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7 *on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated*

**FILED**  
San Francisco County Superior Court

MAR 12 2020

CLERK OF THE COURT  
BY: *Shelene Polonio*  
Deputy Clerk

10 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

11 FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

12  
13 SPENCER VERHINES, on behalf of himself  
14 and all others similarly situated,

15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

18 Defendant.  
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Case No. **CGC-20-583684**

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1. FAILURE TO PROVIDE PAID SICK DAYS (CAL. LAB. CODE § 246)

By Fax

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I. **INTRODUCTION**

1. This case is brought by Spencer Verhines, who works as an Uber driver in California. Uber Technologies, Inc. (“Uber”), is a car service, which engages thousands of drivers across the state of California to transport riders. Uber is based in San Francisco, California, and it does business across the United States and extensively throughout California.

2. As described further below, Uber has misclassified its drivers including Plaintiff Spencer Verhines, as independent contractors in violation of Cal. Labor Code § 2750.3. As Uber does not acknowledge that its drivers are employees, it does not pay them for sick leave as required by California law.

3. Uber has harmed drivers like Spencer Verhines by these violations, as drivers struggle to support themselves without the employment protections mandated by the State of California, including paid sick leave.

4. This harm extends not only to Uber drivers, but to the public as well, particularly as the international community is now facing a worldwide crisis in the spread of COVID-19 (the “coronavirus”). Today, March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization classified the spread of this virus as a pandemic.<sup>1</sup> Public health recommendations have recently advised that anyone who feels ill should stay home and not go to work.<sup>2</sup> However, because Uber does not acknowledge its drivers as employees and comply with California state law paid sick leave requirements, drivers like Spencer Verhines will feel the need to continue working in order to support themselves, even if they feel ill.

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization, WHO Director-General’s opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 11 March 2020, <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020> (last accessed March 11, 2020).

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Stay Home When You Are Sick, <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/business/stay-home-when-sick.htm> (last accessed March 11, 2020).





1 The interests of the named plaintiff are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interests of  
2 the other class members.

3 19. The questions of law and fact common to the members of the class predominate  
4 over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating  
5 to liability and damages.  
6

7 20. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
8 adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all class members is impractical. Moreover,  
9 the relief sought here – that Uber should be ordered to implement a policy to provide paid sick  
10 leave to its driver employees in compliance with California law – is relief that would affect a  
11 class of drivers. Also, since the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be  
12 relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it practically impossible  
13 for the members of the class individually to redress the wrongs done to them. The class is readily  
14 definable and prosecution of this action as a class action will eliminate the possibility of  
15 repetitive litigation. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

16 **IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

17 21. Uber is a San Francisco-based transportation service, which engages drivers  
18 across the country, including in the state of California, to transport riders.

19 22. Uber offers customers the ability to order rides via a mobile phone application,  
20 which its drivers then carry out.

21 23. Plaintiff Spencer Verhines has driven for Uber since approximately 2014.

22 24. Although Uber classifies its drivers like Spencer Verhines as “independent  
23 contractors,” Uber drivers are actually employees under California law.

24 25. Uber drivers, including Plaintiff Verhines, provide a service in the usual course of  
25 Uber’s business because Uber is a car service that provides transportation to its customers, and  
26 drivers such as Spencer Verhines perform that transportation service. Uber holds itself out as a  
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1 transportation service, and it generates its revenue primarily from customers paying for the very  
2 rides that its drivers provide. Without drivers to provide rides, Uber would not exist.

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4 26. Uber also requires its drivers, including Plaintiff Verhines, to abide by a litany of  
5 policies and rules designed to control the drivers' work performance. Uber both retains the right  
6 to, and does in fact exercise, control over the drivers' work.

7  
8 27. Uber drivers, including Plaintiff Verhines, are not typically engaged in their own  
9 transportation business. When driving Uber customers, they wear the "hat" of Uber.

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11 28. Uber communicates directly with customers and follows up with drivers if the  
12 customer complains that the ride failed to meet their expectations. Based on any customer  
13 feedback, Uber may suspend or terminate drivers at its sole discretion.

14  
15 29. Uber drivers are engaged in interstate commerce. At times, drivers transport  
16 passengers across state lines. Furthermore, drivers are engaged in interstate commerce insofar as  
17 they transport passengers who are within the flow of interstate commerce; indeed, passengers  
18 arrive from, or are traveling to destinations out of state, such as arriving at or leaving train  
19 stations or airports.

20  
21 30. Uber is in violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 246 by not maintaining a policy of  
22 providing paid sick days to its drivers such as Spencer Verhines. This provision requires  
23 employers to allow employees to accrue sick days at the rate of not less than one hour for every  
24 thirty hours worked after working for the employer for 30 days within a year from the start of  
25 their employment.

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27 31. On April 30, 2018, the California Supreme Court issued its decision in Dynamex,  
28 which makes clear that Uber drivers should be classified as employees rather than as independent  
contractors under California law for purposes of wage-and-hour statutes. Under the "ABC" test  
adopted in Dynamex, in order to justify classifying the drivers as independent contractors, Uber  
would have to prove that its drivers perform services outside its usual course of business, which

1 it cannot do. Notwithstanding this decision, Uber has continued to misclassify its drivers as  
2 independent contractors.

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4 32. Furthermore, the California legislature has now taken steps to clarify and codify  
5 the "ABC" test set forth in the Dynamex decision by passing Assembly Bill 5, which has been  
6 passed into law by the California legislature and went into effect on January 1, 2020. The  
7 legislature has clearly intended for Uber to be covered by this statute; indeed, the author of the  
8 statute, Assemblywoman Lorena Gonzalez, has made clear that Uber (and similar "gig economy"  
9 companies) would not be exempted from the law. Although Uber specifically lobbied to obtain a  
10 "carve-out" exemption from the law, it did not receive a carve-out from the legislature. Uber is  
11 now one of several "gig economy" companies that have pledged at least \$90 million to fund a  
12 ballot initiative seeking a carve-out for "gig economy" companies from A.B. 5. Uber's actions  
13 in opposing the law -- and its expressed concern that the law would have a major impact on its  
14 business -- are an acknowledgement that this law requires it to classify its drivers as employees  
15 and provide employees with the protections of the California Labor Code, such as paid sick  
16 leave.

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18 **COUNT I**  
19 **Paid Sick Days**  
20 **Violation of Cal. Lab. Code § 246**

21 33. Uber's conduct, as set forth above, in misclassifying its drivers, including Spencer  
22 Verhines, as independent contractors, and failing to offer its drivers paid sick days as required by  
23 California law, violates Cal. Lab. Code §§ 246 and 2750.3.  
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1 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that this Court enter the following relief:  
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- 3 a. Issue a public injunction requiring Uber to comply with the California Labor Code by  
4 classifying its drivers as employees and, in particular, enacting a policy to provide  
5 paid sick leave as required by California law  
6 b. Declare and find that Uber violated the Cal. Lab. Code § 246 and 2750.3;  
7 c. Certify this case as a class action;  
8 d. Award compensatory damages in an amount according to proof;  
9 e. Award pre- and post-judgment interest;  
10 f. Award reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses;  
11 g. Any other relief to which Plaintiff and the class may be entitled.  
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13 Respectfully submitted,

14 SPENCER VERHINES, on behalf of himself and  
15 all others similarly situated,

16 By his attorneys,

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