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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
JOEL TORRES MENDOZA, *individually and
on behalf of others similarly situated,*

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff,

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

-against-

ECF Case

GEORGIA'S EASTSIDE BBQ, INC. (D/B/A
GEORGIA'S EASTSIDE BBQ), ALAN J
NATKIEL, and DAVID TENORIO,

Defendants.

-----X

Plaintiff Joel Torres Mendoza (“Plaintiff Torres” or “Mr. Torres”), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon his knowledge and belief, and as against Georgia's Eastside BBQ, Inc. (d/b/a Georgia's Eastside BBQ), (“Defendant Corporation”), Alan J Natkiel and David Tenorio, (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff Torres is a former employee of Defendants Georgia's Eastside BBQ, Inc. (d/b/a Georgia's Eastside BBQ), Alan J Natkiel, and David Tenorio.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control an American restaurant, located at 192 Orchard St, New York, NY 10002 under the name “Georgia's Eastside BBQ”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Alan J Natkiel and David Tenorio, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operate or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiff Torres was an employee of Defendants.

5. Plaintiff Torres was employed as a delivery worker at the restaurant located at 192 Orchard St, New York, NY 10002.

6. Plaintiff Torres was ostensibly employed as a delivery worker. However, he was required to spend a considerable part of his work day performing non-tipped duties, including but not limited to preparing food, cleaning, washing dishes, carrying down and stocking deliveries in the basement, bringing up items from the basement for the cooks, twisting and tying up cardboard boxes, taking out the garbage, sweeping and mopping the entire place, changing the oil of the fryer, washing the fryer, shopping for items at the supermarket and cutting vegetables and meats (hereafter the “non-tipped duties”).

7. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Torres worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation for the hours that he worked.

8. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked, failed to pay Plaintiff Torres appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

9. Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiff Torres as a delivery worker in their payroll, but in actuality his duties required a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties alleged above.

10. Regardless, at all relevant times, Defendants paid Plaintiff Torres at a rate that was lower than the required tip-credit rate.

11. However, under both the FLSA and NYLL, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because Plaintiff Torres's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday, or 2 hours per day, whichever is less in each day. 12 N.Y. C.R.R. §146.

12. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising Plaintiff Torres's actual duties in payroll records by designating him as a delivery worker instead of a non-tipped employee. This allowed Defendants to avoid paying Plaintiff Torres at the minimum wage rate and enabled them to pay him the lower tip-credit rate (which they still failed to do).

13. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiff Torres to all other similarly situated employees.

14. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Torres and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

15. Plaintiff Torres now brings this action on behalf of himself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

16. Plaintiff Torres seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff Torres's state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

18. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate an American restaurant located in this district. Further, Plaintiff Torres was employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

19. Plaintiff Joel Torres Mendoza ("Plaintiff Torres" or "Mr. Torres") is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

20. Plaintiff Torres was employed by Defendants at Georgia's Eastside BBQ from approximately May 2010 until on or about December 2015 and then from approximately July 2016 until on or about April 2018.

21. Plaintiff Torres consents to being a party plaintiff pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Defendants

22. At all relevant times, Defendants own, operate, or control an American restaurant, located at 192 Orchard St, New York, NY 10002 under the name “Georgia's Eastside BBQ”.

23. Upon information and belief, Georgia's Eastside BBQ, Inc. (d/b/a Georgia's Eastside BBQ) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 192 Orchard St, New York, NY 10002.

24. Defendant Alan J Natkiel is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Alan J Natkiel is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Alan J Natkiel possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Torres, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

25. Defendant David Tenorio is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant David Tenorio is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant David Tenorio possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Torres, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

26. Defendants operate an American restaurant located in the Lower East Side section of Manhattan in New York City.

27. Individual Defendants, Alan J Natkiel and David Tenorio, possess operational control over Defendant Corporation and control significant functions of Defendant Corporation. In addition, Defendant Alan J Natkiel possesses ownership interests in Defendant Corporation.

28. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

29. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff Torres's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff Torres, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

30. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff Torres (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiff Torres's (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

31. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff Torres and/or similarly situated individuals.

32. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendant Alan J Natkiel operates Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of himself and/or fails to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from himself, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,

- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporation for his own benefit as the sole or majority shareholder,
- e) operating Defendant Corporation for his own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of his own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect his own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

33. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Torres's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Torres, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff Torres's services.

34. In each year from 2012 to 2018, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

35. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiff

36. Plaintiff Torres is a former employee of Defendants who ostensibly was employed as a delivery worker. However, he spent over 20% of each shift performing the non-tipped duties described above.

37. Plaintiff Torres seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Joel Torres Mendoza

38. Plaintiff Torres was employed by Defendants from approximately May 2010 until on or about December 2015 and then from approximately July 2016 until on or about April 2018.

39. Defendants ostensibly employed Plaintiff Torres as a delivery worker.

40. However, Plaintiff Torres was also required to spend a significant portion of his work day performing the non-tipped duties described above.

41. Although Plaintiff Torres ostensibly was employed as a delivery worker, he spent over 20% of each day performing non-tipped work throughout his employment with Defendants.

42. Plaintiff Torres regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

43. Plaintiff Torres's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

44. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Torres regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

45. From approximately May 2012 until on or about December 2015, Plaintiff Torres worked as a delivery worker from approximately 4:00 p.m. until on or about 1:00 a.m. to 1:15 a.m., 6 days a week (typically 54 to 55.5 hours per week).

46. From approximately July 2016 until on or about April 2018, Plaintiff Torres worked as a delivery worker from approximately 7:00 a.m. until on or about 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 54 to 60 hours per week).

47. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Torres his wages in cash.

48. Throughout the month of May 2012, Defendants paid Plaintiff Torres a fixed salary of \$325 per week.

49. From approximately June 2012 until on or about June 2014, Defendants paid Plaintiff Torres a fixed salary of \$350 per week.

50. From approximately July 2014 until on or about December 2014, Defendants paid Plaintiff Torres a fixed salary of \$375 per week.

51. From approximately January 2015 until on or about December 2015 and then from approximately July 2016 until on or about April 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Torres a fixed salary of \$450 per week.

52. Plaintiff Torres's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

53. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Torres to work an additional 15 minutes to an hour past his scheduled departure time every day, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

54. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Torres any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

55. Plaintiff Torres was never notified by Defendants that his tips were being included as an offset for wages.

56. Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily or weekly accounting of Plaintiff Torres's wages.

57. Plaintiff Torres was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

58. Defendants took improper and illegal deductions from Plaintiff Torres's wages. Specifically, Defendants deducted \$100 from his wages to pay for a fine for not wearing a bicycle helmet.

59. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Torres regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

60. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Torres an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

61. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Torres, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Torres's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

62. Defendants required Plaintiff Torres to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including four bicycles, a helmet, a vest and bicycle maintenance.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

63. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Torres (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying him appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

64. Plaintiff Torres was a victim of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate his rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying him the wages he was owed for the hours he worked.

65. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiff Torres not receiving payment for all his hours worked, and resulting in Plaintiff Torres's effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

66. Defendants habitually required Plaintiff Torres to work additional hours beyond his regular shifts but did not provide him with any additional compensation.

67. Defendants required Plaintiff Torres and all other delivery workers to perform general non-tipped tasks in addition to their primary duties as delivery workers. Plaintiff Torres and all similarly situated employees, ostensibly were employed as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties outlined above.

68. Plaintiff Torres's duties were not incidental to his occupation as a tipped worker, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general restaurant work with duties, including the non-tipped duties described above.

69. Plaintiff Torres and all other tipped workers were paid at a rate that was lower than the lower tip-credit rate by Defendants.

70. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a tip credit because the tipped worker's and Plaintiff Torres's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday (or 2 hours a day, whichever is less) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

71. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee on any day in which he or she has been assigned to work in an occupation in which tips are not customarily received. (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§137-3.3 and 137-3.4). Similarly, under federal regulation 29 C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped occupation.

72. In violation of federal and state law as codified above, Defendants classified Plaintiff Torres and other tipped workers as tipped employees, and paid them at a rate that was lower than the lower tip-credit rate when they should have classified them as non-tipped employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

73. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Torres who received tips that Defendants intended to take a deduction against Plaintiff Torres's earned wages for tip income, as required by the NYLL before any deduction may be taken.

74. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Torres who received tips, that his tips were being credited towards the payment of the minimum wage.

75. Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiff Torres who worked as a delivery worker for the tips he received.

76. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

77. Plaintiff Torres was paid his wages in cash.

78. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

79. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff Torres (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff Torres properly for his full hours worked.

80. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

81. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiff Torres and other similarly situated former workers.

82. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Torres and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

83. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Torres and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

84. Plaintiff Torres brings his FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the “FLSA Class members”), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the “FLSA Class Period”).

85. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Torres and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants’ common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records required by the FLSA.

86. The claims of Plaintiff Torres stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

87. Plaintiff Torres repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

88. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Torres’s employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Torres (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

89. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

90. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

91. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Torres (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

92. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Torres (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

93. Plaintiff Torres (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

94. Plaintiff Torres repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

95. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiff Torres (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

96. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Torres (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

97. Plaintiff Torres (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

98. Plaintiff Torres repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

99. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Torres's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Torres, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

100. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff Torres less than the minimum wage.

101. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Torres the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

102. Plaintiff Torres was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

103. Plaintiff Torres repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

104. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiff Torres overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

105. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Torres overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

106. Plaintiff Torres was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

107. Plaintiff Torres repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

108. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Torres with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Torres's primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

109. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Torres in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

110. Plaintiff Torres repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

111. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Torres with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

112. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Torres in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

113. Plaintiff Torres repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

114. Defendants required Plaintiff Torres to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform his job, further reducing his wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

115. Plaintiff Torres was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Torres respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Torres and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Torres and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff Torres's and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff Torres and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff Torres and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiff Torres and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Torres;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Torres;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff Torres's compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(k) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL were willful as to Plaintiff Torres;

(l) Awarding Plaintiff Torres damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages as applicable

(m) Awarding Plaintiff Torres damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(n) Awarding Plaintiff Torres liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(o) Awarding Plaintiff Torres and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(p) Awarding Plaintiff Torres and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(q) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(r) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Torres demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York
May 18, 2018

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]
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Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

May 11, 2018

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,


I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Joel Torres Mendoza

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Date / Fecha:

11 de mayo de 2018

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Georgia's Eastside BBQ, Owners Facing Wage and Hour Complaint in NY](#)
