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County of Los Angeles

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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

OSTON JEMBA MADENGUE, HECTOR
REYES, individually, and on behalf of other
members of the general public similarly
situated and on behalf of other aggrieved
employees pursuant to the California Private
Attorneys General Act;

Plaintiffs,

vs.

GOORIN BROS., INC., a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 100,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 19STCV23129

**SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND
ENFORCEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE
ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, CAL.
LABOR CODE § 2698 ET SEQ.**

- (1) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1198 (Unpaid Overtime);
- (2) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a) (Unpaid Meal Period Premiums);
- (3) Violation of California Labor Code § 226.7 (Unpaid Rest Period Premiums);
- (4) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 (Unpaid Minimum Wages);
- (5) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 (Final Wages Not Timely Paid);
- (6) Violation of California Labor Code § 204 (Wages Not Timely Paid During Employment);
- (7) Violation of California Labor Code § 226(a) (Non-Compliant Wage Statements);
- (8) Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802 (Unreimbursed Business Expenses);
- (9) Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.
- (10) Violation of California Labor Code § 2698, et seq. (Private Attorneys General Act of 2004)

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

**SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND ENFORCEMENT UNDER
THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, CAL. LABOR CODE § 2698 ET SEQ.**

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COME NOW, Plaintiffs OSTON JEMBA MADENGUE (“Plaintiff MEDENGUE”), and HECTOR REYES (“Plaintiff REYES” and collectively with Plaintiff MEDENGUE as “Plaintiffs”), individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and on behalf of other aggrieved employees pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act, 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 Plaintiffs exceeds the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established according to proof at trial.

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 it by 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, employs individuals, and/or transacts business in the State of California, County of Los Angeles. The majority of acts and omissions alleged herein relating to Plaintiffs and the other class members took place in the State of California, including the County of Los Angeles.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff OSTON JEMBA MADENGUE is an individual residing in the State of California, County of Los Angeles.

6. Plaintiff HECTOR REYES is an individual residing in the State of California, County of Los Angeles.

7. Defendant GOORIN BROS., INC., at all times herein mentioned, was and is, upon information and belief, a California corporation and, at all times herein mentioned, an employer whose employees are engaged throughout the State of California, including the County of Los Angeles.

8. At all relevant times, Defendant GOORIN BROS., INC. was the “employer” of Plaintiffs within the meaning of all applicable California laws and statutes.

9. At all times herein relevant, Defendants GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100, and each of them, were the agents, partners, joint venturers, joint employers, representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-conspirators and/or assigns, each of the other, and at all times relevant hereto were acting within the course and scope of their authority as such agents, partners, joint venturers, joint employers, representatives, servants, employees, successors, co-conspirators and/or assigns, and all acts or omissions alleged herein were duly committed with the ratification, knowledge, permission, encouragement, authorization and/or consent of each defendant designated as a DOE herein.

10. The true names and capacities, whether corporate, associate, individual or otherwise, of defendants DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs who sue said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based on that information and belief allege, that each of the defendants designated as a DOE is legally responsible for the events and happenings referred to in the Complaint, and unlawfully caused the injuries and damages to Plaintiffs and the other class members as alleged in the Complaint. Plaintiffs will seek leave of court to amend the Complaint to show the true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained.

11. Defendant GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100 will hereinafter collectively be referred to as “Defendants.”

12. Plaintiffs further allege that Defendants directly or indirectly controlled or affected the working conditions, wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of Plaintiffs and the other class members so as to make each of said Defendants employers liable under the statutory provisions set forth herein.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

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

14. The proposed class is defined as follows:

CLASS. All current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees who worked for any of the Defendants within the State of California at any time during the period from July 3, 2015 to final judgment and who reside in California.

SUBCLASS A. All current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees who worked for any of the Defendants within the State of California at any time during the period from July 3, 2015 to final judgment who earned commissions/non-discretionary bonuses/non-discretionary performance pay which was not used to calculate the regular rate of pay used to calculate the overtime rate for the payment of overtime wages and who reside in California.

15. Plaintiffs reserve 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. Numerosity: The class members are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. The membership of the entire class is unknown to Plaintiffs 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. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of all other class members' as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members with whom they have a well-defined community of interest.

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- 1 c. Adequacy: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
2 each class member, with whom they have a well-defined community of
3 interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiffs have
4 no interest that is antagonistic to the other class members. Plaintiffs'
5 attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing
6 class action discovery, certification, and settlement. Plaintiffs have
7 incurred, and during the pendency of this action will continue to incur,
8 costs and attorneys' fees, that have been, are, and will be necessarily
9 expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of
10 each class member.
- 11 d. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the
12 fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation because individual joinder
13 of all class members is impractical.
- 14 e. Public Policy Considerations: Certification of this lawsuit as a class
15 action will advance public policy objectives. Employers of this great
16 state violate employment and labor laws every day. Current employees
17 are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect
18 retaliation. However, class actions provide the class members who are
19 not named in the complaint anonymity that allows for the vindication of
20 their rights.

21 17. There are common questions of law and fact as to the class members that
22 predominate over questions affecting only individual members. The following common
23 questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to the members of the class:

- 24 a. Whether Defendants' failure to pay wages, without abatement or
25 reduction, in accordance with the California Labor Code, was willful;
- 26 b. Whether Defendants' had a corporate policy and practice of failing to
27 pay their hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of
28 California for all hours worked and missed (short, late, interrupted,

and/or missed altogether) meal periods and rest breaks in violation of California law;

- c. Whether Defendants required Plaintiffs and the other class members to work over eight (8) hours per day and/or over forty (40) hours per week and failed to pay the legally required overtime compensation to Plaintiffs and the other class members; Whether Defendants failed to use the commissions/non-discretionary bonuses/non-discretionary performance pay to calculate the regular rate of pay used to calculate the overtime rate for the payment of overtime wages where Plaintiffs and the other class members earned commissions/non-discretionary bonuses/non-discretionary performance pay and overtime wages in the same workweek;
- d. Whether Defendants deprived Plaintiffs and the other class members of meal and/or rest periods or required Plaintiffs and the other class members to work during meal and/or rest periods without compensation;
- e. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members for all hours worked;
- f. Whether Defendants failed to pay all wages due to Plaintiffs and the other class members within the required time upon their discharge or resignation;
- g. Whether Defendants failed to timely pay all wages due to Plaintiffs and the other class members during their employment;
- h. Whether Defendants complied with wage reporting as required by the California Labor Code; including, *inter alia*, section 226;
- i. Whether Defendants kept complete and accurate payroll records as required by the California Labor Code, including, *inter alia*, section 1174(d);

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- j. Whether Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the other class members for necessary business-related expenses and costs;
- k. Whether Defendants' conduct was willful or reckless;
- l. Whether Defendants engaged in unfair business practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code section 17200, et seq.;
- m. The appropriate amount of damages, restitution, and/or monetary penalties resulting from Defendants' violation of California law; and
- n. Whether Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to compensatory damages pursuant to the California Labor Code.

PAGA ALLEGATIONS

18. At all times herein set forth, PAGA was applicable to Plaintiffs' employment by Defendants.

19. At all times herein set forth, PAGA provides that any provision of law under the California Labor Code that provides for a civil penalty, including unpaid wages and premium wages, to be assessed and collected by the LWDA for violations of the California Labor Code may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself and other current or former employees pursuant to procedures outlined in California Labor Code section 2699.3.

20. Pursuant to PAGA, a civil action under PAGA may be brought by an "aggrieved employee", who is any person that was employed by Defendants and the alleged violator and against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed.

21. Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants and the alleged violations were committed against them during their time of employment and they are, therefore, aggrieved employees. Plaintiffs and the other employees are "aggrieved employees" as defined by California Labor Code section 2699(c) in that they are current or former employees of Defendants, and one or more of the alleged violations were committed against them.

22. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699.3 and 2699.5, an aggrieved employee, including Plaintiffs, may pursue a civil action arising under PAGA after the

following requirements have been met:

- a. The aggrieved employee shall give written notice by certified mail (hereinafter “Employee’s Notice”) to the LWDA and the employer of the specific provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations.
- b. The LWDA shall provide notice (hereinafter “LWDA Notice”) to the employer and the aggrieved employee by certified mail that it does not intend to investigate the alleged violation within sixty (60) calendar days of the postmark date of the Employee’s Notice. Upon receipt of the LWDA Notice, or if the LWDA Notice is not provided within sixty-five (65) calendar days of the postmark date of the Employee’s Notice, the aggrieved employee may commence a civil action pursuant to the California Labor Code section 2699 to recover civil penalties in addition to any other penalties to which the employee may be entitled.

23. On January 29, 2021, Plaintiffs provided written notice by certified mail to the LWDA and to Defendants of the specific provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations. Therefore, the administrative prerequisites under California Labor Code section 2699.3(a) to recover civil penalties against Defendants, in addition to other remedies, for violation of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802, have been satisfied.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

24. At all relevant times set forth herein, Defendants employed Plaintiffs and other persons as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California, including the County of Los Angeles.

25. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiff MEDENGUE as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee, from approximately August 2015 to approximately March

2017, in the State of California, County of Los Angeles.

26. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiff REYES as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee, from approximately December 2014 to approximately July 2016, in the State of California, County of Los Angeles.

27. Defendants hired Plaintiffs and the other class members, classified them as hourly-paid or non-exempt employees, and failed to compensate them for all hours worked and missed meal periods and/or rest breaks.

28. Defendants had the authority to hire and terminate Plaintiffs and the other class members, to set work rules and conditions governing Plaintiffs' and the other class members' employment, and to supervise their daily employment activities.

29. Defendants exercised sufficient authority over the terms and conditions of Plaintiffs' and the other class members' employment for them to be joint employers of Plaintiffs and the other class members.

30. Defendants directly hired and paid wages and benefits to Plaintiffs and the other class members.

31. Defendants continue to employ hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California.

32. Plaintiffs and the other class members worked over eight (8) hours in a day, and/or forty (40) hours in a week during their employment with Defendants.

33. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants engaged in a pattern and practice of wage abuse against their hourly-paid or non-exempt employees within the State of California. This pattern and practice involved, *inter alia*, failing to pay them for all regular and/or overtime wages earned and for missed meal periods and rest breaks in violation of California law.

34. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation and that they were not receiving accurate overtime compensation for all overtime hours worked.

1 35. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
2 failed to use the commissions/non-discretionary bonuses/non- discretionary performance pay
3 to calculate the regular rate of pay used to calculate the overtime rate for the payment of
4 overtime wages where Plaintiffs and the other class members earned commissions/non-
5 discretionary bonuses/non-discretionary performance pay and overtime wages in the same
6 workweek.

7 36. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
8 failed to provide Plaintiffs and the other class members all required rest and meal periods
9 during the relevant time period as required under the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage
10 Orders and thus they are entitled to any and all applicable penalties.

11 37. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
12 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
13 all meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiffs' and the other class
14 member's regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed, and they did not receive all meal
15 periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiffs' and the other class member's
16 regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed.

17 38. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
18 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
19 all rest periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiffs' and the other class
20 member's regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed, and they did not receive all rest
21 periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiffs' and the other class members'
22 regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed.

23 39. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
24 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
25 at least minimum wages for compensation and that they were not receiving at least minimum
26 wages for all hours worked.

27 40. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
28 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive

1 all wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation, including overtime and minimum wages
2 and meal and rest period premiums, and they did not, in fact, receive all such wages owed to
3 them at the time of their discharge or resignation.

4 41. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
5 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
6 all wages owed to them during their employment. Plaintiffs and the other class members did
7 not receive payment of all wages, including overtime and minimum wages and meal and rest
8 period premiums, within any time permissible under California Labor Code section 204.

9 42. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
10 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to receive
11 complete and accurate wage statements in accordance with California law, but, in fact, they did
12 not receive complete and accurate wage statements from Defendants. The deficiencies
13 included, *inter alia*, the failure to include the total number of hours worked by Plaintiffs and
14 the other class members.

15 43. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
16 knew or should have known that Defendants had to keep complete and accurate payroll records
17 for Plaintiffs and the other class members in accordance with California law, but, in fact, did
18 not keep complete and accurate payroll records.

19 44. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
20 knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the other class members were entitled to
21 reimbursement for necessary business-related expenses.

22 45. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants
23 knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiffs and the other class
24 members pursuant to California law, and that Defendants had the financial ability to pay such
25 compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so, and falsely
26 represented to Plaintiffs and the other class members that they were properly denied wages, all
27 in order to increase Defendants' profits.

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1 46. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay overtime wages to
2 Plaintiffs and the other class members for all overtime hours worked. Plaintiffs and the other
3 class members were required to work more than eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours
4 per week without overtime compensation for all overtime hours worked.

5 47. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to use the commissions/non-
6 discretionary bonuses/non-discretionary performance pay to calculate the regular rate of pay
7 used to calculate the overtime rate for the payment of overtime wages where Plaintiffs and the
8 other class members earned commissions/non-discretionary bonuses/non-discretionary
9 performance pay and overtime wages in the same workweek.

10 48. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to provide all requisite
11 uninterrupted meal and rest periods to Plaintiffs and the other class members.

12 49. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other
13 class members at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

14 50. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other
15 class members all wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation.

16 51. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the other
17 class members all wages within any time permissible under California law, including, *inter*
18 *alia*, California Labor Code section 204.

19 52. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to provide complete or
20 accurate wage statements to Plaintiffs and the other class members.

21 53. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to keep complete or accurate
22 payroll records for Plaintiffs and the other class members.

23 54. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and
24 the other class members for all necessary business-related expenses and costs.

25 55. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to properly compensate
26 Plaintiffs and the other class members pursuant to California law in order to increase
27 Defendants' profits.

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of work.

62. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff MADENGUE 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.

63. During the relevant time period, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay overtime wages owed to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members.

64. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff MADENGUE 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.

65. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members are entitled to recover unpaid overtime compensation, as well as interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512(a))

(Against GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

66. Plaintiff MADENGUE incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 65, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

67. At all relevant times, the IWC Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) were applicable to Plaintiff MADENGUE'S and the other class members' employment by Defendants.

68. At all relevant times, California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC.

69. At all relevant times, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor 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 with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total work period per

1 day of the employee is no more than six (6) hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual
2 consent of both the employer and employee.

3 70. At all relevant times, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor
4 Code section 512(a) further provide that an employer may not require, cause or permit an
5 employee to work for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the
6 employee with a second uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except
7 that if the total hours worked is no more than twelve (12) hours, the second meal period may
8 be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period
9 was not waived.

10 71. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class
11 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time no longer than six (6) hours, and
12 who did not waive their legally-mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were required to
13 work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of not less
14 than thirty (30) minutes and/or rest period.

15 72. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class
16 members who were scheduled to work for a period of time in excess of six (6) hours were
17 required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal period of
18 not less than thirty (30) minutes and/or rest period.

19 73. During the relevant time period, Defendants intentionally and willfully required
20 Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members to work during meal periods and failed to
21 compensate Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members the full meal period premium
22 for work performed during meal periods.

23 74. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff
24 MADENGUE and the other class members the full meal period premium due pursuant to
25 California Labor Code section 226.7.

26 75. Defendants' conduct violates applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor
27 Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).

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76. Pursuant to applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7(c), Plaintiff MADENGUE 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 GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

77. Plaintiffs incorporate by references the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 76, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

78. At all times herein set forth, the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code section 226.7 were applicable to Plaintiff MADENGUE'S and the other class members' employment by Defendants.

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. During the relevant time period, Defendants required Plaintiff MADENGUE 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.

82. During the relevant time period, Defendants willfully required Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members to work during rest periods and failed to pay Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members the full rest period premium for work

performed during rest periods.

83. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members the full rest period premium due pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7

84. Defendants' conduct violates applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7.

85. Pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7(c), Plaintiff MADENGUE 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

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1)

(Against GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

86. Plaintiff MADENGUE incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 85, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

87. At all relevant times, California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 provide that the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

88. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay minimum wage to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members as required, pursuant to California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1.

89. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members the minimum wage as required violates California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1. Pursuant to those sections Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of their minimum wage compensation as well as interest, costs, and attorney's fees, and liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

91. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2, Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members are entitled to recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202)

(Against GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

92. Plaintiff MADENGUE incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 91, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

93. At all relevant times herein set forth, California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and if an employee quits his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours' notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

94. During the relevant time period, Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ.

95. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members who are no longer employed by Defendants' their wages, earned and unpaid, within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendants' employ, is in violation of California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

103. Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members are entitled to recover all remedies available for violations of California Labor Code section 204.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

(Against GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

104. Plaintiff MADENGUE incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 103, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

105. 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.

106. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to provide Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the failure to include the total number of hours worked by Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members.

107. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code section 226(a), Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members have suffered injury and damage to their

1 statutorily-protected rights.

2 108. More specifically, Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members have
3 been injured by Defendants' intentional and willful violation of California Labor Code section
4 226(a) because they were denied both their legal right to receive, and their protected interest in
5 receiving, accurate and itemized wage statements pursuant to California Labor Code section
6 226(a).

7 109. Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members are entitled to recover from
8 Defendants the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendants' failure to comply with
9 California Labor Code section 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding four thousand
10 dollars per employee.

11 110. Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members are also entitled to
12 injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code
13 section 226(h).

14 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **(Violation of California Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802)**

16 **(Against GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100)**

17 111. Plaintiff MADENGUE incorporates by reference the allegations contained in
18 paragraphs 1 through 110, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as
19 though fully set forth herein.

20 112. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802, an employer must
21 reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct
22 consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her
23 obedience to the directions of the employer.

24 113. Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members incurred necessary
25 business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Defendants.

26 114. Defendants have intentionally and willfully failed to reimburse Plaintiffs and the
27 other class members for all necessary business-related expenses and costs.

28 ///

115. Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members are entitled to recover from Defendants their business-related expenses and costs incurred during the course and scope of their employment, plus interest accrued from the date on which the employee incurred the necessary expenditures at the same rate as judgments in civil actions in the State of California.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.)

(Against GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

116. Plaintiffs incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 115, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

117. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair, unlawful and harmful to Plaintiffs, other class members, to the general public, and Defendants' competitors. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

118. 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.

119. A 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 Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs 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). Defendants' policies and practices of failing to pay minimum wages violate California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1. Moreover, Defendants' policies and practices of failing to timely pay wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members violate California Labor Code sections 201, 202 and 204. Defendants also violated California Labor

Code sections 226(a), 1174(d), 2800 and 2802.

120. As a result of the herein described violations of California law, Defendants unlawfully gained an unfair advantage over other businesses.

121. Plaintiffs 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.

122. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, et seq., Plaintiffs and the other class members are entitled to restitution of the wages withheld and retained by Defendants during a period that commences four years preceding the filing of the 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.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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

(Against GOORIN BROS., INC. and DOES 1 through 100)

123. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 122, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein

124. 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.

125. Whenever the LWDA, or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees has discretion to assess a civil penalty, a court in a civil action is authorized to exercise the same discretion, subject to the same limitations and conditions, to assess a civil penalty.

126. Plaintiffs and the other hourly-paid or non-exempt 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.

Failure to Pay Overtime

127. Defendants' failure to pay overtime in violation of the Wage Orders and California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198.

Failing to Provide Meal Periods

128. Defendants' failure to provide legally required meal periods in violation of the Wage Orders and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a), as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).

Failure to Provide Rest Periods

129. Defendants' failure to provide legally required rest periods in violation of the Wage Orders and California Labor Code section 226.7, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code section 226.7.

Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

130. Defendants' failure to pay minimum wages in violation of the Wage Orders and California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1.

Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination

131. Defendants' failure to timely pay wages upon termination in violation of California Labor Code sections 201 and 202, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment

132. Defendants' failure to timely pay wages during employment in violation of California Labor Code section 204, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code section 204.

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Failure to Provide Compliant Wage Statements

133. Defendants' failure to provide compliant wage statements in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a), as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code section 226(a).

Failure to Keep Complete or Accurate Payroll Records

134. Defendants' failure to keep complete or accurate payroll records in violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d), as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code section 1174(d).

Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business Expenses

135. Defendants' failure to reimburse all necessary business-related expenses and costs in violation of California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or unfair activity prohibited by California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802.

136. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699, Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of all aggrieved employees, request and are entitled to recover from Defendants and each of them, business expenses, 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 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 11010, *et seq.* 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 hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation; and

d. Any and all additional penalties and sums as provided by the California Labor Code and/or other statutes.

137. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(i), civil penalties recovered by aggrieved employees shall be distributed as follows: seventy-five percent (75%) to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency for the enforcement of labor laws and education of employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities and twenty-five percent (25%) to the aggrieved employees.

138. Further, Plaintiffs are entitled to seek and recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210, 218.5 and 2699 and any other applicable statute

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff MEDENGUE and Plaintiff REYES, individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and on behalf of other aggrieved employees pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act, request a trial by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff MEDENGUE and Plaintiff REYES, individually, and on behalf of other members of the general public similarly situated, and on behalf of other aggrieved employees pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act, pray for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

Class Certification

1. That this action be certified as a class action as to the first nine causes of action;
2. That Plaintiffs be appointed as the representatives of the Class;
3. That counsel for Plaintiffs be appointed as Class Counsel; and
4. That Defendants provide to Class Counsel immediately the names and most current/last known contact information (address, e-mail and telephone numbers) of all class

members.

As to the First Cause of Action

5. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to pay all overtime wages due to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members;

6. For general unpaid wages at overtime wage rates and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;

7. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid overtime compensation commencing from the date such amounts were due;

8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194; and

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

As to the Second Cause of Action

10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to provide all meal periods (including second meal periods) to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members;

11. That the Court make an award to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members of one (1) hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a meal period was not provided;

12. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

13. For premium wages pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7(c);

14. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due;

15. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein; and

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

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As to the Third Cause of Action

17. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 226.7 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by willfully failing to provide all rest periods to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members;

18. That the Court make an award to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members of one (1) hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that a rest period was not provided;

19. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

20. For premium wages pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7(c);

21. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were due; and

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

As to the Fourth Cause of Action

23. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 by willfully failing to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members;

24. For general unpaid wages and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;

25. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 1197.1 for Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members in the amount as may be established according to proof at trial;

26. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation from the date such amounts were due;

27. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194(a);

28. For liquidated damages pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194.2; and

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

As to the Fifth Cause of Action

30. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time of termination of the employment of Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members no longer employed by Defendants;

31. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

32. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 203 for Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members who have left Defendants' employ;

33. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation from the date such amounts were due; and

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

As to the Sixth Cause of Action

35. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code section 204 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time required by California Labor Code section 204 to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members;

36. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

37. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation from the date such amounts were due; and

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

As to the Seventh Cause of Action

39. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the record keeping provisions of California Labor Code section 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders as to Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members, and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

40. For actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

41. For statutory penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(e);

42. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Labor Code section 226(h); and

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

As to the Eighth Cause of Action

44. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 by willfully failing to reimburse Plaintiff MADENGUE and the other class members for all necessary business-related expenses as required by California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802;

45. For actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;

46. For the imposition of civil penalties and/or statutory penalties;

47. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein; and

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

As to the Ninth Cause of Action

49. That the Court decree, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, et seq. by failing to provide Plaintiffs and the other class members all overtime compensation due to them, failing to provide all meal and rest periods to Plaintiffs and the other class members, failing to pay at least minimum wages to Plaintiffs and the other class members, failing to pay Plaintiffs' and the other class members' wages timely as required by California Labor Code section 201, 202 and 204 and by violating California Labor Code sections 226(a), 1174(d), 2800 and 2802.

50. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiffs and all the other class members and all pre-judgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

51. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all funds disgorged from Defendants and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by Defendants as a result of violation of California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, et seq.;

52. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;

53. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this section, pursuant to California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, et seq.; and

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

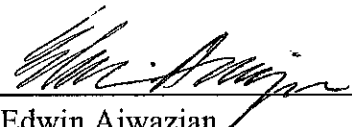
As to the Eleventh Cause of Action

55. For civil penalties and wages pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699(a), (f), and (g) plus costs and attorneys' fees for violation of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, and 2802; and

56. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate.

Dated: June 7, 2021

LAWYERS for JUSTICE, PC

By: 

Edwin Aiwarzian
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 410 West Arden Avenue, Suite 203, Glendale, California 91203.

On June 22, 2021, I served the foregoing document(s) described as: **SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND ENFORCEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, CAL. LABOR CODE § 2698 ET SEQ.** on interested parties in this action as follows:

Maureen K. Bogue (*Maureen@pacificemploymentlaw.com*)
Noah Levin (*noah@pacificemploymentlaw.com*)
PACIFIC EMPLOYMENT LAW
260 California Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, California 94111

Attorneys for Defendant GOORIN BROS., INC.

[X] BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE

Pursuant to the Court's Order regarding Electronic Service, I caused the documents described above to be E-Served through CaseAnywhere by electronically mailing a true and correct copy through CaseAnywhere to the individual(s) listed above.

State of California, Labor & Workforce Development Agency

Web URL:

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/Private-Attorneys-General-Act/Private-Attorneys-General-Act.html>

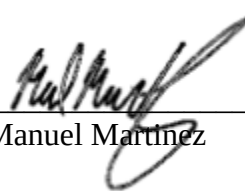
[X] BY ONLINE SUBMISSION

The foregoing documents were transmitted to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency through the online system established for the submission of notices and documents, in conformity with California Labor Code section 2699(l). I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

[X] STATE

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on June 22, 2021, at Glendale, California.


Manuel Martinez