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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CARLOS GONZALEZ,
JUAN JOSE MERINO-RODAS,
MARIBEL GUTIERREZ-CANCHOLA,
GLADYS CARRERA-DUARTE, and
JENNYE PAGOADA-LOPEZ,
individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CORECIVIC, INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. '17CV2573 AJB NLS

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND
DAMAGES**

CLASS ACTION

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This action arises from systematic and unlawful wage theft, unjust enrichment, and forced labor at California’s Otay Mesa Detention Center (the “Otay Mesa Facility” or the “Facility”).

2. The Otay Mesa Facility is a civil immigration detention facility owned and operated for profit by Defendant CoreCivic, Inc. (“CoreCivic”).

3. CoreCivic is a multibillion-dollar corporation that owns and operates detention facilities across the United States. CoreCivic has made hundreds of millions of dollars in profits from its contract to run the Otay Mesa Facility.

4. Although it is contractually required to provide for all essential detention services at the Facility, CoreCivic uses the free and nearly-free labor of detainees to perform these services to maximize profits.

5. CoreCivic pays detainees \$1 or \$1.50 per day – or nothing at all – to maintain and operate the Facility.

1 18. Plaintiff Maribel Gutierrez-Canchola is a current detainee at the Otay Mesa Facility.
2 She is a citizen of Mexico and is seeking asylum in the United States. She has been detained at the
3 Facility since on or around June 17, 2017. Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola is currently employed by
4 CoreCivic as a janitor. She is paid only \$1.50 per day for her labor – or nothing at all – regardless of
5 how many hours she works.

6
7 19. Plaintiff Gladys Carrera-Duarte is a current detainee at the Otay Mesa Facility. She is
8 a citizen of Guatemala and is seeking asylum in the United States. She has been detained at the
9 Facility since on or around June 30, 2017. Ms. Carrera-Duarte is currently employed by CoreCivic as
10 a janitor. She is paid only \$1.50 per day for her labor – or nothing at all – regardless of how many
11 hours she works.

12 20. Plaintiff Jennye Pagoada-Lopez is a current detainee at the Otay Mesa Facility. She is
13 a citizen of Honduras and is seeking asylum in the United States. Ms. Pagoada-Lopez has been
14 detained at the Facility since on or around July 23, 2017. She is employed by CoreCivic as a janitor.
15 She is paid only \$1.50 per day for her labor – or nothing at all – regardless of how many hours she
16 worked.
17

18 **B. Defendant**

19 21. Defendant CoreCivic, formerly the Corrections Corporation of America, is a for-
20 profit corporation providing correctional and detention services. CoreCivic is a Maryland
21 corporation, with its principal office located at 10 Burton Hills Boulevard, Nashville, Tennessee,
22 37215.

23 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

24 **A. Immigration detention is civil—not criminal.**

25 22. Each year, hundreds of thousands of individuals are detained in geographically
26 isolated immigration detention facilities while awaiting immigration or citizenship status
27
28

1 determinations. These detainees include U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents (green card
2 holders) with longstanding family and community ties, survivors of torture, asylum seekers, victims
3 of human trafficking, children, and pregnant women.

4 23. Some detainees were brought to the United States as children. And thousands
5 ultimately have their United States citizenship or legal residency affirmed by an immigration court or
6 federal judge.

7
8 24. Immigration violations are civil violations, and immigration detention is civil in
9 nature.¹ Many detainees have no criminal history at all.

10 25. Notwithstanding immigration detention's civil nature and purpose, detainees are
11 subjected to prison-like conditions at the Otay Mesa Facility. According to Dora Schriro, former
12 head of ICE's Office of Detention Policy and Planning, most detainees are held – systematically and
13 unnecessarily – under circumstances inappropriate for immigration detention's noncriminal
14 purposes.² Detainees are frequently subjected to punitive and long-term solitary confinement,
15 inadequate medical care, sexual and physical assault, lack of access to counsel, and other
16 harsh conditions of confinement, all without a conviction.

17
18 26. Many detainees accede to deportation simply to obtain release from these intolerable
19 conditions, even when they have valid claims to remain in the United States, including claims for
20 asylum or other discretionary relief.

21 **B. The privatization of immigration detention and CoreCivic's economic windfall.**

22 27. Immigration detention expanded roughly eightfold over the past two decades, from a
23 capacity of 5,532 detention beds in 1994³ to a current capacity of over 41,000.⁴

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25
26 ¹ See *Fong Yue Ting v. United States*, 149 U.S. 698, 728–30 (1893) (observing that deportation proceedings have “all the
elements of a civil case” and are “in no proper sense a trial or sentence for a crime or offense”).

27 ² Dora Schriro, U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec., “Immigration Detention Overview and Recommendations,” at 10, 15
(2009).

28 ³ Sharita Gruberg, “How For-Profit Companies are Driving Immigration Detention Policies, Center for American
Progress” (Dec. 18, 2015), *available at*

1 28. During the same period, CoreCivic and other private prison corporations have spent
2 tens of millions of dollars on lobbying efforts.⁵

3 29. As immigration detention has expanded, private prison corporations, particularly
4 CoreCivic, have gained an increasing share of the contracts for new detention beds.⁶

5 30. Contracts with ICE accounted for 28% of CoreCivic's total revenues in 2016 (\$511.8
6 million), up from up from 24% in 2015.⁷ CoreCivic officials expect these lucrative ICE contracts to
7 account for a significant percentage of the corporation's ongoing revenues.⁸

8 31. CoreCivic's 2016 revenues were approximately \$1.85 billion, and its stock is publicly
9 traded on the New York Stock Exchange.⁹

10 32. CoreCivic's economic windfall, and the profitability of its immigration detention
11 enterprise, arise from its policy of systemically withholding necessary care from detainees to ensure a
12 readily available, captive labor force that cleans, maintains, and operates its facilities for sub-minimal
13 wages under threat of solitary confinement and abuse of legal process. Without this nearly free
14 detainee labor, CoreCivic's windfall from immigrant detention would be substantially decreased.

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17 **C. CoreCivic withholds necessary care from detainees at the Otay Mesa Facility.**

18 33. Since 2005, CoreCivic has contracted with ICE to operate the Otay Mesa Facility,
19 which is a 1,482-bed immigration detention facility in San Diego, California.

20 34. The Otay Mesa Facility is notorious for its poor treatment of detainees.

21
22 <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2015/12/18/127769/how-for-profit-companies-are-driving-immigration-detention-policies/>.

23 ⁴ Jenny Jarvie, "This industry stands to benefit from Trump's crackdown on the border," Los Angeles Times (Feb. 14, 2017) available at <http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-immigrant-detention-20170214-story.html>.

24 ⁵ Michael Cohen, "How for-profit prisons have become the biggest lobby no one is talking about," Washington Post (Apr. 28, 2015), available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2015/04/28/how-for-profit-prisons-have-become-the-biggest-lobby-no-one-is-talking-about/?utm_term=.25de04ae71f9

25 ⁶ Bethany Carson & Eleana Diaz, "Payoff: How Congress Ensures Private Prison Profit with an Immigrant Detention Quota, Grassroots Leadership," (Apr. 2015) at 4, Chart 1-A^A, available at https://grassrootsleadership.org/sites/default/files/reports/quota_report_final_digital.pdf

26 ⁷ CoreCivic, Inc., 201610-K form at 10, 36, available at <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1070985/000119312517053982/d310578d10k.htm>

27 ⁸ *Id.* at 56.

28 ⁹ *Id.* at 54.

1 35. CoreCivic maintains a corporate policy and uniform practice of withholding sufficient
2 protection, food, water, medicine, clothing, and hygiene products from the detainees at the Otay
3 Mesa Facility. As a result, detainees are forced to either purchase these daily necessities from the
4 Facility’s commissary, or go without.

5 36. By maintaining these harsh conditions and purposely withholding basic necessities
6 from detainees, CoreCivic ensures an available labor pool of detainees will work for only \$1 or \$1.50
7 per day, thus allowing it to continue operating the Otay Mesa Facility at an enormous profit.

8
9 **D. CoreCivic uses detainees to clean, maintain, and operate the Otay Mesa Facility.**

10 37. Through its so-called Voluntary Work Program (the “Work Program”), CoreCivic
11 hires detainees to perform work that directly contributes to institutional operations, at a rate of \$1 or
12 \$1.50 per day.

13 38. Despite its name, the Work Program is not “voluntary” in any meaningful sense.
14 Instead, as noted above, CoreCivic maintains a corporate policy and uniform practice at the Otay
15 Mesa Facility of withholding necessary care and protection from detainees. As a result, detainees are
16 forced to submit to CoreCivic’s detainee labor scheme in order to buy necessities – including food,
17 water, medicine, clothing, and hygiene products – that CoreCivic refuses to provide for them.

18
19 39. Further, CoreCivic maintains a corporate policy and uniform practice at the Facility
20 of threatening to place those who refuse to work into solitary confinement. These conditions,
21 policies, and practices ensure that detainees continue working for subminimum wages.

22 40. In the Work Program, detainees are required to work according to an assigned work
23 schedule and to participate in work-related training. At all times, CoreCivic controls detainees’ wages,
24 hours, and working conditions.

25
26 41. CoreCivic provides all necessary personal protection equipment and work uniforms.

27 42. CoreCivic records the hours detainees work and periodically credits wages to their
28 accounts.

1 43. The detainee workers are “employees,” and CoreCivic is an “employer” under
2 California’s minimum wage laws.

3 44. CoreCivic informs all detainees entering the Otay Mesa Facility that the following
4 work assignments may be available through the Work Program:

- 5 a. Intake
- 6 b. Kitchen Worker
- 7 c. Recreation
- 8 d. Library
- 9 e. Barber
- 10 f. Laundry
- 11 g. Living area clean-up/janitorial
- 12 h. Evening workers (facility janitorial)
- 13 i. Maintenance

14 45. In the course of their labor and employment by CoreCivic, detainees employed in the
15 Work Program performed a wide range of work, including but not limited to:
16

- 17 a. Scrubbing bathrooms, showers, toilets, and windows;
- 18 b. Cleaning and maintaining CoreCivic’s on-site medical facility;
- 19 c. Cleaning patient rooms and medical staff offices;
- 20 d. Sweeping, mopping, stripping, and waxing floors throughout the facility;
- 21 e. Washing detainee laundry;
- 22 f. Preparing, cooking, and serving detainee meals;
- 23 g. Washing dishes;
- 24 h. Cleaning the kitchen and cafeteria before and after detainee meals;
- 25 i. Performing clerical work for CoreCivic;
- 26 j. Running and managing the law library;
- 27
- 28

- 1 k. Providing barber services to detainees;
- 2 l. Cleaning intake areas and solitary confinement units; and
- 3 m. Cleaning and maintaining recreational areas.

4 46. The Work Program allows CoreCivic to avoid recruiting from the traditional labor
5 market, complying with the terms of its union contracts, and paying all costs associated with
6 potential, current, and former employment relationships, thereby reducing operational costs and
7 increasing its own profits.

8
9 47. CoreCivic does not pay and has not paid detainees the state minimum wage –
10 currently, \$10.50 per hour – for the hours they worked at the Otay Mesa Facility.

11 48. CoreCivic’s contract with ICE requires CoreCivic to comply with all federal, state,
12 and local laws.

13 49. No clause in CoreCivic’s contract with ICE or any rule or standard incorporated by
14 reference into the contract requires CoreCivic to maximize its profits by paying detainees sub-
15 minimum wages.

16
17 50. CoreCivic’s pay policies violate California’s minimum wage laws.

18 **PLAINTIFFS’ EMPLOYMENT AT THE OTAY MESA FACILITY**

19 **A. Plaintiff Carlos Gonzalez**

20 51. Mr. Gonzalez is citizen of El Salvador and an asylum seeker in the United States. He
21 lives with his family in Bakersfield, California.

22 52. Mr. Gonzalez was detained at the Otay Mesa Facility from approximately May 7, 2017
23 to approximately November 30, 2017. He was detained along with his stepson, Plaintiff Juan Jose
24 Merino-Rodas.

25
26 53. Mr. Gonzalez has performed work for CoreCivic at the Otay Mesa Facility and was
27 not paid the state minimum wage for the work he has performed.

28

1 54. As a kitchen worker, Mr. Gonzalez prepared, cooked, and served meals, washed
2 dishes, and cleaned the kitchen area. He worked six-hour shifts, starting at 3:00 am, up to seven days
3 per week. He used cleaning supplies and equipment provided by CoreCivic.

4 55. When he was hired to work in the kitchen, Mr. Gonzalez was forced to sign a waiver
5 of his workers' compensation rights.

6 56. As a janitor, Mr. Gonzalez cleaned and maintained the intake area of the Facility. He
7 worked three-hour shifts, up to seven days per week. He used cleaning supplies and equipment
8 provided by CoreCivic.

9 57. Mr. Gonzalez also worked for three weeks cleaning and maintaining the office of the
10 Facility manager. He worked three-hour shifts, up to seven days per week. He used cleaning supplies
11 and equipment provided by CoreCivic.

12 58. Mr. Gonzalez worked in the Facility manager's office because he was promised
13 payment of \$1 per day, plus soda and candy bars, in exchange for his labor. However, he never
14 received any payment, soda, or candy bars – or anything else – for his work.

15 59. In return for this labor in the kitchen, intake area, and the manager's office, Mr.
16 Gonzalez was paid \$1 to \$1.50 per day – or nothing at all – regardless of the number of hours he
17 worked. CoreCivic credited these wages to Mr. Gonzalez's commissary account periodically.

18 60. Mr. Gonzalez spent his wages on food and vitamins from the Otay Mesa Facility
19 commissary, among other necessities.

20 61. Officers at the Otay Mesa Facility threatened to put Mr. Gonzalez in disciplinary
21 segregation, *i.e.*, solitary confinement, revoke his family visitation and commissary access rights, and
22 withhold mail delivery if he stopped working or encouraged other detainees to stop working.

23 62. If given a meaningful choice, Mr. Gonzalez would not have worked for less than
24 minimum wage.

1 63. CoreCivic falsely led Mr. Gonzalez to believe the corporation could not pay him
2 more than \$1.50 per day, despite the fact that it does so as a matter of course at several of its other
3 immigration detention facilities.

4 64. CoreCivic falsely led Mr. Gonzalez to believe that it could require him to work in the
5 Facility Manager's officer for no pay at all.

6 65. CoreCivic falsely led Mr. Gonzalez to believe he had to waive his protections under
7 California's Worker's Compensation laws while working as an employee at the facility.
8

9 66. CoreCivic retained the value of Mr. Gonzalez's labor by realizing this value as
10 corporate profits, rather than using it to provide for safer, more humane living conditions for
11 detainees at the Otay Mesa Facility.

12 **B. Plaintiff Juan Jose Merino-Rodas**

13 67. Mr. Merino-Rodas is citizen of El Salvador and an asylum seeker in the United States.
14 He lives with his family in Bakersfield, California.

15 68. Mr. Merino-Rodas was detained at the Otay Mesa Facility from May 2017 through
16 November 2017.
17

18 69. Mr. Merino-Rodas has performed work for CoreCivic at the Otay Mesa Facility and
19 was not paid the state minimum wage for the work he has performed.

20 70. As a kitchen worker, Mr. Merino-Rodas washed dishes, prepared and cooked meals,
21 and cleaned the kitchen area. He worked six-hour shifts, up to seven days per week. He used cleaning
22 supplies and equipment provided by CoreCivic.

23 71. While employed by CoreCivic as a kitchen worker, Mr. Merino-Rodas suffered an
24 extremely painful burn to his arm that required medical treatment. CoreCivic denied Mr. Merino-
25 Rodas access to California's Worker's Compensation protections and required him to return to work
26 just one day later—before he fully recovered.
27
28

1 72. Detainee laborers at the Otay Mesa Facility have, like Mr. Merino-Rodas, suffered on-
2 the-job injuries for which they received inadequate treatment and compensation.

3 73. Mr. Merino-Rodas was also employed to clean and maintain the intake area of the
4 Facility. In this role, he worked three-hour shifts, seven days per week. He used cleaning supplies and
5 equipment provided by CoreCivic.

6 74. In return for this labor, Mr. Merino-Rodas was paid \$1.50 per day, regardless of the
7 number of hours he worked. CoreCivic credited these wages to his commissary account periodically.

8 75. Mr. Merino-Rodas spent his wages on food and medicine from the Otay Mesa
9 Facility commissary, among other necessities.

10 76. Officers at the Otay Mesa Facility threatened to put Mr. Merino-Rodas in disciplinary
11 segregation, *i.e.*, solitary confinement, if he stopped working or encouraged other detainees to stop
12 working.

13 77. If given a meaningful choice, Mr. Merino-Rodas would not have worked for less than
14 the minimum wage.

15 78. CoreCivic falsely led Mr. Merino-Rodas to believe the corporation could not pay him
16 more than \$1.50 per day, despite the fact that it does so as a matter of course at several of its other
17 immigration detention facilities.

18 79. CoreCivic falsely led Mr. Merino-Rodas to believe he had to waive his protections
19 under California's Worker's Compensation laws while working as an employee at the facility.

20 80. CoreCivic retained the value of Mr. Merino-Rodas' labor by realizing this value as
21 corporate profits, rather than using it to provide for safer, more humane living conditions for
22 detainees at the Otay Mesa Facility.

23 **C. Plaintiff Maribel Gutierrez-Canchola**

24 81. Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola is a citizen of Mexico and an asylum seeker in the United
25 States.

1 82. Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola is currently detained at the Otay Mesa Facility. She has been
2 detained there since approximately June 17, 2017.

3 83. Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola performs work for CoreCivic at the Otay Mesa Facility, and
4 is not paid the state minimum wage for the work she performs.

5 84. As a janitor, Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola cleans and maintains bathrooms, showers,
6 kitchens, lobbies, stairwells, offices, and other areas through the Facility. She works up to six hours
7 per day, five days a week. She uses cleaning supplies and equipment provided by CoreCivic.

8 85. In return for this labor, Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola is paid \$1.50 per day, regardless of
9 the number of hours she works. CoreCivic credits these wages to Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola's
10 commissary account periodically.

11 86. Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola spends her wages on food, medicine, clothing, soap, and
12 shampoo from the Otay Mesa Facility commissary, among other necessities.

13 87. If given a meaningful choice, Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola would not work for less than
14 the minimum wage.

15 88. CoreCivic falsely led Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola to believe the corporation cannot pay
16 her more than \$1.50 per day, despite the fact that it does so as a matter of course at several of its
17 other immigration detention facilities.

18 89. CoreCivic has retained and currently retains the value of Ms. Gutierrez-Canchola's
19 labor by realizing this value as corporate profits, rather than using it to provide for safer, more
20 humane living conditions for detainees at the Otay Mesa Facility.

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22
23 **D. Plaintiff Gladys Carrera-Duarte**

24 90. Ms. Carrera-Duarte is a citizen of Guatemala and an asylum seeker in the United
25 States.

26 91. Ms. Carrera-Duarte is currently detained at the Otay Mesa Facility. She has been
27 detained there since approximately June 30, 2017.

1 92. Ms. Carrera-Duarte performs work for CoreCivic at the Otay Mesa Facility, and is not
2 paid the state minimum wage for the work she performs.

3 93. As a janitor, Ms. Carrera-Duarte cleans and maintains bathrooms, showers, kitchens,
4 lobbies, stairwells, offices, and other areas through the Facility. She works up to six hours per day,
5 five days a week. She uses cleaning supplies and equipment provided by CoreCivic.

6 94. In return for this labor, Ms. Carrera-Duarte is paid \$1.50 per day, regardless of the
7 number of hours she works. CoreCivic credits these wages to her commissary account periodically.

8 95. Ms. Carrera-Duarte spends her wages on food, medicine, clothing, soap, and
9 shampoo from the Otay Mesa Facility commissary, among other necessities.

10 96. If given a meaningful choice, Ms. Carrera-Duarte would not work for \$1.50 per day.

11 97. CoreCivic falsely led Ms. Carrera-Duarte to believe the corporation cannot pay her
12 more than \$1.50 per day, despite the fact that it does so as a matter of course at several of its other
13 immigration detention facilities.

14 98. CoreCivic has retained and currently retains the value of Ms. Carrera-Duarte's labor
15 by realizing this value as corporate profits, rather than using it to provide for safer, more humane
16 living conditions for detainees at the Otay Mesa Facility.

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19 **E. Plaintiff Jennye Pagoada-Lopez**

20 99. Ms. Pagoada-Lopez is a citizen of Honduras and an asylum seeker in the United
21 States.

22 100. Ms. Pagoada-Lopez is currently detained at the Otay Mesa Facility. She has been
23 detained there since approximately June 24, 2017.

24 101. Ms. Pagoada-Lopez performs work for CoreCivic at the Otay Mesa Facility, and is
25 not paid the state minimum wage for the work she performs.

26 102. Ms. Pagoada-Lopez was employed for approximately six weeks as a janitor. She
27 cleaned and maintained bathrooms, showers, kitchens, lobbies, stairwells, offices, and other areas
28

1 through the Facility. She worked up to six hours per day, five days a week. She used cleaning
2 supplies and equipment provided by CoreCivic.

3 103. In return for this labor, Ms. Pagoada-Lopez was paid \$1.50 per day, regardless of the
4 number of hours she worked. CoreCivic credited these wages to her commissary account
5 periodically.

6 104. Currently, Ms. Pagoada-Lopez cleans and maintains communal areas in her pod. She
7 works for up to two hours each day.

8 105. In return for this labor, Ms. Pagoada-Lopez is paid nothing at all. Occasionally,
9 CoreCivic has given Ms. Pagoada-Lopez extra rations of toilet paper and shampoo in exchange for
10 her labor.

11 106. Ms. Pagoada-Lopez spends her wages on food, medicine, clothing, soap, and
12 shampoo from the Otay Mesa Facility commissary, among other necessities. She has lost
13 approximately 30 pounds in detention at the Otay Mesa Facility.

14 107. If given a meaningful choice, Ms. Pagoada-Lopez would not work for \$1.50 per day
15 or for free.

16 108. CoreCivic falsely led Ms. Pagoada-Lopez to believe the corporation cannot pay her
17 more than \$1.50 per day, despite the fact that it does so as a matter of course at several of its other
18 immigration detention facilities.

19 109. CoreCivic has retained and currently retains the value of Ms. Pagoada-Lopez's labor
20 by realizing this value as corporate profits, rather than using it to provide for safer, more humane
21 living conditions for detainees at the Otay Mesa Facility.

22 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

23 110. Plaintiffs bring this lawsuit as a class action on behalf of themselves, and all others
24 similarly situated as members of the proposed class, under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and
25

1 (b)(2). This action satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and
2 superiority requirements of those provisions.

3 **A. Class Definitions**

4 111. Plaintiffs seek to certify the following classes:

- 5 a. **The Work Program Class**: All civil immigration detainees who performed work
6 for CoreCivic at the Otay Mesa Detention Center in the Work Program within
7 the past ten years.
- 8 b. **The Unlawful Inducement Class**: All civil immigration detainees held at the
9 Otay Mesa Facility within the past ten years who performed work for no
10 compensation outside of their pods.
- 11 c. **The Injured Worker Class**: All civil immigration detainees held at the Otay
12 Mesa Facility within the past ten years who were injured while performing work
13 through CoreCivic's Work Program and denied access to California's Worker's
14 Compensation benefits.
- 15 d. **The Unpaid Cleaner Class**: All civil immigration detainees held at the Otay
16 Mesa Facility who performed labor within their pods within the past ten years
17 under threat of solitary confinement, and/or in exchange for basic necessities.

18 112. Excluded from the definition are the Sylvester Owino, Jonathan Gomez, defendants,
19 their officers, directors, management, employees, subsidiaries, and affiliates, and all federal
20 governmental entities. Plaintiffs reserve the right to revise the Class Definitions based upon
21 information learned through discovery.

22 **B. Class Certification Requirements under Rule 23**

23 113. **Numerosity**: Each class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
24 Plaintiffs do not know the exact size of the class since that information is within the control of
25 CoreCivic. However, upon information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that the number of class members
26 is numbered in the thousands. Membership in the class is readily ascertainable from CoreCivic's
27 detention and employment records.
28

1 114. **Commonality and Predominance:** There are numerous questions of law or fact
2 common to the Class, and those issues predominate over any question affecting only individual class
3 members. The common legal and factual issues include the following:

- 4 a. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members were entitled to the protections of the
5 California Minimum Wage Act;
6 b. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members performed compensable work;
7 c. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members were paid \$1 or \$1.50 per day for their
8 labor;
9 d. Whether CoreCivic engaged in conduct that violated California law – including
10 the California Minimum Wage Act, the California Unfair Competition Law, and
11 the California Trafficking Victims Protection Act;
12 e. Whether CoreCivic engaged in conduct that violated the federal Trafficking
13 Victims Protection Act;
14 f. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to equitable relief, including
15 injunctive and declaratory relief; and
16 g. Whether Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to damages and other
17 monetary relief and, if so, in what amount.
18

19 115. **Typicality:** The claims asserted by Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Class, in
20 that the representative Plaintiffs, like all Class Members, were paid subminimum wages while
21 employed by CoreCivic at the Otay Mesa Facility. Each member of the proposed Class has been
22 similarly injured financially by CoreCivic’s misconduct.
23

24 116. **Adequacy:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class.
25 Plaintiffs have retained attorneys experienced in class and complex litigation, including wage and
26 hour class action litigation. Plaintiffs intend to vigorously prosecute this litigation. Neither Plaintiffs
27 nor their counsel have interests that conflict with the interests of the other class members.
28

1 117. **Superiority:** Plaintiffs and Class Members have all suffered and will continue to
 2 suffer harm and damages as a result of CoreCivic's wrongful conduct. A class action is superior to
 3 other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Treatment as a class
 4 action will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to adjudicate their common claims in a
 5 single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the duplication of effort and expense that
 6 numerous individual actions would engender. Class treatment will also permit the adjudication of
 7 claims by many members of the proposed class who could not individually afford to litigate a claim
 8 such as is asserted in this complaint. This class action likely presents no difficulties in management
 9 that would preclude maintenance as a class action.

11 118. This action satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(b)(2) because CoreCivic has acted
 12 and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final
 13 injunctive and/or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to each Class Member.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I CALIFORNIA MINIMUM WAGE LAW Cal. Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1

18 119. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference herein all allegations above.

19 120. The California Legislature set the following minimum wages for 2011-2017:¹⁰

20 January 1, 2017	\$10.50 for employers with 26 employees or more
21 January 1, 2014	\$9.00
22 January 1, 2008	\$8.00

24 121. The minimum wage is an obligation of the employer and cannot be waived by any
 25 agreement.

27 122. Detainees at the Otay Mesa Facility do not forfeit their rights to wage protections.

28 ¹⁰ See <http://www.dir.ca.gov/iwc/MinimumWageHistory.htm/>; https://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/faq_minimumwage.htm

COUNT IV
CALIFORNIA TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT
Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5

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3 143. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference herein all allegations above.

4 144. Pursuant to the California Trafficking Victims Protection Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5,
5
6 “a victim of human trafficking, as defined in Section 236.1 of the Penal Code, may bring a civil action
7 for actual damages, compensatory damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, any combination of
8 those, or any other appropriate relief.”

9 145. Human trafficking is defined as the deprivation or violation of the personal liberty of
10 another “with the intent to obtain forced labor or services.” Cal. Penal Code § 236.1.

11 146. Forced labor or services is defined as “labor or services that are performed or
12 provided by a person and are obtained or maintained through force, fraud, duress, or coercion, or
13 equivalent conduct that would reasonably overbear the will of the person.” Cal. Penal Code
14 § 236.1(h)(5).

15 147. CoreCivic materially and significantly reduced its labor costs and expenses, and
16 increased its profits, by unlawfully forcing and coercing Plaintiffs and Class Members to perform
17 uncompensated labor. In order to drive profits, CoreCivic acted with the intent to obtain forced
18 labor or services from its detainees.

19 20 148. As alleged herein, CoreCivic did not and does not provide detainees at the Otay Mesa
21 Facility with sufficient provisions and necessities for daily life. In order to purchase these necessary
22 items, including food, medicine, hygiene products, and clothing, Plaintiffs and Class Members were
23 and are forced or coerced to perform labor and services for CoreCivic for \$1 or \$1.50 per day.

24 25 149. Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to recover from CoreCivic all amounts that
26 CoreCivic has wrongfully and improperly obtained, and CoreCivic should be required to disgorge to
27 Plaintiffs and Class Members the benefits it has unjustly obtained. Plaintiffs and Class Members are
28 also entitled to recover exemplary damages. C.R.S. § 13- 21-102.

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*Application for admission *pro hac vice*
forthcoming.

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