Mark L. Venardi (SBN 173140) 1 Martin Zurada (SBN 218235) Mark Freeman (SBN 293721) VENARDI ZURADA LLP 3 25 Orinda Way, Suite 250 Orinda, California 94563 Telephone: (925) 937-3900 San Francisco County Superior Court Facsimile: (925) 937-3905 OCT 23 2020 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 6 CORBY KUCIEMBA and CLEPK OF THE COURT ROBERT KUCIEMBA 7 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO 9 UNLIMITED JURISDICTION 10 CASE NO.: CGC - 20 - 587507 11 CORBY KUCIEMBA, an individual; ROBERT KUCIEMBA, an individual, 12 COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES; DEMAND 13 FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiffs. 14 v. 15 VICTORY WOODWORKS, INC., a Nevada 16 Corporation; and Does 1-20, inclusive, 17 Defendants. 18 19 Plaintiffs CORBY KUCIEMBA and ROBERT KUCIEMBA allege as follows: 20 **PARTIES** 21 22 1. Plaintiffs CORBY KUCIEMBA and ROBERT KUCIEMBA ("Plaintiffs") are and 23 were married at the time of the events described in this Complaint. 24 2. Defendant VICTORY WOODWORKS, INC. is a Nevada corporation with its 25 principal place of business located at 340 Kresge Lane, Sparks, Nevada. Defendant conducts 26 business throughout California, including in San Francisco, California. 27 3. The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise, 28 of Defendants, DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs who, therefore, sue said

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES; DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

CASE NO.:

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Defendants by such fictitious names and will seek leave of Court to amend this Complaint when the same have been ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and upon such information and belief, alleges that each Defendant designated herein as a DOE was responsible, negligently or in some other actionable manner, for the events and happenings referred to herein which proximately caused injury to Plaintiffs as hereinafter alleged. Each reference in this Complaint to "defendant," "defendants" or a specifically named defendant refers also to all defendants sued under fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that at all times herein mentioned each of the defendants was the agent, employee and servant of each of the remaining defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged was acting within the scope of such agency, employment, and servitude, with the knowledge and consent of each of the defendants. Whenever this Complaint makes reference to "defendants" or "defendants, and each of them," such allegations shall be deemed to mean the acts of defendants acting individually, jointly and/or severally.

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4 This Court has subject matter jurisdiction and is a proper venue because Mr. Kuciemba was employed by Defendant in San Francisco County. Furthermore, Mr. Kuciemba contracted COVID-19 on a job site operated by Defendant in San Francisco County and thereafter infected his wife with COVID-19.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 5. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a strain of coronavirus. This virus is responsible for causing the disease known as COVID-19.
- 6. COVID-19 is a highly contagious respiratory illness that spreads between people through close contact and via respiratory droplets produced from coughs or sneezes. The virus can be devastating and even fatal especially for vulnerable populations, e.g. persons who are over 65 or who have pre-existing health conditions.
- 7. After the virus arose in an initial outbreak in Wuhan, China, it spread rapidly around the globe in early 2020. The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic in March 2020. As of the filing of this complaint, it is estimated that COVID-19 has infected over 41 million people and killed at least 1.13 million.

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- In the early days of the pandemic, the Centers for Disease Control ("CDC") issued guidance stating that individuals exposed to people infected with COVID-19 must quarantine at home for 14 days after their last contact with the infected individual. This guidance is designed to limit the spread of the highly infectious virus.
- 10. Over time, these various Shelter in Place Orders were relaxed to allow for the safe reopening of the economy. Government agencies at the state, federal, and local level also issued various health orders targeted for specific industries. Most relevant here is San Francisco City and County's Order of the Health Officer No. C19-07c (Issued May 5, 2020) (the "Health Order").
- 11. The Health Order requires individuals engaged in the construction industry to follow strict health and safety guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The Health Order required that construction sites must "Establish a daily screening protocol for arriving staff to ensure that potentially infected staff do not enter the construction site. If workers leave the jobsite and return the same day, establish a cleaning and decontamination protocol prior to entry and exit of the jobsite." Construction sites were also required to "[p]ost the daily screening protocol at all entrances and exits to the jobsite."
- The Health Order also required construction sites to provide notices to employees 12. that they should "not enter the jobsite if you have a fever, cough, or other COVID-19 symptoms. If you feel sick, or have been exposed to anyone who is sick, stay at home."
- 13. Beginning on May 6, 2020 Plaintiff Robert Kuciemba began working for Defendant at a construction jobsite in San Francisco (the "Premises").
- In or around July 3, 2020, Defendant transferred workers from a jobsite in Mountain 14. View, California jobsite operated by Defendant to Mr. Kuciemba's location.
- 15. Defendant transferred these workers from its Mountain View jobsite after workers at the same location became infected with COVID-19. Defendant knew or should have known that its workers at the Mountain View jobsite were all potentially exposed to COVID-19. Defendant was

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also aware of the CDC guidelines and the San Francisco Health Order that would have prohibited these potentially infected individuals from entering the Premises without properly quarantining.

- 16. Instead of quarantining the individuals from its Mountain View jobsite, Defendant decided to put profits over safety by commingling the Mountain View workers with workers at the Premises including Mr. Kuciemba. Defendant was well aware of the dangers posed by COVID-19, including that it was highly infectious and potentially lethal for older, high-risk individuals. Despite this knowledge, Defendant knowingly, recklessly, and willfully failed to follow all health and safety protocols issued CDC and the Health Order when it permitted potentially infected individuals to enter and re-enter the Premises.
- 17. One or more of these workers from the Mountain View jobsite was in fact infected with COVID-19. In early July 2020, Mr. Kuciemba was forced to work in close contact with workers at the Premises, who came from the infected Mountain View jobsite, and one or more of these workers then infected him with COVID-19.
- 18. Mr. Kuciemba's last day on the job at the Premises was July 10, 2020. Within the next 1-2 days, Mr. Kuciemba and his wife both began experiencing symptoms. Mr. and Mrs. Kuciemba both tested positive for COVID-19 on July 16, 2020.
- 19. Both Plaintiffs were ultimately hospitalized after they developed respiratory symptoms from COVID-19. Mrs. Kuciemba, who is 65 and a high risk individual due to her age and health, developed a severe infection and remained hospitalized until early August 2020.
- 20. The actions of Defendant were a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff Mrs. Kuciemba's severe and traumatic injuries resulting from the COVID-19 infection to Mrs. Kuciemba.
- 21. Defendant committed various wrongful acts, including without limitation, Defendant:
 - (a) Improperly operated, managed, used, maintained and controlled the Premises in violation of applicable building codes and federal, state and municipal regulations including without limitation OSHA, Cal OSHA and the San Francisco Health Order as well as CDC guidelines;

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2		Premises;
3	(c)	Failed to protect employees from COVID-19 symptomatic
4		persons) or potentially infectious persons;
5	(d)	Failed to cleanse and sanitize the workspace at the Premis
6	(e)	Failed to provide personal protective equipment;
7	(f)	Failed to implement a social distancing policy;
8	(g)	Failed to otherwise follow the health and safety mandates
9		Cal OSHA, and/or the San Francisco Health Order as well
10	(h)	Failed to warn Mr. Kuciemba, and other persons lawfully
11		property, of the danger presented by the workers from the
12		site who were working at the Premises when Defendant kn
13		of reasonable care should have known, that the warnings v
14		prevent injury to Plaintiffs, residents and/or visitors at the
15	(i)	Failed to make a reasonable inspection of the Premises wh
16		in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that
17		necessary to prevent injury to Plaintiff, residents and/or vi
18	(j)	Allowed the aforementioned premise to remain in a dange
19		unreasonable length of time; and/or
20	(k)	Failed to otherwise exercise due care with respect to the m
21		Complaint.
22	22. Mr.	. Kuciemba is bringing a claim for Loss of Consortium in t
23	injuries to his wife	
24		FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
25	•	Negligence (Plaintiff Mrs. Kuciemba Against all Defendants)
26		(1 minum 1911). Educioniba regainst an Detendants)

(b)	Failed to properly	screen	employees	for C	COVID-19	who	were	entering	the
	Premises:								

- tic (or asymptomatic
- ses;
- es required by OSHA, ell as CDC guidelines;
- y on the Premises e Mountain View job knew, or in the exercise were necessary to e Premises;
- when Defendant knew, or at the inspection was visitors at the Premises;
- gerous condition, for an
- matters alleged in this
- this Court arising from

Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations set forth in paragraphs I-22 of 23. this Complaint.

	24.	Defendant breached the duty of care owed to Plaintiffs when it knowingly,
reckles	ssly, and	willfully acted as set forth in paragraph 21. Defendant exposed Mr. Kuciemba to
COVI	D- 19 at	the jobsite and it was foreseeable that Mrs. Kuciemba would also develop COVID-19
throug	h her hı	isband.

- 25. Defendant's breach of the duty of care to Ms. Kuciemba was the actual and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' damages alleged herein.
- 26. Defendant's actions were malicious, oppressive, and fraudulent, and Plaintiff Mrs. Kuciemba is entitled to recover punitive damages

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligence Per Se

(Plaintiff Mrs. Kuciemba Against all Defendants)

- 27. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1–26 of this Complaint.
- 28. Defendant's actions constitute a violation of San Francisco City and County's Order of the Health Officer No. C19-07c (Issued May 5, 2020) and all related state, federal, and local statutes, regulations, and orders including without limitation OSHA and Cal OSHA. Plaintiff Mrs. Kuciemba is in the class of persons protected under such state, federal, and local statutes, regulations and orders.
- 29. Defendant's violation of the above laws/regulations/orders was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiff Mrs. Kuciemba's harm and the loss.
- 30. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligent acts and omissions, Mrs. Kuciemba was injured and is entitled to recover compensatory damages in an amount according to proof.
- 31. Defendant's actions were malicious, oppressive, and fraudulent, and Mrs. Kuciemba is entitled to recover punitive damages.

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligence – Premises Liability (Plaintiff Mrs. Kuciemba Against All Defendants)

- 32. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1–31 of this Complaint.
- 33. Defendant, as owners and/or operator of the Premises, by and through their agents, servants, and/or employees, as the persons responsible for the maintenance of the Premises, acted with less than reasonable care and committed one or more of the following careless and negligent acts and/or omissions as described in paragraph 21.
- 34. The dangerous condition on property owned or controlled by Defendants was the actual and proximate cause of the injuries alleged herein.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Public Nuisance – Assisting in the Creation of Substantial and Unreasonable Harm to Public Health and Safety that Affects an Entire Community or Considerable Number of Persons [Cal. Civil Code §§ 3479, 3480, 3491, 3493; C.C.P. § 731] (Plaintiff Mrs. Kuciemba Against All Defendants)

- 35. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1–34 of this Complaint.
- 36. California Civil Code§ 3479 defines "nuisance" as "[a]nything which is injurious to health, ... or is indecent or offensive to the senses, ... so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property."
- 37. California Civil Code § 3480 defines "public nuisance" as any nuisance that "affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal."
- 38. To constitute a "public nuisance," the offense against, or interference with the exercise of rights common to the public must be substantial and unreasonable. *People ex rel. Gallo v. Acuna* (1997) 14 Cal.4th 1090, 1102, 1105.
- 39. The acts and omissions of Defendant alleged herein, which caused a considerable number of persons to suffer increased exposures and risks of exposures to the COVID-19 virus at Defendant's workplaces (including the Premises), including but not limited to Defendant's workers,

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and other persons with whom those workers come into contact with both at Defendant's workplaces (including the Premises) and outside of Defendant's workplaces (including Mrs. Kuciemba). Defendant substantially and unreasonably created, and substantially assisted in the creation of, a grave risk to public health and safety, and wrongfully and unduly interfered with Mrs. Kuciemba's comfortable enjoyment of their lives and property. See County of Santa Clara v. Atlantic Richfield Co. (2006) 137 Cal. App. 4th 292, 305-06.

- 40. The acts and omissions of Defendant alleged herein substantially and unreasonably created or assisted in the creation of the spread and transmission of grave, life-threatening disease and infection, the risk of spread and transmission of grave, life-threatening disease and infection disease or infection, and the actual and real fear and anxiety of the spread and transmission of grave, life-threatening disease and infection, all of which constitutes an actionable public nuisance. See, e.g., Restatement (Second) of Torts § 821B & cmt. G ("[T]he threat of communication of smallpox to a single person may be enough to constitute a public nuisance because of the possibility of an epidemic; and a fire a hazard to one adjoining landowner may be a public nuisance because of the danger of a conflagration."); Birke v. Oakwood Worldwide (2009)169 Cal. App. 4th 1540, 1546 (secondhand smoke in condominium complex); County of Santa Clara v. Atlantic Richfield Co. (2006) 137 Cal. App. 4th 292, 306.
- 41. The public nuisance caused by Defendant as alleged herein has caused and will continue to cause special injury to Mrs. Kuciemba within the meaning of Civil Code § 3493, due to the infection Mrs. Kuciemba personally suffered, the risk of exposures she faced, and the increased anxiety and fear caused by her pre-existing medical condition and her need to separate herself from close family members to minimize the risk of further community spread. Those harms are different from the types of harms suffered by members of the general public who did not work or have direct contact with employees who worked at the Premises.
- 42. California Code of Civil Procedure § 731 and California Civil Code § 3491, 3493, and 3495 authorize Mrs. Kuciemba to bring this action for injunctive, equitable abatements, and damages relief from Defendant.

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- 43. Defendant's failure to comply with health and safety standard in its workplace, including the Premises, has caused, and is reasonably certain to cause, community spread of the COVID-19 infection. Such community spread has not been, and will not be, limited to the physical location of Defendant's workplaces only, or to the workers at the workplaces only (including the Premises), as infected works and other persons present at Defendant's workplaces (including the Premises) have interacted with their family members, co-residents neighbors, and others with whom they must necessarily interact as they undertake essential daily activities such as shopping, doctor's visits, and childcare.
- 44. This community spread has resulted in increased disease and will continue to result in increased disease.
- 45. Defendant's conduct as alleged herein unreasonably interferes with the common public right to public health and safety.
- 46. Defendant's decision to operate its workplaces (including the Premises) without ensuring minimum basic health and safety standards, including by meeting the OSHA, Cal Osha, the Health Order, and/or CDC regulations, guidelines, and other minimum public health standards necessary to stop or substantially reduce the spread of COVID-19, is reasonably certain to cause further spread of COVID-19 infection and the reasonable and severe fear of the further spread of COVID-19 to Plaintiffs and other members of the community.
- 47. Administrative and governmental remedies have proven inadequate to protect Mrs. Kuciemba from the harms alleged in this complaint and the wrongful conduct by Defendant alleged in this complaint. OSHA and Cal/OSHA, the principal government agencies tasked with ensuring workplace safety, have deprioritized inspections an enforcement at non-medical workplaces. The CDC, while able to issue recommendations, does not have or exercise independent enforcement authority against businesses that fail to follow those recommendations.
- 48. The risk of injury faced by Mrs. Kuciemba outweighs the cost of the reasonable measures included in Mrs. Kuciemba's proposed injunction.
- 49. Defendant and each of them are substantial contributors to the public nuisance alleged herein.

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- 50. Defendant's past and ongoing conduct is a direct and proximate cause of Mrs. Kuciemba's injuries and threatened injuries.
- Defendant knew and should have known that their conduct as alleged herein would 51. be the direct and proximate cause of the injuries alleged herein to Mrs. Kuciemba.
- 52. Defendant's conduct as alleged herein constitutes a substantial and unreasonable interference with and obstruction of public rights and property, including the public rights to health, safety and welfare of Mrs. Kuciemba and members of the public, and those who come in contact with them, whose safety and lives are at risk due to Defendant's failure to adopt an implement proper procedures for protecting workers, customers, and other from exposure to the COVID-19 virus.
- 53. Defendant has committed and continue to commit the acts alleged herein knowingly and willfully.
- 54. As a proximate result of Defendant's unlawful actions and omissions, Mrs. Kuciemba has been damaged in an amount according to proof of trial.
- 55. In addition to declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and damages as alleged herein, Mrs. Kuciemba is entitled to interest, penalties, attorneys' fees and expenses pursuant to CCP § 1021.5, and costs of suit.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Loss of Consortium (Plaintiff Mr. Kuciemba Against All Defendants)

- 56. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1–55 of this Complaint.
 - 57. Mr. Kuciemba and Mrs. Kuciemba were married at all relevant times.
 - 58. Prior to July 2020, Mrs. Kuciemba was able to and did perform her duties as a wife.
- 59. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct, acts, and/or omissions of defendants, and each of them, as set forth herein above, Mrs. Kuciemba has been unable to perform the necessary duties of a husband including but not limited to the work and services usually performed in the care, maintenance and management of the family home, and he will be unable to perform

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such work, services and duties in the future. By reason thereof, Mr. Kuciemba has been deprived and will be deprived of the love, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection, affection, society, moral support, and the loss of enjoyment of sexual relations.

60. Plaintiffs reserve the right to prove the amount of damages at trial. The amount of compensatory damages sought will be in excess of the amount sufficient to establish jurisdiction.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that judgment be entered against Defendants follows:

- For general and compensatory damages, including damages for pain and suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, lost wages, loss of consortium, lost earning capacity and emotional distress damages, in excess of the amount sufficient to establish jurisdiction according to proof at trial;
- 2. For punitive damages against Defendants;
- 3. For attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to CCP § 1021.5;
- 4. For injunctive relief;
- 5. For prejudgment interest on all amounts claimed;
- 6. For costs of suit: and
- 7. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Date: October 22, 2020

VENARDI ZURADA LLP

Martin Zurada

Attorneys for Plaintiff
CORBY KUCIEMBA and

ROBERT KUCIEMBA

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury.

Date: October 22, 2020

VENARDI ZURADA LLP

Martin Zurada Attorneys for Plaintiff CORBY KUCIEMBA and

ROBERT KUCIEMBA

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ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar Martin Zurada (SBN 218235)	number, and address)	FOR COURT USE ONLY				
Venardi Zurada (SBN 218235)						
25 Orinda Way, Suite 250						
Orinda, CA 94563 TELEPHONE NO.: (925) 937-3900	FAX NO.: (925) 937-3905	FILED				
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiffs Corby Kuciemb	a and Robert Kuciemba					
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SA STREET ADDRESS: 400 McAllister Street	N FRANCISCO	San Francisco County Superior Court				
MAILING ADDRESS:		OCT 23 2020				
CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Francisco, CA 94102		001 23 2020				
BRANCH NAME:		CLERK OF THE COURT				
CASE NAME: Corby Kuciemba and Robert Kuciemba vs. Victo	ary Woodwarks Inc. at al	BY: Ekelene Molonio				
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	······································	CASE NUMBER: Deputy Clerk				
✓ Unlimited	Complex Case Designation					
(Amount (Amount	Counter Joinder	$c_{GC-20}-587507$				
demanded demanded is exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	Filed with first appearance by defend (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	dant DEPT:				
	ow must be completed (see instructions					
1. Check one box below for the case type that	t best describes this case:					
Auto Tort		Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)				
Auto (22) Uninsured motorist (46)	Breach of contract/warranty (06) Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)				
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)				
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)				
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)				
Product liability (24) Medical malpractice (45)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)				
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)	Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case				
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)				
Business tort/unfair business practice (07	,	Enforcement of Judgment				
Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer Commercial (31)	Enforcement of judgment (20)				
Defamation (13) Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint RICO (27)				
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)				
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	Miscellaneous Civil Petition				
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)				
Employment Wrongful termination (36)	Petition re: arbitration award (11) Writ of mandate (02)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)				
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)					
		ules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the				
factors requiring exceptional judicial mana						
a. Large number of separately repre	,	r of witnesses				
b Extensive motion practice raising issues that will be time-consuming		with related actions bendinglin one of more courts ties, states, or countries, or in a federal court				
c. Substantial amount of documenta		ostjudgment judicial supervision				
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a.		declaratory or injunctive relief c. punitive				
4. Number of causes of action (specify): Fiv		decidation of injunious relief of the purious				
	s action suit.					
6. If there are any known related cases, file a	and serve a notice of related case. (You r	may use form CM-015.)				
Date: October 22, 2020						
Martin Zurada		DOLLATIDE OF PARTY OF ATTOMICS FOR CAPTA.				
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	NOTICE	SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)				
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the tunder the Brahete Code, Femily Code, or building the Brahete Code, and the Brahe						
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.						

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

the case is complex. **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) 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)

Wrongful Termination (36)

Other Employment (15)

Employment

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 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

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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
         Other Civil Petition
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Review of Health Officer Order Notice of Appeal–Labor

Other Judicial Review (39)