1 2	LAW OFFICES OF GLORIA DREDD HANEY MAIN OFFICE 333 City Boulevard West, 17 <sup>th</sup> Floor Orange, CA 92868-2903 Office Number: (714) 938-3230	
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5	ALBERT M. CHAVEZ; MARKIST HERBE GEORGE W. ROBINSON, JR.; JOHN R	
	MICHAEL L. THOMPSON	. SIUIZMAN, UR.,
6		HE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
7	FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE RIVERSIDE COURTHOUSE	
8		
9	ALBERT M. CHAVEZ; MARKIST HERBERT; RUDY REYES; GEORGE W.	CASE NO.
10	ROBINSON, JR.; JOHN R. STUTZMAN, JR.; and MICHAEL L.	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR:
11	THOMPSON,	(1) RETALIATION BASED ON DISCRIMINATION [Gov. Code §
12	Plaintiffs,	12940 (h)];
13	vs. MORONGO CASINO RESORT & SPA,	(2) DISCRIMINATION [Gov. Code § 12940(a)];
14	a.k.a. MORONGO GAMING AGENCY, and a.k.a. MORONGO BAND OF	(3) DISCRIMINATION BASED
15	MISSION INDIANS; JERRY SCHULTZE; RALPH CHAPMAN;	ON AGE [Gov. Code § 12940]
16	ROBERT FERRELL; ROD MERCADO; NEAL REED; and DOES 1-10,	(4) DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX [Gov. Code § 12940]
17	Inclusive,	
18	Defendants.	(5) HARASSMENT IN VIOLATION OF THE FAIR
19		EMPLOYMENT & HOUSING ACT
20		(6) WRONGFUL TERMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FAIR
21		EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT (FEHA) AND PUBLIC POLICY
22		(7) FAILURE TO PREVENT WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION
23		
24		(8) INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS
25		(9) NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS
26		(10) DEFAMATION
27		(11) BREACH OF CONTRACT
28		

Plaintiffs ALBERT M. CHAVEZ; MARKIST HERBERT; RUDY REYES; GEORGE W. ROBINSON, JR.; JOHN R. STUTZMAN, JR.; and MICHAEL L. THOMPSON hereby complain against Defendants, and each of them, and alleges the following causes of action:

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# NATURE OF THE CASE

- 1. This is a civil action seeking damages and relief against defendants for committing acts against Plaintiffs and for depriving Plaintiffs of rights secured by the laws of the state of California as clearly articulated in the Amendment to the Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (hereafter "1999 Compact"). The Morongo Casino Resort & Spa (hereafter "Morongo") agreed with the State of California that California tort law shall govern all claims, including business torts which include wrongful termination of employment, discrimination, harassment negligence, and intentional torts. This action is also brought by Plaintiffs for the unlawful conduct on the part of the above-named defendants causing these Plaintiffs to be subjected to discrimination, harassment, and retaliation because they engaged in the protected activity of opposing unlawful employment actions which were in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act and the California Labor Code.
- 2. As a result of being continuously humiliated and embarrassed with the loss of self-esteem associated with the reduction of their job responsibilities, the assignment to menial work duties, demoted, and continued employment on terms less favorable than Plaintiffs' former status, to name a few, Plaintiffs were summarily fired or permanently laid off as

follows:

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Plaintiff Al Chavez was terminated on June 17, 2011.

Plaintiff Markist Herbert was terminated on September 14, 2010.

Plaintiff Rudy Reyes was terminated on May 21, 2011.

Plaintiff George W. Robinson, Jr. was terminated on July 29,

Plaintiff John R. Stutzman, Jr. was terminated on August 1, 2010. Plaintiff Michael L. Thompson was terminated on December 3, 2010.

# JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer actual injuries as a result of the intentional, malicious, and unlawful conduct on the part of the above-named defendants. Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer actual injuries as a result of the intentional and malicious conduct on the part of the above-named defendants. Plaintiffs also have a personal stake in the outcome of this action.
- Morongo is located within the jurisdiction of the Riverside Court of the California Superior Court in and for the County of Riverside.
- Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to the 3. Government Code section 12900 et seq. Further, and even more importantly, jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to th Amendment to the Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians 1999. Morongo agreed to adopt and comply with state and federal antidiscrimination laws (which does not include preferences to Native Americans) and California tort laws.

#### SUMMARY OF CLAIMS AND COMMON AND BACKGROUND FACTS

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- This is an action for damages by Plaintiffs against their former employer, defendants Morongo, Jerry Schultze (hereafter "Schultze"), Ralph Chapman (hereafter "Chapman"), Robert Ferrell (hereafter "Ferrell"), Rod Mercado (hereafter "Mercado"), and Neal Reed (hereafter "Reed"), and against certain fictitiously named Defendants, DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, who include supervisory, managerial, and other responsible officials and employees of Morongo. Plaintiffs' claims involve both California statutory and common law violations by Defendants, including without limitation, Defendants' (a) repeated and willful acts, course of conduct, and statements discriminating against Plaintiffs, based inter alia, on Plaintiff's national origin, ancestry and/or race, all in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA"), specifically California Government ("Gov.") Code \$12940(a), (b) retaliation against Plaintiffs, leading to and resulting in the wrongful termination of their employment with Defendant Morongo, based on Plaintiffs reporting of and protests against Defendants' acts, course of conduct, and statements discriminating against Plaintiffs, as aforesaid, in violation of FEHA, specifically Gov. Code \$12940(h) thereof, and (c) retaliation against Plaintiffs.
- 2. Plaintiffs specifically, but not exclusively, contend that Defendants retaliated against Plaintiffs because Plaintiffs reported internally at Morongo and would not cover up (a) Defendants' acts, statements, and course of conduct of discrimination against Plaintiffs, including by impugning and mocking Plaintiffs and treating Plaintiffs in a discriminatory

manner with respect to their job assignments, compensation, performance evaluation and, ultimately, their unlawful employment termination.

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- 3. Defendants further retaliated against Plaintiffs, and committed the other wrongful acts herein described, because Plaintiffs had protested to Defendants and had sought cessation of and relief from the hostile, harassing, and offense work environment to which they were subjected as an employees of Morongo, which included the discriminatory acts, course of conduct and statements cited above, as well as the inappropriate sexually directed remarks and conduct committed and/or sanctioned by Morongo officials. Defendants acts of retaliation additionally included, without limitation, Defendants' defaming and disparaging Plaintiffs, including through false characterizations of Plaintiffs' performance as a Monrongo employee, removal and/or destruction of Plaintiff's records and positive performance reports, and slanderous statements by individuals affiliated with defendant Morongo, which persons are included in DOES 1 through 10.
- 4. Based on Defendants' wrongdoing as alleged,
  Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages for past and future
  loss of earnings and benefits, general damages for physical,
  emotional, and mental injuries, harm and distress, as well as for
  reputational damages Plaintiff has suffered, together with
  punitive damages against certain named and fictitiously named
  Defendants, prejudgement interest, and statutory attorneys' fees
  and costs of suit.

#### **PARTIES**

- 5. At all times herein mentioned Plaintiffs ALBERT M.
  CHAVEZ (hereafter "Chavez"), MARKIST HERBERT (hereafter
  "Herbert"), RUDY REYES (hereafter "Reyes"), GEORGE W. ROBINSON,
  JR. (hereafter "Robinson"), JOHN R. STUTZMAN, JR. (hereafter
  "Stutzman"), and MICHAEL L. THOMPSON (hereafter "Thompson") were
  and are residents of the State of California.
- 6. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based on such information and belief allege that at all times herein mentioned, Defendant Morongo was and is an Indian Tribe, doing business as a resort spa and gambling casino pursuant to the fully executed Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the Amendment to the Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, within the County of Riverside in State of California.
- 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based on such information and belief allege that at all times herein mentioned, Defendant Schultze was the Executive Director for the Morongo Gaming Agency/Security Director.
- 8. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based on such information and belief allege that at all times herein mentioned, Defendant Chapman was a Lieutenant and Watch Commander in the Security Department for Morongo.
- 9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based on such information and belief allege that at all times herein mentioned, Defendant Ferrell was the Human Resources Director for Tribal Administration for Morongo.

10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based on such information and belief allege that at all times herein mentioned, Defendant Mercado was the Human Resources Manager for Tribal Administration for Morongo.

- 11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based on such information and belief allege that at all times herein mentioned, Defendant Reed was an Administrative Lieutenant in the Security Department for Morongo.
- 12. Plaintiffs are unaware of the true names and capacities, whether corporate, associate, individual, or otherwise, of Defendants named as DOES 1 through 10 inclusive. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 474, Plaintiffs will seek leave of the Court to amend this Complaint to state said Defendants' true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained. Plaintiffs informed and believe, and based upon such information and belief allege, that said fictitiously-named Defendants DOES 1 through 10 each are responsible and liable to Plaintiffs in some manner for the injury and damages to Plaintiffs alleged herein.

## **AGENCY**

13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based upon such information and belief allege, that Defendants MORONGO, SCHULTZE, CHAPMAN, FERRELL, MERCADO, REED, and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, and each of them, at all times herein mentioned were the agents, employees, servants, co-joint venturers, partners, and/or co-conspirators of the remaining Defendants, and were acting in the course and scope of such agency, employment, joint ventures, partnership, and/or conspiracy in the matters herein

alleged; that Defendants, and each of them, in doing the acts and performances herein alleged were the actual and/or ostensible agents of the remaining Defendants and were acting within the course and scope of said agency; that each and every Defendant, as aforesaid, when acting as a supervisor, employer, or other principal, was negligent in selecting, hiring, supervising, and continuing the employment of each and every Defendant who was or is an agent, servant, employee, partner, co-joint venturer and/or co-conspirator with each such principal Defendant; and/or that each Defendant approved, consented, and agreed to, support, participate in, authorize, and/or ratified the acts and/or omissions of the other Defendants who were or are agents, servants, employee, employers, or other principals, partners, joint venturer, and/or co-conspirators of and with each such Defendant.

#### SUMMARY OF FACTS

- A. PLAINTIFFS PRIOR LAW ENFORCEMENT/SECURITY EMPLOYMENT RECORD,
  HIRING AT MORONGO, AND JOB PERFORMANCE AT MORONGO.
  - 14. Plaintiffs' Long and Distinguished Prior Service.
- a. Prior to their employment with Defendant Morongo, Plaintiffs had been employed by other employers and even in law enforcement and/or security.
- b. Plaintiffs had not been subjected to negative performance feedback or accusations of misconduct; nor had they ever been terminated from an employment in law enforcement/security, prior to their employment with Defendant Morongo.

# 15. <u>Plaintiffs Hired by Morongo Based on Defendants'</u> False Representations and Promises.

- a. Plaintiffs were hired by Defendant Morongo in the Security Department. Defendants, through the agents of Morongo, verbally promised Plaintiffs, as incentive for Plaintiffs accepting said employment, and a condition of Plaintiffs' hiring, that Plaintiff would be compensated commensurate with their qualifications and level of responsibilities. Plaintiffs were led to believe they would be treated fairly and in accordance with the laws of the State of California and the policies of Morongo.
- b. Thereafter, Plaintiffs remained continuously employed by Defendant Morongo until their <u>Wrongful Termination</u> on dates as listed above.
- c. All said misrepresentations and promises made to Plaintiffs about Plaintiffs having a contract of employment so long as they performed their jobs in a satisfactory manner, and any failure to be treated fairly could only be for good cause proven or believed to be true in good faith and then would be carried out only in accordance with the stated written policies of Morongo.
  - 16. <u>Plaintiffs' Record of Valuable and Skilled Services</u>
    for Defendant Morongo.
- a. Throughout their employment by Morongo,

  Plaintiffs performed their job duties competently and

  conscientiously, including by delivering performance as directed,

  deterring and resolving major safety issues, exercising prudent

  oversight, and in collaboration with security officers and

supervisors, producing good to outstanding performance. Plaintiffs received accolades from security officers and supervisors.

b. Plaintiffs were entitled by California and tribal law and merited by their own professional conduct and performance to have their legal rights upheld, recognized and protected by Defendants, including to be treated in a respectful and appropriate manner by their superiors and other management and personnel of Defendant Morongo, including all or some of the Defendants DOES 1 through 10. Defendants had no legal right or authority to mistreat Plaintiffs or to violate their legal rights in the manner herein described or otherwise.

# B. PLAINTIFFS REPORT HOSTILE WORK ENVIRONMENT AND STATUTORY VIOLATIONS, INCLUDING INAPPROPRIATE SEXUAL COMMUNICATIONS AT MORONGO.

#### 17. PLAINTIFF CHAVEZ

Chavez is a 41 year old male of Latino descent. On or about May 1992, Chavez was hired as a Video Attendant then Security. In 2003, he complained about sexual advances made to his fiancee at work. He was then discharged and later rehired.

Subsequently, Chavez's wages were reduced, and he was assigned to less desirable work and subjected to threats of discharge, including but not limited to continuous vulgar profanity directed to him. On July 21, 2010, Chavez filed a Charge of Discrimination with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"). The EEOC notified Morongo about the Charge of Discrimination from Chavez. Days later, Chavez was harassed and demoted. Beginning July 26, 2010, Chavez was demoted with much

less pay from the X-ray Team Security Supervisor to Floor Security Supervisor. No reasons were given to him for the demotion. Defendant Reed told Chavez, however, it came from management. On June 17, 2011, Chavez's employment was terminated while he was on an authorized medical leave of absence and under a doctor's care.

#### 18. PLAINTIFF HERBERT

Herbert is a 38 year old African-American male. On or about June 2007, he was hired as a Security Officer. In June 2008, Herbert was denied a raise when other non-African American Security Officers were given rases. Later, Herbert was denied a cost of living increase along with being denied equipment. Other non-African American employees received cost of living increases and equipment. In early July 2010, Herbert complained about a hostile work environment. He never received a response even though he following the policies and procedures of Morongo for such complaints. On July 21, 2010, Herbert filed a Charge of Discrimination with the EEOC. Morongo was notified by the EEOC. Thereafter, Herbert was demoted and denied a promotion. about July 30, 2010, less than one month later, Herbert was threatened with termination if Herbert continued to complain. was Schultze who told Herbert he did not receive the raise when it was first denied and did not receive the cost of living increase and equipment because there was no money in the budget for Herbert. On or about July 30, 2010, Chapman told Herbert if Herbert complained, Herbert would be terminated. On September 14, 2010, less than two months later, Herbert was terminated.

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## 19. PLAINTIFF REYES

Reyes is a 61 year old Latino. He began working for Morongo on or about June 5, 2007. His last position with the company was that of a security officer. On or about July 29, 2010, Reyes observed he had been demoted from the X-Ray Unit and reassigned as a regular security officer which had less prestige than that of one assigned to the X-Ray Unit. Reyes had been subjected to different terms and conditions of employment which included retaliation to being transferred from the night shift to the day shift even though it was understood his son has a learning disability and is on medication which requires constant supervision. Reyes was his son's primary caregiver when Reyes worked for Morongo. Reyes requested to remain on the night shift but was denied even though there were security officers on the night shift who had requested and were granted changes to the day shift. Reyes was told there were no openings and that no future opening would be provided. No reasons or other explanation was given to Reyes as to why he had been demoted and transferred. Beginning June 2010, Reyes complained in writing about the disparate treatment, following the policies and procedures of Morongo, but nothing was done. In June 2010, Chapman walked up to Reyes and stated, "I'm going to get you fired, and 'fuck you.' Chapman did told Reyes that Reyes was on the wrong side by joining with the other security officers and complaining about the discrimination, harassment, and retaliation at Morongo. Reyes was terminated on May 21, 2011.

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## 20. PLAINTIFF ROBINSON

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Robinson is a 60 year old Caucasian male. Robinson had been working for Morongo since about November 22, 2009, as the Director of Special Operations & Security Training. Robinson reported to Schultze. From the beginning, Robinson complained about his observations of disparate treatment of the security officers as well as the retaliation, harassment, and unlawful hostile work environment. As a result, Robinson, himself, was continuously subjected to harassment and different terms & conditions of employment by Schultze which included but was not limited to: (1) publicly being called vulgar names, slander regarding his competence and trustworthiness, denial of the promised assistance in order to effect Robinson's job performance, threatening other employees with demotion and/or termination if the other employees associated with Robinson. On June 13, 2010, Robinson faxed a copy of his doctor's recommendation that Robinson take off from work because of the effect the hostility and retaliation was having on Robinson, both physically and mentally. Schultze ignored Robinson's doctor's On June 22, 2010, Robinson complained to HR at Morongo orders. about the disparate treatment and hostility in the work place along with the fact Robinson believed Schultze and Chapman were abusing their authority and engaging in criminal activity. Robinson was immediately punished by being placed on administrative leave without explanation. On July 21, 2010, Robinson filed a complaint with the EEOC after trying for months, by following the policies and procedures of Morongo, to have Morongo address Robinson's complaints regarding the unlawful

hostile work environment. Morongo was informed of Robinson's filing a complaint with the EEOC. Just days later on July 29, 2010, Robinson was terminated by Ferrell.

# 21. PLAINTIFF STUTZMAN

Stutzman is a 59 year old Caucasian male. He began working for Morongo on or about September 28, 2004. The most recent position he held was that of Senior Sergeant in Security for Morongo. On or about July 2010, Morongo became aware of complaints of unlawful discrimination and retaliation Stutzman had filed with the EEOC against Morongo. Days later, on or about July 29, 2010, Stutzman was notified he had been demoted from Senior Sergeant of the X-Ray Unit and reassigned to Sergeant of "A" watch (graveyard shift). Stutzman was then replaced by a younger Senior Sergeant. Stutzman had joined in with other security officers to complain about the disparate treatment along with the retaliation and harassment against Chapman in particular. On July 28, 2010, Stutzman sent a memo to upper management about the unlawful treatment of employees. On July 30, 2010, Stutzman sent a memo to a Lt. Reid along with Schultze regarding Chapman's unlawful conduct and threats to security officers. Stutzman had been slandered by the defendants when they opening and to third parties accused Stutzman of stealing casino property like a thief. Schultze, Chapman, Reed, Ferrell, and Mercado never explained why Stutzman had been demoted. Just days after filing a complaint with the EEOC, Stutzman was terminated.

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## 22. PLAINTIFF THOMPSON

Plaintiff Thompson is a 44 year old Caucasian male. On or about July 21, 2001, Thompson was hired as a Security Guard by Morongo. On or about July 28, 2010, Thompson joined with other security officers and went to the EEOC in order to file a charge of discrimination against Morongo. As with the other plaintiffs, Morongo subsequently became aware of Thompson's EEOC complaint. Additionally, because of another employee who knew about Thompson's complaint and informed Morongo, Morongo had further information to support Thompson had filed a Charge. Less than five months later, on December 3, 2010, Morongo retaliated against Thompson for engaging in the protected activity, claiming he was simply fired because Thompson was "at will." Thompson was the only supervisor demoted and had his pay reduced. Schultze permitted misinformation to be placed and kept in Thompson's personnel file which prevented Thompson from receiving raises, for example.

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# C. <u>DEFENDANTS RETALIATED AGAINST PLAINTIFFS AND SUBJECTED</u> <u>PLAINTIFFS TO A HOSTILE WORKING ENVIRONMENT, HARASSMENT,</u> DEFAMATION, AND DISCRIMINATION.

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23. In response to Plaintiffs' protests, objections and complaints reported internally at Morongo about the described wrongdoing by Defendant Morongo, its management and supervisory personnel, including all or some of Defendant DOES 1 through 10, Defendants created and subjected Plaintiffs to a hostile working environment for the purpose and with the malicious intent of making Plaintiffs' working conditions so intolerable and painful

that Plaintiffs would either leave or be forced from their employment at Morongo.

- 24. In furtherance of the foregoing plan and purpose of retaliation against Plaintiffs, Defendants, and each of them, harassed Plaintiffs, and demeaned and defamed them including the disrespect to Plaintiffs' character, job performance, and in other respects. Defendants' conduct was unjustified and illegal, violating both applicable statutes and regulations, and common law of the State of California.
- 25. As part of the course of conduct and actions of retaliations against Plaintiffs, Defendant Morongo and the other Defendants also discriminated against Plaintiffs based on their race and his age, in denying them fair compensation and promotion, and in terminating their employment with Morongo.
- irregular, negative actions, including to diminish and obscure Plaintiffs' achievements, to mislead as to the quality of Plaintiffs' work, services and accomplishments for Morongo and otherwise mischaracterize Plaintiffs' efforts, qualities and abilities. Plaintiffs were excluded from meetings and communications pertinent to and in obstruction of Plaintiffs' performance of their job functions, and were subjected to rumors and innuendos, as well as ostracism and ridicule. Plaintiffs were given derogatory labels and names. Further, Plaintiffs' ability to perform their assigned work was interfered with and obstructed. In the foregoing respects, and others, Defendants' retaliation against Plaintiffs consisted of continuing and numerous acts of improper and injurious conduct which Plaintiffs

were forced to endure while employed by, and in being terminated by, Defendant Morongo.

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- 27. By the foregoing and other wrongful acts detrimental to the proper functioning of the Morongo, Defendants, and each of them, interfered with Plaintiffs' performance of their job assignments, with the active purpose and intention of undermining and interfering with Plaintiffs' employment relationship with Morongo in retaliation against Plaintiffs' internal whistle blowing and objections about the harassment and other negative conduct and statements to which they were being subjected until the end of their employment with Morongo.
- 28. Defendants, including those acting through Schultze, Chapman, Ferrell, Mercado, and Reed, publicly defamed Plaintiffs by communicating in the presence of colleagues and to third parties words to the effect that Plaintiffs were incompetent in performing their oversight and other job responsibilities. Further, Schultze, Chapman, Ferrell, Mercado, and Reed, in collaboration with other Defendants and third parties, intentionally acted to undermine Plaintiffs assigned to Morongo's security detail, changed the conditions of their security detail without their knowledge, and assigned unqualified staff to assume their security-detail responsibilities, among other obstructive behavior towards Plaintiff. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that some or all the Defendants destroyed, altered and/or falsified records and other protected, sensitive files, and informed Plaintiffs' co-workers and third parties that Plaintiffs were about to be or at risk of being terminated, and that Plaintiffs were not needed in the Security

Department any longer. Defendants, conspiring with others inside Morongo, also falsified and altered Plaintiffs' employment records in order to discredit and defame them, diminish or nullify their achievements, cause damage to their reputation and cause the termination of their employment.

# D. <u>DEFENDANTS' RETALIATION LED TO DEFENDANT MORONGO TERMINATING</u> <u>PLAINTIFFS' EMPLOYMENT AND COMMITTING FURTHER ACTS OF</u> DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PLAINTIFFS.

29. From July 2010, through June 2011, all of the plaintiffs were terminated for engaging in the protected activity of filing charges of discrimination with the EEOC and/or the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH"). Attached as Exhibit 1 through 6 are the Charges of Discrimination and the Right-To-Sue Notices from the DFEH.

# E. PLAINTIFF HAS BEEN SEVERELY INJURED, HARMED AND DAMAGED BY DEFENDANTS' WRONGDOING AND ILLEGAL ACTIONS.

30. As a direct and proximate result of the retaliation and discrimination by Defendants toward Plaintiffs, including without limitation the hostile work environment, Defendants' intentionally targeting Plaintiffs and setting up Plaintiffs to fail, as well as the ongoing demeaning, humiliating and otherwise defamatory and otherwise discriminatory statements and conduct directed to them, Plaintiffs have experienced severe physical, mental and emotional harm and distress, including insomnia, anxiety, chest pains, severe weight loss, vertigo, and deterioration of their physical health, including exacerbating

their mental and emotional condition.

31. Plaintiffs have been unable to find comparable employment despite a diligent job search. They have had to withdraw monies from his pension plan, savings, borrowing money from family and friends, living off of unemployment benefits and disability benefits, incurring adverse tax consequences, etc. Plaintiffs have been unable to support their families or themselves. Additionally, Plaintiffs have been required to consult with mental health therapists due to symptoms of severe mental and emotional distress.

#### EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

32. Plaintiffs timely filed Charges of Discrimination with both the EEOC and the DFEH and have received the right-to-sue notices from the DFEH which are attached to this Complaint as Exhibit 1 through 6.

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#### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

[Retaliation by Discrimination (Gov. Code §12940(h)) by All Plaintiffs Against Morongo]

- 33. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 32, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
- 34. In 2010 and 2011, Defendant Morongo and the other individuals Defendants took adverse actions against Plaintiffs by terminating Plaintiffs' employment with Morongo in retaliation for Plaintiffs having identified, protested and reported discriminatory and harassing practices by Defendants, including the hostile work environment and other illegal conduct directed by Defendants against Plaintiffs and/or to which Plaintiff was subjected, as herein above alleged. Such conduct included the discriminatory and slanderous acts, conduct and statements made against Plaintiffs based on Plaintiffs' age, race, and because Plaintiffs engaged in protected activities under FEHA.
- 35. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful retaliation leading to and resulting in the wrongful termination of Plaintiffs' employment with Defendant Morongo, Plaintiffs have sustained economic damages for the past and future loss of earnings and benefits, according to proof, including as herein above alleged.
- 36. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful retaliation, as aforesaid, Plaintiffs have sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in the sum to be determined according to proof herein, including as herein above

alleged, of more than \$900,000.00 for each Plaintiff.

37. Morongo's conduct in the matters alleged was oppressive and malicious towards Plaintiffs and was committed with wanton and callous disregard of Plaintiffs' rights.

Plaintiffs, accordingly, are entitled to punitive and exemplary damages against Morongo, in sums sufficient to punish Morongo and set an example commensurate to Morongo's respective financial conditions.

#### SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

[Discrimination-Color and Race Against Morongo by All Plaintiffs(Gov. Code §12940(a))]

- 38. PlaintiffS reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 37, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
- 39. During the period of their employment by Defendant Morongo, Plaintiffs were employees and Defendants and each of them, were employers within the scope of California's Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA") (Gov. Code §12940, et seq.).
- 40. Plaintiffs, accordingly, were protected against Defendant Morongo, and the other Defendants were Prohibited by law from engaging in discrimination against Plaintiffs, including on the basis of color and race. Plaintiffs, each of them, were not Native Americans.
- 41. Defendant Morongo's discriminatory, prejudicial and disparate treatment of and conduct toward Plaintiffs, based on their color and race, violated Plaintiffs' civil and other rights, according to California law, including as afforded by the FEHA statute.

42. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination against Plaintiffs as aforesaid, Plaintiffs have sustained economic damages for the past and future loss of earnings and benefits, according to proof, including as herein above alleged.

- 43. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination against Plaintiffs, as aforesaid, Plaintiffs have sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in the sum to be determined according to proof herein, including as herein above alleged.
- 44. Defendants' conduct in the matters alleged was oppressive and malicious towards Plaintiffs and was committed with wanton and callous disregard of Plaintiffs' rights.

  Plaintiffs, accordingly, are entitled to punitive and exemplary damages against Defendant Morongo, in sums sufficient to punish Defendant Morongo and set an example commensurate to Morongo's respective financial condition.

#### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Continuing Age Discrimination Leading to Termination of Plaintiffs Chavez, Reyes, Robinson, Stutzman, and Thompson Pursuant to FEHA Against MORONGO)

- 45. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference to each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 44, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
- 46. These Plaintiffs was wrongfully terminated from their employment with Defendant OCTA in major part because of their age and the retaliation and harassment directed towards Plaintiffs,

in violation of FEHA.

- 47. There is a reasonable inference of age discrimination on the part of Defendant Morongo because:
  - a. At the time of the employment actions against these Plaintiffs, they were over 40 years of age when he was fired.
  - b. The adverse actions discussed above were taken against Plaintiffs causing them great humiliation, loss of self-esteem, severe embarrassment and the loss of their jobs for which they were qualified.
  - c. Each of these Plaintiffs were replaced by younger and/or less qualified employees.
- 48. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, as alleged above, Plaintiffs have suffered special damages, including but not limited to, loss of wages, bonuses, deferred compensation, and other employment benefits, in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 49. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination, as aforesaid, Plaintiffs have sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.

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#### FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Continuing Sex

Discrimination/Retaliation/Harassment

Leading to Termination Chavez Pursuant to FEHA

Against All Defendants )

- 50. Plaintiff Chavez realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 49, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
- 51. Chavez was harassed, retaliated against, and then fired in a major part because of his complaint and protesting the sex discrimination and sexual harassment against his then fiancee and now wife. The retaliation and harassment was leveled against him in violation of FEHA because he engaged in the protected activity of complaining about the unlawful conduct.
- 52. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions against Chavez, as alleged above, Chavez has suffered special damages, including but not limited to, loss of wages, bonuses, deferred compensation, and other employment benefits, in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 53. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination against Plaintiff, as aforesaid, Plaintiff has sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.

#### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Harassment of Chavez, Herbert, Reyes,
Robinson, Stutzman, and Thompson in
Violation of FEHA Against Morongo, Schultze,
Chapman, Ferrell, Mercado, and Reed)

- 54. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 53, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
- 55. Plaintiffs gave timely notice of the harassment, discrimination and retaliation to which they were being subjected. On a continuous basis the Defendants denied Plaintiffs their right to be free from harassment and did nothing to prevent the discrimination and retaliation leveled against them.
- 56. As a direct, foreseeable and proximate result of Defendants' harassment and retaliatory acts, Plaintiff have suffered and continue to suffer substantial losses in earnings and job benefits, and have suffered and continue to suffer humiliation, embarrassment, mental and emotional distress, and discomfort, all to their damages in the sum to be proven and determined at trial.

#### Sixth CAUSE OF ACTION

(Wrongful Termination of All Plaintiffs in Violation of FEHA and Public Policy against Defendant Morongo)

- 57. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 56, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
  - 58. In response to Plaintiffs' complaints, Defendants

retaliated against Plaintiffs by, among other things:

- a. Falsely blaming Plaintiffs for the misconduct;
- b. Making false and derogatory statements against Plaintiffs;
- c. Humiliating Plaintiffs by monitoring their every move, not paying Plaintiffs for worked performed, or demoting Plaintiffs;
- d. Terminating Plaintiffs' employment with Morongo.
- 59. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions against Plaintiffs, by terminating their employment, as alleged above, Plaintiffs have suffered special damages, including but not limited to, loss of wages, bonuses, deferred compensation, and other employment benefits, in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 60. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination against Plaintiffs, as aforesaid, Plaintiff has sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 61. Plaintiffs are further entitled to prejudgement interest, plus incidental and consequential damages, in an amount to be shown at trial.

# SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

# FOR FAILURE TO TAKE ALL STEPS TO PREVENT WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION

(Gov. Code \$12940, et seq.)

[Against MORONGO]

- 62. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 61, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
- At all times herein mentioned, Plaintiffs were 63. employees, and Morongo, and DOES 1 through 10, were employers, within the meaning of FEHA, Gov. Code \$12940, et seq.
- Defendants were required to take all reasonable steps to prevent workplace discrimination in violation of FEHA. A motivating factor for Defendants' pattern of continuing harassment, discrimination and disparate treatment of Plaintiffs was Plaintiffs' color and race, age, or engaging in a protected activity protected under FEHA.
- Defendants failed to take all reasonable steps necessary to provide a discrimination-free workplace environment, resulting in discrimination against Plaintiffs, in violation of FEHA, including but not limited to Gov. Code \$12940(k).
- 66. Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiffs were being discriminated against, and Defendants failed to properly investigate and rectify workplace discrimination in violation of California's FEHA, including but not limited to Gov. Code \$12940, et seq.
- As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions against Plaintiffs, as alleged above, Plaintiffs have suffered special damages, including but not limited to, loss of

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wages, bonuses, deferred compensation, and other employment benefits, in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.

- 78. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination against Plaintiffs, as aforesaid, Plaintiffs have sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 79. Plaintiffs are further entitled to prejudgement interest, plus incidental and consequential damages, in an amount to be shown at trial.
- 80. Plaintiffs have incurred and will incur, and are entitled to his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in the bringing of this action, pursuant to Gov. Code §12965.
- 81. Defendants' conduct in the matters alleged was oppressive and malicious towards Plaintiffs and was committed with wanton and callous disregard of Plaintiffs' rights.

  Plaintiffs, accordingly, are entitled to punitive and exemplary damages against Defendants and each of them, in sums sufficient to punish Defendants and set an example commensurate to Morongo's financial condition.

# EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

#### FOR INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

[By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants]

82. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 81, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.

83. Through Defendants' outrageous conduct as described herein and above, Defendants acted with a discriminatory intent to cause, or with reckless disregard for the probability of causing, Plaintiffs humiliation, mental anguish, and substantial and enduring emotional distress. To the extent that said outrageous conduct was perpetrated by certain agents of Defendants, Defendants authorized and ratified the conduct with the knowledge the Plaintiffs' emotional and physical distress would thereby increased and with wanton and reckless disregard for the deleterious consequences to Plaintiffs.

- 84. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions against Plaintiffs, as alleged above, Plaintiffs have suffered special damages, including but not limited to, loss of wages, bonuses, deferred compensation, and other employment benefits, in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 85. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination against Plaintiffs, as aforesaid, Plaintiffs have sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 86. Plaintiffs are further entitled to prejudgement interest, plus incidental and consequential damages, in an amount to be shown at trial.
- 87. Plaintiffs have incurred and will incur, and are entitled to their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in the bringing of this action, pursuant to Gov. Code §12965.

89. Defendants' conduct in the matters alleged was oppressive and malicious towards Plaintiffs and was committed with wanton and callous disregard of Plaintiffs' rights. Plaintiffs, accordingly, are entitled to punitive and exemplary damages against Defendants, and each of them, in sums sufficient to punish Defendants and set an example commensurate to Defendants' respective financial conditions.

# NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

### FOR NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

[By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants]

- 90. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 89, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
- 91. Defendants and their agents engaged in the acts as alleged herein and above, which proximately resulted in injury and emotional distress to Plaintiffs. As employers, Defendants had a special duty of care on the behalf of the Plaintiffs.
- 92. At all times materially herein, Defendants knew or in the exercise of ordinary care should have known, that unless Defendants and their agents ceased to engage in the aforementioned acts, or intervened to protect Plaintiffs, and to prohibit, control, regulate and/or penalize the conduct of Defendants and their agents, as alleged herein, that the conduct would continue, thereby subjecting Plaintiffs to personal injury and emotional distress.
- 93. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions against Plaintiffs, as alleged above, Plaintiffs have

suffered special damages, including but not limited to, loss of wages, bonuses, deferred compensation, and other employment benefits, in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.

- 94. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination against Plaintiffs, as aforesaid, Plaintiffs have sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 95. Plaintiffs are further entitled to prejudgement interest, plus incidental and consequential damages, in an amount to be shown at trial.
- 96. Plaintiffs have incurred and will incur, and are entitled to his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in the bringing of this action, pursuant to Gov. Code §12965.
- 97. Defendants' conduct in the matters alleged was oppressive and malicious towards Plaintiffs and was committed with wanton and callous disregard of Plaintiffs' rights.

  Plaintiffs, accordingly, are entitled to punitive and exemplary damages against Defendants and each of them, in sums sufficient to punish Defendants and set an example commensurate to Defendants' respective financial conditions. Punitive damages are available for negligent infliction of emotional distress if Plaintiffs can show that the Defendants "intentionally performed the act from which they know or should know, it is highly probable that harm will result." Slaughter v. Legal Process & Courier Services (1984) 162 Cal. App.3d 1236, 1252.

#### TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

#### FOR DEFAMATION

[By Chavez, Herbert, Reyes, Robinson, Stutzman, and Thompson Against Morongo, Schultze, Chapman, Ferrell, Mercado, and Reed]

- 98. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 97, inclusive, of this complaint as stated above.
- 99. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that during and after Plaintiffs' employment with Defendants, Defendants published or caused to be published false statements to non-privileged employees of Defendants and to third parties, i.e. vendors and contractors, and other employees, that Plaintiffs have performance, professional, mental and emotional problems and that Plaintiffs engaged in criminal or other unprofessional conduct.
- 100. The false statements and innuendos of the statements by Defendants referenced above were and are false, and Defendants, and each of them, knew the statements and innuendos to be false when they uttered and/or published the statements, and each of them, acted in reckless disregard of whether the statements and innuendos were false when they uttered and/or published the statements. Said statements were made with "actual malice," insofar as there was no factual basis for such statements whatsoever, and Defendants acted with a reckless disregard that making such statements would cause injury to Plaintiffs' reputation and employment prospects. Schultze, Chapman, Ferrell, Mercado, and Reed did not act in or for the

interest of Morongo when they made such statements. Morongo allowed and continued to utter these false statements which cause injury to the plaintiffs in the community where Plaintiffs sought and could have sought employment.

- 101. The statements by Defendants referenced were and are slanderous per se because they had and have a tendency to injure Plaintiffs in their occupation by implying a lack of character and judgement, falsely implying that Plaintiffs were and/or are unfit to engage in their employment, profession and/or trade, and falsely imputing to Plaintiffs a general disqualification in those respects that their law enforcement/security profession and/or trade particularly requires and subjected Plaintiffs to contempt and ridicule.
- 102. Defendants' conduct was not privileged in as much as such statements were not made for any legitimate business purpose and were knowingly unlawfully retaliatory in nature. These statements were false and without any absolute, qualified or conditional privilege. They were not made in the interest of Morongo and did not aid Morongo in its business.
- 103. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions against Plaintiffs, as alleged above, Plaintiffs have suffered special damages, including but not limited to, loss of wages, bonuses, deferred compensation, other employment benefits, and other employment in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.
- 104. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination against Plaintiffs, as

aforesaid, Plaintiffs have sustained general damages for severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, distress, and harm and damages to their professional reputations in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.

- 105. Plaintiffs are further entitled to prejudgement interest, plus incidental and consequential damages, in an amount to be shown at trial.
- 106. Plaintiffs have incurred and will incur, and are entitled to their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in the bringing of this action, pursuant to Gov. Code §12965.
- 107. Defendants' conduct in the matters alleged was oppressive and malicious towards Plaintiffs and was committed with wanton and callous disregard of Plaintiffs' rights and professional reputation. Plaintiffs, accordingly, are entitled to punitive and exemplary damages against Defendants and each of them, in sums sufficient to punish Defendants and set an example commensurate to Defendants' respective financial conditions.

## ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Contract Against Morongo)

- 108. The allegations set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 107, inclusive, are incorporated into this claim for relief by reference as if set forth in full.
- 109. Plaintiffs were employed by Morongo under a contract that was partly written, partly oral, and partly implied. The terms of the contract relied on by Plaintiffs included but are not limited to

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If an employee is performing unsatisfactorily, the employee would be disciplined in accordance with Morongo's progressive disciplinary steps;

- Employees would be treated fairly and in accordance with the laws of the State of California and the United States of America:
- Plaintiffs had a contract of employment so long as they performed their jobs in a satisfactory manner, and any failure to be treated fairly could only be for good cause proven or believed to be true in good faith and then would be carried out in accordance with the stated written policies of Morongo.
  - 110. Morongo breached its contract with Plaintiffs by
- Refusing to give Plaintiffs a fair and equal (A) opportunity to be treated fairly and equally like all other employees or employees who had not complained about unlawful discrimination, retaliation, and harassment and had not filed Charges of Discrimination with the EEOC/DFEH;
- Blaming Plaintiffs for its discriminatory and retaliatory employment practices;
- ( C) Failing to treat Plaintiffs in accordance with Morongo's stated policies and procedures;
- Expressly and constructively denying Plaintiffs their right to be treated fairly without following the policies and procedures;
- 111. Morongo refused and continued to refuse to allow Plaintiffs the benefits of their employment contract and to perform under this contract in the agreed on manner.

- 112. As a result of the employment relationship which existed between Plaintiffs and , the expressed and implied promise made in connection with that relationship, and the acts, conduct, and communications resulting in these implied promises, and according to the Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the Amendment to the Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, promised to act in good faith toward and deal fairly with Plaintiffs which required, among other things, that
- (A) Each party in the relationship must act with good faith toward the other concerning all matters related to the employment;
- (B) Each party in the relationship must act with fairness toward the other concerning all matters related to the employment according to the laws of the State of California;
- ( C) Neither party would take any action to unfairly prevent the other from obtaining the benefits of the employment relationship;
- (D) Morongo would similarly treat employees who are similarly situated, except for giving first rights of employment to Native Americans;
- (E) Morongo would comply with its own representations, rules, policies, procedures, and the laws of the State of California in dealing with Plaintiffs;
- (F) Morongo would give Plaintiffs' interests as much consideration as it gave its own interests or that of other similarly situated employees according to the laws of the State

of California;

113. Morongo's blatant discriminatory and retaliatory conduct against Plaintiffs was and is wrongful, in bad faith, and unfair, and, therefore, a violation of Morongo's legal duties to the State of California. Plaintiffs further allege that Morongo breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing when it:

- (A) Repeatedly refused to abide by its own policies and the laws of the State of California when dealing with Plaintiffs;
- (B) Repeatedly denied the existence of the contract and the agreements made with Plaintiffs;
- ( C) Unfairly prevented Plaintiffs from obtaining the benefits of their employment relationship;
- (D) Treated similarly situated employees differently by imposing different responsibilities on similarly situated employees, and by tolerating poor performance and unlawful conduct by other similarly situated employees;
- (E) Denied Plaintiffs' rights to the same employment rights for all other non-Native American employees and employees who have not filed complaints for discrimination, retaliation, or harassment and in a manner that was inconsistent with Morongo's stated policies and practices and the laws of the State of California.
- 114. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of Morongo's breach, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer substantial losses in bonuses and job benefits, the precise amount of which will be proven at trial.
- 115. Plaintiffs claim this amount together with prejudgment interest pursuant to California <u>Civil Code</u>, Section 3287 and

pursuant to any other provisions of law providing for prejudgment interest.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Morongo as set forth in this complaint.

# PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Chavez, Herbert, Reyes, Robinson, Stutzman, and Thompson pray for judgement against all Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 1. For actual and compensatory damages, including loss of past and future earnings, bonuses, deferred compensation, and other employment benefits, in an amount according to proof at trial;
- 2. For general and special damages, including but not limited to, pain and suffering, emotional distress, loss of reputation, and medical expenses in an amount according to proof at trial;
- 3. For consequential and incidental damages and expenses in an amount according to proof at trial;
- 4. For punitive and exemplary damages in a sum according to proof at trial;
- 5. For pre-judgement and post-judgement interest, all at the legal prevailing rate;
- 6. For civil penalties under the Private Attorneys' General Act, to the extent allowed by that statute;
- 7. Payment of Plaintiffs' reasonable and actual attorneys' fees, to the full extent authorized by statute,

contract or law; For the costs of the lawsuit; and For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiffs ALBERT M. CHAVEZ; MARKIST HERBERT; RUDY REYES; GEORGE W. ROBINSON, JR.; JOHN R. STUTZMAN, JR. and MICHAEL L. THOMPSON hereby demand trial by jury in this action. July 20, 2011 LAW OFFICES OF GLORIA DREDD HANEY Gloria Dredd Haney Attorneys for Plaintiffs ALBERT M. CHAVEZ; MARKIST HERBERT; RUDY REYES; GEORGE W. ROBINSON, JR; JOHN R. STUTZMAN, JR.; and MICHAEL L. THOMPSON