1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Michael Meuter, State Bar No. 161554 CALIFORNIA RURAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE, 3 Williams Road Salinas, CA 93905 Telephone: (831) 757-5221 Facsimile: (831) 757-6212 Lisa Duarte, State Bar No. 169750 MINAMI, LEW & TAMAKI LLP 360 Post Street, 8th Floor San Francisco, CA 94108-4903 Telephone: (415) 788-9000 Facsimile: (415) 398-3887 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Intervenors ANA LILIA MONTES, AURORA VASQUEZ, MICAELA GARCIA, EDELFA MADRIGAL UNITED STATES II NORTHERN DISTRICE	DISTRICT COURT
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION, Plaint iff, ANA LILIA MONTES, AURORA VASQUEZ, MICAELA GARCIA, EDELFA MADRIGAL, as individuals and acting for the interests of the general public, Plaintiffs/Intervenors, v. COASTAL VALLEY MANAGEMENT, Inc. RON GALLEGOS, EDUBIGEN RESENDEZ, LUPE VELASCO, Defendants.	CASE NO. C01-21105 RMW COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL 1. Unlawful Sex Discrimination (42 U.S.C. § 2000e) 2. Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment (Title VII, 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2(a)(1) 3. Unlawful Retaliation (42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3(a)) 4. Unlawful Sex Discrimination (Cal. Gov Code § 12940(a)) 5. Retaliation for Opposing Discrimination and Harassment (Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(h) 6. Aiding and Abetting Sexual Harassment, Sex Discrimination, and Retaliation (Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(i)) 7. Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment (Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(j)(1)) 8. Failure to Prevent Discrimination and Harassment (Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(j)(1)) 9. Unfair Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200)
25 26 27 28	/// EEOC v. Coastal Valley C01-21105 RMW COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	

<u>PARTIES</u>

- 1. Plaintiffs ANA LILIA MONTES (hereinafter MONTES), AURORA VASQUEZ (hereinafter VASQUEZ), MICAELA GARCIA (hereinafter GARCIA), and EDELFA MADRIGAL (hereinafter MADRIGAL) are, and at all times mentioned herein, were, residents of the State of California, County of Monterey. Plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL were, at all times material hereto members of a protected group under California Government Code Section 12940(a) based on their sex (females), and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII)as amended, 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5 (f) (1) and (3), and Section 102 of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, 42 U.S.C. §1981(a).
- 2. Plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL are informed and believe that defendant COASTAL VALLEY MANAGEMENT, INC. (hereinafter COASTAL VALLEY) is a corporation, and was at all relevant times, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, doing business in the city of King City, California in the County of Monterey.
- RON GALLEGOS (hereinafter GALLEGOS), employee of COASTAL
 VALLEY and Human Resource Manager at COASTAL VALLEY from approximately 1996 to
 1999, was plaintiffs supervisor during those years.
- 4. EDUBIGEN RESENDEZ (hereinafter RESENDEZ), employee of COASTAL VALLEY and supervisor at COASTAL VALLEY was and continues to be plaintiff GARCIA s supervisor.
- LUPE VELASCO (hereinafter VELASCO), employee of COASTAL VALLEY and supervisor at COASTAL VALLEY from approximately 1992 to the present, was plaintiff MADRIGAL s supervisor.
- 6. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendant COASTAL VALLEY is, and at all times relevant hereto was, an employer subject to suit under California s Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), in that Defendant COASTAL VALLEY is, and

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was, an employer who regularly employs five or more persons. Cal. Gov. Code §§ 12926(d), 12940.

- 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendant COASTAL VALLEY is, and at all times relevant hereto was, an employer subject to suit under Title VII, in that Defendant COASTAL VALLEY is and was an employer who has regularly employed fifteen or more persons for each working day in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current and preceding calendar years. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b).
- 8. Defendants RON GALLEGOS, EDUBIGEN RESENDEZ, and LUPE VELASCO were, at all times relevant hereto, supervisors of Plaintiffs as defined under Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(r) and were employers of Plaintiffs as defined under Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(d). The acts of the individually named Defendants, which were continuing in nature, were therefore acts performed on behalf of COASTAL VALLEY, as well as acts performed by these individual Defendants. Defendant RON GALLEGOS is sued in his official capacity as Human Resources Manager and in his individual capacity. Defendant EDUBIGEN RESENDEZ is sued in his official capacity as a supervisor and in his individual capacity. Defendant LUPE VELASCO is sued in his official capacity as foreman/supervisor and in his individual capacity.
- 9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each Defendant is, and at all times relevant hereto was, the agent, servant, and/or employee of each of the other Defendants, and that each Defendant, agent, servant and/or employee was acting, at all times relevant hereto, within the course and scope of his or her agency and/or employment. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, upon performing every wrongful act, or upon each wrongful omission complained of herein, that each Defendant, was acting or failing to act, with the knowledge, as well as the approval, express or implied, of each of the other Defendants, and that each Defendant has ratified and approved the acts and omissions of the other Defendants.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. The jurisdiction of this Court is based upon section 703(a)(1) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). Jurisdiction of this Court is also invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, 1343 and 1346 and the Court's pendant jurisdiction over state law claims. Injunctive and declaratory relief, damages and other appropriate legal and equitable relief are sought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000e (f) and (g) as amended, and state law. The unlawful employment practices of which plaint iffs complain occurred within the Northern District of California and defendant COASTAL VALLEY has business operations where plaintiffs worked at all relevant times alleged herein in the Northern District of California. Venue is therefore proper in this District pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(3). Venue is also proper in this District pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 1965(a) and 1965(b), and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e).

INTRA-DISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

11. Since all of the acts which gave rise to this complaint occurred in Monterey County, assignment to the San Jose Division pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c) would be appropriate.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

- 12. On or around October 25, 1998, Plaintiff MADRIGAL filed charges of discrimination with the EEOC. On or around November 6, 1998, Plaintiff VASQUEZ filed charges of discrimination with the EEOC. On or around August 11, 1999, Plaintiff MONTES filed charges of discrimination with the EEOC. On or around August 3, 2000, Plaintiff GARCIA filed charges of discrimination with the EEOC. These charges were simultaneously filed with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (hereinafter DFEH) pursuant to the terms of a work sharing agreement between the two agencies.
- 13. On or around October 25, 1999 notice of Plaintiff MADRIGAL s right to file a private civil suit was issued by the DFEH. On or around August 24, 2000 notice of Plaintiff GARCIA s right to file a private civil suit was issued by the DFEH. On or around November 6, 1999 notice of Plaintiff VASQUEZ s right to file a private civil suit was issued by the DFEH. On or around August 11, 1999 notice of Plaintiff MONTES s right to file a private civil suit was

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issued by the DFEH. The DFEH issued the right to sue letters after having deferred its investigations of plaintiffs discrimination charges to the EEOC pursuant to the terms of a work sharing agreement between the two agencies. The one-year period following the issuance of these notices within which to file an action for violation of the FEHA was equitably tolled during the pendency of the EEOC investigation.

- 14. On or about November 21, 2001, the EEOC concluded investigation of the case and thereafter filed suit in the instant matter.
- 15. Plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have timely filed this action. Therefore, they have complied with all administrative prerequisites to be able to bring this lawsuit.

FACTS

Factual Allegations Pertaining to Aurora Vasquez

- 16. AURORA VASQUEZ began working at COASTAL VALLEY in about September 1979. VASQUEZ began working as general laborer and currently holds the position of Assistant Foreman.
- In or before 1996, RON GALLEGOS was hired by COASTAL VALLEY to be 17. their Human Resources Manager. He held this position until he left COASTAL VALLEY in 1999.
- 18. Following the assignment of GALLEGOS to a position of authority he immediately commenced a continual course of conduct, wherein he sexually harassed VASQUEZ. While VASQUEZ worked for the Defendants, she was subject to sexual harassment which was severe and pervasive enough to alter her working conditions and create a hostile work environment. VASQUEZ was repeatedly forced to endure offensive language, and intimidating and unwelcome romantic and/or sexual overtures.
- 19. The sexual harassment by GALLEGOS was repeated and was designed to compel VASQUEZ to submit to his sexual advances, thereby rendering VASQUEZ s submission to his

VASQUEZ was directly told by GALLEGOS that she would be fired if she did

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that he had harassed her.

21. When VASQUEZ rejected the sexual advances of GALLEGOS, she was subjected to retaliation in the form of further unwanted sexual advances, as well as being refused

not sign a paper stating that she had received a final written warning, after she had complained

work assignments, and being disciplined, including receiving a final written warning, which she signed under pressure. VASQUEZ S husband, also an employee of COASTAL VALLEY, was also subjected to retaliation by defendants due to VASQUEZ S complaints of sexual harassment

and her refusal to submit to GALLEGOS S sexual overtures.

- 22. The sexual harassment by GALLEGOS of VASQUEZ substantially affected her employment. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, through their sexual harassment and their failure to eradicate it, intended to, and did, cause VASQUEZ severe psychological and emotional damage. Through their acts and omissions, some of which constituted sexual harassment, abuse, discrimination, and retaliation toward Plaintiffs, Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, have caused VASQUEZ to suffer extreme anxiety, severe depression, and other emotional distress. Defendants conduct has adversely affected VASQUEZ s ability to work, and her sense of well-being. The abuse of VASQUEZ by Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, and Defendants failure to stop such abuse, rendered her work environment so intolerable that any reasonable person would find such treatment offensive.
- 23. Following the commencement by GALLEGOS of the numerous acts of sexual harassment, VASQUEZ made numerous complaints to Defendants.
- 24. Despite the complaints made by VASQUEZ to the Defendants, COASTAL VALLEY effectively failed and refused to terminate the course of repetitively offensive conduct of GALLEGOS which constituted sexual harassment of VASQUEZ. Despite GALLEGOS

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terminating his own employment, Defendants otherwise took no action to address, correct, or prevent these adverse working conditions of sexual harassment, retaliation, and discrimination, thereby condoning such illegal acts and transforming the acceptance of GALLEGOS sexual advances into a condition of Plaintiff's continued employment.

- 25. The repetitively offensive conduct of GALLEGOS, constituting sexual harassment, abuse, discrimination, and retaliation was further actively fostered, participated in, ratified and/or condoned by COASTAL VALLEY, in that GALLEGOS sexually harassed other female employees of COASTAL VALLEY and did compel their submission to sexual intimacies and activities. Such other acts of sexual harassment by GALLEGOS were in fact known to COASTAL VALLEY, its agents, servants and/or employees. COASTAL VALLEY, as employer, effectively failed and refused to terminate GALLEGOS, thereby rendering it a policy of the COASTAL VALLEY that its female employees submit to sexual harassment as a condition of their employment.
- 26. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees committed the acts against VASQUEZ alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring VASQUEZ and in conscious disregard of, and with reckless indifference to, her rights.

Factual Allegations Pertaining to ANA LILIA MONTES

- 27. ANA LILIA MONTES (hereinafter MONTES) was hired by COASTAL VALLEY on or around October 2, 1991 as a general laborer, where she worked until 1996 when she was promoted to her current position of Assistant Foreman.
- 28. Following the assignment of GALLEGOS to the position of Human Resources Manager in around 1996, a position of authority over MONTES, he commenced an immediate and continual course of repetitively offensive conduct, wherein he sexually harassed MONTES. While MONTES worked for the Defendants, she was subject to sexual harassment which was severe and pervasive enough to alter her working conditions and create a hostile work environment. MONTES was forced to endure offensive language and pictures, and unwelcome

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touching and assaults. MONTES was also forced to endure intimidating and unwelcome romantic and/or sexual overtures, including receiving notes from GALLEGOS in which he professed his love for her, and she received threats designed to elicit compliance with such overtures.

- 29. The sexual harassment by GALLEGOS was repeated and was designed to compel MONTES to submit to his sexual advances, thereby rendering MONTES s submission to his sexual advances a term or condition of her employment.
- 30. When MONTES rejected the sexual advances of GALLEGOS, she was subjected to retaliation in the form of further unwanted sexual advances, as well as other forms of assault, threats of job termination, and derogatory comments of a sexual nature about herself, as well as threats against her family.
- 31. The sexual harassment by GALLEGOS of MONTES substantially affected MONTES s employment. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, through their sexual harassment and their failure to eradicate it, intended to, and did, cause MONTES severe psychological and emotional damage. Through their acts and omissions, some of which constituted sexual harassment, abuse, discrimination, and retaliation toward Plaintiffs, Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, have caused MONTES to suffer extreme anxiety, severe depression and other emotional distress. Defendants conduct has adversely affected MONTES s ability to work, and her sense of well-being. Defendants abuse of MONTES, and Defendants failure to stop such abuse, rendered her work environment so into lerable that any reasonable person would find such treatment offensive.
- 32. Following the commencement by GALLEGOS of the numerous acts of sexual harassment, MONTES made numerous complaints to Defendants.
- 33. Despite the complaints made by MONTES to the Defendants, COASTAL VALLEY effectively failed and refused to terminate the course of repetitively offensive conduct of GALLEGOS which constituted sexual harassment of MONTES. Despite GALLEGOS

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terminating his own employment, Defendants otherwise took no action to address, correct, or prevent these adverse working conditions of sexual harassment, retaliation, and discrimination, thereby condoning such illegal acts and transforming the acceptance of GALLEGOS sexual advances into a condition of MONTES s continued employment.

- 34. The repetitively offensive conduct of GALLEGOS, constituting sexual harassment, abuse, discrimination, and retaliation was further actively fostered, participated in, ratified and/or condoned by COASTAL VALLEY, in that GALLEGOS sexually harassed other female employees of COASTAL VALLEY and did compel their submission to sexual intimacies and activities. Such other acts of sexual harassment by GALLEGOS were in fact known to COASTAL VALLEY, its agents, servants and/or employees. COASTAL VALLEY, as employer, effectively failed and refused to terminate GALLEGOS, thereby rendering it a policy of COASTAL VALLEY that its female employees submit to sexual harassment as a condition of their employment.
- 35. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees committed the acts against MONTES alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring MONTES and in conscious disregard of, and with reckless indifference to, her rights.

Factual Allegations Pertaining to Edelfa Madrigal

- 36. EDELFA MADRIGAL (hereinafter MADRIGAL) worked for COASTAL VALLEY from 1992 through February 17, 1999. MADRIGAL was employed by COASTAL VALLEY, in various capacities including that of Crop Harvester.
- 37. In February 1999 MADRIGAL was terminated for alleged lack of respect towards her supervisor.
- 38. In or before 1992, Defendant, its agents, servants and/or employees hired Defendant LUPE VELASCO (hereafter VELASCO), who held a position of authority over MADRIGAL.

Following the assignment of VELASCO to a position of authority over

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- MADRIGAL, he commenced an immediate and continual course of repetitively offensive conduct, wherein he sexually harassed MADRIGAL. While MADRIGAL worked for the Defendants, she was subject to sexual harassment which was severe and pervasive enough to alter her working conditions and create a hostile work environment. MADRIGAL was forced to endure offensive language and intimidating and unwelcome romantic and/or sexual comments, including GALLEGOS s insinuations to MADRIGAL that she and/or her husband could advance at COASTAL VALLEY if she complied with his sexual desires and VELASCO s repeated statements to MADRIGAL about his sexual encounters with other women.
- 40. The sexual harassment by VELASCO was repeated and was designed to compel MADRIGAL to submit to his sexual advances, thereby rendering MADRIGAL s submission to his sexual advances a term or condition of her employment.
- 41. When MADRIGAL rejected the sexual advances of VELASCO, she was subjected to retaliation in the form of further unwanted sexual advances, as well as being disciplined, including being discharged.
- 42. The sexual harassment by VELASCO of MADRIGAL substantially affected her employment. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, through their sexual harassment and their failure to eradicate it, intended to, and did, cause MADRIGAL severe psychological, and emotional damage. Through their acts and omissions, some of which constituted sexual harassment, abuse, discrimination, and retaliation toward Plaintiffs, Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, have caused MADRIGAL to suffer extreme anxiety, severe depression and emotional distress. Through their acts and omissions, Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, have adversely affected MADRIGAL s ability to work, and her sense of well-being. The abuse of MADRIGAL by Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, and Defendants failure to stop such abuse, rendered her work environment so intolerable that any reasonable person would find such treatment offensive, and would refuse to

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- 43. Following the commencement by VELASCO of the numerous acts of sexual harassment, MADRIGAL made numerous complaints to Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, including but not limited to GALLEGOS, because he was the Human Resources Manager. However, Defendant RON GALLEGOS failed to address, correct, or prevent such sexual harassment, and GALLEGOS in fact threatened MADRIGAL to discourage her from putting her complaints in writing.
- 44. Despite the complaints made by MADRIGAL to the Defendants about harassment by VELASCO, COASTAL VALLEY effectively failed and refused to terminate the course of action by VELASCO and GALLEGOS which included GALLEGOS s disciplining and terminating MADRIGAL for her complaining about sexual harassment. COASTAL VALLEY effectively failed and refused to terminate the course of harassment by VELASCO and the inaction by GALLEGOS which constituted ratification of sexual harassment of MADRIGAL. Despite GALLEGOS terminating his own employment, Defendants otherwise took no action to address, correct, or prevent these adverse working conditions of sexual harassment, retaliation, and discrimination, thereby condoning such illegal acts and transforming the acceptance of VELASCO s sexual advances into a condition of Plaintiff's continued employment.
- 45. COASTAL VALLEY effectively failed and refused to terminate the course of conduct of VELASCO which constituted sexual harassment of MADRIGAL, despite her complaints to the Defendants.
- 46. The repetitively offensive conduct of VELASCO, constituting sexual harassment, abuse, discrimination, and retaliation was further actively fostered, participated in, ratified and/or condoned by COASTAL VALLEY. GALLEGOS knew of sexual harassment of other female employees of COASTAL VALLEY. Therefore, such harassment was in fact known to

47. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees committed the acts against MADRIGAL alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring MADRIGAL and in conscious disregard of, and with reckless indifference to, her rights.

Factual Allegations Pertaining to MICAELA GARCIA

- 48. MICAELA GARCIA (hereinafter GARCIA) has worked for COASTAL VALLEY for over 20 years. She first became employed in 1980 and continues to be employed by COASTAL VALLEY. GARCIA has held various positions including her current position of Irrigation Worker.
- 49. In or before 1996, GARCIA was assigned by Defendants to work under the supervision of EDUBIGEN RESENDEZ (hereafter RESENDEZ).
- 50. Following the assignment of RESENDEZ as a supervisor of GARCIA, he commenced an immediate and continual course of repetitively offensive conduct, wherein he sexually harassed GARCIA. While GARCIA worked for the Defendants, she was subject to sexual harassment which was severe and pervasive enough to alter her working conditions and create a hostile work environment. GARCIA was subjected to assaults and encounters, including RESENDEZ trying to run her over with his truck, and following her around town. GARCIA was also repeatedly forced to endure offensive language, intimidating and unwelcome romantic and/or sexual overtures, and threats designed to elicit compliance with such overtures.
- 51. The sexual harassment by RESENDEZ was repeated and was designed to compel GARCIA to submit to his sexual advances, thereby rendering GARCIA s submission to his sexual advances a term or condition of her employment.

- 52. GARCIA was told by RESENDEZ that she should not tell anyone about his feelings for her because he was a supervisor, and that she would be fired if she told anyone about his feelings for her.
- 53. When GARCIA rejected the sexual advances of RESENDEZ, she was subjected to retaliation in the form of further unwanted sexual advances, as well as other forms of assault, stalking, and derogatory comments of a sexual nature about herself.
- 54. The sexual harassment by RESENDEZ of GARCIA substantially affected GARCIA s employment. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, through their sexual harassment and their failure to eradicate it, intended to, and did, cause GARCIA severe psychological, and emotional damage. Through their acts and omissions, some of which constituted sexual harassment, abuse, discrimination, and retaliation toward Plaintiffs, Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, have caused GARCIA to suffer extreme anxiety, severe depression and other emotional distress. Defendants conduct has adversely affected GARCIA s ability to work, and her sense of well-being. Defendants abuse of GARCIA, and Defendants failure to stop such abuse, rendered her work environment so intolerable that any reasonable person would find such mistreatment offensive.
- 55. Following the commencement by RESENDEZ of the numerous acts of sexual harassment, GARCIA made numerous complaints to Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, including to GALLEGOS.
- 56. Despite the complaints made by GARCIA to the Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, COASTAL VALLEY failed and refused to terminate the course of repetitively offensive conduct of RESENDEZ which constituted sexual harassment of GARCIA. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees otherwise took no action to address, correct, or prevent these adverse working conditions of sexual harassment, retaliation, and discrimination, thereby condoning such illegal acts and transforming the acceptance of RESENDEZ s sexual advances into a condition of Plaintiff's continued employment.

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57. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees committed the acts against GARCIA alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring GARCIA and in conscious disregard of, and with reckless indifference to, her rights.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX) (TITLE VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e)

- 58. Plaint iffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 57 of this complaint as if fully set forth herein.
 - 59. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiffs were employees, employed by Defendants.
- 60. Defendants unlawfully discriminated against plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL based on their sex in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e-16.
- 61. Defendants treated plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL less favorably than similarly situated male employees, subjecting them to discrimination in pay and raises and in other terms and conditions of their employment in violation of Title VII.
- 62. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid discrimination based on plaintiffs sex, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have sustained a loss of earnings and other benefits. They have also suffered severe emotional distress manifested by feelings of humiliation, embarrassment, anxiety, nervousness and other symptoms of stress.
- 63. Defendants acts of discrimination against plaintiff on the basis of sex were wanton, willful and intentional with malicious and reckless disregard of the rights and sensibilities of the plaintiffs.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL request relief as hereinafter provided.

25 <u>SEC</u>

SECOND CLAM FOR RELIEF (SEXUAL HARASSMENT) (TITLE VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1))

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- 64. Plaint iffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 63 of this complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 65. Defendants violated plaintiffs rights under Title VII by subjecting plaintiffs to unwelcome sexual comments and acts and permitting and encouraging a work environment in which plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL were subjected to ridicule, harassment, discrimination and intimidation because of their sex.
- 66. In addition, defendants subjected plaintiffs to quid pro quo sexual haras sment by threatening plaintiffs jobs and or promising advancement in exchange for sexual favors.
- 67. Defendant COASTAL VALLEY participated in creating and maintaining a hostile work environment and failed to investigate, stop or prevent the incidents of sexual harassment even after plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL gave notice of such incidents. The sexual harassment was severe and pervasive such that it altered the terms and conditions of plaintiffs employment.
- 68. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid harassment based on sex, Plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have sustained injury in the form of severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, and mental anguish, all to their damage in amounts to be established at trial.
- 69. As described above, defendants aforesaid acts of harassment were wanton, will ful and intentional with malicious and reckless disregard for the rights and sensibilities of plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL request relief as hereinafter provided.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNLAWFUL RETALIATION (42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3(a))

70. Plaint iffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 69 of this

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	71.	In perpetrating the above described actions and omissions, Defendant COASTAI
VALI	LEY, as	employer, and the other Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees,
engag	ed in un	lawful retaliation in violation of Title VII.

- 72. Plaintiffs each engaged in protected activity when they complained to their direct supervisors, including GALLEGOS and others, about sexual harassment, retaliation and discrimination.
- 73. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees retaliated against Plaintiffs on the basis of Plaintiffs complaints by taking adverse actions against them, including by creating a hostile work environment, by breaching confidentiality, by discharging Plaintiffs from employment, by imposing different terms, conditions, or privileges of employment on Plaintiffs, and by other retaliatory treatment and actions.
- 74. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid retaliation, Plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have sustained injury in the form of severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, and mental anguish, all to the damage in amount to be established at trial.
- 75. As described above, defendants aforesaid acts of harassment were wanton, willful and intentional with malicious and reckless disregard for the rights and sensibilities of plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL.
- WHEREFORE, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL request relief as hereinafter provided.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX) (CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE § 12940(a))

- 76. Plaint iffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 75 of this complaint as if fully set forth herein.
 - 77. At all times material hereto, defendants owed plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ,

- GARCIA, and MADRIGAL the duty not to discriminate against them in the terms and conditions of their employment on the basis of their gender as mandated by the Fair Employment and Housing Act provided in California Government Code section 12940(a).
- 78. In violation of the aforesaid duty, defendants treated plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL adversely and differently from their male counterparts.
- 79. The decision to treat plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL in the foregoing adverse and disparate manner was based upon Plaintiffs sex and was want on, willful and intentional with malicious and reckless disregard of the rights and sensibilities of the plaintiffs.
- 80. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid discrimination based on sex, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have sustained a loss of earnings and fringe benefits. They have also suffered emotional distress manifested by feelings of humiliation, embarrassment, anxiety, nervousness and other symptoms of stress.
- 81. In doing the acts herein alleged, defendants acted maliciously, and oppressively, with the wrongful intent of injuring plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL, and acted with an improper and evil motive amounting to malice, in conscious disregard of plaintiffs rights. Because the acts taken towards them were carried out by defendants acting in a despicable, deliberate, and intentional manner in order to injure and damage them, plaintiffs are entitled to recover punitive damages in an amount according to proof.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL request relief as hereinafter provided.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF RETALIATION FOR OPPOSING DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT (CAL. GOV. CODE \$12940(h))

- 82. Plaint iffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 81 of this complaint as if fully set forth herein.
 - 83. In perpetrating the above described actions and omissions, Defendant COASTAL

- 85. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees retaliated against Plaintiffs on the basis of their protected activity and took adverse actions against them including creating a hostile work environment, by breaching confidentiality, by discharging Plaintiffs from employment, by imposing different terms, conditions, or privileges of employment on Plaintiffs, and by other retaliatory treatment and actions.
- 86. Defendant COASTAL VALLEY participated in creating and maintaining the hostile work environment and failed to investigate, stop or prevent the incidents of sexual harassment even after Plaintiffs gave notice of such incidents.
- 87. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid retaliation plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have sustained injury in the form of severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, and mental anguish, all to their damage in amounts to be established at trial.
- 88. Defendants aforesaid acts of retaliation were want on, willful and intentional with malicious and reckless disregard for the rights and sensibilities of Plaintiffs.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL request relief as hereinafter provided.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF AIDING AND ABETTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT SEX DISCRIMINATION, AND RETALIATION (CAL. GOV. CODE § 12940(i))

89. Plaint iffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 88 of this

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discrimination.

complaint as if fully set forth herein.

90. In perpetrating the above described actions and omissions, Defendant COASTAL VALLEY, as employer, and the other Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, engaged in a pattern and practice of unlawful aiding and abetting of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation, in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(i).

- 91. Each of the Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, attempted to and did in fact, aid, abet, incite, compel and/or coerce each of the other Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees to engage in unlawful sexual harassment, sex and/or gender discrimination, and retaliation against the Plaintiffs, as alleged above.
- 92. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid harassment based on sex, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have sustained injury in the form of severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, and mental anguish, all to their damage in amounts to be established at trial.
- 93. Defendants aforesaid acts were wanton, willful and intentional with malicious and reckless disregard for the rights and sensibilities of Plaintiffs.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL request relief as hereinafter provided.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (HOSTILE WORK ENVIRONMENT SEXUAL HARASSMENT) (CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE § 12940(j))

- 94. Plaint iffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 93 of this complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 95. Defendants subjected plaintiffs to unwelcome sexual advances, comments, and degrading and humiliating conduct as described above. Defendants aforesaid unwelcome sexual comments and acts were so severe or pervasive that they created a continuing hostile work environment.

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96. Defendant COASTAL VALLEY failed to prevent sexual harassment by failing to investigate, stop or prevent the incidents of sexual harassment even after Plaintiffs gave notice of such incidents.

97. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid harassment based on sex, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have sustained injury in the form of severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, and mental anguish, all to their damage in amounts to be established at trial.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL request relief as hereinafter provided.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FAILURE TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT (CAL. GOV. CODE § 12940(k))

- 98. Plaint iffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 97 of this complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 99. In perpetrating the above described actions and omissions, Defendant COASTAL VALLEY, as employer, and the other Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, engaged in a pattern and practice of failing to prevent discrimination and harassment, in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(k).
- 100. In violation of Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(i), Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, failed to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent sex and/or gender discrimination and sexual harassment from occurring, including, among other things, failure to implement an effective policy against sexual harassment and/or an effective means of remedying such harassment.
- 101. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees, knew or should have known of Defendants failure to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent sex and/or gender discrimination and sexual harassment from occurring. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees did not take all reasonable steps to prevent retaliation from occurring, and failed to

take immediate and appropriate corrective action.

- 102. Defendant COASTAL VALLEY participated in creating and maintaining the hostile work environment and failed to investigate, stop or prevent the incidents of sexual harassment even after Plaintiffs gave notice of such incidents.
- 103. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid harassment based on sex, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL have sustained injury in the form of severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, and mental anguish, all to their damage in amounts to be established at trial.
- 104. Defendants aforesaid acts of harassment were wanton, willful and intentional with malicious and reckless disregard for the rights and sensibilities of Plaintiffs.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs MONTES, VASQUEZ, GARCIA, and MADRIGAL request relief as hereinafter provided.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Unfair Business Practices - Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants

- 105. Plaintiffs hereby re-allege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 104, inclusive, in this Complaint, as if set forth fully herein.
- 106. Pursuant to §§17200 et seq. of California's Business and Professions Code, Plaintiffs bring this cause of action acting for their own interests and acting for the interests of the members of the general public previously, currently and hereafter employed by Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees.
- 107. Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees were, and are, required under state and federal law to prevent, and not to engage in, and not to aid, abet or encourage, sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace, and not to retaliate against employees for exercising their statutory rights and privileges to be free of such harassment in the workplace.
 - 108. Each of the Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees did, and on

- a. unlaw fully sexually haras sing their employees, including Plaintiffs, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(j), and Cal. Civ. Code § 51.9;
- b. unlawfully discriminating against their employees, including Plaintiffs, on the basis of their sex and/or gender, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e and Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(a);
- c. unlawfully retaliating against their employees, including Plaintiffs, for opposing retaliation and discrimination, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e and Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(h);
- d. unlawfully aiding and abetting sexual harassment, sex and/or gender discrimination and retaliation, in violation of Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(i);
- e. failing to prevent discrimination and harassment in violation of Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(k);
- 109. Each Defendant, by the acts and omissions alleged herein, did, and does, unlawfully and unfairly compete with other California agricultural employers, both growers and farm labor contractors, who attempt in good faith to comply with applicable federal and state laws.
- 110. As a result of Defendants' unlawful business practices, each Defendant did and does receive ill-gotten gains from Plaintiffs, including retention of wages which Plaintiff EDELFA MADRIGAL would have been paid, had she not been discharged, and, on information and belief, other similarly-employed members of the general public. Plaintiffs and other similarly-employed members of the general public are entitled to restitution of these amounts, as well as damages for exposure to the unlawful conduct of Defendants, their agents, servants and/or employees.
- 111. The unlawful business acts described herein present a continuing threat to the general public which cannot be adequately remedied at law. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each Defendant will continue these acts unless enjoined by this Court as provided under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

1	WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as follows:		
2	1.	. For compensatory damages according to proof, including but not limited to lost	
3	wages, damages for emotional distress, including but not limited to humiliation, grief, and		
4	anguish;		
5	2.	For punitive damages;	
6	3.	For injunctive relief to enjoin Defendants from engaging in unlawful activity	
7	alleged herein;		
8	4.	For declaratory relief, including but not limited to reinstatement of MADRIGAL s	
9	job with full benefits and seniority,		
10	5.	For reasonable attorneys fees, for the firm of Minami, Lew & Tamaki only;	
11	6.	For costs of suit;	
12	7.	For such other relief as the Court deems proper.	
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14	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		
15	Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial as provided by Rule 38(a) of the Federal Rules of		
16	Civil Proced	ure.	
17	DATED:	CALIFORNIA RURAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE, INC.	
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19		By:	
20		Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
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22			
23	DATED:	MINAMI, LEW & TAMAKI LLP	
24			
25		By:	
26		LISA DUARTE Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
27	EEOC v. Coas		
28	C01-21105 RM	1W	

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