OR COURT OF THE	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY	Y OF ALAMEDA
lly, and on behalf of	Case No.: RG16827402
	FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
ation; and DOES 1	<ol> <li>Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 (Unpaid Overtime);</li> <li>Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a) (Unpaid Meal Period Premiums);</li> <li>Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 (Unpaid Rest Period Premiums);</li> <li>Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 (Unpaid Minimum Wages);</li> <li>Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 (Final Wages Not Timely Paid);</li> <li>Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) (Non-Compliant Wage Statements);</li> <li>Violation of California Labor Code § 2698, et seq. (California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004); and</li> <li>Violation of California Business &amp; Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.</li> </ol>

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

# COMES NOW, Plaintiff KEITH LACY ("Plaintiff"), individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and on behalf of aggrieved employees pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA"), and allege as follows:

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 1. This class action is brought pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure section 382. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiff exceeds the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial. The monetary damages and restitution sought by Plaintiff exceeds the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial. The "amount in controversy" for the named Plaintiff, including but not limited to claims for compensatory damages, restitution, penalties, wages, premium pay, and pro rata share of attorneys' fees, is less than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).
- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California Constitution, Article VI, Section 10, which grants the superior court "original jurisdiction in all other causes" except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is brought do not specify any other basis for jurisdiction.
- 3. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant because, upon information and belief, Defendant is a citizen of California, has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the California market so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- 4. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, Defendant maintains offices, has agents, and/or transacts business in the State of California, County of Alameda. The majority of the acts and omissions alleged herein relating to Plaintiff took place in the State of California, County of Alameda. Defendants employed Plaintiff within the State of California, County of Alameda.

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- 10. The true names and capacities, whether corporate, associate, individual or otherwise, of defendants DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff who sues said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based on that information and belief alleges, that each of the defendants designated as a DOE is legally responsible for the events and happenings referred to in this Complaint, and unlawfully caused the injuries and damages to Plaintiff and the other class members as alleged in this Complaint. Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained.
- 11. Defendant AZUMA FOODS INTERNATIONAL, INC., USA, and DOES 1 through 100 will hereinafter collectively be referred to as "Defendants."
- 12. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants, directly or indirectly controlled or affected the working conditions, wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of Plaintiff and the other class members so as to make each of said defendants employers and employers liable under the statutory provisions set forth herein.

#### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

13. Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf and on behalf of all other members of the general public similarly situated, and, thus, seeks class certification under Code of Civil Procedure section 382.

The proposed class is defined as follows:

All current and former California-based hourly-paid <u>or</u> non-exempt individuals employed by Defendants within the State of California at any time during the period from four years preceding the filing of this Complaint to final judgment.

- 15. Plaintiff reserves the right to establish subclasses as appropriate.
- 16. The class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation:
  - a. <u>Numerosity</u>: The class members are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. The membership of the entire class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, the class is estimated to be

greater than fifty (50) individuals and the identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of Defendants' employment records.

- b. <u>Typicality</u>: Plaintiff's claims are typical of all other class members' as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members with whom he has a well-defined community of interest.
- c. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of each class member, with whom he has a well-defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff has no interest that is antagonistic to the other class members. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiff has incurred, and during the pendency of this action will continue to incur, costs and attorneys' fees, that have been, are, and will be necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each class member.
- d. <u>Superiority</u>: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation because individual joinder of all class members is impractical.
- e. <u>Public Policy Considerations</u>: Certification of this lawsuit as a class action will advance public policy objectives. Employers of this great state violate employment and labor laws every day. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. However, class actions provide the class members who are not named in the complaint anonymity that allows for the vindication of their rights.

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- 26. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants engaged in a uniform policy and systematic scheme of wage abuse against their hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California. This scheme involved, *inter alia*, failing to pay them for all hours worked, missed meal periods and rest breaks in violation of California law.
- 27. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation and that they were not receiving wages for overtime compensation.
- 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the other class members the required rest and meal periods during the relevant time period as required under the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders and thus they are entitled to any and all applicable penalties.
- 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive all meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other class member's regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed, and they did not receive all meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other class member's regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed.
- 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive all rest periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other class member's regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed, and they did not receive all rest periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other class members' regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed.

- 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive at least minimum wages for compensation and that they were not receiving at least minimum wages for all hours worked.
- 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive all wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation, including overtime and minimum wages and meal and rest period premiums, and they did not, in fact, receive all such wages owed to them at the time of their discharge or resignation.
- 33. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to receive complete and accurate wage statements in accordance with California law, but, in fact, they did not receive complete and accurate wage statements from Defendants. The deficiencies included, *inter alia*, the failure to include the total number of hours worked by Plaintiff and the other class members.
- 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members were entitled to reimbursement for necessary business-related expenses.
- 35. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiff and the other class members pursuant to California law, and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so, and falsely represented to Plaintiff and the other class members that they were properly denied wages, all in order to increase Defendants' profits.
- 36. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay overtime wages to Plaintiff and the other class members for all hours worked. Plaintiff and the other class members were required to work more than eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week without overtime compensation.

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- 45. Specifically, the applicable IWC Wage Order provides that Defendants are and were required to pay Plaintiff and the other class members employed by Defendants, and working more than eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek, at the rate of time-and-one-half for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or more than forty (40) hours in a workweek.
- 46. The applicable IWC Wage Order further provides that Defendants are and were required to pay Plaintiff and the other class members overtime compensation at a rate of two times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day.
- 47. California Labor Code section 510 codifies the right to overtime compensation at one-and-one-half times the regular hourly rate for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a week or for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work, and no overtime compensation at twice the regular hourly rate for hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day or in excess of eight (8) hours in a day on the seventh day of work.
- 48. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and the other class members worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day, and/or in excess of forty (40) hours in a week.
- 49. During the relevant time period, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay overtime wages owed to Plaintiff and the other class members.
- 50. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the unpaid balance of overtime compensation, as required by California laws, violates the provisions of California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198, and is therefore unlawful.
- 51. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover unpaid overtime compensation, as well as interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.

### SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION 2 (Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a)) 3 (Against All DEFENDANTS and DOES 1 through 100) 4 52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 5 1 through 51, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein. 6 53. At all relevant times, the IWC Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7 8 and 512(a) were applicable to Plaintiff's and the other class members' employment by 9 Defendants. 10 54. At all relevant times, California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no 11 employer shall require an employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an 12 applicable order of the California IWC. 13 55. At all relevant times, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor 14 Code section 512(a) provide that an employer may not require, cause or permit an employee to work for a work period of more than five (5) hours per day without providing the employee 15 16 with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total work period per 17 day of the employee is no more than six (6) hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and employee. 18 19 56. At all relevant times, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor 20 Code section 512(a) further provide that an employer may not require, cause or permit an 21 employee to work for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the 22 employee with a second uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except 23 that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may 24 be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived. 25 26 /// 27 28

- 57. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and the other class members who were scheduled to work for a period of time no longer than six (6) hours, and who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or rest period.
- 58. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and the other class members who were scheduled to work for a period of time in excess of six (6) hours were required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or rest period.
- 59. During the relevant time period, Defendants intentionally and willfully required Plaintiff and the other class members to work during meal periods and failed to compensate Plaintiff and the other class members the full meal period premium for work performed during meal periods.
- 60. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the full meal period premium due pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7.
- 61. Defendants' conduct violates applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).
- 62. Pursuant to applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7(b), Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the meal or rest period is not provided.

#### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7)

### (Against All DEFENDANTS and DOES 1 through 100)

63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 62, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

- 64. At all times herein set forth, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7 were applicable to Plaintiff's and the other class members' employment by Defendants.
- 65. At all relevant times, California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any rest period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC.
- 66. At all relevant times, the applicable IWC Wage Order provides that "[e]very employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period" and that the "rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof" unless the total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3 ½) hours.
- 67. During the relevant time period, Defendants required Plaintiff and other class members to work four (4) or more hours without authorizing or permitting a ten (10) minute rest period per each four (4) hour period worked or greater fraction thereof.
- 68. During the relevant time period, Defendants willfully required Plaintiff and the other class members to work during rest periods and failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the full rest period premium for work performed during rest periods.
- 69. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the full rest period premium due pursuant to California Labor Code section
- 70. Defendants' conduct violates applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7.
- 71. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7(b), Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants one additional hour of pay at the employees' regular hourly rate of compensation for each work day that the rest period was not provided.

### FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION 2 (Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1) 3 (Against All DEFENDANTS and DOES 1 through 100) 4 72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 5 through 71, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein. 6 73. At all relevant times, California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 8 provide that the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage 9 than the minimum so fixed is unlawful. 74. 10 During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay minimum wage to 11 Plaintiff and the other class members as required, pursuant to California Labor Code sections 12 11194, 1197, and 1197.1. 13 75. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and the other class members the minimum 14 wage as required violates California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1. Pursuant to those sections Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance 15 16 of their minimum wage compensation as well as interest, costs, and attorney's fees, and 17 liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon. 76. 18 Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1197.1, Plaintiff and the other class 19 members are entitled to recover a penalty of \$100.00 for the initial failure to timely pay each 20 employee minimum wages, and \$250.00 for each subsequent failure to pay each employee 21 minimum wages. 22 77. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff and the other class 23 members are entitled to recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages 24 unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

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### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION 2 (Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202) 3 (Against All DEFENDANTS and DOES 1 through 100) 4 78. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 5 through 77, and each and every part thereof with the same for and effect as though fully set forth herein. 6 79. At all relevant times herein set forth, California Labor Code sections 201 and 8 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the 9 time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and if an employee quits his or her 10 employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) 11 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours notice of his or her 12 intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of 13 quitting. 14 80. During the relevant time period, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned 15 16 and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ. 17 81. Defendants' failure to pay the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants' their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving 18 19 Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code sections 201 and 202. 20 82. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to 21 pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee 22 shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an 23 action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days. 24 83. The other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants the statutory 25 penalty wages for each day they were not paid, up to a thirty (30) day maximum pursuant to 26 California Labor Code section 203.

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#### SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

### (Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a))

### (Against all DEFENDANTS and DOES 1 through 100)

- 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 83, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 85. At all material times set forth herein, California Labor Code section 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his or her social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. The deductions made from payments of wages shall be recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing the month, day, and year, and a copy of the statement or a record of the deductions shall be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a central location within the State of California.
- 86. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide Plaintiff and the other class members with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, but is not limited to: the failure to include the total number of hours worked by Plaintiff and the other class members.
- 87. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code section 226(a), Plaintiff and the other class members have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily-protected rights.

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- 88. More specifically, Plaintiff and the other class members have been injured by Defendants' intentional and willful violation of California Labor Code section 226(a) because they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in receiving, accurate and itemized wage statements pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(a).
- 89. Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with California Labor Code section 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars per employee.
- 90. Plaintiff and the other class members are also entitled to injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(g).

### SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code § 2698, et seq.)

### (Against DEFENDANTS, and DOES 1 through 100 by PLAINTIFF LACY)

- 91. Plaintiff Lacy incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 90, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 92. PAGA expressly establishes that any provision of the California Labor Code which provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the LWDA, or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or employees for a violation of the California Labor Code, may be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself, and other current or former employees.
- 93. On August 11, 2016, Plaintiff Lacy provided written notice to the LWDA and Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code he contends were violated, and the theories supporting his contentions. To date, he has not received a response.
- 94. Plaintiff Lacy and other employees are "aggrieved employees" as defined by California Labor Code section 2699(c) in that they are all current or former employees of Defendants, and one or more of the alleged violations was committed against them.

aggrieved employees upon termination of employment in accordance with Labor Code section

201 and 202 constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code

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section 203.

### Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements

101. Defendant's failure to provide complete and accurate wage statements to Plaintiff Lacy and the other aggrieved employees in accordance with Labor Code section 226(a) constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code section 226(a).

### Failure to Keep Complete and Accurate Payroll Records

- 102. Defendant's failure to keep complete and accurate payroll records relating to Plaintiff Lacy and the other aggrieved employees in accordance with California Labor Code section 1174(d) constitutes unlawful or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code section 1174(d).
- 103. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699, Plaintiff Lacy, individually, and on behalf of all aggrieved employees, request and are entitled to recover from Defendants and each of them, unpaid wages, and/or untimely wages according to proof, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code section 218.5, as well as all statutory penalties against Defendants, and each of them, including but not limited to:
  - a. Penalties under California Labor Code section 2699 in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
  - b. Penalties under California Code of Regulations Title 8 section 11070 in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;
  - c. Penalties under California Labor Code section 210 in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the California Labor Code in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two

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- 108. Defendants' activities as alleged herein are violations of California law, and constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code section 17200, et seq.
- may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law. In this instant case, Defendants' policies and practices of requiring employees, including Plaintiff and the other class members, to work overtime without paying them proper compensation violate California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198. Additionally, Defendants' policies and practices of requiring employees, including Plaintiff and the other class members, to work through their meal and rest periods without paying them proper compensation violate California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a). Moreover, Defendants' policies and practices of failing to timely pay wages to Plaintiff and the other class members violate California Labor Code sections 201, 202 and 203. Defendants also violated California Labor Code section 226(a).
- 110. As a result of the herein described violations of California law, Defendants unlawfully gained an unfair advantage over other businesses.
- 111. Plaintiff and the other class members have been personally injured by Defendants' unlawful business acts and practices as alleged herein, including but not necessarily limited to the loss of money and/or property.
- 112. Plaintiff and the other class members have been personally injured by Defendants' unlawful business acts and practices as alleged herein, including but not necessarily limited to the loss of money and/or property.
- 113. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, et seq., Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that commences four years prior to the filing of this Complaint; an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil procedure section 1021.5 and other applicable laws; and an award of costs.

For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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were due; and

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For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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1	44. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all	
2	funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by	
3	Defendants as a result of violation of California Business and Professions Code sections	
4	17200, et seq.;	
5	45. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to	
6	California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5; and	
7	46. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.	
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10	Dated: May 2, 2017 JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION	
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12	By:	
13	Shunt Tatavos-Gharajeh  Attorneys for Plaintiff	
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