2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		264 DRATION
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	CHRISTOPHER MASTON, an individual, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated PLAINTIFF, v. BLUESTAR REFRESHMENT SERVICES, DEFENDANTS.	CASE NO. CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT 1. Violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act for Failure to Make Proper Disclosures, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b, et seq.; 2. Violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act for Failure to Obtain Proper Authorization, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b, et seq.; 3. Failure to Pay Wages and/or Overtime Under Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1199 4. Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 203 5. Violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER MASTON, an individual, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, complains of Defendant BLUESTAR REFRESHMENT SERVICES ("Defendant") and each of them, as follows:

I.

INTRODUCTION

- 1. This is a class action for violation of federal and state laws by applicants and current and former employees against Defendant for statutory damages, punitive damages, wages, penalties, equitable relief, injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees and costs.
- 2. Defendant is a California corporation and at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.
- 3. Defendant is a high-end office refreshment service provider that provides coffee and snack services for corporate kitchens and corporate events.
- 4. In April of 2014, Plaintiff sought employment with Defendant. During the application process, Plaintiff executed a background check disclosure and authorization form permitting Defendant to obtain a consumer report and conduct a background check on him.
- 5. After the application process, Plaintiff began work with Defendant and continued his employment until August 2017.
- 6. Plaintiff now brings this class action on behalf of himself and the following two Proposed Classes defined as:
 - (1) All persons in the United States who executed BLUESTAR REFRESHMENT SERVICES's Consumer Background Search Authorization and Liability Release form that included a liability release clause at any time from five (5) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present. ("Proposed FCRA Class")
 - (2) All persons who are employed or have been employed by BLUESTAR REFRESHMENT SERVICES in the State of California as hourly employees who received other compensation or PSP and worked overtime in the same pay period since four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present. ("Proposed California Class")

Π.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 7. The Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 15 U.S.C. §1681 of the FCRA. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367.
- 8. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(d) because Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district, maintains offices in this district, and the actions at issue took place in this district.

III.

THE PARTIES

A. PLAINTIFF

- 9. Plaintiff is a resident of California. He performed work for Defendant in and around the counties of Alameda and Santa Clara, California.
- 10. Plaintiff worked for Defendant from April 2014 to August 2017 as a driver and hourly worker.

B. DEFENDANT

- 11. Defendant is a California Corporation that maintains its executive office in Fremont., California and at all times relevant herein conducted and continues to conduct business throughout the State of California.
- 12. Defendant issues, and during the relevant period issued, payroll checks to Plaintiffs and all other persons similarly situated.
- 13. With respect to the events at issue in this case, Defendant acted as the employer of Plaintiff and all other persons similarly situated. As the employer, Defendant is liable for the violations of law described in this Complaint.
- 14. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true name, capacity, relationship and extent of participation in the conduct herein alleged of the Defendant sued herein as DOES 1 through 10, but are informed and believe and thereon allege that said Defendant are legally responsible for the wrongful conduct alleged herein and therefore sue these Defendant by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained.

15. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon allege that each Defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendant, and/or carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and/or the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendant.

IV.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 16. The Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. ("FCRA") provides individuals with a number of rights specifically pertaining to employment-related background checks. The FCRA requires a prospective employer to obtain valid written consent to a background check from an applicant in the form of a standalone signed authorization and disclosure often referred to as a "consent" form. The prospective employer must secure the signed authorization and disclosure from any applicant prior to requesting and/or conducting a background check.
 - 17. Section 604(b)(2) of the FCRA specifically provides:
 - "...a person may not procure a consumer report...for employment purposes with respect to any consumer, unless—
 - (i) a clear and conspicuous disclosure has been made in writing to the consumer at any time before the report is procured...in a document that consists solely of the disclosure, that a consumer report may be obtained for employment purposes; and
 - (ii) the consumer has authorized in writing...the procurement of the report by that person."
- 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)-(ii).
- 18. From at least five (5) years prior to the filing of this action continuing to the present, Defendant has had a consistent policy of requiring Plaintiff and all members of the Proposed FCRA Class to execute a Background Search Authorization and Liability Release form ("authorization and disclosure form") permitting Defendant to obtain a consumer report and conduct a background check.
 - 19. Here, in direct violation of 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)-(ii), Defendant included

a liability waiver in the authorization and disclosure form. Defendant's conduct is contrary to the plain language of the statute. As such, Defendant has thus obtained consumer reports from Plaintiff and all Proposed Class Members without proper authorization because the authorization and disclosure form signed by Plaintiff failed to comply with the requirements of the FCRA.

- 20. Although the disclosure required by clause (i) and the authorization required by clause (ii) of section 604(b)(2) may be combined in a single document, the FTC has warned that the form should not include any extraneous information.
- 21. This requirement is meant to prevent the consumer from being distracted by other information side-by-side with this very important disclosure. The disclosure shall not be diminished in importance by including unrelated information. The disclosure must be clear and conspicuous, understandable and noticeable.
- 22. Further, the FTC has also specifically warned that the inclusion of such a waiver in a disclosure form will violate Section 604(b)(2)(A) of the FCRA [15 U.S.C. §§1681b(b)(2)(A)], which requires that a disclosure consist solely of the disclosure that a consumer report may be obtained for employment purposes.
- 23. By including a liability release in its authorization and disclosure form, Defendant willfully disregarded the FTC's guidance and violated 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)-(ii).
- 24. Such prohibited conduct invalidates the purported authorization and triggers statutory damages under the FCRA in the amount of up to \$1,000 per applicant, punitive damages, equitable relief, and attorneys' fees and costs.
- 25. From at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action continuing to the present, Defendant has had a consistent policy of failing to pay wages and/or overtime to all members of the Proposed California Class when they work more than eight hours in a day or forty hours in a week. Plaintiff and other Proposed California Class Members were not properly compensated for overtime at the appropriate rate of pay, because when they were paid "PSP" pay that pay was not blended into their regular rate of pay for the purpose of calculating the overtime rate.
 - 26. As a result of this failure to pay all wages due at the appropriate rate of pay, for at

least three (3) years prior to the filing of this action continuing to the present, Defendant has failed to pay all wages due at the time of termination or resignation to Plaintiff and the Proposed California Class.

27. Such conduct constitutes unlawful and unfair business practices within the meaning of Business and Professions Code §17200, et seq. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all Proposed California Class Members, pursuant to Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208, also seeks injunctive relief, restitution, and disgorgement of all benefits Defendant enjoyed from its unlawful conduct as described herein.

V.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

THE FCRA CLASS

- 28. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated as a Class Action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) of the F.R.C.P. Plaintiff satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) for the prosecution of this action as a class action. Plaintiff seeks to represent a Class composed of and defined as follows:
 - "All persons in the United States who executed BLUESTAR REFRESHMENT SERVICES's Consumer Background Search Authorization and Liability Release form that included a liability release clause at any time from five (5) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present. ("Proposed FCRA Class").
- 29. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend or modify the Class description with greater specificity or further division into subclasses or limitation to particular issues
- 30. Defendant, as a matter of corporate policy, practice, and procedure, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq., intentionally, knowingly, and willfully, engaged in a practice whereby Defendant uniformly, unfairly, and unlawfully instituted a policy of obtaining consumer reports without valid authorization to do so.
- 31. Defendant uniformly violated the rights of the Proposed FCRA Class by violating the FCRA 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)-(ii) by unlawfully obtaining consumer reports without first obtaining valid signed authorization and disclosure forms.

32. This class action on behalf of members of the Proposed FCRA Class meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a class action as set forth in Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) of the F.R.C.P.

A. Numerosity

- 33. The Proposed FCRA Class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. While the precise number of members of the Proposed FCRA Class has not been determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant, during the relevant period, had applicants that numbered well over 1,000.
- 34. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's records will provide information as to the number of all members of the Proposed FCRA Class.

B. Commonality

- 35. There are questions of law and fact common to the Proposed FCRA Class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:
 - a. Whether Defendant required members of the Proposed FCRA Class to sign a Consumer Background Search Authorization and Liability Release;
 - b. Whether Defendant's Consumer Background Search Authorization and Liability Release complies with 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq.;
 - c. Whether Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. by including a liability release in its background check and disclosure authorization form;
 - d. Whether Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. by procuring consumer reports without valid authorization; and
 - e. Whether Defendant's violations of 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. were willful.

C. Typicality

- 36. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the members of the Proposed FCRA Class.
- 37. Plaintiff is a member of the Proposed FCRA Class. Plaintiff was an applicant and filled out Defendant's Consumer Background Search Authorization and Liability Release form

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during his application process. Plaintiff was subjected to the same unlawful practices as other members of the Proposed FCRA Class. Plaintiff and other members of the Proposed FCRA Class suffered the same injuries and seek the same relief.

D. Adequacy of Representation

- 38. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Proposed FCRA Class.
- 39. Counsel for Plaintiff are competent and experience in litigation large complex consumer and wage and hour class actions.

E. Predominance and Superiority of a Class Action

- 40. A class action is superior to other available means for fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all members of the Proposed FCRA Class is not practicable, and questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Proposed FCRA Class.
- 41. Class action treatment will allow those similarly situated persons to litigate their claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.
- 42. Class action treatment will allow a large number of similarly situated agricultural employees to prosecute their common claims in a single forum, simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would require. Further, the monetary amounts due to many individual class members are likely to be relatively small, and the burden and expense of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the members of the Proposed FCRA Class to seek and obtain relief. Moreover, a class action will serve an important public interest by permitting employees harmed by Defendant's unlawful practices to effectively pursue recovery of the sums owed to them.

THE CALIFORNIA CLASS

43. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated as a Class Action pursuant to § 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff seeks to represent a proposed class composed of and defined as follows:

"All persons who are employed or have been employed by BLUESTAR REFRESHMENT SERVICES in the State of California as hourly employees who received other compensation or PSP and worked overtime in the same pay period since four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present. ("Proposed California Class").

- 44. Plaintiff reserves the right under Rule 3.765(b) of the California Rules of Court to amend or modify the class description with greater specificity, by division into subclasses, or by limitation to particular issues.
- 45. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action under the provisions of § 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the Proposed Classes are easily ascertainable

A. Numerosity

- 46. The potential members of the Proposed California Class as defined are so numerous that joinder of all the members of the Proposed Class is impracticable. While the precise number of proposed Class Members has not been determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant currently employ, and during the relevant time periods employed 50 to 99 members of the Proposed California Class at any given time.
- 47. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's employment records will provide information as to the number of all members of the Proposed California Class.

B. Commonality

48. There are questions of law and fact common to the Proposed California Class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:

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Whether Defendant failed to pay wages and/or overtime compensation as

- c. Whether Defendant violated § 17200, *et seq*. of the Business & Professions Code by engaging in the acts previously alleged; and
- d. Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Proposed Class are entitled to equitable relief pursuant to Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

C. Typicality

49. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the members of the Proposed California Class.

employment with Defendant terminated

50. Plaintiff is a member of the Proposed California Class. Plaintiff was an employee of Defendant's from April 2014 to August 2017 and, during that time, worked pay periods where he received overtime pay and PSP pay. Plaintiff and other members of the Proposed California Class suffered the same injuries and seek the same relief.

D. Adequacy of Representation

- 51. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Proposed California Class.
- 52. Counsel for Plaintiff are competent and experience in litigation large complex consumer and wage and hour class actions.

E. Predominance and Superiority of a Class Action

- 53. A class action is superior to other available means for fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all members of the Proposed California Class is not practicable, and questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Proposed California Class.
 - 54. Class action treatment will allow those similarly situated persons to litigate their

claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

55. Class action treatment will allow a large number of similarly situated agricultural employees to prosecute their common claims in a single forum, simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would require. Further, the monetary amounts due to many individual class members are likely to be relatively small, and the burden and expense of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the members of the Proposed California Class to seek and obtain relief. Moreover, a class action will serve an important public interest by permitting employees harmed by Defendant's unlawful practices to effectively pursue recovery of the sums owed to them.

VI.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO MAKE PROPER DISCLOSURE IN VIOLATION OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT 15 U.S.C. §1681b(B)(2)(A)(i)

(By Plaintiff and the Proposed FCRA Class and against all Defendants)

- 56. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Proposed FCRA Class, realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.
- 57. 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i) provides in relevant part: "a person may not procure a consumer report, or cause a consumer report to be procured, for employment purposes with respect to any consumer, unless a clear and conspicuous disclosure has been made in writing to the consumer at any time before the report is procured or caused to be procured, in a document that consists solely of the disclosure, that a consumer report may be obtained for employment purposes..." (internal citations omitted.)
- 58. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i) by including a liability release in its Consumer Background Search Authorization and Liability Release form that Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members were required to complete.

- 59. Defendant's violations of 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i) were willful. Defendant knew its Consumer Background Search Authorization and Liability Release form should consist solely of the disclosure and should not include any other information that is prohibited by the FCRA. Defendant acted in deliberate disregard of its obligations and the rights of Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members under 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i).
- 60. Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members are entitled to statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for each and every violation of the FCRA by Defendant pursuant to 15 U.S.C. \$1681n(a)(1)(A).
- 61. Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members are entitled to punitive damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1681n(a)(2).
- 62. Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members are entitled to recover their costs of suit and attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1681n(a)(3).

VII.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO OBTAIN PROPER AUTHORIZATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT 15 U.S.C. §1681b(B)(2)(A)(ii)

(By Plaintiff and the Proposed FCRA Class and against all Defendants)

- 63. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Proposed FCRA Class, realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.
- 64. 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii) provides, in relevant part, that a consumer must authorize in writing the procurement of a consumer report for employment purposes.
- 65. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii) by procuring consumer reports relating to Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members without proper written authorization.
- 66. Defendant's violations of 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii) were willful. Defendant knew its Consumer Background Search Authorization and Liability Release form should consist solely of the disclosure and should not include any other information that is prohibited by the FCRA. Nonetheless, Defendant included such information its Consumer Background Search

Authorization and Liability Release form thereby resulting in a failure to obtain proper written authorization. Defendant acted in deliberate disregard of its obligations and the rights of Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members under 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii).

- 67. Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members are entitled to statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for each and every violation of the FCRA by Defendant pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1681n(a)(1)(A).
- 68. Plaintiff and all other Proposed FCRA Class members are entitled to punitive damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1681n(a)(2).

VIII.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES AT THE APPROPRIATE RATE IN VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE §§510, 1194 and 1199

(By Plaintiff and the Proposed California Class and against all Defendants)

- 69. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Proposed California Class, realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.
- 70. Labor Code §§510, 1194 and 1199 require an employer to compensate its employees at the rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for any work in excess of eight hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek. California law also requires that any compensation, including any type of bonus/commission/incentive pay be included in the regular rate of pay.
- 71. Plaintiff and the Proposed California Class were forced to work on a regular and consistent basis without receiving compensation for all hours worked at the proper rate. Specifically, Plaintiff and the Proposed California Class were not paid at the proper overtime rate when they were working more than eight (8) hours in one day or forty (40) hours in one week because Defendant failed to include "PSP" pay into the regular rate of pay when calculating overtime.
- 72. By their policy of requiring Plaintiff and members of the Proposed California Class to work in excess of eight (8) hours in a workday and/or forty (40) hours in a workweek

without compensating them at the rate of one-half (1 1/2) their regular rate of pay, Defendant willfully violated the provisions of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194 and 1199.

73. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendant, Plaintiff and the Proposed California Class Members have been deprived of wages and/or overtime in amounts to be determined at trial, and are entitled to recovery of such amounts, plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs.

IX.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

WAITING TIME PENALTIES UNDER LABOR CODE § 203

(By Plaintiff and the Proposed California Class and against all Defendants)

- 74. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Proposed California Class, realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.
- 75. Numerous members of the Proposed Class including the Plaintiff are no longer employed by Defendant. They were either fired or quit Defendant's employ.
- 76. Defendant's failure to pay wages, as alleged above, was willful in that Defendant knew wages to be due but failed to pay them, thus entitling Plaintiff and the Proposed Class to penalties under Labor Code §203, which provides that an employee's wages shall continue as a penalty until paid for a period of up to thirty (30) days from the time they were due.
- 77. Defendant has failed to pay Plaintiff and others a sum certain at the time of termination or within seventy-two (72) hours of their resignation, and have failed to pay those sums for thirty (30) days thereafter. Pursuant to the provisions of Labor Code § 203, Plaintiff and the Proposed Class are entitled to a penalty in the amount of Plaintiff's and the Proposed Class Members' daily wage multiplied by thirty (30) days.

X.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNFAIR COMPETITION PURSUANT TO BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200

(By Plaintiff and the Proposed California Class and against all Defendants)

78. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Proposed California Class, realleges and

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incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs.

- 79. This is a Class Action for Unfair Business Practices. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, on behalf of the general public, and on behalf of the Proposed Class, bring this claim pursuant to Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq. The conduct of Defendant as alleged in this Complaint has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, the general public, and the Proposed Class. Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.
- 80. Plaintiff is a "person" within the meaning of Business & Professions Code § 17204, and therefore has standing to bring this cause of action for injunctive relief, restitution, and other appropriate equitable relief.
- Business & Profession Code § 17200, et seq. prohibits unlawful and unfair 81. business practices.
- 82. California's wage and hour laws express fundamental public policies. Providing employees with proper wages and compensation are fundamental public policies of this State and of the United States. Labor Code § 90.5(a) articulates the public policies of this State to enforce vigorously minimum labor standards, to ensure that employees are not required or permitted to work under substandard and unlawful conditions, and to protect law-abiding employers and their employees from competitors who lower their costs by failing to comply with minimum labor standards.
- 83. Defendant has violated statutes and public policies as alleged herein. Through the conduct alleged in this Complaint, Defendant has acted contrary to these public policies, have violated specific provisions of the Labor Code, and have engaged in other unlawful and unfair business practices in violation of Business & Profession Code § 17200, et seq., depriving Plaintiff, and all persons similarly situated, and all interested persons of rights, benefits, and privileges guaranteed to all employees under law.
- Defendant's conduct, as alleged hereinabove, constitutes unfair competition in 84. violation of § 17200, et seq. of the Business & Professions Code.
 - 85. Defendant, by engaging in the conduct herein alleged, either knew or in the

exercise of reasonable care, should have known that the conduct was unlawful. As such it is a violation of § 17200, *et seq*. of the Business & Professions Code.

- 86. As a proximate result of the above-mentioned acts of Defendant, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have been damaged in a sum as may be proven.
- 87. Unless restrained, Defendant will continue to engage in the unlawful conduct as alleged above. Pursuant to the Business & Professions Code, this court should make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by Defendant, its agents, or employees, of any unlawful or deceptive practices prohibited by the Business & Professions Code, and/or, including but not limited to, restitution and disgorgement of profits which may be necessary to restore Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class the money Defendant has unlawfully failed to pay.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment and the following relief against each Defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 1. For a determination that Defendant willfully violated 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i);
- 2. For a determination that Defendant willfully violated 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii);
- 3. For statutory damages in an amount equal to \$1,000 for Plaintiff and each Proposed FCRA Class member for Defendant's willful violation of the FCRA;
 - 4. For punitive damages;
- 5. For compensatory damages in the amount of unpaid wages and/or overtime not paid to Plaintiff and each Proposed Class Member from at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action to the present as may be proven;
- 6. For penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 203 for all employees who were terminated or resigned equal to their daily wage times thirty (30) days;
 - 7. An award of prejudgment and post judgment interest;

- 8. An order enjoining Defendant and its agents, servants, and employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it from providing Plaintiff with proper wages and/or overtime and wages upon termination/resignation pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 510, 512,1194, and 1199;
- 9. For restitution for unfair competition pursuant to Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq., including disgorgement or profits, in an amount as may be proven;
 - 10. An award providing for payment of costs of suit;
 - 11. An award of attorneys' fees; and
 - 12. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem proper and just.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAK

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of his claims by july to the extent authorized by law.

DATED: October 19, 2017

KINGSLEY & KINGSLEY APC

By:

Eric B. Kingsley

Kelsey M. Szamet

Attorneys for Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER MASTON and all Proposed Class members

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JS 44 (Rev. 12/12) cand rev (1/15/13)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS CHRISTOPHER MASTO	N, an individual, on behalf of h	imself and	DEFENDANTS BLUESTAR REF	RESHMENT SERVI	CES
others similarly situated,	,				
	First Listed Plaintiff Alameda EPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)	Prince State and Table Self-land Ministry Ministry	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Alameda (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.		
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Add KINGSLEY & KINGSLE	ress, and Telephone Number) Y. APC		Attorneys (If Known)		
ERIC B. KINGSLEY, ESC KELSEY M. SZAMET, E	Q., SBN-185123 SQ., SBN-260264				
(818) 990-8300; FAX (81	e 1200, Encino, CA 91436 8) 990-2903				
	ION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)	III. CI	TIZENSHIP OF PRIN	CIPAL PARTIES (Place	an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	X 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)	Citizen	(For Diversity Cases Only) PTF of This State	DEF 1 Incorporated or Principal	One Box for Defendant) PTF DEF al Place 4 4
2 U.S. Government	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item	Citizen	of Another State 2	of Business In This 2 Incorporated and Princi	s State pal Place 5 5
Defendant	(maicate Unizensnip of Parties in Hem	´	or Subject of a 3	of Business In Ano 3 Foreign Nation	ther State 6 6
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IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Pla	ce an "X" in One Box Only) TORTS		FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
CONTRACT	PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL			422 Appeal 28 USC 158	375 False Claims Act
110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY 210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	310 Airplane	rsonal Injury - oduct Liability salth Care/ armaceutical rsonal Injury oduct Liability sbestos Personal ury Product ability LPROPERTY her Fraud uth in Lending her Personal operty Damage operty Damage oduct Liability RPETITIONS orpus: ien Detainee otions to Vacate ntence speneral path Penalty	625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 690 Other LABOR 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 720 Labor/Management Relations 740 Railway Labor Act 751 Family and Medical Leave Act X 790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION 462 Naturalization Application 465 Other Immigration	422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS 820 Copyrights 830 Patent 840 Trademark 861 HIA (1395ft) 862 Black Lung (923) 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) 864 SSID Title XVI 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) 871 IRS — Third Party 26 USC 7609	375 False Claims Act 400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange 890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Acts 893 Environmental Matters 895 Freedom of Information Act 896 Arbitration 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
V. ODICIN	Other 555 Pr 560 Ci Co	ison Condition vil Detainee - onditions of onfinement	Actions		
	Removed from 3 Remanded from ate Court Appellate Cou	rt Rec	opened Anothe (specify		
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	15 U.S.C. Section 1681b, et Brief description of cause: Violatio	seq., and 15 I n of the Fair	U.S.C. Section 1681b	for Failure to Make Pr Proper Authorization	
VII. REQUESTED IN	X CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS A	CTION DE	MAND \$		if demanded in complaint:
COMPLAINT:	UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.			JURY DEMAND:	X Yes No
VIII. RELATED CASE(S IF ANY	(See instructions): JUDGE			DOCKET NUMBER	
DATE October 19, 2017	SIGNATUR	FOF ATTORNEY	OFRECORD		
IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT	(Civil L.R. 3-2)		\sim // \sim		
(Place an "X" in One Box Only)	x SAN FRANCIS	CO/OAKLAND	SAN JOSE	EUREKA	NDC-JS44

JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 12/12)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 - Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFO

CHRISTOPHER MASTON, an individual, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated)))							
Plaintiff(s))						
v.	Civil Action No.						
BLUESTAR REFRESHMENT SERVICES,)))						
Defendant(s)	,)						
SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION							
To: (Defendant's name and address) BLUESTAR REFRESHM	ENT SERVICES						
A lawsuit has been filed against you							
A lawsuit has been filed against you. Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: Eric Bryce Kingsley 16133 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1200 Encino, Ca 91436							
If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.							
Duta	CLERK OF COURT						
Date:	Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk						

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No.

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

was rec	This summons for (name ceived by me on (date)	ne of individual and title, if any	v) 					
	☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at (place)							
			on (date)	; or				
	☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with (name)							
	, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,							
	on (date), and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or							
	☐ I served the summo	ons on (name of individual)			, who is			
	designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of (name of organization)							
			on (date)	; or				
	☐ I returned the summ	nons unexecuted because			; or			
	☐ Other (specify):							
	My fees are \$	for travel and \$	for services, for a total of \$	0.0	00 -			
	I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.							
Date:		_						
			Server's signature					
			Printed name and title					
		_	Server's address					

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print Save As... Reset

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Bluestar Refreshment Services Facing Alleged FCRA, Labor Law Violations</u>