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 on his own behalf and on behalf of  
 7 all others similarly situated

8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 9 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 KENT HASSELL, on his own behalf and on  
 11 behalf of all others similarly situated,

12  
 13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., d/b/a UBER  
 16 EATS,

17 Defendant.  
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Case No. 4:20-cv-04062-PJH

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION  
 COMPLAINT**

1. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE FOR BUSINESS EXPENSES (CAL. LAB. CODE § 2802, WAGE ORDER 9-2001)
2. MINIMUM WAGE (CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1197, 1194, 1182.12, 1194.2, 1197.1, 1199, WAGE ORDER 9-2001)
3. OVERTIME (CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1194, 1198, 510, AND 554, WAGE ORDER 9-2001)
4. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED PAY STATEMENTS (CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 226(A) AND WAGE ORDER 9-2001)
5. UNLAWFUL AND/OR UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES CAL. LAB. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200-17208)

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 1. This case is brought by Kent Hassell, who has worked as an Uber Eats driver in  
3 California. Uber Eats, a division of Uber Technologies, Inc., provides on-demand food delivery  
4 services. Uber Eats is based in San Francisco, California, and it does business across the United  
5 States and extensively throughout California.

6 2. As described further below, Uber Eats has misclassified its delivery drivers as  
7 independent contractors (just as Uber Technologies, Inc. has misclassified its rideshare drivers).  
8 Uber Eats has thereby deprived its drivers, including Plaintiff Kent Hassell, of protections they  
9 are entitled to under the California Labor Code. Based on the delivery drivers' misclassification  
10 as independent contractors, Uber Eats has unlawfully required the drivers, including Plaintiff  
11 Hassell, to pay business expenses (including, but not limited to, the cost of maintaining their  
12 vehicles, gas, insurance, phone and data expenses, and other costs) in violation of Cal. Lab. Code  
13 § 2802. Uber Eats has also failed to guarantee and pay its drivers minimum wage for all hours  
14 worked, and it has failed to pay overtime premiums for hours worked in excess of eight hours per  
15 day or forty hours per week in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1182.12., 1194.2, 1194, 1197,  
16 1197.1, 1198, 1199, 510, and 554. Uber Eats has also failed to provide proper itemized wage  
17 statements that include all of the requisite information, including hours worked and hourly wages  
18 that are accessible outside the Uber Eats Application in violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226(a).  
19 Uber Eats has also failed to provide sick leave as required by California law in violation of Cal.  
20 Lab. Code § 246. Uber Eats' continued misclassification of its delivery drivers as independent  
21 contractors is willful misclassification in violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226.8. Plaintiff Hassell  
22 also brings a claim for unfair business practices under California law. See Bus. & Prof. Code §§  
23 17200, *et seq.*<sup>1</sup>

24  
25  
26 <sup>1</sup> Notably, a UCL claim has a statute of limitations of four years. In contrast, claims  
27 brought under the California Labor Code have a statute of limitations of three years, and a  
28 PAGA claim has only a one year statute of limitations. Thus, absent the ability to maintain a

1           3.       Indeed, in the fall of 2019, the California legislature passed a statute known as  
2 Assembly Bill 5 (or “A.B. 5”), which codified the 2018 California Supreme Court decision,  
3 Dynamex Operations W., Inc. v. Superior Court (2018) 4 Cal.5<sup>th</sup> 903, 416 P.3d1, reh’g denied  
4 (June 20, 2018), under which an alleged employer cannot justify classifying workers as  
5 independent contractors who perform services within its usual course of business. See Cal. Lab.  
6 Code § 2750.3. It has been widely recognized by the California legislature, including the bill’s  
7 author, that the purpose and intent of this statute was to ensure that companies, including  
8 specifically Uber, stop misclassifying their workers as independent contractors. Although Uber  
9 attempted to obtain a “carve-out” from this statute when it was enacted, it did not obtain such an  
10 exemption, and the legislature passed the statute so that it would include Uber Eats drivers.  
11 Nevertheless, Uber Eats has defied this statute and continued to classify its delivery drivers as  
12

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16 UCL claim, Plaintiff Hassell would lose the ability to recover for at least one year of damages on  
17 behalf of the putative class.

18       In addition, Plaintiff Hassell notes that absent his UCL claim as it pertains to violations of  
19 Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.8 and 246, he would have no adequate legal remedy because none of his  
20 other legal claims would afford him damages or restitution to redress Uber Eats’ willful  
21 misclassification of him as an independent contractor or its failure to provide him paid sick time.  
22 The fact that Plaintiff could have chosen to redress these harms through claims under PAGA or  
23 Cal. Lab. Code § 248.5 is not of consequence, because, at this stage, he need only show that he  
24 lacks an adequate remedy under any of the other legal claims that he did choose to bring. See In  
25 re JUUL Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litig., --- F.Supp.3d ---,  
26 2020 WL 6271173, at \*55 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 23, 2020) (denying defendant’s motion to dismiss  
27 UCL claim based on unfair conduct for restitution and explaining that, at this preliminary stage,  
28 a plaintiff’s obligation to allege that he lacks an adequate remedy at law is low where “the  
allegations regarding unfair conduct are not otherwise coextensive with plaintiffs’ legal claims”).  
Even so, a PAGA claim would not provide Plaintiff an adequate remedy at law for to redress  
Uber Eats’ willful misclassification of him because a PAGA claim is brought in the shoes of the  
state, whereas the UCL claim allows Plaintiff Hassell to address Uber’s unfair conduct in his  
own right, and PAGA allows only for the recovery of civil penalties rather than actual money  
damages.

1 independent contractors – in violation of the clear intent of the California legislature. This  
2 ongoing defiance of the law constitutes willful violation of California law.<sup>2</sup>

3  
4 4. Uber Eats has harmed delivery drivers like Kent Hassell by these violations, as  
5 delivery drivers have struggled to support themselves without the employment protections  
6 mandated by the State of California.

7 5. Plaintiff brings these claims on behalf of himself and others similarly situated  
8 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23. He seeks recovery of damages for himself and the class.

9 **II. PARTIES**

10 6. Plaintiff Kent Hassell is an adult resident of Cypress, California, where he has  
11 worked as an Uber Eats driver since January 2020. Plaintiff opted out of Uber’s arbitration  
12 clause.

13 7. The above-named plaintiff has brought this action on his own behalf and behalf of  
14 all others similarly situated, namely all other individuals who have worked as Uber Eats delivery  
15 drivers in California.

16 8. Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. d/b/a Uber Eats (“Uber Eats”) is a corporation  
17 headquartered in San Francisco, California.

18 **III. JURISDICTION**

19 9. This Court has jurisdiction over the state law claims asserted here pursuant to the  
20 Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), since Defendant is a California citizen and,  
21 upon the filing of this complaint, members of the putative plaintiff class may reside in states  
22 around the country; there are more than 100 putative class members; and the amount in  
23 controversy exceeds \$5 million.

24  
25 <sup>2</sup> On December 17, 2020, Proposition 22 went into effect in California, which exempts  
26 certain app-based companies from A.B. 5. While it is possible that, as of December 17, 2020,  
27 Proposition 22 may relieve Uber Eats of its liability as alleged in this Amended Complaint, it is  
28 yet to be determined whether Uber Eats is in compliance with its requirements, and, thus,  
whether it may claim a defense under Proposition 22.

1 **IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

2 10. Uber Eats is a San Francisco-based food delivery service, which engages drivers  
3 across the state of California to deliver food to its customers at their homes and businesses.

4 11. Uber Eats offers customers the ability to order food via a mobile phone  
5 application, which its drivers then deliver.

6 12. Plaintiff Kent Hassell has driven for Uber Eats since January 2020.

7 13. Although Uber Eats has classified Plaintiff (like all of its delivery drivers) as an  
8 “independent contractor,” Plaintiff has actually been Uber Eats’ employee under California law.  
9

10 14. Uber Eats drivers, including Plaintiff, provide a service in the usual course of  
11 Uber Eats’ business because Uber Eats is a food delivery service that provides on-demand meals  
12 to its customers, and delivery drivers such as Plaintiff perform that food delivery service. Uber  
13 Eats holds itself out as a food delivery service, and it generates revenue primarily from  
14 customers paying for the very food delivery services that its delivery drives provide. Without  
15 delivery drivers like Plaintiff Hassell to provide the food delivery, Uber Eats would not exist.

16 15. Uber Eats also requires its drivers, including Plaintiff, to abide by a litany of  
17 policies and rules designed to control the delivery drivers’ work performance. Uber Eats both  
18 retains the right to, and does in fact exercise, control over Plaintiff Hassell and other delivery  
19 drivers’ work.

20 16. Uber Eats delivery drivers, including Plaintiff, are not typically engaged in their  
21 own transportation business. When delivering for Uber Eats, they wear the “hat” of Uber Eats.”  
22 Customers cannot request specific Uber Eats delivery drivers; instead, Uber Eats assigns  
23 particular deliveries to drivers.

24 17. Uber Eats communicates directly with customers and follows up with delivery  
25 drivers, including Plaintiff, if the customer complains that the delivery failed to meet their  
26

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