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10	(Additional Counsel listed on signature page	ge)	
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
12	EASTERN DISTRICT COOKT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA FRESNO DIVISION		
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14	JOSE HERNANDEZ, individually and on	CASE NO.: 1:06-cv-1383	
15	behalf of all others similarly situated,	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED	
16	Plaintiffs,		
17		CLASS ACTION	
18	V.	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT	
19	LEO BALAKIAN, ANTHONY		
20	BALAKIAN AND VINCE BALAKIAN,		
21	Defendants.		
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23	I. NATURE OF ACTION		
24	1. This is a class action brought on behalf of all legal hourly-paid worker		
25	who have been employed by Fruit Patch, Inc. of Reedley, California.		
26		ic. of recedey, Camonia.	
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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Mr. Hernandez contends that the defendants (hereafter "the Balakians") have depressed his wages as an agricultural worker at Fruit Patch, Inc. by knowingly employing vast numbers of illegal immigrants there for the express purpose of depressing the market price for unskilled labor. (This is referred to as "the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme" or "the Scheme".)

2. The Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme violates the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), 18 U.S.C. § 1961 *et seq*. It is perpetrated every day, as an integral part of the Balakian's regular manner of staffing Fruit Patch, and will continue unabated, victimizing every legal worker, until halted by judicial intervention.

II. PARTIES, JURISDICTION & VENUE

3. Plaintiff Jose Hernandez is a citizen of California. He was legally authorized to be employed in the U.S. when he was employed by Fruit Patch, Inc., as an hourly paid farmworker. Fruit Patch, Inc. is owned and operated by the Balakians. Mr. Hernandez's wages as an agricultural worker for Fruit Patch, Inc. were set by the Balakians at a level which was depressed as a direct result of the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme they perpetrated.

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- 4. Leo Balakian and his sons, Anthony and Vince Balakian, are citizens of California. They have conspired to operate Fruit Patch, Inc. through a pattern of racketeering activity, the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme.
- 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this case as a federal question, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c).
- 6. Venue is proper in this District because the illegal acts giving rise to this case occurred in this district and all parties reside here.

III. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

- 7. This action is brought and may be maintained as a class action pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 23(b)(3). Mr. Hernandez brings this action on behalf of himself and all other persons legally authorized to be employed in the U.S. who have been employed by Fruit Patch, Inc. in the last four years (hereafter the "Class" or "Class members") as hourly or piece rate unskilled laborers.
- 8. The Class is so numerous that joinder of all Class members is impracticable. The actual number can be ascertained through discovery of the various entities' records.
 - 9. Among the questions of fact and law that are common to the Class are:
- a. Whether the Defendants have been and are currently engaged in the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme in order to depress wages;

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- b. To what extent the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme has caused Class members' wages to be depressed; and
- c. Whether the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme violates the Immigration and Nationality Act and RICO.
- 10. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the members of the Class inasmuch as their alleged damages were directly and proximately caused by the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme. Plaintiff seeks no relief that is antagonistic or adverse to other Class members.
- 11. Plaintiff is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and has retained counsel who are competent in the prosecution of RICO cases generally, and this legal theory in particular. Accordingly, Plaintiff and their counsel will fairly and adequately protect and represent the interests of the Class.
- 12. Questions of law or fact that are common to the members of the Class are substantially similar and predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members, and a class action is the only appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for the following reasons, among others:
- a. The individual amounts of damages involved, while not insubstantial, are generally not large enough to justify individual actions;

- b. The costs of individual actions would unreasonably consume the amounts that would be recovered;
 - c. Individual actions would unduly burden the judicial system; and
- d. Individual actions brought by Class members would create a risk of inconsistent results and would be unnecessarily duplicative of this litigation.
- 13. Plaintiff anticipates no difficulty in the management of this action because the evidence proving the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme is ascertainable through discovery, the identities of the members of the Class are known to Defendants. Damages can be calculated through expert testimony.

IV. THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT HIRING SCHEME ENSURES THAT MOST HOURLY WORKERS ARE UNAUTHORIZED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND THAT WAGES ARE DEPRESSED

14. The Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme saves Fruit Patch, Inc. millions of dollars per year in labor costs. This is so because illegal immigrants will work for starvation wages and in deplorable working conditions. Such hiring practices are in direct violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act and RICO, which makes the employment of illegal immigrants a predicate offense. Thus, if the Balakians were not hiring large numbers of illegal immigrants, their business would have to pay the Plaintiff Class significantly higher wages, and their profits would be sharply reduced.

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All three of the Balakians have approved the following hiring criteria for 15. Fruit Patch, Inc. These criteria subvert the law against hiring illegal immigrants and effectively turn a blind eye to factors which any reasonable employer would know indicate job applicants are unauthorized for employment in the U.S.: 1) hiring workers who cannot speak English while claiming to be U.S. Citizens or Lawful Permanent Residents; 2) hiring workers who do not have housing and are recent arrivals to the U.S. and claim to be U.S. Citizens or Lawful Permanent Residents; 3) hiring workers who present authorization documents which are invalid on their face because the pictures are of a different person, are upside down, are on poor quality paper, etc.; 4) hiring workers who are personally known to them to be in the U.S. illegally and are using false documents; and 5) hiring workers who have previously been employed under different identities. A majority of the hourly workforce of Fruit Patch, Inc. fall into one or more of these categories.

Additionally, Fruit Patch, Inc. is often informed that large numbers of its 16. workers are using false social security numbers by the Social Security Administration. Most of these workers then simply assume new identities and continue to be employed, pursuant to policies set by the Balakians.

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

A. The Balakians Have Personally Approved The Scheme

- 17. The Balakians have personally approved the hiring procedures detailed above. They have also directed their hiring personnel, including Roberto Olivarez, who has hired hundreds of illegal immigrants for Fruit Patch, Inc., to follow these procedures, *i.e.*, in ways that ensure the employment of a largely illegal workforce.
- 18. In addition, the Balakians facilitate the hiring of many of these illegal immigrants by directing their hiring-personnel to obtain housing for them, which Roberto Olivarez, among others, has done for illegal workers at Fruit Patch, Inc.
- 19. Therefore, Mr. Hernandez alleges that the Balakians have facilitated the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme, thereby causing Fruit Patch, Inc. to hire more than 100 illegal workers per year during the last four years.

B. The Scheme Violates the Immigration and Nationality Act.

20. The Immigration and Nationality Act provides, in relevant part:

Any person who, during any 12-month period, knowingly hires for employment at least 10 individuals with actual knowledge that the individuals are aliens... shall be fined under Title 18, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(3)(A).

21. The Balakians have violated this provision of the Act by conspiring to employ more than 10 undocumented, illegal aliens in each of the last four years, knowing each was smuggled into the country and/or harbored once they arrived here.

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- 22. Additionally, by knowingly employing illegal immigrants and, further, conspiring to provide them with housing, the Balakians have conspired to violate 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii) which makes it a federal crime for anyone who "knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law, conceals, harbors, or shields from detection, or attempts to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation."
- 23. These are provisions of § 274 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which is a RICO predicate offense. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(F).
 - C. Fruit Patch, Inc. is a RICO Enterprise Controlled And Operated By The Balakians
- 24. Fruit Patch, Inc. is a California corporation affecting interstate commerce. It is therefore a RICO enterprise, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4). All three of the Balakians operate and manage Fruit Patch, Inc., and, as stated, have implemented the Scheme at Fruit Patch, Inc. by virtue of their roles as managers, officers and owners.
 - D. The Balakians Have Violated 18 USC § 1962(d) And Will Continue To Do So Indefinitely
- 25. The conspiracy to perpetrate the Scheme is a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), an agreement among the Balakians to violate § 1962(c), by participating in

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the affairs of Fruit Patch, Inc. through a pattern of racketeering activity. The Scheme is ongoing, open-ended, and has been perpetrated continuously for the last four years. It will not stop without judicial intervention.

V. PLAINTIFFS ARE DIRECT VICTIMS OF THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT HIRING SCHEME

- 26. The Balakians' Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme, by itself, was a substantial factor in causing the depressed wages about which Hernandez and the Class complain. No other party has been damaged by the Scheme.
- 27. Each of the defendants is subject to joint and several liability for all of the damage caused by all the racketeering acts committed by any of the Defendants.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 28. Plaintiff demands judgment and other relief, as follows:
 - a. Certification of the Class pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 23(b)(3);
- b. Judgment in an amount equal to three times the damage caused to the Class by the Defendants' racketeering activity, the Illegal Immigrant Hiring Scheme, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c);
 - c. For appropriate attorney's fees, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964;
 - d. For the costs of this action; and
 - e. For any other relief the Court deems just and proper.

1	DATED: April 2, 2007		
2	•	/s/ Howard W. Foster	
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	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT	- 10 - J	ohnson & Bell, Ltd.

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
2	I hereby certify that on April 2, 2007, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of	
3	the District Court using the CM/ECF system, which sent notification of such filing to the following:	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Jan L. Kahn John V. Ohnstad, Jr. KAHN, SOARES & CONWAY, LLP 219 N. Douty Street Hanford, California 93230 Monte B. Lake, pro hac vice counsel Christine M. Cooper Natalie K. Brouwer MCGUINESS NORRIS & WILLIAMS, LLP 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Suite 1200 Washington, D.C. 20005	
12	By <u>/s/ Howard W. Foster</u> Howard W. Foster	
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26	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT - 11 - Johnson & Bell, Ltd.	