

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: HARBOR FOODS #3, a Colorado
(**AVISO AL DEMANDADO**): corporation, and DOES 1 through 10,
inclusive

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: MARIA GOMEZ, on behalf of
(**LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE**): herself and all
"aggrieved employees" pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et
seq.

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California,
County of San Diego

06/12/2020 at 09:47:08 AM

Clerk of the Superior Court
By Eddie De La Torre, Deputy Clerk

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es):
Superior Court of California, County of San Diego
330 West Broadway
San Diego, California 92101

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso):

37-2020-00020125-CU-OE-CTL

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: Alex P. Katofsky, Esq. #202754
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Gaines & Gaines, APLC

27200 Agoura Road, Suite 101, Calabasas, CA 91301

DATE: 06/15/2020
(Fecha)

Clerk, by
(Secretario)

E. De La Torre
E. De La Torre

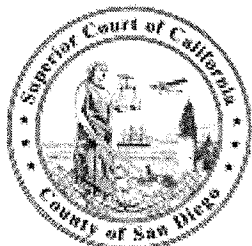
818-703-8985

Deputy
(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)

(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[SEAL]



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. ☐ as an individual defendant.
2. ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
3. ☐ on behalf of (specify):

under: ☐ CCP 416.10 (corporation)	☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)
☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)	☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
☐ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership)	☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
☐ other (specify):	
4. ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Alex P. Katofsky, Esq. SBN: 202754 Gaines & Gaines, APLC 27200 Agoura Road, Suite 101, Calabasas, CA 91301 TELEPHONE NO.: 818-703-8985 FAX NO.: 818-703-8984 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Maria Gomez		FOR COURT USE ONLY ELECTRONICALLY FILED Superior Court of California, County of San Diego 06/12/2020 at 09:47:08 AM Clerk of the Superior Court By Eddie De La Torre, Deputy Clerk
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO STREET ADDRESS: 330 West Broadway MAILING ADDRESS: 330 West Broadway CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Diego, 92101 BRANCH NAME: Hall of Justice Courthouse		
CASE NAME: Gomez v. Harbor Foods #3, et al.		
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ☒ Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000)	☐ Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)	
		CASE NUMBER: 37-2020-00020125-CU-OE-CTL JUDGE: Judge Richard E. L. Strauss DEPT:

Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check **one** box below for the case type that best describes this case:
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| Auto Tort
☐ Auto (22)
☐ Uninsured motorist (46)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort
☐ Asbestos (04)
☐ Product liability (24)
☐ Medical malpractice (45)
☐ Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort
☐ Business tort/unfair business practice (07)
☐ Civil rights (08)
☐ Defamation (13)
☐ Fraud (16)
☐ Intellectual property (19)
☐ Professional negligence (25)
☐ Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)
Employment
☐ Wrongful termination (36)
☒ Other employment (15) | Contract
☐ Breach of contract/warranty (06)
☐ Rule 3.740 collections (09)
☐ Other collections (09)
☐ Insurance coverage (18)
☐ Other contract (37)
Real Property
☐ Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)
☐ Wrongful eviction (33)
☐ Other real property (26)
Unlawful Detainer
☐ Commercial (31)
☐ Residential (32)
☐ Drugs (38)
Judicial Review
☐ Asset forfeiture (05)
☐ Petition re: arbitration award (11)
☐ Writ of mandate (02)
☐ Other judicial review (39) | Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)
☐ Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
☐ Construction defect (10)
☐ Mass tort (40)
☐ Securities litigation (28)
☐ Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
☐ Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41)
Enforcement of Judgment
☐ Enforcement of judgment (20)
Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
☐ RICO (27)
☐ Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Miscellaneous Civil Petition
☐ Partnership and corporate governance (21)
☐ Other petition (not specified above) (43) |
|---|--|--|
2. This case ☐ is ☒ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. ☐ Large number of separately represented parties
b. ☐ Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. ☐ Substantial amount of documentary evidence | d. ☐ Large number of witnesses
e. ☐ Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. ☐ Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
|--|--|
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary b. ☐ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☐ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): One (1)
5. This case ☐ is ☒ is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: 6/11/2020

Alex P. Katofsky, Esq.
 (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ Alex P. Katofsky
 (SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you **must** complete and file, along with your first paper, the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check **one** box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the **primary** cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Auto Tort

Auto (22)–Personal Injury/Property
Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (*if the
case involves an uninsured
motorist claim subject to
arbitration, check this item
instead of Auto*)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/
Property Damage/Wrongful Death)
Tort

Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/
Wrongful Death
Product Liability (*not asbestos or
toxic/environmental*) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice–
Physicians & Surgeons
Other Professional Health Care
Malpractice
Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip
and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD
(e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of
Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of
Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business
Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination,
false arrest) (*not civil
harassment*) (08)
Defamation (e.g., slander, libel)
(13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice
(*not medical or legal*)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
Breach of Rental/Lease
Contract (*not unlawful detainer
or wrongful eviction*)
Contract/Warranty Breach–Seller
Plaintiff (*not fraud or negligence*)
Negligent Breach of Contract/
Warranty
Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
Collections (e.g., money owed, open
book accounts) (09)
Collection Case–Seller Plaintiff
Other Promissory Note/Collections
Case
Insurance Coverage (*not provisionally
complex*) (18)
Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
Other Contract (37)
Contractual Fraud
Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse
Condemnation (14)
Wrongful Eviction (33)
Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreclosure
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (*not eminent
domain, landlord/tenant, or
foreclosure*)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38) (*if the case involves illegal
drugs, check this item; otherwise,
report as Commercial or Residential*)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ–Administrative Mandamus
Writ–Mandamus on Limited Court
Case Matter
Writ–Other Limited Court Case
Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal–Labor
Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal.
Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
Insurance Coverage Claims
(*arising from provisionally complex
case type listed above*) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (Out of
County)
Confession of Judgment (*non-
domestic relations*)
Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award
(*not unpaid taxes*)
Petition/Certification of Entry of
Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
Other Enforcement of Judgment
Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (*not specified
above*) (42)
Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (*non-
harassment*)
Mechanics Lien
Other Commercial Complaint
Case (*non-tort/non-complex*)
Other Civil Complaint
(*non-tort/non-complex*)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate
Governance (21)
Other Petition (*not specified
above*) (43)
Civil Harassment
Workplace Violence
Elder/Dependent Adult
Abuse
Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late
Claim
Other Civil Petition

06/12/2020 at 09:47:08 AM

Clerk of the Superior Court
By Eddie De La Torre, Deputy Clerk

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Maria Gomez, on behalf of herself and all "aggrieved employees" pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

MARIA GOMEZ, on behalf of herself and all
"aggrieved employees" pursuant to Labor
Code § 2698 *et seq.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HARBOR FOODS #3, a Colorado
corporation, and DOES 1 through 10,
inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO: 37-2020-00020125-CU-OE-CTL

**REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR PENALTIES
PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2699(f)
FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR CODE
§§ 201-202, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 1194 AND
1198 AND PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE
§ 2699(a) FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR
CODE §§ 226.3 AND 558**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff MARIA GOMEZ ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of herself and all California employees who currently work or formerly worked for HARBOR FOODS #3, a Colorado corporation and/or any subsidiaries or affiliated companies (hereinafter referred to as "Defendants") within the State of California ("Aggrieved Employees") under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, complains of Defendants as follows:

\\

\\

\\

I.

INTRODUCTION AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND

1. This is a Representative Action, pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 et seq., on behalf of Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees.

2. For at least one (1) year prior to the filing of this action and at least one (1) year prior to the date Plaintiff began the process of exhausting the administrative requirements, pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*, and continuing to the present (the “liability period”), Defendants have had consistent policies of:

a. Failing to pay Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees all minimum wages and overtime wages for work performed off-the-clock, in violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 558 and 1194. Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were required to perform work-related activities prior to clocking in for their shifts and also after clocking out of their shifts, for which they were not compensated by Defendants.

b. Failing to pay premium wages to Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved Employees who were denied proper meal periods, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, 558 and IWC Wage Order 5-2001. Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were routinely denied, and not authorized to take, a proper, timely, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal period for every shift worked that exceeded five hours, or a second proper, timely, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal period for every shift worked that exceeded ten hours, but were not paid premium wages of one hour’s pay for each missed first or second meal period. When they were able to take a meal period, they were not permitted to leave the Defendants’ premises, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and 558 and IWC Wage Order 5-2001.

c. Failing to pay premium wages to Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees who were denied rest periods, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 558 and IWC Wage Order No. 5-2001. Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were routinely unable to take a 10-minute rest period for every four (4) hours of work or major fraction thereof, but were not paid premium wages of one hour’s pay for each missed rest period. When they were able to take a rest

1 period, they were not permitted to leave the Defendants' premises, violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7,
2 558 and IWC Wage Order No. 5-2001.

3 d. Failing to provide suitable seats to Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees. Many
4 of Defendants' job positions reasonably permit the use of seating, but Defendants do not provide it
5 and California retail store employees are not permitted to sit down during the course of their
6 employment. This practice violates California Labor Code § 1198 and Wage Order 5-2001, § 14,
7 which provides as follows: "(A) All working employees shall be provided with suitable seats when
8 the nature of the work reasonably permits the use of seats. (B) When employees are not engaged in
9 the active duties of their employment and the nature of the work requires standing, an adequate
10 number of suitable seats shall be placed in reasonable proximity to the work area and employees shall
11 be permitted to use such seats when it does not interfere with the performance of their duties."

12
13 e. Failing to provide Plaintiff and all other Aggrieved Employees with wage statements
14 that fully and accurately itemized the requirements set forth in Labor Code § 226(a). Plaintiff and
15 other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were not paid all wages, as stated above. As such, the wage
16 statements provided by Defendants failed to accurately state all gross wages earned, in violation of
17 Labor Code §§ 226(a)(1) and 226.3, and net wages earned, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226(a)(5)
18 and 226.3. The wage statements also failed to set forth the correct address of the entity that employed
19 Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, in violation of §§ 226(a)(8) and 226.3.

20 f. Failing to pay Plaintiff and certain non-exempt Aggrieved Employees all wages due
21 at the separation of their employment based on the time frames required by Labor Code §§ 201 and
22 202. As stated above, Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were not paid all wages
23 due during the course of their employment and, as a result of this failure, they were not timely paid
24 all wages due at the separation of their employment. This violates Labor Code §§ 201-202.
25
26
27
28

3. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all Aggrieved Employees pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*, seeks civil penalties for Defendants' violations of the California Labor Code.

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 395. The Labor Code violations alleged against each Defendant herein arose in San Diego County, California.

II.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

5. Plaintiff MARIA GOMEZ was employed by Defendants from November 2013 through September 2019 in San Diego County, California.

B. Defendants

6. Defendant HARBOR FOODS #3 is a Colorado corporation. Defendant employed Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees throughout the State of California, including San Diego County, California.

7. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 to 10, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues Defendants by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure § 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible in some manner for the unlawful acts referred to herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the Defendants designated hereinafter as DOES when such identities become known.

8. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each Defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendant, carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each Defendant is legally attributable to the other Defendants.

9. The Defendants named herein as DOE 1 through DOE 10 are and were persons acting on behalf of, or acting jointly with, Defendants, who violated, or caused to be violated, one or more provisions of the California Labor Code as alleged herein.

1 III.

2 CAUSES OF ACTION

3 FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

4 PLAINTIFF AND ALL AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES AGAINST DEFENDANTS

5 PENALTIES PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2699(f) FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR
6 CODE §§ 201-202, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 1194 AND 1198 AND PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE
7 § 2699(a) FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR CODE §§ 226.3 AND 558

8 10. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 9 of this Complaint as though fully set
9 forth herein.

10 11. As a result of the acts alleged above, including the Labor Code violations set forth in
11 paragraph 2 above, Plaintiff seeks civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.*

12 12. For each such violation, Plaintiff and all other Aggrieved Employees are entitled to
13 penalties and other relief in an amount to be shown at the time of trial subject to the following formula:

14 a. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(f), \$100 for each initial violation and \$200 for
15 each subsequent violation of Labor Code §§ 201-202, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 1194 and 1198.

16 b. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(a), the civil penalties as authorized by Labor
17 Code §§ 226.3 and 558.

18 13. Civil penalties recovered will be allocated 75% to the Labor and Workforce
19 Development Agency, and 25% to the affected employees.

20 14. On April 3, 2020, Plaintiff sent a letter, by online submission to the LWDA and by
21 certified mail, return receipt requested, to Defendants setting forth the facts and theories of the
22 violations alleged against Defendants, as prescribed by Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* Pursuant to Labor
23 Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A), no notice was received by Plaintiff from the LWDA within sixty-five (65)
24 calendar days of April 3, 2020. Plaintiff may therefore commence this action to seek civil penalties
25 pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

26 Wherefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees she seeks to represent request relief as
27 described below.
28

1 IV.

2 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

- 4 1. For civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* for Plaintiff and all other
5 Aggrieved Employees;
- 6 2. An award providing for payment of costs of suit pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1)
7 and other applicable law;
- 8 3. An award of attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(g)(1) and other applicable
9 law; and
- 10 4. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

11 Dated: June 11, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

12 GAINES & GAINES
13 A Professional Law Corporation

14 By: Sepideh Ardestani
15 DANIEL F. GAINES
16 SEPIDEH ARDESTANI
17 Attorneys for Plaintiff

18 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

19 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of her claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

20 Dated: June 11, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

22 GAINES & GAINES
23 A Professional Law Corporation

24 By: Sepideh Ardestani
25 DANIEL F. GAINES
26 SEPIDEH ARDESTANI
27 Attorneys for Plaintiff



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION

CASE NUMBER: 37-2020-00020125-CU-OE-CTL

CASE TITLE: Gomez vs HARBOR FOODS #3 [IMAGED]

NOTICE: All plaintiffs/cross-complainants in a general civil case are required to serve a copy of the following three forms on each defendant/cross-defendant, together with the complaint/cross-complaint:

- (1) this Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information form (SDSC form #CIV-730),
- (2) the Stipulation to Use Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) form (SDSC form #CIV-359), and
- (3) the Notice of Case Assignment form (SDSC form #CIV-721).

Most civil disputes are resolved without filing a lawsuit, and most civil lawsuits are resolved without a trial. The courts, community organizations, and private providers offer a variety of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes to help people resolve disputes without a trial. The San Diego Superior Court expects that litigants will utilize some form of ADR as a mechanism for case settlement before trial, and it may be beneficial to do this early in the case.

Below is some information about the potential advantages and disadvantages of ADR, the most common types of ADR, and how to find a local ADR program or neutral. A form for agreeing to use ADR is attached (SDSC form #CIV-359).

Potential Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR

ADR may have a variety of advantages or disadvantages over a trial, depending on the type of ADR process used and the particular case:

Potential Advantages

- Saves time
- Saves money
- Gives parties more control over the dispute resolution process and outcome
- Preserves or improves relationships

Potential Disadvantages

- May take more time and money if ADR does not resolve the dispute
- Procedures to learn about the other side's case (discovery), jury trial, appeal, and other court protections may be limited or unavailable

Most Common Types of ADR

You can read more information about these ADR processes and watch videos that demonstrate them on the court's ADR webpage at <http://www.sdcourt.ca.gov/adr>.

Mediation: A neutral person called a "mediator" helps the parties communicate in an effective and constructive manner so they can try to settle their dispute. The mediator does not decide the outcome, but helps the parties to do so. Mediation is usually confidential, and may be particularly useful when parties want or need to have an ongoing relationship, such as in disputes between family members, neighbors, co-workers, or business partners, or when parties want to discuss non-legal concerns or creative resolutions that could not be ordered at a trial.

Settlement Conference: A judge or another neutral person called a "settlement officer" helps the parties to understand the strengths and weaknesses of their case and to discuss settlement. The judge or settlement officer does not make a decision in the case but helps the parties to negotiate a settlement. Settlement conferences may be particularly helpful when the parties have very different ideas about the likely outcome of a trial and would like an experienced neutral to help guide them toward a resolution.

Arbitration: A neutral person called an "arbitrator" considers arguments and evidence presented by each side and then decides the outcome of the dispute. Arbitration is less formal than a trial, and the rules of evidence are usually relaxed. If the parties agree to binding arbitration, they waive their right to a trial and agree to accept the arbitrator's decision as final. With nonbinding arbitration, any party may reject the arbitrator's decision and request a trial. Arbitration may be appropriate when the parties want another person to decide the outcome of their dispute but would like to avoid the formality, time, and expense of a trial.

Other ADR Processes: There are several other types of ADR which are not offered through the court but which may be obtained privately, including neutral evaluation, conciliation, fact finding, mini-trials, and summary jury trials. Sometimes parties will try a combination of ADR processes. The important thing is to try to find the type or types of ADR that are most likely to resolve your dispute. Be sure to learn about the rules of any ADR program and the qualifications of any neutral you are considering, and about their fees.

Local ADR Programs for Civil Cases

Mediation: The San Diego Superior Court maintains a Civil Mediation Panel of approved mediators who have met certain minimum qualifications and have agreed to charge \$150 per hour for each of the first two (2) hours of mediation and their regular hourly rate thereafter in court-referred mediations.

On-line mediator search and selection: Go to the court's ADR webpage at www.sdcourt.ca.gov/adr and click on the "Mediator Search" to review individual mediator profiles containing detailed information about each mediator including their dispute resolution training, relevant experience, ADR specialty, education and employment history, mediation style, and fees and to submit an on-line Mediator Selection Form (SDSC form #CIV-005). The Civil Mediation Panel List, the Available Mediator List, individual Mediator Profiles, and Mediator Selection Form (CIV-005) can also be printed from the court's ADR webpage and are available at the Mediation Program Office or Civil Business Office at each court location.

Settlement Conference: The judge may order your case to a mandatory settlement conference, or voluntary settlement conferences may be requested from the court if the parties certify that: (1) settlement negotiations between the parties have been pursued, demands and offers have been tendered in good faith, and resolution has failed; (2) a judicially supervised settlement conference presents a substantial opportunity for settlement; and (3) the case has developed to a point where all parties are legally and factually prepared to present the issues for settlement consideration and further discovery for settlement purposes is not required. Refer to SDSC Local Rule 2.2.1 for more information. To schedule a settlement conference, contact the department to which your case is assigned.

Arbitration: The San Diego Superior Court maintains a panel of approved judicial arbitrators who have practiced law for a minimum of five years and who have a certain amount of trial and/or arbitration experience. Refer to SDSC Local Rules Division II, Chapter III and Code Civ. Proc. § 1141.10 et seq or contact the Arbitration Program Office at (619) 450-7300 for more information.

More information about court-connected ADR: Visit the court's ADR webpage at www.sdcourt.ca.gov/adr or contact the court's Mediation/Arbitration Office at (619) 450-7300.

Dispute Resolution Programs Act (DRPA) funded ADR Programs: The following community dispute resolution programs are funded under DRPA (Bus. and Prof. Code §§ 465 et seq.):

- In Central, East, and South San Diego County, contact the National Conflict Resolution Center (NCRC) at www.ncrconline.com or (619) 238-2400.
- In North San Diego County, contact North County Lifeline, Inc. at www.nclifeline.org or (760) 726-4900.

Private ADR: To find a private ADR program or neutral, search the Internet, your local telephone or business directory, or legal newspaper for dispute resolution, mediation, settlement, or arbitration services.

Legal Representation and Advice

To participate effectively in ADR, it is generally important to understand your legal rights and responsibilities and the likely outcomes if you went to trial. ADR neutrals are not allowed to represent or to give legal advice to the participants in the ADR process. If you do not already have an attorney, the California State Bar or your local County Bar Association can assist you in finding an attorney. Information about obtaining free and low cost legal assistance is also available on the California courts website at www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/lowcost.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	
STREET ADDRESS: 330 W Broadway	
MAILING ADDRESS: 330 W Broadway	
CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Diego, CA 92101-3827	
BRANCH NAME: Central	
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (619) 450-7075	
PLAINTIFF(S) / PETITIONER(S): Maria Gomez	
DEFENDANT(S) / RESPONDENT(S): HARBOR FOODS #3	
GOMEZ VS HARBOR FOODS #3 [IMAGED]	
NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT and CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE	CASE NUMBER: 37-2020-00020125-CU-OE-CTL

CASE ASSIGNED FOR ALL PURPOSES TO:

Judge: Richard E. L. Strauss

Department: C-75

COMPLAINT/PETITION FILED: 06/12/2020

TYPE OF HEARING SCHEDULED	DATE	TIME	DEPT	JUDGE
Civil Case Management Conference	01/29/2021	10:15 am	C-75	Richard E. L. Strauss

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all hearings will be conducted remotely until further notice. Absent an order of the court, personal appearances at the hearing will not be allowed. For information on arranging telephonic or video appearances, contact CourtCall at (888)882-6878, or at www.courtcall.com. Please make arrangements with CourtCall as soon as possible.

A case management statement must be completed by counsel for all parties or self-represented litigants and timely filed with the court at least 15 days prior to the initial case management conference. (San Diego Local Rules, Division II, CRC Rule 3.725).

All counsel of record or parties in pro per shall appear at the Case Management Conference, be familiar with the case, and be fully prepared to participate effectively in the hearing, including discussions of ADR* options.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EACH PLAINTIFF (AND CROSS-COMPLAINANT) TO SERVE A COPY OF THIS NOTICE WITH THE COMPLAINT (AND CROSS-COMPLAINT), THE ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION FORM (SDSC FORM #CIV-730), A STIPULATION TO USE ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) (SDSC FORM #CIV-359), AND OTHER DOCUMENTS AS SET OUT IN SDSC LOCAL RULE 2.1.5.

ALL COUNSEL WILL BE EXPECTED TO BE FAMILIAR WITH SUPERIOR COURT RULES WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED AS DIVISION II, AND WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED.

TIME STANDARDS: The following timeframes apply to general civil cases and must be adhered to unless you have requested and been granted an extension of time. General civil cases consist of all civil cases except: small claims proceedings, civil petitions, unlawful detainer proceedings, probate, guardianship, conservatorship, juvenile, parking citation appeals, and family law proceedings.

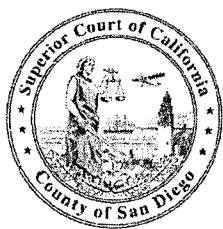
COMPLAINTS: Complaints and all other documents listed in SDSC Local Rule 2.1.5 must be served on all named defendants.

DEFENDANT'S APPEARANCE: Defendant must generally appear within 30 days of service of the complaint. (Plaintiff may stipulate to no more than 15 day extension which must be in writing and filed with the Court.) (SDSC Local Rule 2.1.6)

JURY FEES: In order to preserve the right to a jury trial, one party for each side demanding a jury trial shall pay an advance jury fee in the amount of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) on or before the date scheduled for the initial case management conference in the action.

COURT REPORTERS: Court reporters are not provided by the Court in Civil cases. See policy regarding normal availability and unavailability of official court reporters at www.sdcourt.ca.gov.

*ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR): THE COURT ENCOURAGES YOU TO CONSIDER UTILIZING VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES TO TRIAL, INCLUDING MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, PRIOR TO THE CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE. PARTIES MAY FILE THE ATTACHED STIPULATION TO USE ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (SDSC FORM #CIV-359).



Superior Court of California County of San Diego

NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY TO eFILE AND ASSIGNMENT TO IMAGING DEPARTMENT

This case is eligible for eFiling. Should you prefer to electronically file documents, refer to General Order in re procedures regarding electronically imaged court records, electronic filing, and access to electronic court records in civil and probate cases for rules and procedures or contact the Court's eFiling vendor at www.onelegal.com for information.

This case has been assigned to an Imaging Department and original documents attached to pleadings filed with the court will be imaged and destroyed. Original documents should not be filed with pleadings. If necessary, they should be lodged with the court under California Rules of Court, rule 3.1302(b).

On August 1, 2011 the San Diego Superior Court began the Electronic Filing and Imaging Pilot Program ("Program"). As of August 1, 2011 in all new cases assigned to an Imaging Department all filings will be imaged electronically and the electronic version of the document will be the official court file. The official court file will be electronic and accessible at one of the kiosks located in the Civil Business Office and on the Internet through the court's website.

You should be aware that the electronic copy of the filed document(s) will be the official court record pursuant to Government Code section 68150. The paper filing will be imaged and held for 30 days. After that time it will be destroyed and recycled. Thus, you should not attach any original documents to pleadings filed with the San Diego Superior Court. Original documents filed with the court will be imaged and destroyed except those documents specified in California Rules of Court, rule 3.1806. Any original documents necessary for a motion hearing or trial shall be lodged in advance of the hearing pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 3.1302(b).

It is the duty of each plaintiff, cross-complainant or petitioner to serve a copy of this notice with the complaint, cross-complaint or petition on all parties in the action.

On all pleadings filed after the initial case originating filing, all parties must, to the extent it is feasible to do so, place the words **"IMAGED FILE"** in all caps immediately under the title of the pleading on all subsequent pleadings filed in the action.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO STREET ADDRESS: 330 West Broadway MAILING ADDRESS: 330 West Broadway CITY, STATE, & ZIP CODE: San Diego, CA 92101-3827 BRANCH NAME: Central	FOR COURT USE ONLY
PLAINTIFF(S): Maria Gomez	
DEFENDANT(S): HARBOR FOODS #3	
SHORT TITLE: GOMEZ VS HARBOR FOODS #3 [IMAGED]	
STIPULATION TO USE ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)	CASE NUMBER: 37-2020-00020125-CU-OE-CTL

Judge: Richard E. L. Strauss

Department: C-75

The parties and their attorneys stipulate that the matter is at issue and the claims in this action shall be submitted to the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) process. Selection of any of these options will not delay any case management timelines.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Mediation (court-connected) | ☐ Non-binding private arbitration |
| ☐ Mediation (private) | ☐ Binding private arbitration |
| ☐ Voluntary settlement conference (private) | ☐ Non-binding judicial arbitration (discovery until 15 days before trial) |
| ☐ Neutral evaluation (private) | ☐ Non-binding judicial arbitration (discovery until 30 days before trial) |
| ☐ Other (specify e.g., private mini-trial, private judge, etc.): _____ | |

It is also stipulated that the following shall serve as arbitrator, mediator or other neutral: (Name) _____

Alternate neutral (for court Civil Mediation Program and arbitration only): _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Name of Plaintiff

Name of Defendant

Signature

Signature

Name of Plaintiff's Attorney

Name of Defendant's Attorney

Signature

Signature

If there are more parties and/or attorneys, please attach additional completed and fully executed sheets.

It is the duty of the parties to notify the court of any settlement pursuant to Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.1385. Upon notification of the settlement, the court will place this matter on a 45-day dismissal calendar.

No new parties may be added without leave of court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 06/15/2020

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT