damages caused by the same practices of Defendants. Plaintiff's claims are thereby representative of and co-extensive with the claims of the Class Members and the Subclass Members.

- 39. <u>Adequacy</u>: Plaintiff is a member of the Class and Subclasses, does not have any conflicts of interest with other Class Members and Subclass Members, and will prosecute the case vigorously on behalf of the Class. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class Members and Subclass Members. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class actions, and California wage and hour employment litigation.
- 40. <u>Commonality:</u> There are questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and the Class Members and Subclass Members which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class or Subclasses. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:
  - (a) Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of classifying its Reviewers as independent contractors;
  - (b) Whether Class Members served Defendants as employees rather than independent contractors under California law;
  - (c) Whether Defendants have employed Class Members in a position subject to, and not exempt from, California's overtime pay and other wage and hour requirements;
  - (d) Whether the Class Members have necessarily incurred employment-related expenses and losses in carrying out their duties for Defendants;
  - (e) Whether Defendants have failed to properly indemnify Class Members for their necessary employment-related expenses and losses in violation of California Labor Code § 2802;
  - (f) Whether Defendants' failure to properly indemnify Class Members for their necessary employment-related expenses and losses constitutes

1	an unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business practice under California
2	Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
3	(g) Whether Defendants have failed to authorize and permit
4	Class Members with adequate off-duty meal periods and compensation
5	for missed meal periods in violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7
6	and 512 and IWC Wage Orders;
7	(h) Whether Defendants' failure to authorize and permit Class
8	Members with adequate off-duty meal periods and meal period
9	compensation constitutes an unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business
10	practice under California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
11	(i) Whether Defendants unlawfully failed to authorize and permit
12	timely ten-minute rest breaks to Plaintiff and Class Members in violation
13	of California Labor Code § 226.7, and IWC Wage Orders, and pay
14	premiums when such breaks were missed;
15	(j) Whether Defendants' failure to separately compensate Class
16	Members for paid rest periods violates California Labor Code § 226.7,
17	and the IWC Wage Orders;
18	(k) Whether Defendants' failure to authorize and permit Class
19	Members with adequate rest periods constitutes an unlawful, unfair,
20	and/or fraudulent business practice under California Business &
21	Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
22	(l) Whether Defendants have required, encouraged, or permitted Class
23	Members to work in excess of eight hours per day;
24	(m) Whether Defendants have failed to pay its Class Members
25	overtime wages for time worked in excess of eight hours per day;
26	(n) Whether Defendants have violated IWC Wage Orders
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1	and California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194 by their failure to pay Class
2	Members overtime compensation;
3	(o) Whether Defendants' failure to pay overtime compensation to
4	Class Members constitutes and unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent
5	business practice under California Business & Professions Code § 17200
6	et seq.;
7	(p) Whether Defendants have knowingly and intentionally failed to
8	provide Class Members with an itemized statement showing total hours
9	worked with each payment of wages, as required by California Labor
10	Code § 226 and IWC Wage Orders;
11	(q) Whether Defendants' failure to provide an itemized statement
12	showing total hours worked with each payment of wages constitutes an
13	unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business practice under California
14	Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
15	(r) Whether Defendants have violated California Labor Code § 1174
16	and IWC Wage Orders by failing to maintain documentation of the actual
17	hours worked each day by Class Members;
18	(s) Whether Defendants' failure to maintain documentation of the
19	actual hours worked each day by Class Members constitutes an unlawful,
20	unfair, and/or fraudulent business practice under California Business &
21	Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
22	(t) Whether Defendants have violated Labor Code §§ 201-204 by
23	failing, upon termination, to timely pay Class Members wages that were
24	due for overtime, and missed meal and rest periods;
25	(u) Whether Defendants' failure to pay all compensation owed to
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1	Class Members at time of termination of employment constituted an
2	unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business practice under Business &
3	Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
4	(v) Whether Defendants' actions were willful;
5	(w) Whether Defendants engaged in a pattern and practice of
6	misclassifying employees;
7	(x) The proper formula for calculating restitution, damages, and
8	waiting time and other statutory penalties owed to Plaintiff and the Class
9	alleged herein.
10	FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
11	FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME COMPENSATION
12	(California Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194 et seq., 1198; California IWC Wage Orders)
13	41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the
14	preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
15	42. Plaintiff worked over eight hours a day on occasions.
16	43. Plaintiff was misclassified as an independent contractor and Defendant therefore
17	considered her exempt from overtime.
18	44. Plaintiff's position involved rote review of thousands of images a day, using
19	Defendant's policies, and she was required to meet Defendant's production standards.
20	45. By failing to pay overtime compensation to Plaintiff and similarly situated Class
21	Members for this non-exempt review work, which was part of Defendant's core business, as
22	alleged above, Defendants have violated California Labor Code § 510 and IWC Wage Orders
23	which require overtime compensation for non-exempt employees who work over eight hours a
24	day.
25	46. By failing to maintain adequate time records as required by California Labor Code
26	§ 1174(d) and IWC Wage Orders, Defendants have made it difficult to calculate the overtime due
27	to Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members.
20	

- 47. As a result of Defendants' unlawful acts; Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members have been deprived of overtime compensation in an amount to be determined at trial, and are entitled to recovery of such amounts, plus interest thereon, and attorneys' fees and costs, under California Labor Code § 1194.
- 48. By violating California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198, Defendants are liable for attorneys' fees and costs under California Labor Code §§ 218.5, 558, 1194, and 1197.1, and Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

#### **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

### FAILURE TO PROVIDE REIMBURSEMENT OF BUSINESS EXPENSES

#### (California Labor Code § 2802)

- 49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 50. While acting on the direct instruction of Defendants and discharging their duties for them, Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members have incurred work-related expenses. Such expenses include, but are not limited to work-related expenses such as internet plans, phone charges, and use of computer software and hardware. Plaintiff and Class Members incurred these substantial expenses and losses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendants.
- 51. Defendants have failed to properly indemnify Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members for these expenditures and losses. By requiring those employees to pay expenses and cover losses that they incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties for Defendants and/or in obedience of Defendants' direction without properly indemnifying for these losses, Defendants have violated California Labor Code § 2802.
- 52. By unlawfully failing to properly indemnify Plaintiff and other similarly situated Class Members for these expenditures and losses, Defendants are also liable for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under Labor Code § 2802(c).
- 53. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members have suffered substantial losses according to proof, as well as pre-

judgment interest, costs, and attorneys' fees for the prosecution of this action under California Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, *inter alia*.

#### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

#### FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS AND REST BREAKS

#### (California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558; California IWC Wage Orders)

- 54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 55. Plaintiff and Class Members regularly worked in excess of five (5) hours a day without being afforded at least a half-hour uninterrupted meal period in which they were relieved of all duties, as required by California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and IWC Wage Orders.
- 56. Plaintiff and Class Members have worked in excess of ten (10) hours a day without being afforded a second half-hour uninterrupted meal period in which they were relieved of all duties, as required by California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and IWC Wage Orders.
- 57. Because Defendants failed to afford proper meal periods, they are liable to Plaintiff and Class Members for one hour of additional pay at the regular rate of compensation for each workday that the proper meal periods were not made available, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Orders.
- 58. Plaintiff and Class Members regularly worked more than three and one-half hours in a day without being authorized and permitted to take a 10-minute rest period in which they were relieved of all duties, and regularly worked more than six hours in a day without being authorized and permitted to take two, 10-minute rest periods in which they were relieved of all duties per four hours or major fraction thereof, as required under California Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Orders. Plaintiff and Class Members have worked in excess of 10 hours without being authorized and permitted to take additional 10-minute rest periods in which they were relieved of all duties,
- 59. Because Defendants failed to afford proper rest periods, they are liable to Plaintiff and Class Members for one hour of additional pay at the regular rate of compensation for each

workday that the proper rest periods were not provided, pursuant to California Labor Code § 226.7(b) and IWC Wage Orders.

- 60. In addition, because Defendants failed to separately pay Plaintiff and Class Members separately for their paid ten-minute rest periods, Defendants owe Plaintiff and Class Members payment for each such unpaid rest period. *See Vaquero v. Stoneledge Furniture, LLC*, 9 Cal. App. 5th 98 (2017).
- 61. Defendants' failure to pay meal and rest period premiums was done willfully, in bad faith, in knowing violation of the California Labor Code and the IWC Wage Order.
- 62. By violating California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and IWC Wage Orders, Defendants are also liable for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs for enforcing the public interest underpinning the aforementioned Labor Code provisions, under California Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5.

#### **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

# FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS (California Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3, and 1174; California IWC Wage Orders)

- 63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 64. California Labor Code § 226(a) and IWC Wage Orders require employers semi-monthly or at the time of each payment of wages to furnish each California employee with a statement itemizing, among other things, the total hours worked by the employee. California Labor Code § 226(b) provides that if an employer knowingly and intentionally fails to provide a statement itemizing, among other things, the total hours worked by the employee, then the employee is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial violation and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each subsequent violation, up to four thousand dollars (\$4,000).
- 65. Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to furnish Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members with timely, itemized statements showing the total hours worked, as

required by California Labor Code § 226(a) and IWC Wage Orders. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members for the amounts provided by California Labor Code § 226(b).

- 66. Defendants violated California Labor Code § 1174 and IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to keep required payroll records showing the actual hours worked each day by Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to maintain payroll records, Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members have suffered actual economic harm as they have been precluded from accurately monitoring the number of hours worked and thus seeking all accrued overtime pay.
- 67. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and similarly situated Class Members, requests relief for the amounts provided by California Labor Code § 226(b).
- 68. By violating California Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174, and IWC Wage Orders, Defendants are also liable for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs for enforcing the public interest underpinning the aforementioned Labor Code provisions, under California Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5.

#### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

#### **LATE PAY AND WAITING TIME PENALTIES**

#### (California Labor Code §§ 201-204)

- 69. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 70. California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 require an employer to pay its employees all wages due within the time specified by law. Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay such wages, the employer must continue to pay the subject employees' wages until the back wages are paid in full or an action is commenced, up to a maximum of thirty days of wages.

- 71. Plaintiff and Class Members who ceased employment with Defendants are entitled to unpaid compensation, but to date have not received such compensation, more than 72 hours after the cessation of their employment.
- 72. Defendants failed to pay the earned and unpaid wages of Plaintiff and Class Members within 30 days from the time such wages should have been paid under Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.
  - 73. Defendants failed to pay timely wages in accordance with Labor Code § 204.
- 74. Defendants' willfully failed to timely compensate Plaintiff and Class Members for all hours worked. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and Class Members whose employment ended during the Class Period for waiting time penalties, together with interest thereon and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, under California Labor Code § 203.

#### **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATIONS OF THE UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW ("UCL")**

#### (California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17209)

- 75. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in this cause of action each allegation of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 76. Defendants improperly, fraudulently, and unlawfully classified Class Members as "independent contractors" and have thereby committed unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent business acts and practices as defined by California Business & Professions Code § 17200, by engaging in the following:

for Class Members who work for periods of five or more consecutive hours, failing to make available at least a one half-hour, off-duty break for meals;

failing to properly indemnify Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members for employment-related business expenses and losses;

failing to pay Plaintiff and Class Members their premium wages earned while working without the legally mandated meal and rest breaks;

1	failing to separately compensate Plaintiff and Class Members for their paid ten-minute					
2	rest periods.					
3	failing to pay overtime compensation to Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members;					
4	failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements to Plaintiff and similarly situated					
5	Class Members;					
6	failing to maintain accurate payroll records showing the actual hours worked each day by					
7	Plaintiff and similarly situated Class Members; and					
8	failing to pay all accrued overtime, and meal and rest period compensation to Plaintiff and					
9	the Class Members upon termination of their employment.					
10	77. Plaintiff and Class Members lost money and property as a result of Defendants'					
11	unlawful business practices described above.					
12	78. Pursuant to the UCL, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to restitution of					
13	money or property acquired by Defendants by means of such unlawful business practices, in					
14	amounts not yet known, but to be ascertained at trial.					
15	79. Pursuant to the UCL, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief					
16	against Defendants' ongoing unlawful business practices. If an injunction does not issue enjoining					
17	Defendants from engaging in the unlawful business practices described above, Plaintiff, Class					
18	Members, and the general public will be irreparably injured.					
19	80. Plaintiff and Class Members have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law.					
20	Defendants, if not enjoined by this Court, will continue to engage in the unlawful business					
21	practices described above in violation of the UCL, in derogation of the rights of Plaintiff and					
22	Class Members and of the general public.					
23	81. Plaintiff and Class Members' success in this action will result in the enforcement					
24	of important rights affecting the public interest by conferring a significant benefit upon the					
25	general public.					
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82.	Defendants'	' numerous	violatio	ns of lo	cal and Cal	lifornia lav	w, as well	as the o	other
statutory an	d regulatory	violations	alleged	herein,	constitute	unlawful	business	actions	and
practices in	violation of B	usiness and	d Profess	ions Co	de § 17200	, et seg.			

83. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq., Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to restitution for all unpaid business expenses, overtime, meal period compensation, rest period compensation, and interest that were withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this action and a declaration that Defendants' business practices are unfair within the meaning of the statute, in addition to an award of attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable law, and costs.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

- 84. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of heself and the Proposed Class and Subclasses, requests judgment and the following specific relief against Defendants as follows:
- A. That the Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Code of Civil Procedure § 382;
- B. A declaratory judgment that Defendants have knowingly and intentionally violated the following provisions of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders 4-2001 as to Plaintiff and Class Members:
- 1. California Labor Code § 2802 by failing to indemnify Plaintiff and Class Members for all necessary business expenses and losses;
- 2. California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and IWC Wage Orders by failing to provide 30-minute, off-duty meal periods to Plaintiff and Class Members;
- 3. California Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Orders by failing to provide 10-minute, paid, duty-free rest periods to Plaintiff and Class Members;
- 4. California Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Orders by failing to separately compensate Plaintiff and Class Members for 10-minute, paid, duty-free rest periods;

- 5. California Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194 *et seq.*, 1197.1, 1198 and IWC Wage Orders by failing to pay overtime compensation to Class Members;
- 6. California Labor Code §§ 226, 226.3, 1174 and IWC Wage Orders, by failing to provide Class Members with itemized statements of total hours worked with each payment of wages and failing to maintain payroll records of the actual hours worked by Class Members;
- 7. California Labor Code §§ 201-204, for willful failure to pay overtime and meal/rest period compensation at the time of termination of employment, resulting in unpaid waiting time penalties;
- 8. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17209, by failing to reimburse Class Members for necessary business expenses, by failing to provide off-duty meal periods and/or pay meal/rest period compensation to Class Members, by failing to pay Class Members overtime compensation, by failing to provide Class Members with itemized wage statements showing all hours worked, by failing to maintain payroll records that document all hours worked by Class Members, and by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed to Class Members upon termination of employment;
- C. That Defendants' actions are found to be willful and/or in bad faith to the extent necessary under §§ 201, 202 and 203 of the California Labor Code for willful failure to pay all compensation owed at the time of separation to Plaintiff and the Class Members no longer employed by Defendants, as to § 226 of the California Labor Code for willful failure to provide the required accurate and itemized wage statements to Plaintiff and Class Members;
- D. An award to Plaintiff and Class Members of damages in the amount of necessary business expenses, unpaid overtime, and meal/rest period compensation, including interest thereon, subject to proof at trial;
- E. An award to Plaintiff and Class Members of statutory penalties because of Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiff and Class Members with itemized wage statements that comply with the requirements of California Labor Code § 226, subject to proof at trial;

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

### **ClassAction.org**

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Class Action Claims Shutterstock Misclassifies Content Reviewers, Owes Unpaid Wages</u>