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11  
12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
13 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 SHERRY SINGER, RYAN WILLIAMS,  
15 RYDER VANDERHEYDEN, STEVEN  
16 GRANT, and MICHAEL TSAPATSARIS,  
17 individually and on behalf of all others similarly  
situated,

18 Plaintiffs,

19 v.

20 POSTMATES, INC.,

21 Defendant.  
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25  
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Case No. 4:15-cv-01284

**FIRST AMENDED COLLECTIVE AND  
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND  
JURY DEMAND**

CASE FILED: March 19, 2015

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 1. This case is brought on behalf of individuals who have worked for Postmates, Inc.  
3 (“Postmates”) as couriers anywhere in the United States. Postmates is a delivery service that  
4 provides couriers who can be hailed and dispatched through a mobile phone application to  
5 deliver food and other items to customers at their homes and businesses.  
6

7 2. As described further below, Postmates has misclassified Plaintiffs and other  
8 similarly situated couriers as independent contractors and, in so doing, has violated the federal  
9 Fair Labor Standard Act (“FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*, by failing to pay them minimum  
10 wage and overtime for all time worked. Plaintiffs bring this claim under the FLSA on behalf of  
11 all similarly situated employees who may choose to opt in to this action pursuant to 29 U.S.C.  
12 §216(b).

13 3. Plaintiffs Sherry Singer and Ryder Vanderheyden further complain, pursuant to  
14 Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and a class of other  
15 similarly situated Postmates couriers who have worked in California, that Defendant has violated  
16 various provisions of the California Labor Code, including: (1) Cal. Labor Code §2802 by  
17 requiring couriers to pay various expenses that should have been borne by the employer; (2) Cal.  
18 Lab. Code § 226(a) by failing to provide itemized wage statements; and (3) Cal. Lab. Code  
19 §§1197 and 1194 by failing to pay minimum wage. Plaintiffs Singer and Vanderheyden, on  
20 behalf of all similarly situated Postmates couriers in California, seek restitution of all wages and  
21 expenses of which they were deprived, including the cost of gas, car and bicycle maintenance,  
22 gear, parking, a phone and data plan, and public transportation which they were required to bear  
23 in order to perform their jobs, and all other relief to which they are entitled.

24 4. Plaintiffs Ryan Williams and Steven Grant further complain, pursuant to Rule 23  
25 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and a class of other similarly  
26 situated Postmates couriers who have worked in New York State, that Defendant has violated 12  
27

1 NYCRR 142-2.2 by failing to pay overtime wages for all hours worked in excess of forty per  
2 week and N.Y. Lab. Law § 652 by failing to pay minimum wage. Plaintiffs Williams and Grant,  
3 on behalf of all similarly situated Postmates couriers who have worked in New York, seek  
4 restitution of all wages and all other relief to which they are entitled.

5  
6 5. Plaintiffs Steven Grant and Michael Tsapatsaris further complain, pursuant to  
7 Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and a class of other  
8 similarly situated Postmates couriers who have worked in Massachusetts, that Defendant has  
9 violated Mass. Gen. L. c. 149 § 148B by misclassifying them as independent contractors, Mass.  
10 Gen. L. c. 149 § 148 for failing to pay them all wages due and requiring them to pay expenses  
11 necessary to perform their jobs, and Mass. Gen. L. c. 151 § 1 by failing to pay minimum wage.  
12 Plaintiffs Grant and Tsapatsaris, on behalf of all similarly situated Postmates couriers who have  
13 worked in Massachusetts, seek restitution of all wages and all other relief to which they are  
14 entitled.

15 **II. PARTIES**

16 6. Plaintiff Sherry Singer is an adult resident of Long Beach, California, where she  
17 has worked as a Postmates vehicle courier in the Los Angeles area in California.

18 7. Plaintiff Ryan Williams is an adult resident of Hoboken, New Jersey, and has  
19 worked as a Postmates foot courier in New York.

20 8. Plaintiff Ryder Vanderheyden is an adult resident of San Francisco, California,  
21 and has worked as a Postmates bike courier in the San Francisco area in California.

22 9. Plaintiff Steven Grant is an adult resident of Belmont, Massachusetts, and has  
23 worked as a Postmates foot courier in both New York and in Massachusetts.

24 10. Plaintiff Michael Tsapatsaris is an adult resident of Somerville, Massachusetts,  
25 and has worked as a Postmates bike and foot courier in Massachusetts.

26 11. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly  
27

1 situated, namely all other individuals who have worked as couriers for Postmates throughout the  
2 United States.

3 12. Defendant Postmates, Inc. (“Postmates”) is a Delaware corporation,  
4 headquartered in San Francisco, California.

5 **III. JURISDICTION**

6 13. This Court has general federal question jurisdiction over plaintiffs’ FLSA claims  
7 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 since the plaintiffs have brought a claim pursuant to the federal  
8 Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*

9 14. This Court has jurisdiction over plaintiffs’ California, New York, and  
10 Massachusetts state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1367 since they are so related to  
11 their FLSA claims that they form part of the same case or controversy.

12 15. This court also has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ state law claims pursuant to 28  
13 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”). The parties are diverse under  
14 the requirements of CAFA, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of  
15 interest and costs.

16 16. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

17 **IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

18 17. Postmates is a San Francisco-based courier service that provides delivery service  
19 in cities throughout the country via an on demand dispatch system.

20 18. Postmates offers customers the ability to request a courier on a mobile phone  
21 application.

22 19. Postmates’ website advertises that customers can “Get the best of your city  
23 delivered in minutes.”

24 20. Couriers receive a fee for each delivery completed and sometimes receive tips  
25 from customers in addition to their delivery fees. Couriers do not receive an hourly wage.  
26



1 **V. THE NATIONWIDE COLLECTIVE ACTION**

2 26. Plaintiffs bring the first and second cause of action on behalf of themselves and  
3 all other Postmates couriers who have worked for Defendant in the United States, between three  
4 years since they brought this complaint and the date of final judgment in this matter.

5 27. Plaintiffs bring these counts under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) of the Fair Labor Standards  
6 Act. Plaintiffs and other Postmates couriers are similarly situated in that they are all subject to  
7 Postmates' common plan or practice of classifying couriers as independent contractors, not  
8 paying them overtime for all hours worked beyond forty (40) in a given week, and not ensuring  
9 that they receive at least the federal minimum wage for all weeks worked.

10 **VI. THE CALIFORNIA RULE 23 CLASS**

11 28. Plaintiffs Sherry Singer and Ryder Vanderheyden bring the third, fourth, fifth,  
12 sixth, and seventh causes of action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of  
13 Civil Procedure on behalf of all Postmates couriers who have worked for Postmates in California.

14 29. Plaintiffs and other class members have uniformly been deprived reimbursement  
15 of their necessary business expenditures.

16 30. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is  
17 impracticable.

18 31. Common questions of law and fact regarding Postmates' conduct in classifying  
19 couriers as independent contractors, failing to reimburse them for business expenditures, and  
20 failing to ensure they are paid at least minimum wage for all weeks, exist as to all members of  
21 the class and predominate over any questions affecting solely any individual members of the  
22 class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the class are:

- 23  
24 a. Whether class members have been required to follow uniform procedures and policies  
25 regarding their work for Postmates;

1 b. Whether the work performed by class members—providing courier service to  
2 customers—is within Postmates’ usual course of business, and whether such service is  
3 fully integrated into Postmate’s business;

4 c. Whether these class members have been required to bear the expenses of their  
5 employment, such as expenses for their vehicles, gas, phone and data plan, and other  
6 expenses.

7  
8 32. Named Plaintiffs Sherry Singer and Ryder Vanderheyden are class members who  
9 suffered damages as a result of Defendant’s conduct and actions alleged herein.

10 33. These named plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of the class, and the  
11 named plaintiffs have the same interests as the other members of the class.

12 34. The named plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests  
13 of the class. The named plaintiffs have retained able counsel experienced in class action  
14 litigation. The interests of the named plaintiffs are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the  
15 interests of the other class members.

16 35. The questions of law and fact common to the members of the class predominate  
17 over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating  
18 to liability and damages.

19 36. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
20 adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members is impractical. Moreover,  
21 since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the  
22 expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of  
23 the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. The class is readily definable and  
24 prosecution of this action as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitive litigation.  
25 There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.  
26  
27

1 **VII. PAGA REPRESENTATIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

2 37. On March 6, 2015, Plaintiffs gave written notice of Postmates' violations of  
3 various provisions of the California Labor Code as alleged in this complaint to the Labor and  
4 Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and Postmates.

5 38. More than thirty-three days have lapsed since the LWDA was notified of the  
6 Labor Code violations asserted in this Complaint, and the LWDA has not provided any notice  
7 that it will or will not investigate the alleged violations. See Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A).

8 39. Plaintiffs allege that Postmates violated PAGA in the following ways: (1) failure  
9 to reimburse courier employees for all necessary expenditures incurred in performing their  
10 duties, including but not limited to fuel, car and bike maintenance, gear, phones, and data, in  
11 violation of Labor Code § 2802, (2) failure to pay minimum wages for all hours worked in  
12 violation of Labor Code § 1197 and 1194, (3) failure to pay overtime in violation of §§ 1194,  
13 1198, 510, and 554, (4) and failure to provide itemized wage statements in violation of § 226(a).

14 **VIII. THE NEW YORK RULE 23 CLASS**

15 40. Plaintiffs Ryan Williams and Steven Grant bring the eighth and ninth causes of  
16 action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of  
17 all Postmates couriers who have worked for Postmates in New York.

18 41. Plaintiffs Williams and Grant and other class members have uniformly been  
19 classified as independent contractors rather than employees and as a consequence, have been  
20 deprived of minimum wage and overtime for all hours worked.

21 42. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is  
22 impracticable.

23 43. Common questions of law and fact regarding Postmates' conduct in classifying  
24 couriers as independent contractors and failing to pay them overtime for all hours worked  
25 beyond forty (40) in a given week and failing to ensure they are paid at least minimum wage for  
26



1 all weeks exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting  
2 solely any individual members of the class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the  
3 class are:

- 4 a. Whether class members have been required to follow uniform procedures and policies  
5 regarding their work for Postmates;  
6  
7 b. Whether the work performed by class members—providing courier service to  
8 customers—is within Postmates’ usual course of business, and whether such service is  
9 fully integrated into Postmate’s business;  
10  
11 c. Whether these class members have been required to bear the expenses of their  
12 employment, such as expenses for their vehicles, gas, phone and data plan, and other  
13 expenses.

14 44. Named Plaintiffs Ryan Williams and Steven Grant are class members who  
15 suffered damages as a result of Defendant’s conduct and actions alleged herein.

16 45. Plaintiff Williams’ and Grant’s claims are typical of the claims of the class, and  
17 they have the same interests as the other members of the class.

18 46. Plaintiffs Williams and Grant will fairly and adequately represent and protect the  
19 interests of the class. They have retained able counsel experienced in class action litigation. Their  
20 interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interests of the other class members.

21 47. The questions of law and fact common to the members of the class predominate  
22 over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating  
23 to liability and damages.

24 48. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
25 adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members is impractical. Moreover,  
26 since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the  
27 expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of

1 the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. The class is readily definable and  
2 prosecution of this action as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitive litigation.  
3 There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.  
4

5 **IX. THE MASSACHUSETTS RULE 23 CLASS**

6 49. Plaintiffs Steven Grant and Michael Tsapatsaris bring the tenth and eleventh  
7 causes of action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on  
8 behalf of all Postmates couriers who have worked for Postmates in Massachusetts.

9 50. Plaintiffs Grant and Tsapatsaris and other class members have uniformly been  
10 classified as independent contractors rather than employees and as a consequence, have been  
11 deprived of minimum wage and required to pay expenses necessary to perform their jobs, in  
12 violation of Massachusetts law.

13 51. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is  
14 impracticable.

15 52. Common questions of law and fact regarding Postmates' conduct in classifying  
16 couriers as independent contractors, requiring that they pay expenses necessary to perform their  
17 jobs, and failing to ensure they are paid at least minimum wage for all weeks exist as to all  
18 members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting solely any individual  
19 members of the class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the class are:

- 20 a. Whether class members have been required to follow uniform procedures and policies  
21 regarding their work for Postmates;  
22 b. Whether the work performed by class members—providing courier service to  
23 customers—is within Postmates' usual course of business, and whether such service is  
24 fully integrated into Postmate's business;  
25  
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1 c. Whether these class members have been required to bear the expenses of their  
2 employment, such as expenses for their vehicles, gas, phone and data plan, and other  
3 expenses.

4 53. Named Plaintiffs Grant and Tsapatsaris are class members who suffered damages  
5 as a result of Defendant's conduct and actions alleged herein.

6 54. Plaintiffs Grant and Tsapatsaris' claims are typical of the claims of the class, and  
7 they have the same interests as the other members of the class.

8 55. Plaintiffs Grant and Tsapatsaris will fairly and adequately represent and protect  
9 the interests of the class. They have retained able counsel experienced in class action litigation.  
10 Their interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interests of the other class  
11 members.

12 56. The questions of law and fact common to the members of the class predominate  
13 over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating  
14 to liability and damages.

15 57. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
16 adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members is impractical. Moreover,  
17 since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the  
18 expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible for the members of  
19 the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. The class is readily definable and  
20 prosecution of this action as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitive litigation.  
21 There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.  
22

23  
24 **COUNT I**

25 **Failure to Pay Minimum Wage in Violation of the FLSA**

26 58. Defendant's willful conduct in failing to pay its employees the federal minimum  
27 wage, and requiring its employees to pay for the expenses of their employment (all of which

1 contribute to them not receiving the federal minimum wage), violates the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, *et*  
2 *seq.* This claim is brought on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals who may choose  
3 to “opt in” to this case, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).  
4

5 **COUNT II**  
6 **Unpaid Overtime Under the FLSA**

7 59. The Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §207(a)(1), states that an employee must  
8 be paid overtime, equal to one and one-half (1.5) times the employee’s regular rate of pay, for all  
9 hours worked in excess of 40 per week. Postmates couriers have worked in excess of forty (40)  
10 hours per week but have not been paid this premium pay for hours worked beyond 40 in a week.  
11 As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s willful unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered  
12 and will continue to suffer lost wages and other damages. This claim is brought on behalf of a  
13 class of similarly situated individuals who may choose to “opt in” to this case, pursuant to 29  
14 U.S.C. § 216(b).

15 **COUNT III**  
16 **Violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 2802**

17 60. Defendant’s conduct, as set forth above, in misclassifying Postmates couriers as  
18 independent contractors, and failing to reimburse them for expenses they paid that should have  
19 been borne by their employer, constitutes a violation of California Labor Code Section 2802.  
20 This claim is brought on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals who have worked for  
21 Postmates in California.

22 **COUNT IV**  
23 **Violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200, *et seq.***

24 61. Defendant’s conduct, as set forth above, violates the California Unfair  
25 Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.* (“UCL”). Defendant’s conduct  
26 constitutes unlawful business acts or practices, in that Defendant has violated California Labor  
27

1 Code Section 2802. As a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and class members  
2 suffered injury in fact and lost money and property, including, but not limited to business  
3 expenses that couriers were required to pay. Pursuant to California Business and Professions  
4 Code § 17203, Plaintiffs and class members seek declaratory and injunctive relief for  
5 Defendant's unlawful conduct and to recover restitution. Pursuant to California Code of Civil  
6 Procedure § 1021.5, Plaintiffs and class members who worked for Postmates in California are  
7 entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses incurred in bringing this  
8 action.  
9

10 **COUNT V**  
11 **Violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 226(a)**

12 62. Defendant's conduct, as set forth above, in failing to provide itemized wage  
13 statements, as required by California state law, violates Cal. Lab. Code § 226(a). This claim is  
14 brought on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals who have worked for Postmates in  
15 California.

16 **COUNT VI**  
17 **Violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1197 and 1194**

18 63. Defendant's conduct, as set forth above, in failing to pay its employees minimum  
19 wage for all hours worked as required by California law, violates Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1197 and  
20 1194. This claim is brought on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals who worked for  
21 Postmates in California.

22 **COUNT VII**  
23 **Penalties Pursuant to the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004**  
24 **(Representative Action)**

25 64. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding  
26 paragraphs as if fully alleged herein. Plaintiffs are aggrieved employees as defined by Cal. Lab.  
27 Code § 2699(c) as they were employed by Postmates during the applicable statutory period and  
28

1 suffered injury as a result of Postmates' Labor Code violations. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek to  
2 recover on behalf of themselves and all other current and former aggrieved employees of  
3 Postmates, the civil penalties provided by PAGA, plus reasonable attorney's fees and costs.  
4

5 65. Couriers are entitled to penalties for Postmates' violations of Cal. Lab. Code §§  
6 2802, 226(a), 510, 558 1194, 1197, and 1198 as set forth by Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(f). Plaintiffs  
7 seek civil penalties pursuant to PAGA for (1) failure to reimburse courier employees for all  
8 necessary expenditures incurred in performing their duties, including but not limited to fuel, car  
9 and bike maintenance, gear, phones, and data, in violation of Labor Code § 2802, (2) failure to  
10 pay minimum wages for all hours worked in violation of Labor Code § 1197 and 1194, (3)  
11 failure to pay overtime in violation of §§ 1194, 1198, 510, and 554, (4) and failure to provide  
12 itemized wage statements in violation of § 226(a).

13 66. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(f) provides for civil penalties for violation of all Labor  
14 Code provisions for which no civil penalty is specifically provided. There is no specified civil  
15 penalty for violations of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2802, 1194, 1197, and 1198. With respect to  
16 violations of Labor Code §§ 510 and 558, the statute imposes a civil penalty in addition to any  
17 other penalty provided by law of fifty dollars (\$50) for initial violations for each underpaid  
18 employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount  
19 sufficient to recover underpaid wages, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for subsequent violations  
20 for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in  
21 addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. With respect to violations of Labor  
22 Code § 226(a), Labor Code § 226.3 imposes a civil penalty in addition to any other penalty  
23 provided by law of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per aggrieved employee for the first  
24 violation, and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per aggrieved employee for each subsequent  
25 violation of Labor Code § 226(a).  
26  
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1 external phone batteries, gear for transporting goods, and other expenses), in violation of Mass.  
2 Gen. L. c. 149 § 148. This claim is brought pursuant to M.G.L. c. 149, § 150.  
3

4 **COUNT XI**  
5 **Violation of Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law**

6 71. By failing to pay Plaintiffs and other Postmates drivers the full Massachusetts  
7 minimum wage for all hours worked, Defendants have violated Mass. Gen. L. ch. 151 § 1. This  
8 claim is brought pursuant to Mass. Gen. L. c. 151 § 20.

9  
10 **JURY DEMAND**

11 Plaintiffs request a trial by jury on all of their claims.

12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that this Court enter the following relief:

- 13 a. Allow other similarly situated Postmates couriers to receive notice and opportunity to  
14 opt-in to this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act;
- 15 b. Certify a class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and (3) under Count III through VII  
16 and appoint Plaintiffs Sherry Singer and and Ryder Vanderheyden and their counsel  
17 to represent a class of Postmates couriers who have worked in California;
- 18 c. Certify a class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and (3) under Counts VIII and IX and  
19 appoint Plaintiffs Ryan Williams and Steven Grant and their counsel to represent a  
20 class of Postmates couriers who have worked in New York;
- 21 d. Certify a class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and (3) under Counts X and XI and  
22 appoint Plaintiffs Steven Grant and Michael Tsapatsaris and their counsel to represent  
23 a class of Postmates couriers who have worked in Massachusetts;
- 24 e. Declare and find that the Defendant violated FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, *et seq.* by failing  
25 to pay Plaintiffs and other similarly situated couriers the federal minimum wage and  
26 overtime wages;  
27



- 1 f. Declare and find that the Defendant violated Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2802, 226(a), 1194,  
2 and 1197 by failing to reimburse the expenses of Plaintiffs and the California class,  
3 failing to provide itemized wage statements, failing to pay minimum wage for all  
4 hours worked, and failing to pay overtime for all hours worked;
- 5 g. Declare and find that the Defendant violated N.Y. Lab. Law § 652 and 12 NYCRR  
6 142-2.2 by failing to pay New York couriers the minimum wage for all hours worked,  
7 and failing to pay overtime for all hours worked;
- 8 h. Declare and find that the Defendant violated Mass. Gen. L. ch. 149 §§ 148 and 148B,  
9 and Mass. Gen. L. ch. 151 § 1, by misclassifying Massachusetts couriers and failing  
10 to pay couriers the minimum wage for all hours worked;
- 11 i. Award compensatory damages, including all expenses and wages owed, in an amount  
12 according to proof;
- 13 j. Award all costs and attorney's fees incurred prosecuting this claim;
- 14 k. Award liquidated damages;
- 15 l. Interest and costs;
- 16 m. Injunctive relief in the form of an order directing Defendant to comply with the FLSA,  
17 California state law, New York state law, and Massachusetts state law;
- 18 n. Such other relief as in law or equity may pertain.
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1 Respectfully submitted,

2 SHERRY SINGER, RYAN WILLIAMS, RYDER  
3 VANDERHEYDEN, STEVEN GRANT, and  
4 MICHAEL TSAPATSARIS, individually and on  
5 behalf of all others similarly situated,

6 By their attorneys,

7 /s/ Shannon Liss-Riordan  
8 Shannon Liss-Riordan, *pro hac vice*  
9 Adelaide Pagano, *pro hac vice*  
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21 Dated: May 26, 2015