

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: LETTER RIDE, LLC, a California
(**AVISO AL DEMANDADO:**) limited liability company, and DOES
1 through 10, inclusive

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: RANDY GARCIA, on behalf of
(**LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE:**) himself 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

06/08/2021 at 12:56:54 PM

Clerk of the Superior Court
By Emily Schilawski, 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)

37-2021-00025100-CU-0E-CTL

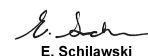
The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: Alex P. Katofsky, Esq. #202754
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Gaines & Gaines, APLC
27200 Agoura Road, Suite 101, Calabasas, CA 91301

818-703-8985

DATE:
(Fecha) 06/08/2021

Clerk, by
(Secretario)


E. Schilawski

, 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

- ☐ as an individual defendant.
- ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):

- ☐ 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):

- ☐ 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): Plaintiff, Randy Garcia		FOR COURT USE ONLY ELECTRONICALLY FILED Superior Court of California, County of San Diego 06/08/2021 at 12:58:54 PM Clerk of the Superior Court By Emily Schilawski, 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: Garcia v. Letter Ride, LLC, et al.		
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ☒ Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000)	☐ Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)	Complex Case Designation ☐ Counter ☐ Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)
		CASE NUMBER: 37-2021-00025100-CU-0E-CTL
		JUDGE: Judge Eddie C Sturgeon 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 (<i>not specified above</i>) (42) Miscellaneous Civil Petition ☐ Partnership and corporate governance (21) ☐ Other petition (<i>not specified above</i>) (43)
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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 | d. ☐ Large number of witnesses |
| b. ☐ Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve | e. ☐ Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court |
| c. ☐ Substantial amount of documentary evidence | 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: 6/8/21

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

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ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California,
County of San Diego
06/08/2021 at 12:56:54 PM
Clerk of the Superior Court
By Emily Schilawski, Deputy Clerk

8 Attorneys for Plaintiff Randy Garcia, on behalf of himself and all “aggrieved employees” pursuant
9 to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

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

12 RANDY GARCIA, on behalf of himself and
13 all “aggrieved employees” pursuant to Labor
Code § 2698 *et seq.*,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 LETTER RIDE, LLC, a California limited
17 liability company, and DOES 1 through 10,
18 inclusive,

19 Defendants.

CASE NO: 37-2021-00025100-CU-OE-CTL

**REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR PENALTIES
PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2699(f)
FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR CODE
§§ 201, 202, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512,
1194, AND 2802 AND PURSUANT TO
LABOR CODE § 2699(a) FOR
VIOLATIONS OF LABOR CODE §§ 210,
226.3, AND 558**

1 Plaintiff RANDY GARCIA (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and others as an “aggrieved
2 employee” under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, complains of LETTER
3 RIDE, LLC, a California limited liability company, and/or any subsidiaries or affiliated companies
4 (hereinafter referred to as “Defendants”), as follows:

5 **I.**

6 **INTRODUCTION AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

7 1. This is a Representative Action, pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*, on behalf of
8 Plaintiff and other California employees who currently work or formerly worked for Defendants
9 (“Aggrieved Employees”).

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

14 a. Failing to pay Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees all wages
15 due, in violation of Labor Code §§ 510, 558, and 1194 and IWC Wage Order 9-2001. Plaintiff and
16 other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were required to work off-the-clock and without
17 compensation during time when they were under Defendants’ control. Specifically, Defendants
18 required Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees to first wait and undergo temperature
19 checks and then wait in line with all other employees to clock in using only one timeclock. Even
20 though they were subject to Defendants’ control, they were not compensated for this time that was
21 spent waiting as a result of Defendants’ own delay (failing to provide more than one timeclock and
22 requiring employees to wait and undergo a temperature check). An employer is obligated to pay the
23 wages of an hourly employee for all time that the employee is under the control of the employer, and
24 this includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do
25 so. When Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were required to undergo temperature
26 checks and to wait in line to clock in, they were under the control of Defendants and required to be
27 compensated for all hours worked. Defendant, however, failed to do so, in violation of Labor Code
28 §§ 510, 558, and 1194 and IWC Wage Order 9-2001, section 5;

1 b. Failing to pay premium wages to Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved
2 Employees who were denied proper meal periods, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and
3 IWC Wage Order 9-2001. Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were routinely denied, and
4 not authorized to take, a proper, timely, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal period for every shift worked
5 that exceeded five hours, or a second proper, timely, uninterrupted, 30-minute meal period for every
6 shift worked that exceeded ten hours, but were not paid premium wages of one hour's pay for each
7 missed first or second meal period. When they were able to take a meal period, they were oftentimes
8 late, cut short, or interrupted, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and IWC Wage Order 9-
9 2001;

10 c. Failing to pay premium wages to Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved
11 Employees who were denied rest periods, in violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Order
12 No. 9-2001. Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were routinely unable to take a 10-
13 minute rest period for every four (4) hours of work or major fraction thereof, but were not paid
14 premium wages of one hour's pay for each missed rest period. Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved
15 Employees were denied rest periods altogether. This violates Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage
16 Order 9-2001;

17 d. Failing to timely pay all wages due and owing during employment, in violation
18 of Labor Code §§ 204 and 210. Defendants paid Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees on a
19 weekly basis but failed to issue them their wages within seven calendar days of the conclusion of the
20 payroll period, as required by Labor Code § 204(d). Wages were issued nine or more days after the
21 conclusion of the pay period. This subjects Defendants to penalties as authorized by Labor Code §
22 210;

23 e. Failing to reimburse Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for necessary
24 business expenses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties, in violation of Labor
25 Code § 2802, including, but not limited to, the use of their personal cellular phone or other mobile
26 device, while working for Defendants. Labor Code § 2802 states that an employer must indemnify
27 its employees for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence
28 of the discharge of their duties, and Defendants' failure to do so has violated this section;

1 f. Failing to provide Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved Employees with wage
2 statements that fully and accurately itemized the requirements set forth in Labor Code § 226(a).
3 Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were not paid all minimum wages, overtime
4 wages, and premium meal and rest period wages due. As such, the wage statements provided by
5 Defendants failed to accurately state all gross wages earned, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226(a)(1)
6 and 226.3, total hours worked, in violation of Labor Code §§ 226(a)(2) and 226.3, net wages earned,
7 in violation of Labor Code §§ 226(a)(5) and 226.3, and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the
8 pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked, Labor Code §§ 226(a)(9) and 226.3; and

9 g. Failing to timely pay Plaintiff and other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees all
10 wages due at the separation of their employment based on the time frames required by Labor Code §§
11 201 and 202. As stated above, Plaintiff and non-exempt Aggrieved Employees were not paid all wages
12 due during the course of their employment and, as a result of this failure, they were not timely paid all
13 wages due at the separation of their employment. This violates Labor Code §§ 201-202 and is alleged
14 on behalf of other non-exempt Aggrieved Employees who have ended their employment with
15 Defendants.

16 3. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all Aggrieved Employees pursuant to Labor Code §
17 2698 *et seq.*, seeks civil penalties for Defendants' violations of the California Labor Code.

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

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1 II.

2 **PARTIES**

3 **A. Plaintiff**

4 5. Plaintiff RANDY GARCIA was employed by Defendants from May 2020 through
5 September 2020 as a non-exempt employee in San Diego County, California.

6 **B. Defendant**

7 6. Defendant LETTER RIDE, LLC, a California limited liability company. Defendant
8 LETTER RIDE, LLC employed Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees in San Diego County, California.

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

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

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

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III.

CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**PLAINTIFF AND ALL AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS
PENALTIES PURSUANT TO LABOR CODE § 2699(f) FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR
CODE §§ 201, 202, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, 1194, AND 2802 AND PURSUANT TO
LABOR CODE § 2699(a) FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR CODE §§ 210, 226.3, AND 558**

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

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

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

a. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(f), \$100 for each initial violation and \$200 for each subsequent violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, 1194, and 2802; and

b. Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699(f), the penalties as authorized by Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, and 558.

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

14. On April 1, 2021, Plaintiff sent a letter, by online submission to the LWDA and by certified mail, return receipt requested, to Defendants setting forth the facts and theories of the violations alleged against Defendant, as prescribed by Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A), no notice was received by Plaintiff from the LWDA within sixty-five (65) calendar days of April 1, 2021. Plaintiff may therefore commence this action to seek civil penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*

Wherefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees he seeks to represent request relief as described below.

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 8, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

12 GAINES & GAINES
13 A Professional Law Corporation

14 By: *Evan S. Gaines*
15 DANIEL F. GAINES
16 EVAN S. GAINES
17 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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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): Randy Garcia	
DEFENDANT(S): Letter Ride LLC	
SHORT TITLE: GARCIA VS LETTER RIDE LLC [IMAGED]	
STIPULATION TO USE ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)	CASE NUMBER: 37-2021-00025100-CU-OE-CTL

Judge: Eddie C Sturgeon

Department: C-67

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: 06/09/2021

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

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	
DIVISION: Central	
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (619) 450-7067	
PLAINTIFF(S) / PETITIONER(S): Randy Garcia	
DEFENDANT(S) / RESPONDENT(S): Letter Ride LLC	
GARCIA VS LETTER RIDE LLC [IMAGED]	
NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT AND CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE (CIVIL)	CASE NUMBER: 37-2021-00025100-CU-OE-CTL

CASE ASSIGNED FOR ALL PURPOSES TO:

Judge: Eddie C Sturgeon

Department: C-67

COMPLAINT/PETITION FILED: 06/08/2021

TYPE OF HEARING SCHEDULED	DATE	TIME	DEPT	JUDGE
Civil Case Management Conference	05/06/2022	10:30 am	C-67	Eddie C Sturgeon

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all Case Management Conferences (CMCs) are being conducted virtually unless there is a court order stating otherwise. Prior to the hearing date, visit the "virtual hearings" page for the most current instructions on how to appear for the applicable case-type/department on the court's website at www.sdcourt.ca.gov.

A Case Management Statement (JC Form #CM-110) must be completed by counsel for all parties and by all self-represented litigants and timely filed with the court at least 15 days prior to the initial CMC. (San Diego Superior Court (SDSC) Local Rules, rule 2.1.9; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.725).

All counsel of record and self-represented litigants must appear at the CMC, be familiar with the case, and be fully prepared to participate effectively in the hearing, including discussions of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) options.

It is the duty of each plaintiff (and cross-complainant) to serve a copy of this Notice of Case Assignment and Case Management Conference (SDSC Form #CIV-721) 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 on all parties to the action as set out in SDSC Local Rules, rule 2.1.5.

TIME FOR SERVICE AND RESPONSE: The following rules apply to civil cases except for collections cases under California Rules of Court, rule 3.740(a), unlawful detainer actions, proceedings under the Family Code, and other proceedings for which different service requirements are prescribed by law (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.110; SDSC Local Rules, rule 2.1.5):

- **Service:** The complaint must be served on all named defendants, and proof of service filed with the court within 60 days after filing the complaint. An amended complaint adding a defendant must be served on the added defendant and proof of service filed within 30 days after filing of the amended complaint. A cross-complaint against a party who has appeared in the action must be accompanied by proof of service on that party at the time it is filed. If it adds a new party, the cross-complaint must be served on all parties and proof of service on the new party must be filed within 30 days of the filing of the cross-complaint.
- **Defendant's appearance:** Unless a special appearance is made, each defendant served must generally appear (as defined in Code of Civ. Proc. § 1014) within 30 days of service of the complaint/cross-complaint.
- **Extensions:** The parties may stipulate without leave of court to one 15-day extension beyond the 30-day time period prescribed for the response after service of the initial complaint (SDSC Local Rules, rule 2.1.6). If a party fails to serve and file pleadings as required under this rule, and has not obtained an order extending time to serve its pleadings, the court may issue an order to show cause why sanctions shall not be imposed.

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: Official Court Reporters are not normally available in civil matters, but may be requested in certain situations no later than 10 days before the hearing date. See SDSC Local Rules, rule 1.2.3 and Policy Regarding Normal Availability and Unavailability of Official Court Reporters (SDSC Form #ADM-317) for further information.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR): The court discourages any unnecessary delay in civil actions; therefore, continuances are discouraged and timely resolution of all actions, including submitting to any form of ADR is encouraged. The court encourages and expects the parties to consider using ADR options prior to the CMC. The use of ADR will be discussed at the CMC. Prior to the CMC, parties stipulating to the ADR process may file the Stipulation to Use Alternative Dispute Resolution (SDSC Form #CIV-359).

NOTICE OF E-FILING REQUIREMENTS AND IMAGED DOCUMENTS

Effective April 15, 2021, e-filing is required for attorneys in represented cases in all limited and unlimited civil cases, pursuant to the San Diego Superior Court General Order: In Re Procedures Regarding Electronically Imaged Court Records, Electronic Filing and Access to Electronic Court Records in Civil and Probate Cases. Additionally, you are encouraged to review CIV-409 for a listing of documents that are not eligible for e-filing. E-filing is also encouraged, but not mandated, for self-represented litigants, unless otherwise ordered by the court. All e-filers are required to comply with the e-filing requirements set forth in Electronic Filing Requirements (Civil) (SDSC Form #CIV-409) and Cal. Rules of Court, rules 2.250-2.261.

All Civil cases are assigned to departments that are part of the court's "Imaging Program." This means that original documents filed with the court will be imaged, held for 30 days, and then destroyed, with the exception of those original documents the court is statutorily required to maintain. The electronic copy of the filed document(s) will be the official court record, pursuant to Government Code § 68150. Thus, original documents should not be attached to pleadings filed with the San Diego Superior Court, unless it is a document for which the law requires an original be filed. 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 of Case Assignment and Case Management Conference (Civil) (SDSC Form #CIV-721) with the complaint, cross-complaint, or petition on all parties to 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.

The official court file will be electronic and accessible at one of the kiosks located in the Civil Business Office and may be found on the court's website at www.sdcourt.ca.gov.



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION

CASE NUMBER: 37-2021-00025100-CU-OE-CTL

CASE TITLE: Garcia vs Letter Ride LLC [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.