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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE**

SARA MONTES LOPEZ, individually, and
on behalf of other aggrieved employees
pursuant to the California Private Attorneys
General Act;

Plaintiff,

vs.

GOSCH AUTO GROUP, INC., a California
corporation; GOSCH MOTOR, INC., a
California corporation; JACK GOSCH
FORD, INC., a California corporation;
GOSCH IMPORTS, INC., a California
corporation; and DOES 1 through 100,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **CVSW2208098**

**COMPLAINT FOR ENFORCEMENT
UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS
GENERAL ACT, CALIFORNIA LABOR
CODE § 2698, ET SEQ.**

Violation of California Labor Code §
2698, et seq. (California Labor Code
Private Attorneys General Act of 2004)

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMES NOW, Plaintiff SARA MONTES LOPEZ (“Plaintiff”), individually, and on behalf of other aggrieved employees pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act, and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This representative action is brought pursuant to the California Labor Code section 2698, et seq. The civil penalties sought by Plaintiff exceed 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 Defendants because, upon information and belief, each 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 the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

4. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, each Defendant maintains offices, has agents, and/or transacts business in the State of California, including the County of Riverside. The majority of the acts and omissions alleged herein relating to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees took place in the State of California, including the County of Riverside. At all relevant times, Defendants maintained their headquarters/“nerve center” within the State of California, County of Riverside.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff SARA MONTES LOPEZ is an individual residing in the State of California, County of Riverside.

6. Defendant GOSCH AUTO GROUP, INC. at all times herein mentioned, was and is, upon information and belief, a California corporation, and at all times herein

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mentioned, an employer whose employees are engaged throughout the State of California, including the County of Riverside.

7. Defendant GOSCH MOTOR, 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 Riverside.

8. Defendant JACK GOSCH FORD, 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 Riverside.

9. Defendant GOSCH IMPORTS, 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 Riverside.

10. At all relevant times, Defendants GOSCH AUTO GROUP, INC., GOSCH MOTOR, INC., JACK GOSCH FORD, INC., and GOSCH IMPORTS, INC. were the “employer” of Plaintiff within the meaning of all applicable state laws and statutes.

11. At all times herein relevant, GOSCH AUTO GROUP, INC., GOSCH MOTOR, INC., JACK GOSCH FORD, INC., GOSCH IMPORTS, 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 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, 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.

12. The true names and capacities, whether corporate, associate, individual or otherwise, of defendants DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff who sues

1 said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based on
2 that information and belief alleges, that each of the defendants designated as a DOE is legally
3 responsible for the events and happenings referred to in this Complaint, and unlawfully
4 caused the injuries and damages to Plaintiff as alleged in this Complaint. Plaintiff will seek
5 leave of court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and capacities when the same
6 have been ascertained.

7 13. GOSCH AUTO GROUP, INC., GOSCH MOTOR, INC., JACK GOSCH
8 FORD, INC., GOSCH IMPORTS, INC., and DOES 1 through 100 will hereinafter
9 collectively be referred to as “Defendants.”

10 14. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants including the unknown defendants
11 identified as DOES, directly or indirectly controlled or affected the working conditions,
12 wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of Plaintiff and the other aggrieved
13 employees so as to make each of said Defendants employers and employers liable under the
14 statutory provisions set forth herein.

15 **PAGA ALLEGATIONS**

16 15. At all times herein set forth, PAGA was applicable to Plaintiff’s employment
17 by Defendants.

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

24 17. Pursuant to PAGA, a civil action under PAGA may be brought by an
25 “aggrieved employee,” who is any person that was employed by the alleged violator and
26 against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed.

27 18. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants and the alleged violations were
28 committed against him during his time of employment and he is, therefore, an aggrieved

1 employee. Plaintiff and the other employees are “aggrieved employees” as defined by
2 California Labor Code section 2699(c) in that they are all current or former employees of
3 Defendants, and one or more of the alleged violations were committed against them.

4 19. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699.3 and 2699.5, an aggrieved
5 employee, including Plaintiff, may pursue a civil action arising under PAGA after the
6 following requirements have been met:

7 a. The aggrieved employee shall give written notice by online submission
8 (hereinafter “Employee’s Notice”) to the Labor & Workforce
9 Development Agency (hereinafter “LWDA”) and by U.S. Certified
10 Mail to the employer of the specific provisions of the California Labor
11 Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to
12 support the alleged violations.

13 b. The LWDA shall provide notice (hereinafter “LWDA Notice”) to the
14 employer and the aggrieved employee by certified mail that it does not
15 intend to investigate the alleged violation within sixty (60) calendar
16 days of the postmark date of the Employee’s Notice. Upon receipt of
17 the LWDA Notice, or if the LWDA Notice is not provided within
18 sixty-five (65) calendar days of the postmark date of the Employee’s
19 Notice, the aggrieved employee may commence a civil action pursuant
20 to California Labor Code section 2699 to recover civil penalties in
21 addition to any other penalties to which the employee may be entitled.

22 20. On September 29, 2022, Plaintiff provided written notice by online submission
23 to the LWDA and by U.S. Certified Mail to Defendants GOSCH AUTO GROUP, INC.,
24 GOSCH MOTOR, INC., and JACK GOSCH FORD, INC. of the specific provisions of the
25 California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to
26 support the alleged violations. Plaintiff has not received an LWDA Notice within sixty-five
27 (65) calendar days of the date of Plaintiff’s notice.

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21. On April 1, 2022, Plaintiff provided an amended written notice by online submission to the LWDA and by U.S. Certified Mail to Defendants GOSCH AUTO GROUP, INC., GOSCH MOTOR, INC., JACK GOSCH FORD, INC., and GOSCH IMPORTS, INC. of the specific provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations. Plaintiff has not received an LWDA Notice within sixty-five (65) calendar days of the date of Plaintiff's notice.

22. Therefore, Plaintiff has satisfied the administrative prerequisites under California Labor Code section 2699.3(a) to recover civil penalties against Defendants for violations of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

23. The "aggrieved employees" that Ms. Montes Lopez may seek penalties on behalf of are: (a) all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt individuals who were employed by any of the Defendants within the State of California who earned shift differentials/nondiscretionary bonuses/non-discretionary performance pay which was not used to calculate the correct regular rate of pay used to calculate the overtime rate ("aggrieved employees in subgroup A"), and (b) all current and former employees who worked for any of the Defendants within the State of California who earned shift differentials/non-discretionary bonuses/non-discretionary performance pay which was not used to calculate the correct regular rate of pay used to calculate the overtime rate and who were, at any time, classified as "exempt" under the administrative, executive, professional, and/or inside sales exemptions and who did not meet the requirements of the exemptions under California law ("aggrieved employees in subgroup B" and collectively with the aggrieved employees in subgroup A as "other aggrieved employees").

24. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiff as an hourly-paid, non-exempt employee from approximately June 2019 to approximately March 2022 in the State of California, County of Riverside.

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25. Defendants hired Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees, and failed to compensate them for all hours worked, missed meal periods or rest breaks.

26. Defendants had the authority to hire and terminate Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees, to set work rules and conditions governing Plaintiff's and the other aggrieved employees' employment, and to supervise their daily employment activities.

27. Defendants exercised sufficient authority over the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's and the other aggrieved employees' employment for them to be joint employers of Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees.

28. Defendants directly hired and paid wages and benefits to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees.

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

30. Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees worked over eight (8) hours in a day, and/or forty (40) hours in a week during their employment with Defendants.

31. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants engaged in a uniform policy and systematic scheme of wage abuse against their hourly-paid or non-exempt employees. This scheme involved, *inter alia*, failing to pay them for all hours worked and for missed (short, late, interrupted, and altogether missed) meal periods and rest breaks in violation of California law.

32. Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees in subgroup B did not and/or do not customarily and regularly exercise discretion and independent judgment in matters of consequence to Defendants' business and were not "primarily engaged" (more than one-half of the employee's work time) in performing managerial/exempt tasks. Furthermore, Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees in subgroup B did not spend at least half of their work time doing office or non-manual work directly related to managerial policies or the general business operations of Defendants. Moreover, Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees in subgroup B did not meet the compensation requirements for the overtime exemptions.

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1 Therefore, Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees in subgroup B were not exempt from the
2 Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders.

3 33. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
4 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were entitled to
5 receive certain wages for overtime compensation and that they were not receiving wages for
6 overtime compensation.

7 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
8 failed to provide Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees the required rest and meal
9 periods during the relevant time period as required under the Industrial Welfare Commission
10 Wage Orders and thus they are entitled to any and all applicable penalties.

11 35. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
12 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were entitled to
13 receive all meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other
14 aggrieved employee's regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed, and they did not
15 receive all meal periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other
16 aggrieved employee's regular rate of pay when a meal period was missed.

17 36. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
18 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were entitled to
19 receive all rest periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other
20 aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed, and they did not
21 receive all rest periods or payment of one additional hour of pay at Plaintiff's and the other
22 aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay when a rest period was missed.

23 37. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
24 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were entitled to
25 receive at least minimum wages for compensation and that they were not receiving at least
26 minimum wages for all hours worked.

27 38. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
28 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were entitled to

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

4 39. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
5 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were entitled to
6 receive all wages owed to them during their employment. Plaintiff and the other aggrieved
7 employees did not receive payment of all wages, including overtime and minimum wages
8 and meal and rest period premiums, within any time permissible under California Labor
9 Code section 204.

10 40. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
11 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were entitled to
12 receive complete and accurate wage statements in accordance with California law, but, in
13 fact, they did not receive complete and accurate wage statements from Defendants. The
14 deficiencies included, *inter alia*, the failure to include the total number of hours worked by
15 Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees.

16 41. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
17 knew or should have known that Defendants had to keep complete and accurate payroll
18 records for Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees in accordance with California law,
19 but, in fact, did not keep complete and accurate payroll records.

20 42. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
21 knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees were entitled to
22 reimbursement for necessary business-related expenses and costs.

23 43. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants
24 knew or should have known that they had a duty to compensate Plaintiff and the other
25 aggrieved employees pursuant to California law, and that Defendants had the financial ability
26 to pay such compensation, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to do so, and
27 falsely represented to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees that they were properly
28 denied wages, all in order to increase Defendants' profits.

1 44. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay overtime wages
2 to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees. Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees
3 were required to work more than eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week
4 without overtime compensation.

5 45. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide
6 uninterrupted meal and rest periods to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees.

7 46. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the
8 other aggrieved employees at least minimum wages for all hours worked.

9 47. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the
10 other aggrieved employees all wages owed to them upon discharge or resignation.

11 48. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the
12 other aggrieved employees' wages within any time permissible under California law,
13 including, *inter alia*, California Labor Code section 204.

14 49. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to provide complete
15 and accurate wage statements to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees.

16 50. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to keep complete and
17 accurate payroll records for Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees.

18 51. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to reimburse Plaintiff
19 and the other aggrieved employees for necessary business-related expenses and costs.

20 52. At all material times set forth herein, Defendants failed to properly
21 compensate Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees pursuant to California law in order
22 to increase Defendants' profits.

23 53. California Labor Code section 218 states that noting in Article 1 of the Labor
24 Code shall limit the right of any wage claimant to "sue directly . . . for any wages or penalty
25 due to him [or her] under this article."

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of California Labor Code § 2698, et seq.

(Against GOSCH AUTO GROUP, INC., GOSCH MOTOR, INC., JACK GOSCH FORD, INC., GOSCH IMPORTS, INC., and DOES 1 through 100)

54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 53, and each and every part thereof with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. Plaintiff 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

58. Defendants’ failure to pay legally required overtime wages to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees is in violation of the Wage Orders and constitutes a violation of California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198.

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

59. Defendants’ failure to provide legally required meal periods to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees is in violation of the Wage Orders and constitutes a violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a).

Failure to Provide Rest Periods

60. Defendants' failure to provide legally required rest periods to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees is in violation of the Wage Orders and constitutes a violation of California Labor Code section 226.7.

Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

61. Defendants' failure to pay legally required minimum wages to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees is in violation of the Wage Orders and constitutes a violation of California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1.

Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination

62. Defendants' failure to timely pay wages to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees upon termination in accordance with Labor Code sections 201 and 202 constitutes a violation of California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment

63. Defendants' failure to timely pay wages to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees during employment in accordance with Labor Code section 204 constitutes a violation of California Labor Code section 204.

Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements

64. Defendants' failure to provide complete and accurate wage statements to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees in accordance with Labor Code section 226(a) constitutes a violation of California Labor Code section 226(a).

Failure to Keep Complete and Accurate Payroll Records

65. Defendants' failure to keep complete and accurate payroll records relating to Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees in accordance with California Labor Code section 1174(d) constitutes a violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d).

Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business-Related Expenses and Costs

66. Defendants' failure to reimburse Plaintiff and the other aggrieved employees for necessary business-related expenses and costs in accordance with California Labor Code

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sections 2800 and 2802 constitutes a violation of California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802.

67. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all aggrieved employees, requests and is entitled to recover from Defendants and each of them, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code section 218.5, as well as all penalties pursuant to PAGA 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.

68. 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.

69. Further, Plaintiff is 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, individually, and on behalf of other aggrieved employees pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act, requests a trial by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of other aggrieved employees pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000):

As to the First Cause of Action

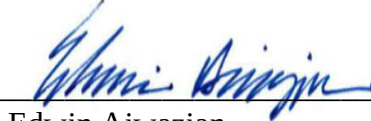
1. For civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699(a), (f), (g) and 558, costs/expenses, and attorneys' fees for violation of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802; and

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

DATED: December 5, 2022

LAWYERS for JUSTICE, PC

By:



Edwin Aiwanian
Attorneys for Plaintiff