SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

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

NOTICE	TO	DEF	END	INAC	Γ:
(AVISO	AL I	DEM.	AND	ADO)):

RAINBERRY INC., a California corporation dba TRON aka TRON FOUNDATION, (see attached)

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

RICHARD HALL and LUKASZ JURASZEK

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. JAVISO! 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): SAN FRANCISCO SUPERIOR COURT

400 McAllister Street, San Francisco, CA 94102

CASE NUMBER: (Número-del Caso): CGC - 19 - 58 0 3 0 4

CCP 416.60 (minor)

CCP 416.70 (conservatee)

CCP 416.90 (authorized person)

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

Clerk, by

(Secretario)

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD, FITZGERALD LAW OFFICES946 Junipero Serra BoulevardSan Francisco, CA 94132(415) 722-0673

(Para prueba de entrega de esta cita NO 1. 2. 3.

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ation use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010) ACQUELINE LAPREVOT	TE
TIGE TO THE DEPOSIT OFFICE V	•

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 (enecify):

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

on behalf of (specify):

under: CCP 416.10 (corporation)

CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)

CCP 416.40 (association or partnership)

other (specify):

by personal delivery on (date)

Clerk of the Court

Page 1 of 1

Code of Civil Procedure §§ 412.20, 465

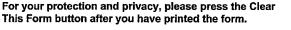
www.courts.ca.gov

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California SUM-100 [Rev. July 1, 2009]

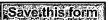
DATE:

(Fecha)

SUMMONS









, Deputy

(Adjunto)

	SUM-200(A)
SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
HALL v. RAINBERRY INC., a California corporation etc., et al.	
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE	
 This form may be used as an attachment to any summons if space does not permit If this attachment is used, insert the following statement in the plaintiff or defendant Attachment form is attached." 	
List additional parties (Check only one box. Use a separate page for each type of page	arty.):
Plaintiff Defendant Cross-Complainant Cross-De	fendant
YUCHEN JUSTIN SUN (aka JUSTIN SUN, aka YUCHEN SUN, aka and DOES 1-50, inclusive,	JUSTIN YUCHEN SUN), CONG LI,

Page 2 of 2

1	NORMAN La FORCE (SB#102772)				
2	LAW OFFICES OF NORMAN La FOF	RCE			
	802 Balra Drive				
3	El Cerrito, CA 94530				
4	(510 208-7657	Superior Court of California County of San Francisco			
5	LaForceLaw@comcast.net	County of San Francisco			
6		OCT 282019			
	WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD (SB#1115	544) CLERK OF THE COURT			
7	FITZGERALD LAW OFFICES	CLERK OF THE COURT BY: 1 WWW.			
8	946 Junipero Serra Boulevard	Deputy Clerk			
9	San Francisco, CA 94132				
-	(415) 722-0673				
10	FitzgeraldWsi75@yahoo.com	3			
11	Attorneys for PLAINTIFFS, Richard Hall a	ana			
12	Lukasz sur aszek				
13	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
14	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO - UNLIMITED JURISDICTION				
15		Case No. CGC - 19 - 58 03 04			
16	RICHARD HALL and	Case No.			
	LUKASZ JURASZEK	COMPLAINTEEOD DAMACEC			
17	PLAINTIFFS,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR DISCRIMINATION, HOSTILE			
18	FLAINTIFFS,	WORK ENVIRONMENT, FRAUD			
19	v.	RETALIATION AND			
20		WHISTLEBLOWER RETALIATION,			
	RAINBERRY INC., a California	HARASSMENT, UNFAIR			
21	corporation dba TRON aka TRON FOUNDATION, YUCHEN JUSTIN SUN	EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES			
22	(aka JUSTIN SUN, aka YUCHEN SUN,	(VIOLATIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY			
23	aka JUSTIN YUCHEN SUN), CONG LI,	AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES			
	and DOES 1-50, inclusive,	AND LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS);			
24	DEFENDANTS.	AND			
25	DETENDANTS.	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL			
26		DEMAIN FOR SUNT INIAL			
27					
28	PLAINTIFFS, RICHARD HALL and I	LUKASZ JURASZEK ("PLAINTIFFS"),			

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INTRODUCTION

- 1. PLAINTIFFS RICHARD HALL and LUKASZ JURASZEK are professionals in the field of high tech; RICHARD HALL in product management and LUKASZ JURASZEK in software engineering. Chinese entrepreneur DEFENDANT JUSTIN SUN's company, Defendant RAINBERRY, INC., acquired the US company BitTorrent in June 2018. PLAINTIFF RICHARD HALL began employment in December 2018 for RAINBERRY, INC. and later began to experience racial discrimination as a Caucasian and a hostile work environment. PLAINTIFF LUKASZ JURASZEK began employment in February 2019 and also began to experience racial discrimination as a Caucasian and a hostile work environment. PLAINTIFFS both faced a hostile work environment because they raised concerns with their employer that DEFENDANT JUSTIN SUN and his hand-picked mainland Chinese - born subordinates were engaged in illegal piracy of copyrighted materials for DEFENDANT RAINBERRY, INC., in order to make a profit from the illegal piracy of those materials, as well as other illegal and unscrupulous activities. Moreover, both PLAINTIFFS did not fit into the profile of the kind of worker that DEFENDANT JUSTIN SUN sought: an employee who was mainland Chinese, would not object or "rock the boat" when they saw actual or potential illegal activity taking place, and who would work according to JUSTIN SUN's notion that they should work from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily, six days a week ("9-9-6") and without asking any questions or voicing any concerns about illegal, unethical, immoral or unscrupulous business activities.
- 2. Over a short period of time, PLAINTIFFS saw other Caucasian employees who worked for RAINBERRY, INC. terminated or forced out of the company, only to be replaced with employees, where possible, who were mainland Chinese-born. PLAINTIFFS also experienced an increasing campaign of hostility and retaliation for their raising of

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legitimate business (and criminal) concerns about the legality of certain of the company's operations, especially when the United States Government has raised these very concerns and is now engaged in a trade war with China, in part, over the United States' concern that China has engaged in the pirating of copyrighted materials and the theft of American intellectual property. This campaign of a hostile work environment and retaliation resulted in the crescendo of the summary termination of both PLAINTIFFS in order to rid the company of whistleblowers; and as far as PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, to also act as a warning to other employees as to the fate they would suffer if they engaged in similar objections or whistleblowing actions.

3. PLAINTIFF RICHARD HALL began his employment on December 3, 2018, with Defendant RAINBERRY, INC., a California corporation (sometimes, RAINBERRY" or "Rainberry"), and worked for RAINBERRY until June 27, 2019, at which time the company summarily terminated him after a continual campaign by upper level/executive management of discriminatory harassment and hostility against him, for continuing to refuse to engage in blatantly illegal, unethical, and unscrupulous business activities and/or a failure by management to stop that improper treatment. The penultimate act of this campaign was to cancel RICHARD HALL's vacation that had been pre-approved by the company in writing. RICHARD HALL had planned to celebrate his 50th birthday and 20th wedding anniversary on that vacation. RAINBERRY refused to compensate RICHARD HALL for vacation expenses already disbursed in reliance upon that company-issued written pre-approval, and to threaten him with termination if he went forward with his vacation plans or any request to obtain reimbursement of vacation expenses. These were a pre-text for RAINBERRY to terminate RICHARD HALL's employment because of his objection and outright refusal to engage in criminal violation of state and national statutes concerning piracy of intellectual property (Hollywood first-run films) and child pornography, so that RAINBERRY could remove all

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employees with any business ethics and/or observation of and obeyance towards criminal statues of California and the United States of America and/or fundamental mores and norms in order for JUSTIN SUN and RAINBERRY to continue its business scheme of profiting from this illegal, sordid and unethical behavior.

- 4. PLAINTIFF LUKASZ JURASZEK began his employment with Defendant RAINBERRY in late February 2019 until August 20, 2019, at which time RAINBERRY. INC. terminated him after a continual campaign by upper level/executive management of discriminatory harassment and hostility about his refusal to engage in blatantly illegal. unethical, and unscrupulous business activities and/or a failure by management to intercede against that improper treatment. The penultimate act of this campaign was for defendant CONG LI to advise the direct work supervisor of LUKASZ JURASZEK that CONG LI would hold LUKASZ JURASZEK to impossibly high engineering standards that LUKASZ JURASZEK could not possibly accomplish, in order to use this as a basis to terminate LUKASZ JURASZEK because of his complaints to HR at RAINBERRY of CONG LI's actions creating a hostile work environment (including but not limited to physical striking of employee and illegal/unethical business practices). This was despite the recent pay grade promotion of LUKASZ JURASZEK for superior work performance. These were a pre-text for RAINBERRY to terminate LUKASZ JURASZEK's employment because of his objection and outright refusal to engage in criminal violation of state and national statutes concerning piracy of intellectual property (Hollywood first-run films) and child pornography, so that RAINBERRY could remove all employees with any business ethics or observation of criminal statues of California and the United States of America or fundamental mores and norms so that RAINBERRY could continue its business scheme of profiting from this illegal, sordid and unethical behavior.
 - 5. PLAINTIFFS have filed this lawsuit to seek recovery for their lost jobs and COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATIONAND UNFAIR COMPETITION (VIOLATION OF STATUTES)

compensation for the hostility and retaliation that they experienced as whistleblowers and as Caucasians at the hands of RAINBERRY, INC. and JUSTIN SUN, who styles himself as a young, multi-billionaire Chinese crypto-currency "whiz kid" and protege of Alibaba founder Jack Ma but who instead also engages in illegal actions and manipulation of crypto-currency for his own profit.

PARTIES AND VENUE/JURISDICTION

- 6. PLAINTIFF RICHARD HALL (sometimes, "RICHARD HALL"), was at all material times alleged herein a resident of the County of Marin, State of California. From December 2018 until his termination by RAINBERRY on June 27, 2019, he was an employee of Defendant RAINBERRY, INC.
- 7. PLAINTIFF LUKASZ JURASZEK (sometimes, "LUKASZ JURASZEK") was, at all material times alleged herein, a resident of the County of Santa Clara, State of California. From February 25, 2019 until his termination by RAINBERRY on August 20, 2019, he was an employee of Defendant RAINBERRY, INC.
- 8. RICHARD HALL was classified by RAINBERRY as an exempt employee paid on an hourly basis and subject to FTA vacation benefit guidelines. RICHARD HALL routinely worked in the TRON office from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00pm (with a 30 minutes lunch break) at least 5 days per week. He also was required in his job position to engage in telephone calls outside of these hours with India and China, typically at least 1 hour a week. LUKASZ JURASZEK was classified by RAINBERRY as an exempt employee paid on an hourly basis and subject to FTA vacation benefit guidelines. LUKASZ JURASZEK routinely worked in the TRON office from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (with a 30 minutes lunch break) at least 5 days a week, together with working during his commute from 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. LUKASZ JURASZEK would be "on call" for 24 hours a day for a one week period approximately once every six to eight (6-8) weeks. He also was required in his job position occasionally to engage in

telephone calls outside of these hours with China typically at least 2 hours per week. RICHARD HALL and RICHARD HALL were also subject to being contacted at any moment during the weekend by SUN and/or LI.

- 9. Defendant RAINBERRY, INC., dba TRON aka TRON FOUNDATION, was and is at all material times mentioned herein, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at 301 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA. RAINBERRY is subject to suit under the laws of the State of California, including but not limited to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code section 12900 *et seq.* ("FEHA") in that defendant RAINBERRY regularly employs five or more persons.
- 10. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Defendant YUCHEN JUSTIN SUN (aka JUSTIN SUN, aka YUCHEN SUN, aka JUSTIN YUCHEN SUN) ("JUSTIN SUN" or "SUN"), is and was, at all material times alleged herein, a resident of the country of the Peoples' Republic of China ("PRC") and also an officer (registered as CEO, Secretary and CFO with California Secretary of State) director, manager and/or managing director and agent of RAINBERRY, and held the titles of (and was considered to be) owner and President of RAINBERRY. Plaintiffs, upon information and belief, allege that Defendant SUN also holds domicile in the State of California because he has sent messages to the public that he owns or leases an apartment in San Francisco, California and that he holds legal status to work and reside in the United States pursuant to United States Law and thus is subject to the laws of the United States of America and the State of California.
- 11. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Defendant CONG
 LI (sometimes, "LI") is and was, at all material times alleged herein, a citizen of the State of
 California, resident of Santa Clara County, and also a director, manager and/or managing agent

of RAINBERRY, and held the titles of (and was considered to be) Chief of Staff, Head of Engineering and Director of Engineering at RAINBERRY.

- 12. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 410.10 and California Business & Professions Code, Section 17203.
- 13. Venue is proper in the City and County of San Francisco for the following reasons: Defendant RAINBERRY maintains its principal place of business in the City and County of San Francisco and the unlawful and tortious acts complained of herein occurred in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure sections 395 and 395.5.
- 14. The true names and capacities of defendants named herein as Does 1 through 50, inclusive, whether individual, associate, corporate or otherwise, are unknown to PLAINTIFFS, who therefore sues said defendants by such fictitious names pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 474. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of the fictitiously-named defendants Does 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, is/are in some manner responsible for the occurrences alleged herein, and that PLAINTIFFS' injuries or damages as alleged herein were proximately caused by their conduct. PLAINTIFFS amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when same have been ascertained.

AGENCY AND UNITY OF INTERESTS

15. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times herein mentioned each of the Defendants was an agent, manager, director, servant, employee, and/or joint-venturer of each of the remaining Defendants, and were at all all times acting within the course and scope of such agency, service, employment, and/or joint venture, and each of the Defendants have ratified, approved, and authorized the acts of each of the remaining Defendants with full knowledge of said facts. In the alternative, PLAINTIFFS allege that Defendants, and each of them, exceeded the course and scope of their agency

relationship with one another, rendering the agent(s) liable for their own individualized misconduct.

Aiding And Abetting/Conspiracy

16. Defendants, and each of them, aided and abetted, encouraged, and/or rendered substantial assistance to the other Defendants in breaching their obligations to Plaintiffs, as alleged herein. In taking action, as alleged herein, to aid and abet and substantially assist the commission of these wrongful acts and other wrongdoing complained of, each of the Defendants acted with an awareness of its/ his/her primary wrongdoing and realized that its/his/her conduct would substantially assist the accomplishment of the wrongful conduct, wrongful goals, and wrongdoing. Defendants, and each of them, also knew and willfully conspired to do the acts and things herein alleged pursuant to, and in furtherance of, the conspiracy.

Alter Ego

17. There is a unity of interest between Defendants, and each acts as the alter ego of the other. Additionally, at all times relevant herein, Defendants were joint employers of the Plaintiff, by virtue of sharing authority over and control of the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

- 18. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, have exhausted the applicable remedies available to each of them under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA") by timely filing complaints regarding the matters described herein with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH").
- 19. On or about October 18, 2019, DFEH issued to each RICHARD HALL and separately to LUKASZ JURASZEK, its notice of right to bring a civil action, or "Right To Sue" notice letter to each PLAINTIFF. A copy of these notice(s) of right of action is appended hereto as "Exhibit A Series," and is incorporated by this reference as though fully

FACTS APPLICABLE TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- 20. RICHARD HALL is an experienced high tech Product Management Expert, specializing in Programmatic Advertising, Cloud Computing, Media Streaming and Artificial Intelligence, who has delivered complex and successful products for his employers since the 1990's. In early December 2018, he started work at RAINBERRY aka BitTorrent and aka/Tron Foundation ("Tron") and his immediate supervisor was Chief Operating Officer Jordy Berson.
- 21. RICHARD HALL joined RAINBERRY, INC. as a Senior Director of Product Management, a title he had previously held at his prior employer, Sizmek/Rocket Fuel, and prior to that had been a Vice President of Product Management at Videology. RICHARD HALL was classified by RAINBERRY as an exempt employee, worked more than 40 hours per week, and subject to "Flexible Time Away ("FTA") vacation benefit guidelines. RICHARD HALL also travelled to India for TRON on two (2) separate business trips in 2019 for approximately two and one-half (2-1/2) weeks each, as well as a trip to China for 5 days, taking time away from family on those days and weekends.
- 22. Between January 11 and 28, 2019, RICHARD HALL conducted research interviews in India for a new product for RAINBERRY. This was for the live video social media mobile application intended to be similar to the "BIGO Live" application, BitTorrent Live" aka "BT Live" aka "BT LIVE" aka "B LIVE." BT LIVE was to be integrated into the BitTorrent Android and iOS mobile applications which were already widely globally distributed with over 10 million monthly active users. The initial target market was to be India as directed and agreed upon by JUSTIN SUN.
- 23. During the period of February 8 through 14, 2019, RICHARD HALL, in the course and scope of his employment, worked at the Tron office in China and met with Tron personnel as part of his work assignments. No one had any complaints or problems with his work

at this time. The goal of this business trip was to capture detailed understanding of the operation of Peiwo that the US team could leverage when developing and launching similar BitTorrent Live application, including the recruitment and remuneration of "hosts" (paid broadcasters), marketing and moderation of the Peiwo service.

- 24. LUKASZ JURASZEK joined RAINBERRY, INC. as a software engineer in the Development Community Division ("DCD") on February 25, 2019, to work in the Application Programming Interface ("API") unit. He began work on an infrastructure project for higher reliability of TRON's produces. LUKASZ JURASZEK was classified by RAINBERRY as an exempt employee, worked more than 40 hours a week, and subject to FTA vacation benefit guidelines.
- 25. RAINBERRY's Employee Handbook provides that RAINBERRY does not have Personal Time Off ("PTO") but Flexible Time Away ("FTA"). RAINBERRY used FTA to handle employee vacations in order to maximize flexibility with regard to its workforce so that employees could not only work hard but know that their hard work would be respected and honored with vacation time. Under an FTA policy, the employee who uses FTA gets paid for the time he takes as FTA.
- 26. RICHARD HALL had plans to celebrate his 50th birthday and 20th wedding Anniversary in 2019, by taking his family on a vacation in the summer of 2019. On March 3, 2019, he tentatively booked a cruise for his vacation with his family. The booking was tentative because he knew he needed formal approval for that vacation.
- 27. On Monday March 4, 2019, pursuant to RAINBERRY's rules, guidelines and protocols, RICHARD HALL applied for approval for his vacation. He inadvertently submitted a request for PTO. Michelle Saurel, then the HR Director for American operations informed RICHARD HALL that he had to resubmit the request because the company used FTA, not PTO and cancelled his request. Richard then resubmitted his request for FTA that very same day.

- 28. On March 19, 2019, Michelle Saurel approved his request in a written approval. Jordy Berson, RICHARD HALL's supervisor and BitTorrent COO, had also approved verbally approved the request. At no time prior to RICHARD HALL receiving written approval for his FTA did anyone state to him that he could not or should not take the FTA, state to him that they had concerns or issues about his work or his projects such that they either would not approve the FTA or expressed any concern to RICHARD HALL that he would not be able to get his work or projects completed.
- 29. During the period of March 19, 2019 through April 6, 2019, RICHARD HALL, in the course and scope of his employment, performed work to initiate setting up an office in Delhi, India and endeavored to hire full time employees to recruit broadcasters and moderators for BT Live in order to meet the timeline that JUSTIN SUN unilaterally set for a public launch of BT Live in India of early April 2019. While in India, RICHARD HALL did not receive any criticism for this work. Nor did anyone express any concerns about his work. While in India, RICHARD HALL became concerned about the project, and its logistics in India, including but not limited to "moderation," (i.e., how the moderators for content would handle moderating content). JUSTIN SUN was dismissive of any need for moderation either manual or automated and ultimately rejected approving funding for such services. JUSTIN SUN was also dismissive of the logistical concerns raised by RICHARD HALL and continued to trumpet the launch of BT Live in India.
- 30. On or about the end of the month of March 2019, during work hours, Defendant JUSTIN SUN physically struck Defendant CONG LI while located just adjacent to RAINBERRY's "Speed" conference room and in the presence of Plaintiff LUKASZ JURASZEK. LUCAZS JURASZEK was working at his workstation just across from the Speed conference room. LUKASZ JURASZEK reported the incident to his direct manager, Francesco Sullo, almost immediately thereafter. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that NO disciplinary action was taken against Defendant JUSTIN SUN and "the message was clear"

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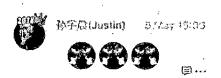
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to RAINBERRY employees: RAINBERRY Management personnel would not be severely disciplined (or even disciplined at all) for violations of the Employee Manual (or common business practices or mores). This was yet another fait accompli in the creation and maintenance of a hostile work environment at RAINBERRY.

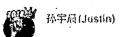
31. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that on April 17, 2019, the employment at RAINBERRY COO Jordy Berson was terminated. Jordy Berson is Caucasian. JUSTIN SUN sent an email to certain RAINBERRY management personnel in HR, the "American" BT Live team and CONG LI, "Head of Engineering." In this email, JUSTIN SUN blamed the "American" "BitTorrent Live" team, stating that because BT Live "did not go well," had "missed commitments set for Q1 [2019]," and the project had been "mismanaged." Jordy Berson was the RAINBERRY management executive in charge of the "American" BT Live project. JUSTIN SUN essentially published his statements that he "blamed' Jordy Berson" and his "BitTorrent Live" "American" "BT Live" team; however, Berson's team had met every milestone set, and JUSTIN SUN had been kept informed of this. Berson transmitted documentation of the timely performance of these milestones by his "American" "BT Live" team. Jordy Berson had also continually recommended "moderation" in BTLive, only to be ignored by JUSTIN SUN and CONG LI. The "American" team was told that work on developing BitTorrent Live would be shifted to China. RICHARD HALL was told that he would be working under Justin Knoll in place of Jordy Berson. He was reassigned to work as Senior Director of Product Management on a new, emerging product called BitTorrent File System or "BTFS." RICHARD HALL had little exposure to (or experience in) this emerging field. RICHARD HALL raised concerns with CONG LI that depending on the architecture and implementation of caching and delivery algorithms, a user might be monetarily rewarded for unknowingly storing and distributing inappropriate content including but not limited to child pornography, pornography, violence, promotion of terrorism, drugs or use of firearms on BTFS.

32. On approximately May 1, 2019, RICHARD HALL edited the BTFS roadmap to clarify high level descriptions and proposed a phased rollout given concerns about the project, the lack of clarity of the deliverables in each phase, and its readiness to the public on the timeline that Defendant JUSTIN SUN had unilaterally set. At this time, RICHARD HALL voiced concerns about moderation of the content of BTFS, as well as the timeline, especially the ability to implement fraud prevention and the clear lack of any diligence or vetting to perform realistic engineering timeline estimates, RICHARD HALL expressed significant concern with the ability of TRON to hit the unilaterally- set timeline of launching a beta or "TestNet" by the end of June 2019 and full public launch or "MainNet" by the end of March 2020. Consequently, he recommended a more conservative staged rollout, with the initial beta being to a selected number of "friendly" external users recruited via surveys.

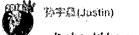
33. On May 5, 2019, JUSTIN SUN. in an angry tweet, ordered RICHARD HALL to do a public launch, that a private launch was "BS", and tweeted:







It is BS in our road map! Full of internally access or invite only!



It should be open to all our community members in the first place !!!!

持手及(Justin)

https://docs.google.com/document/d/leqCpK _7VfRI6y8bk3qUt6wmk_pWBYqWEnD2JdRZp TE4/edit#

B

A学系(Justin)

I changed



孙字母(Justin)

Please follow my instruction and do public launch!



孙学晨(Justin) 5 Vo, 15 H

No more private launch BS!!!!!

孙字爲(Justin)

TRON and BTFS is all about open source!



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孙字以(Justin)

private access and invitation selecion is BS!!!

34. In May 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK discussed with RICHARD HALL the implications of TRON's potential lack of control over the actual content allowed to be posted on the BTFS hosted on TRON's infrastructure and the possibility that third parties could use the TRON application to be a platform to share copyright-protected content or materials, illegally - as well as with illegal content. RICHARD HALL shared these same concerns and RICHARD HALL expressed a strong desire to determine an acceptable solution to these concerns.

35. On May 17, 2019, CONG LI summoned RICHARD HALL to JUSTIN SUN'S office and JUSTIN SUN told RICHARD HALL that CONG LI was now managing the BTFS Project. Consequently, RICHARD HALL, as BTFS product manager, would report directly to CONG LI instead of Justin Knoll. Hall direct supervisor as VP of Product at RAINBERRY. CONG LI did not provide any explanation as to why Justin Knoll was no longer his supervisor.

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This change of supervisor occurred on the first day of Justin Knoll's eight (8) day vacation. Justin Knoll subsequently reported to RICHARD HALL that he was not consulted about the transfer and only became aware after the fact.

36. On Monday, May 20, 2019, CONG LI held an engineering lead meeting with approximately 12 of his "direct reports" DCD personnel, CONG LI stated in this meeting, in the presence of RICHARD HALL and others, for the first time that people needed to be "more present" in the office and also should only take no more than 2 to 3 weeks' vacation a year - which is not consistent with the FTA policy. The Company Employee Handbook states that this policy of the company as to FTA is:

Flexible Time Away (Regular Full-Time Exempt Employees)

Under the Flexible Time Away Policy, the Company does not provide vacation benefits, and no vacation time or other paid time off, except paid sick leave as required by applicable law, will be accrued for regular full-time exempt employees. Rather, regular full-time exempt employees will have the freedom to take Flexible Time Away, with management approval, based upon individual desires without being dependent upon a vacation balance. The Company expects each employee to determine for himself or herself, consistent with his or her responsibilities, how much time can reasonably be spent away from the office for purposes such as personal vacation, relaxation, or personal or family needs. Because of the nature of our business, the Company cannot guarantee how much time eligible employees will be able to take away from work and there is no set number of days to which employees are entitled to take time away from the office under this policy. Coordinate your Flexible Time Away with your supervisor and coworkers, and give them at least two weeks of notice when you plan to be out, if possible. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, time away and/or out of office time is subject to the approval of your manager and the Company reserves the right to deny any request for time away or out of office time.

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27 28 Confirming my understanding from our meeting at 11/18am yesterday:

1) the company will tempinate me if I take the previously approved vacation July

message to CONG LI restating what Cong had verbally told him. The email stated:

- 2) I am not to ask for any compensation for the ~\$10k Lwill forfeit as prepaid
- 3) there was no reason given for why the vacation approval in March has been reversed-
- Please simply reply yes if my understanding is correct, or correct the above if you do not respond I will assume these items (1)-(3) are correct...

39. In a subsequent verbal one-on-one conversation, COLG LI told RICHARD HALL not to continue documenting these verbal conversations or "things will end badly for you."

- 40. On May 22, 2019, CONG LI told RICHARD HALL that CONG LI was planning to transfer 3 of the 17 "reports" [individuals] that reported directly to RICHARD HALL if he took his vacation; but that CONG LI would not perform this transfer unless RICHARD HALL told him that he was cancelling his vacation by the end of the following day. This was a threatened demotion. CONG LI further demanded an immediate response from RICHARD HALL as to whether or not he still intended to take the Company-approved vacation. RICHARD HALL asked for tome to decide until the end of the week (Friday May 24, 2019) to respond as this was a major family decision and he would need to consult his wife and children who would be disappointed by the cancellation of their vacation and forfeiting of money paid for bookings.
- 41. On or about May 22 24, 2019, RICHARD HALL asked for additional time to the end of the day on Monday, May 27, 2019, so he could discuss the vacation issue with his prior manager, Justin Knoll, who had been on vacation from May 17 to May 24, 2019. CONG LI made no mention that there was any issue about performance or work quality of RICHARD HALL that could be the reason for this highly unusual situation of cancelling pre-approved vacation.
- 42. On May 27, 2019, Justin Knoll advised RICHARD HALL that he had informed Ms. Shanshan Guo, the head of HR in Beijing, PRC, about the matter and briefed her that it [was] "highly unusual to cancel a vacation already approved in writing."
- 43. On May 30, 2019, CONG LI called RICHARD HALL into a meeting and told him that he could take his vacation. When RICHARD HALL asked him if this meant that he would not be terminated, CONG LI flat out denied ever making such a threat.

Cong Li <cong@tron.network>
To: Richard Hall <ri>richard@tron.network>

Thu, May 30, 2019 at 12:26 PM

Richar

This is a note that I have just had a 1:1 with you to clarify what I just sent ~30 mins ago.

In terms of your vacation approved by previous managers, please make decision by yourself, not by the new manager, i.e. me. However, you should let me know your decision as soon as possible, since it's long time absence, so I can plan the work. Please email me your decision when you have made.

Thanks.

- 45. On May 31, 2019, RICHARD HALL told CONG LI that he would take his vacation. On that very same day, and after receiving the news that RICHARD HALL would take his approved vacation, CONG LI told RICHARD HALL that RICHARD HALL was required to: (1) Send daily status reports to CONG LI with no explanation given as their purpose or why that is being done (which was essentially a "Probation"); and (2) RICHARD HALL would only be the "people manager" for his three reports, Alvin Xu, Yue Fang and Tom Mao, and he was not to manage or oversee their work. This was a demotion. CONG LI further told RICHARD HALL that he was no longer responsible for overseeing their work on BTFS infrastructure, how BTFS users would earn BTT cryptocurrency and TronGrid (a gateway providing access to upload files to BTFS amongst other functionality). This greatly diminished the capacity of RICHARD HALL to oversee the BTFS product, relegated to him to work on one small facet of the product that for prior products had not even merited oversight by a product manager and was handled by engineering. Again, no explanation was given for this change. This was yet another demotion.
- 46. RICHARD HALL was further told by CONG LI to only focus on writing a Product Requirements Document or "PRD" for the BTFS integration into BitTorrent or uTorrent clients, "nothing more." He was told that this must be completed by June 30, 2019. Again, no explanation was given for these changes. No statement was ever made that these changes were due to RICHARD HALL's work performance or issues that the company had with his work on

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the BTFS project. Clearly, RICHARD HALL was being demoted because he had said he was going to take his approved vacation as entitled to under RAINBERRY's FTA policy.

- 47. RICHARD HALL was threatened by CONG LI in a private meeting on June 7, 2019, "If you go tighter with me, I will go tighter with you. If you keep trying to set me up by writing these emails [memorializing what I say verbally in these meetings] this will not end well for you. I cannot protect you."
- 48. RICHARD HALL continued to perform his work at TRON. He completed writing the Product Requirements Document (or "PRD") for the BTFS integration into BitTorrent or uTorrent clients, as directed by CONG LI. Between May 31, 2019 and June 27, 2019, he was never told by anybody at TRON that his work was below standards or was so poor as to warrant termination. In this same time period, as the product manager for BTFS, RICHARD HALL still recognized the risks and liability around BTFS and the potential for hosting inappropriate content, including copyright-protected materials, on the network that was being set up by TRON, especially after discussing these same concerns and issues with TRON colleague(s). RICHARD HALL then sought out proposals from two law firms (specializing in copyright law) to give him estimates for legal review of what RAINBERRY/TRON was preparing to do. After initial consultations, RICHARD HALL advised CONG LI as well as BTFS team members Tom Mao and Eric Chen that there were resulting risks that the product could not be delivered on the timeline JUSTIN SUN had already "tweeted" to the world of a TestNet launch in Q2 and full launch in Q1 2020. RICHARD HALL also identified significant risks to various team members of the BTFS team that economic incentives pivotal to the successful adoption by users of BTFS would be insufficient or risk being gamed by hackers with the company being defrauded. RICHARD HALL was also well aware that it was vital that TRON not to host copyrightprotected or illegal/illicit material on TRON-controlled or TRON-operated servers or network and that TRON could not be seen as encouraging the use of its software and services to pirate

movies or other copyright-protected materials or illegal/illicit content (such as child porn). RICHARD HALL sought estimates for preliminary legal review for the BTSF and BT Movie product that would be marketed by Tron in order to protect the business interests of RAINBERRY and protect it from criminal or civil exposure and to prevent any improper content of which RAINBERRY management was aware. RICHARD HALL provided these legal services estimates to CONG LI, who informed RICHARD HALL that he had run these expenses and requests for services past JUSTIN SUN. RICHARD HALL provided an initial estimate of \$10,000 but CONG LI summarily dismissed these concerns, stated that he had discussed these concerns with JUSTIN SUN, and that no legal review would be done. RICHARD HALL also informed Tom Mao and CONG LI that the BTFS MOVIE product name should be changed as there must be no impression given that TRON was permitting or encouraging the sharing of illegal content on the BTFS network.

- 49. In late June 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK requested transfer to another TRON
 Team. He was transferred to BTFS infrastructure under Zhimin He. LUKASZ JURASZEK
 began working with Syeen Siying to update the IPFS client library to a new version. This was a
 file sharing application. LUKASZ JURASZEK resolved the issues for Syeen Siying and TRON
 with general praise for his contributions. In these meetings, LUKASZ JURASZEK again raised
 concerns about the implications of TRON's potential lack of control over the actual content
 allowed to be posted on the BTFS hosted on TRON's infrastructure and the possibility that third
 parties could use the TRON application to be a platform to share illegally copyright -protected
 content or materials, as well as illegal/illicit content. LUKASZ JURASZEK never received a
 satisfactory concrete reply and generally received answers that were merely a "shrug of the
 shoulders."
- 50. On June 27, 2019, RICHARD HALL was summarily told to go the uTorrent meeting room at around 10:15 a.m. Tron HR Director Shanshan Guo was seated in the room with COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATIONAND UNFAIR COMPETITION (VIOLATION OF STATUTES)

papers. CONG LI then entered, and they told RICHARD HALL that he was being terminated immediately. The only explanation given was that he was "not a fit." Nothing was said about his work performance. In conjunction with the facts and circumstances surrounding the subsequent termination of LUKASZ JURASZEK, it became clear that RICHARD HALL was terminated because he raised legitimate legal concerns about the actual or potential for BTFS and associated BTFS Movie projects to be engaged in illegal activity and pirating of copyrighted material that JUSTIN SUN did not want to have investigated because it would delay the launch and reveal the illegal and nefarious activities in which the company was engaged. HALL's prior recommendations for "moderation" to be implemented for BT Live were also [apparently] viewed by JUSTIN SUN as "obstructionist" because HALL repeatedly and continually recommended that TRON not engage in illegal business activity. It was also clear that RICHARD HALL was terminated because he was Caucasian, since the company hired a replacement employee to do his work who was mainland Chinese.

- 51. During the rest of the month of July 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK worked on various TRON software development projects as part of the BTFS-Infra team. During this same time frame, he also engaged in his semi-annual performance review process and received a salary raise for a merit-based "excellent performance."
- 52. On Sunday, July 28, 2019, CONG LI engaged in a DingTalk chat with BTFS-I team members Jialiang Zhou, Jin Liu, LUKASZ JURASZEK, Syeen Sying, Richard Lee, Tom Mao, "Honghai," and Team Manager Zhimin He, as well as TRON software development team members George Yu, Melissa Yuan, Ethan Zhang, Jimmy Liu and Robin Lai, from Mainland China office. DEFENDANT CONG LI inquired aggressively about the BTFS Movie application being "almost ready" for more than 4 +weeks. Zhimin He explained the reasons for delay, and CONG LI exploded, stating: "That's obviously not enough details. And I don't think your plan is concrete either." CONG LI continued to express his frustrations about BTFS Movie. He

supposedly blamed other teams saying, "Now you are blaming being blocked by "soter?"

Really? (...) Can you do your own job without being tracked by others? (...) You own what you own and you cannot get away from it." The last two weeks were complete failures (...)."

LUKASZ JURASZEK realized that the BTFS was no longer a "demo app," and again began to step up his voicing concerns over the BTFS application and the potential for TRON's potential lack of control over the actual content allowed to be posted on the BTFS which was at that time was entirely hosted on TRON's infrastructure and the possibility that third parties could use the TRON application to be a platform to share illegally copyright -protected content or materials, as well as illegal/illicit content.

- 53. On the very next day, July 29, 2019, DEFENDANT CONG LI again followed up with a DingTalk chat with BTFS-I team members Jialiang Zhou, Jin Liu, LUKASZ JURASZEK, Syeen/Sying, Richard Lee, Tom Mao, Honghai Yu, and Team Manager Zhimin He, as well as TRON software development team members George Yu, Melissa Yuan, Ethan Zhang, Jimmy Liu and Robin Lai from the Mainland China office, CONG LI instructed Tom Mao and Syeen/Sying and others to implement deployment of the BT Move application and "hand it off to the "Mainland China office for implementation by end of July 2019." CONG LI, throughout the day, continually requested updates on the transition.
- 54. On July 30, 2019, in another DingTalk chat meeting, CONG LI directed Syeen/Sying to deploy the BT Movie application blockchain smart contract and shared the link with the group, thereby making it a public accessible website.
- 55. On August 1, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK engaged in a meeting and others at TRON also questioned the legality of the BT Movie application.
- 56. On August 5, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK was apprised at a meeting that he was to receive a pay raise of \$5,000 per year, effective with the August 16, 2019 payroll-based upon his satisfactory work performance review. On August 5, 2019, CONG LI complained to the COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATIONAND UNFAIR COMPETITION

(VIOLATION OF STATUTES)

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BTFS-I team in a Sprint team meeting that CONG LI was displeased with management and oversight of the team by Zhimin He and stated this in a thoroughly unprofessional and confrontational manner. After CONG LI departed the meeting (in order to allow frank discussions between team members to promote team improvement aka "retrospective"), LUKASZ JURASZEK raised the issue of overly aggressive management styles, which he felt at least bordered on harassment and a hostile work environment. LUKASZ JURASZEK stated that he was uncomfortable in this work environment. The issue of the lack of control by TRON over the content of what was actually shared by outside third parties on TRON's BTFS platform was also discussed. LUKASZ JURASZEK stated in this Sprint Retrospection meeting that illegal content could be downloaded, and consequently he was uncomfortable working on the project, and that attorneys needed to be consulted to provide appropriate guidance before further work on BT Movie should continue. LUKASZ JURASZEK also shared his opinion that clear boundaries [needed] to be established between the senior management and the American-based BTFS engineering team, stating, "We cannot get crap for the work we didn't commit to. They [Chinese employees from the TRON Beijing office and CONG LII are complaining about the stuff that was not even on our sprint, it's unfair."

57. On August 8, 2019, during regular work hours, LUKASZ JURASZEK was at his work station that was adjacent to a conference room where he could hear loud quarrelling - most of which was in the Chinese language. LUKASZ JURASZEK saw two sets of shoes under the conference room door and then heard a loud commotion coming from the room and then what seemed to sound like a punch, slap, or a strike of a hand. Within a few seconds, CONG LI barged out of the conference room, When Cong Li was leaving the room, he opened the door wide and LUKASZ JURASZEK saw Zhimin He apparently extremely disturbed and in an awkward sitting position, leaning back - as if he'd just been struck. He's face was red, his eyes glossy, and he looked like something or someone had just hit him. After CONG LI hastily

departed the conference room, Zhimin He then ran out and chased Cong Li towards the BTT conference room. LUKASZ JURASZEK then complained to fellow team members about this incident immediately, saying, "This is crazy what's happening at this company. It goes on and on. We gotta go to HR. If we don't do anything, nothing's gonna change. They just keep yelling and fighting and nothing's gonna change. We gotta go to HR." LUKASZ JURASZEK immediately met with Tiana Chan in HR and said "I need to talk to you right now." They went to a conference room and informed Tiana Chan what had just happened. He also informed her, "What's happening at this company is crazy!" and also "And it's not like it's the first time. The way Cong [Li] talks to Zhimin [He] is unacceptable." Tiana Chan asked for other examples of similar situations, which LUKASZ JURASZEK then provided her with specific examples. She then stated that she would talk to CONG LI. Tiana Chan then reportedly spoke to CONG LI for about 30-45 minutes. After that meeting, Tiana Chan spoke to LUKASZ JURASZEK and stated that CONG LI was "very apologetic." JURASZEK responded that seeing CONG LI continually and repeatedly "behaving like this for a long time makes me not trust his assurance."

- 58. On or about August 9, 2019, PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe and thereon allege, that at the apparent behest of CONG LI, various emails and other communications on the DingTalk BTFS-I channel were either "recalled," deleted or otherwise removed.
- 59. On August 12, 2019, CONG LI twice tried to contact LUKASZ JURASZEK on "Slack," CONG LI already knew that it was LUKASZ JURASZEK who reported his inappropriate managerial behavior to HR, and CONG LI informed Zhimin He that he was aware it was LUKASZ JURASZEK and that he was going to "get him" and hold him to impossibly high engineering standards" [that no one could possibly accomplish] and use that as CONG LI's basis for firing LUKASZ JURASZEK. Zhimin He told LUKASZ JURASZEK of these threats that very same day.

- 60. On August 12, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK the followed up with another meeting with Tiana Chan in HR (with Ernesto Zelaya present) and TRON legal counsel. Erick Ong, Esq., to discuss that issues about the CONG LI's inappropriate conduct towards employees that were resulting in a hostile work environment, as well as the illegality of the BT Movie application and the wrongful financial profiting by TRON from that illegal distribution. Tiana Chan denied the open request of LUKASZ JURASZEK to record the meeting on his phone. LUKASZ JURASZEK also reported that CONG LI had threatened that he would "hold [LUKASZ JURASZEK] to impossibly high engineering standards" [that no one could possibly accomplish] and use that as a basis for firing LUKASZ JURASZEK.
- 61. On August 13, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK attended a lunch meeting with CONG LI and most of the BTFS Team. CONG LI denied that TRON participated in distribution of illegal content uploaded using the TRON "BT Movie" application. CONG LI stated that the BTSF Team "Should not worry about it," and that TRON was not responsible for what occurred on the Chinese Mainland, because "we just did the engineering' [not the downloading of distributing.].
- 62. Just minutes afterwards on that very same day, LUKASZ JURASZEK investigated to determine if any illegal content could be downloaded. He was surprised to discover that when he accessed the TRON "BT Movie" website, one of the movies available for download turned out to be recently-released "The 2019 Lion King" [with Chinese subtitles]!!! The "2019 Lion King" had only been out in American movie theatres for a matter of approximately 2-3 weeks!! Other movies that were illegally pirated and distributed under this fraudulent scheme were (and are) "Once Upon A Time in Hollywood," "Godzilla: King Of The Monsters," "Hobbs & Shaw," "John Wick 3," "Avengers: Infinity Wars," "Ant-Man And The Wasp," and "Black Panther,: as well as many, many others.

63. On or about that very same day, August 13, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK spoke to his supervisor Zhimin He to inquire as to "how he was doing" [after his confrontation with CONG LI]. Zhimin He had called in sick and LUKASZ JURASZEK was concerned that something bad had happened to him. LUKASZ JURASZEK told Zhimin He that CONG LI had stated that very same day that legal advisors had previously approved the BTFS Project. Zhimin He stated that was not true, that CONG LI was lying and Zhimin He instructed LUKASZ JURASZEK to send a message to CONLG LI on the "Slack app" and confirm CONG LI's lie in writing, as CONG LI would later deny it. LUKASZ JURASZEK then requested Zhimin He to advise when would be a good time for LUKASZ JURASZEK to take some vacation. Zhimin He discussed it for some time with LUKASZ JURASZEK and then said that RICHARD HALL was fired when he took vacation and LUKASZ JURASZEK should be careful.

64. On August 15, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK received a purported summary from Tiana Chan of his Thursday, August 8, 2019 HR meeting with her — which was inaccurate and incomplete. LUKASZ JURASZEK then memorialized and transmitted to Tiana Chan an accurate summary of what had transpired, only to receive another email from HR warning about "disrupting the workplace." That e-mail chain disappeared from TRON's email account less than an hour later. Later on that very same late afternoon and evening of that very same day, the TRON workstation systems for LUKASZ JURASZEK were not working and unstable, and LUKASZ JURASZEK was informed that there were some "server maintenance issues." LUKASZ JURASZEK then discovered that others were using his TRON work-station "hostname." LUKASZ JURASZEK's TRON emails also began to start being deleted or had gone "missing."

65. On the very next day, August 16, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK was advised that further TRON system maintenance must be performed and LUKASZ JURASZEK was instructed to leave his work laptop with the IT Department of TRON department over the weekend.

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66. On August 19, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK performed his work functions but his work laptop had not been returned. He used his own personal laptop at work that day.

- 67. On August 20, 2019, LUKASZ JURASZEK was called into a meeting with CONG LI, Tina Chan and Erick Ong, Esq. wherein he was summarily terminated for supposedly "sharing company information with [at least one] 3rd party."
- 68. RAINBERRY's wrongful actions against PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, as alleged above, constitute unlawful employment practices in violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, Gov't Code Section 12940, *et.seq*. Likewise, Defendants' policy and practice of discrimination against PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, or failure to prevent such discriminatory behavior/action as required by California law, and which DEFENDANT attempted to gain an unfair advantage over competitors who complied with the law.
- 69. As a proximate result of these wrongful actions by Defendants against PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, as alleged above, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, have been harmed in that PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, have each suffered the loss of the salary, wages, tips and/or benefits that PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, would have received had each of PLAINTIFF's employment continued. As a result of such discrimination and consequent harm, which is ongoing, each of the PLAINTIFFS has suffered damages in an amount to according to proof, and including but not limited to the right to statutory attorneys' fees and/or attorneys' fee for the public good and/or as a "private attorney general."
- 70. As a proximate result of RAINBERRY's discriminatory actions against PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, as alleged above, each of the PLAINTIFFS have been harmed in that each of the PLAINTIFFS, and each of them has suffered humiliation, mental anguish and emotional distress arising from each of his/their fears and concerns over the loss of income, which are ongoing, in an amount according to proof.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

DISCRIMINATION In Violation Of Fair Employment And Housing Act ("FEHA," Cal. Gov't. Code 12940 - Against All Defendants)

- 71. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, reallege and incorporate herein by reference as if set forth in full all of the foregoing paragraphs.
- 72. DEFENDANTS, and each of them, by virtue of regularly employing five or more employees, were "employers" within the meaning of California Government Code § 12926. Defendants, and each of them, also retained sufficient control over the terms, conditions, and privileges of employment for PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, as to constitute "joint employers" under California law. Moreover, as alleged above, there is a sufficient unity of interest between Defendants as to treat them as alter egos of one another and hold them liable for each other's violations of law.
- 73. California Government Code § 12940 (j) provides that it is an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discriminate against an employee because of their race or ethnicity.
- 74. DEFENDANTS, and each of them, discriminated against Plaintiffs because they were Caucasian and the Defendants were Chinese and DEFENDANTS' preferred employees were mainland Chinese born. They engaged in a campaign of terminating Caucasian employees as set forth in the paragraphs above and by the fact that the persons hired to replace the Plaintiffs were Chinese.
- 75. As a result of the foregoing, PLAINTIFFS each suffered harm and damages in the form of economic losses (including but not limited to wage and benefit loss) and non-economic losses (including but not limited to emotional distress). The emotional distress suffered and sustained by PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, includes but is not limited to anguish, fright, horror, nervousness, pain and suffering, grief, anxiety, worry, shock

76. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for the sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.

77. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of Defendants, PLAINTIFFS have suffered damages in an amount according to proof at time of trial.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Hostile Work Environment Harassment In Violation Of Fair Employment And Housing Act ("FEHA," Cal. Gov't. Code §12940 - Against All Defendants)

- 78. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, reallege and incorporate herein by reference as if set forth in full all of the foregoing paragraphs.
- 79. DEFENDANTS, and each of them, by virtue of regularly employing five or more employees, were "employers" within the meaning of California Government Code §12926. Defendants, and each of them, also retained sufficient control over the terms, conditions, and privileges of employment for PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, so as to constitute "joint employers" under California law. Moreover, as alleged above, there is a sufficient unity of interest between Defendants as to treat them as alter egos and agents of one

another and hold them liable for each other's violations of law.

- 80. California Government Code § 12940(j)(1) provides that it is an unlawful employment practice for "an employer…because of sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, [or] sexual orientation…to harass an employee…."
- 81. In the instant action, unlawful hostile work environment harassment is revealed by the acts and omissions as alleged in the paragraphs above.
- 82. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, repeatedly complained about the harassing conduct; yet no corrective action was taken. In fact, instead of corrective action, the employment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, was eventually terminated. Additionally, the harassing conduct was engaged in by supervisors of RAINBERRY, rendering RAINBERRY strictly liable for the harassment, regardless of whether or not any corrective action was taken or not.
- 83. As a result of the foregoing, PLAINTIFFS each suffered harm and damages in the form of economic losses (including but not limited to wage and benefit loss) and non-economic losses (including but not limited to emotional distress). The emotional distress suffered and sustained by PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, includes but is not limited to anguish, fright, horror, nervousness, pain and suffering, grief, anxiety, worry, shock humiliation and shame.
- 84. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants

pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.

Defendants as set forth below.

85. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of Defendants, PLAINTIFFS have suffered damages in an amount according to proof at time of trial. WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, pray for judgment against

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Retaliation In Violation Of FEHA (California Government Code Sections 12900, et seq. - 12940 - Against All Defendants)

- 86. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate herein by reference as if set forth in full all of the foregoing paragraphs.
- 87. California Government Code section 12940(h) provides that it is an unlawful employment practice "[for any employer. . . to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person because the person has opposed any practices forbidden under this part or because the person has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding under this part."
- 88. The Fair Employment and Housing Commission's regulations provide: "It is unlawful for an employer or other covered entity to demote, suspend, reduce, fail to hire or consider for hire, fail to give equal consideration in making employment decisions, fail to treat impartially in the context of any recommendations for subsequent employment which the employer or other covered entity may make, adversely affect working conditions or otherwise deny any employment benefit to an individual because that individual has opposed practices prohibited by the Act or has filed a complaint, testified, assisted or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing conducted by the Commission or Department or their staffs." (Cal. Code Regs., Title. 2, § 7287.8(a).)
- 89. In the present case, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, repeatedly raised concerns about actual or potential illegal actions concerning the BTFS project and the potential for

copyright violations, piracy of intellectual property, and child pornographic content being displayed. In response, RAINBERRY, Inc., JUSTIN SUN, and/or CONG LI, jointly and/or separately, engaged in a campaign of intimidation and threats that ultimately resulted in the termination from employment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them.

- 90. As a result of the foregoing, PLAINTIFFS suffered harm and damages in the form of economic losses (including but not limited to wage and benefit loss) and non-economic losses (including but not limited to emotional distress). The emotional distress suffered and sustained by PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, includes but is not limited to anguish, fright, horror, nervousness, pain and suffering, grief, anxiety, worry, shock humiliation and shame.
- 91. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.
- 92. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of Defendants, PLAINTIFFS have suffered damages in an amount according to proof at time of trial.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Fraud and Deceit - Against All Defendants)

93. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate all of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

94. Defendants, and each of them, engaged in fraud and/or deceit against PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, and PLAINTIFFS discovered that such acts were fraudulent within the last three years.

- 95. Defendants, by and through their officers, directors, managers and other agents, repeatedly made numerous false representations to PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, regarding that they would be treated fairly and without any discriminatory animus, and that they would be required to engage illegal or illicit activity, as well as the fact that RICHARD HALL would not be terminated if he took his previously-approved vacation. In reality, RAINBERRY always had an underlying motive and intent to profit from engaging in illegal or illicit activity and expected its employees to not object, and when any employee (typically not mainland Chinese born) objected, it formed part of the motivating animus for termination of the employment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them. RAINBERRY made these misrepresentations knowing they were false or with reckless disregard for their truth.
- 96. Despite the knowledge described above, Defendants suppressed these facts and did not disclose them to PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, while having a legal duty to disclose the same.
- 97. Defendants' false statements were made as statements of fact and were made with the intent to induce PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, to accept the employment with RAINBERRY, labor hours on Defendants' behalf, remain employed there despite the hostile work environment which Defendants allowed to persist, and fail and refrain from any attempt to seek legal redress for Defendants' other violations of law detailed herein.
- 98. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, reasonably relied upon these misrepresentations in accepting the employment/ with RAINBERRY.
- 99. As a direct and proximate result of her reliance, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, were harmed.

- 101. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.
- 102. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of Defendants,
 PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, have suffered damages in an amount according to proof at time
 of trial.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Whistleblower Retaliation In Violation Of Labor Code Section 1102.5 - Against All Defendants)

- 103. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate all of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 104. California Labor Code §1102.5 (a), provides: "An employer . . . shall not make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from disclosing

information . . . to another employee who has authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance . . . if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee's job duties."

- shall not retaliate against an employee for disclosing information, or because the employer believes that the employee disclosed or may disclose information, to a government or law enforcement agency, to a person with authority over the employee or another employee who has the authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or for providing information to, or testifying before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee's job duties
- 106. California Labor Code § 1102.5(c), provides: "[a]n employer, or any person acting on behalf of the employer, shall not retaliate against an employee for refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation."
- 107. Finally, Labor Code § 1102.5(f), provides: "In addition to other penalties, an employer that is a corporation or limited liability company is liable for a civil penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation of this section."
 - 108. In this case, violations of Labor Code section 1102.5 is revealed by:
 - (1) RAINBERRY employed PLAINTIFFS, and each of them;

- (2) PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, repeatedly reported what each of them reasonably believed to be illegal behavior and unlawful harassment by CONG LI and/or JUSTIN SUN to RAINBERRY's Director of Human Resources;
- (3) RAINBERRY took adverse employment actions against PLAINTIFFS, and each of them. Indeed, RAINBERRY took the ultimate adverse action, summarily terminating the employment of PLAINTIFFS (and, in the instance of LUKASZ JURASZEK, admitted its retaliatory motive in terminating him from employment), and each of them; and
- (4) The protected activities of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, set forth in paragraph (2) above, formed a substantial motivating factor in the decision to discharge and otherwise take adverse action against PLAINTIFFS, and each of them. This is confirmed by the timing of events, the way PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, was/were treated in comparison to similarly situated workers, and CONG LI's own statements to Zhemin He, warning that JURASZEK's "job is in jeopardy," immediately after LUKASZ JURASZEK's report to RAINBERRY Human Resources of a hostile work environment. LUKASZ JURASZEK was terminated by RAINBERRY less than a week(?) later, making good on this threat. Likewise, RICHARD HALL was threatened by CONG LI in a private meeting on June 7, 2019, as alleged above at paragraph 47 of this Complaint For Damages.
- 109. In addition to the \$10,000 statutory penalty described above, Labor Code section 1105 permits PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, to seek all available tort remedies for violation of this whistleblower statute, including but not limited to lost wages, front pay, emotional distress damages, and punitive damages. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, may also seek attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 218.5 [providing for unilateral fee-shifting and costshifting in cases to recover lost wages or benefits].
- 110. Labor Code section 1103 makes a violation of Labor Code section 1102.5 a misdemeanor.

- 111. In discharging PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, DEFENDANTS violated Labor Code section 1102.5.
- 112. As a result of the foregoing, PLAINTIFFS each suffered harm and damages in the form of economic losses (including but not limited to wage and benefit loss) and non-economic losses (including but not limited to emotional distress. The emotional distress suffered and sustained by PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, includes but is not limited to anguish, fright, horror, nervousness, pain and suffering, grief, anxiety, worry, shock humiliation and shame.
- 113. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.
- 114. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of Defendants, PLAINTIFFS have suffered damages in an amount according to proof at time of trial.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Wrongful Discharge In Violation Of Public Policy - Against All Defendants)

- 115. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate all of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 116. "[W]hen an employer's discharge of an employee violates fundamental principles of public policy, the discharged employee may maintain a tort action and recover damages

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traditionally available in such actions." (*Tameny v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, (1980) 27 Cal.3d 167, 170.) "[T]he cases in which violations of public policy are found generally fall into four categories: (1) refusing to violate a statute; (2) performing a statutory obligation (3) exercising a statutory right or privilege; and (4) reporting an alleged violation of a statute of public importance." (*Gantt, supra*, 1 Cal.4th at pp. 1090—1091, internal citations and footnote omitted, overruled on other grounds in *Green v. Ralee Engineering Co.*, (1998) 19 Cal.4th 66, 80, fn. 6; accord *Stevenson v. Superior Court*, (1997) 16 Cal.4th 880, 889.

- specific constitutional or statutory provisions serves not only to avoid judicial interference with the legislative domain, but also to ensure that employers have adequate notice of the conduct that will subject them to tort liability to the employees they discharge" (Stevenson, supra, 16 Cal.4th at p. 889.) "[A]n employee need not prove an actual violation of law; it suffices if the employer fired him for reporting his 'reasonably based suspicions' of illegal activity." (Green, supra, 19 Cal.4th at p. 87, internal citation omitted.) "[A]n employer's authority over its employee does not include the right to demand that the employee commit a criminal act to further its interests, and an employer may not coerce compliance with such unlawful directions by discharging an employee who refuses to follow such an order. . . ." (Tameny, supra, 27 Cal.3d at p. 178.) Employees in both the private and public sector may assert this claim. (See Shoemaker v. Myers (1992) 2 Cal.App.4th 1407.)
- 118. In this case, the discharge of PLANTIFFS, and each of them, violated numerous well-established public policies, including but not limited to the public policies against discrimination and harassment embodied in the FEHA, the public policy prohibiting whistleblower retaliation established by Labor Code section 1102.5 and FEHA, and the public policies against tortious conduct like defamation and fraud, refusal to violate criminal statutes (which have also been codified). All available tort remedies, including compensatory damages,

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punitive damages, interest, and costs of suit, are available to PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, for Defendants' violation(s) of law in this regard.

- 119. As a result of the foregoing, PLAINTIFFS each suffered harm and damages in the form of economic losses (including but not limited to wage and benefit loss) and non-economic losses (including but not limited to emotional distress). The emotional distress suffered and sustained by PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, includes but is not limited to anguish, fright, horror, nervousness, pain and suffering, grief, anxiety, worry, shock humiliation and shame.
- 120. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.
- 121. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of Defendants, PLAINTIFFS have suffered damages in an amount according to proof at time of trial.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Harassment in Violation of California Government Code Section 12940 - Against All Defendants)

122. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate all of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

- 123. California Government Code Section 12940(j) provides that it shall be unlawful for any employer to harass an employee "because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, or sexual orientation. California Government Code Section 12940(j) further provides that harassment of an employee "by an employee, other than an agent or supervisor, shall be unlawful if the entity, or its agents or supervisors, knows or should have known of this conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. An employer may also be responsible for the acts of nonemployees, with respect to sexual harassment of employees, applicants, or persons providing services pursuant to a contract in the workplace, where the employer, or its agents or supervisors, knows or should have known of the conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.
- 124. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, were employed by RAINBERRY when they, and each of them, were/was being harassed by Defendants CONG LI and JUSTIN SUN.
- 125. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, were/was subjected to unwanted harassing conduct that included multiple unwanted comments, actions and harassment in the workplace.
- 126. The harassing conduct was so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person in each of PLAINTIFF'S position would have considered the work environment to be hostile or abusive.
- 127. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, considered the work environment to be hostile or abusive.
 - 128. Defendants JUSTIN SUN and CONG LI engaged in the harassing conduct.
- 129. Defendant RAINBERRY knew or should have known of the harassing conduct and failed to take immediate and corrective action.

130. In committing these actions, Defendants violated the Fair Employment and Housing Act. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, were harmed by the actions of Defendants. The actions of Defendants were a substantial factor in causing harm to each PLAINTIFF.

131. DEFENDANTS committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of the rights of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of each of PLAINTIFFS, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of DEFENDANTS and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from DEFENDANTS pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.

132. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of DEFENDANTS, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, has suffered damages in an amount according to proof at time of trial.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, prays for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure To Prevent Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation in Violation of California Government Code Section 12940- Against DEFENDANTS)

- 133. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate all of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 134. California Government Code section 12940(k) provides that it shall be unlawful for an employer to fail to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent discrimination, harassment and retaliation from occurring.

- 135. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, were/was employed by RAINBERRY when being harassed by Defendants CONG LI and JUSTIN SUN.
- 136. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, were/was subjected to harassing and discriminatory conduct because of each of their protected status as a whistleblower.
- 137. The harassing conduct directed at PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, was so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person in each of PLAINTIFFS' position(s) would have considered the work environment to be hostile or abusive.
- 138. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, considered the work environment to be hostile or abusive.
- 139. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known of the harassing and discriminatory conduct and failed to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent the occurrence of discrimination and harassment.
- 140. In committing these actions, Defendants violated the Fair Employment and Housing Act.
- 141. Defendants' failure to take reasonable steps to prevent discrimination and harassment was a substantial factor in causing harm to PLAINTIFFS, and each of them.
- 142. As a result of the foregoing, PLAINTIFFS each suffered harm and damages in the form of economic losses (including but not limited to wage and benefit loss) and non-economic losses (including but not limited to emotional distress). The emotional distress suffered and sustained by PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, includes but is not limited to anguish, fright, horror, nervousness, pain and suffering, grief, anxiety, worry, shock humiliation and shame.
- 143. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent

the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.

144. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of Defendants, PLAINTIFFS have suffered damages in an amount according to proof at time of trial.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Negligent Supervision - Against All Defendants)

PLAINTIFFS, reallege and incorporate all of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

- 145. Defendant RAINBERRY knew, or reasonably should have known, that its employees, and each of them, who were supervisors of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, were engaging in the unlawful behavior described and alleged herein.
- 146. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant RAINBERRY knew, or reasonably should have known, that the conduct, acts and failures to act of all supervisors, agents and employees as described herein violated the rights of each PLAINTIFF, under state and municipal statutes, codes and ordinances.
- 147. At all times relevant herein, Defendant RAINBERRY knew, or reasonably should have known, that the incidents, conduct, acts and failures to act as described herein would and did proximately cause injury and harm to PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, including but not limited to loss of sleep, anxiety, tension, depression, embarrassment, discomfort and humiliation.
 - 148. At all times relevant herein, Defendant RAINBERRY knew, or reasonably COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATIONAND UNFAIR COMPETITION (VIOLATION OF STATUTES)

should have known, that unless RAINBERRY intervened to protect PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, and to adequately supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize the conduct, acts, and failures to act of all supervisors, agents and employees as alleged herein, said conduct, acts, and failures to act continue, thereby subjecting PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, to personal injury, tortious injury and emotional distress.

- 149. Defendant RAINBERRY knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that unless RAINBERRY intervened to protect PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, and to adequately supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize the conduct, acts, and failures to act as described herein, Defendant RAINBERRY's failure to so protect, supervise, intervene, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize said conduct would have the effect of encouraging, ratifying, condoning, exacerbating, increasing and worsening said conduct acts, and failures to act.
- 150. At all times relevant herein, Defendant RAINBERRY had the power, ability, authority, and duty to intervene, supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize such conduct, acts, and failures to act of all supervisors, agents and employees as alleged herein, or to otherwise protect PLAINTIFFS, and each of them.
- 151. Despite said knowledge, power and duty, Defendant failed negligently to act so as to prevent, intervene, supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize such conduct, acts, and failures to act of all supervisors, agents and employees as alleged herein, or to otherwise protect PLAINTIFFS, and each of them.
- 152. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the failure of Defendant RAINBERRY to protect PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, and to adequately prevent, intervene, supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize such conduct, acts, and failures to act of all supervisors, agents and employees as alleged herein, said conduct, acts, and failures to act were perceived by them as, and in fact had the effect of,

encouraging, ratifying, condoning, exacerbating, increasing and worsening said conduct acts, and failures to act.

- 153. At all times relevant herein, the failure of Defendant RAINBERRY to protect PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, and to adequately prevent, intervene, supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize such conduct, acts, and failures to act of all supervisors, agents and employees as alleged herein violated the rights of each of PLAINTIFFS, under Federal, State and Municipal statutes, codes and ordinances.
- 154. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of Defendant RAINBERRY's actions, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, has suffered and will continue to suffer harm, pain and suffering, and extreme and severe mental anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to loss of sleep, anxiety, tension, depression, embarrassment, discomfort and humiliation; and PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, will continue to suffer loss of earnings and other employment benefits and job opportunities. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, are/is thereby entitled to general and compensatory damages in amounts according to proof at time of trial.
- 155. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS, pray for judgment against Defendant RAINBERRY as set forth below.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATIONAND UNFAIR COMPETITION (VIOLATION OF STATUTES)

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TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unfair Competition In Violation of California Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, et seq.- Against All Defendants)

- PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, reallege and incorporate all of the foregoing
- 157. California Business & Professions Code section 17200 ("Unfair Competition Law") prohibits unfair competition in the form of any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business
- PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, on his/their own behalf, and on behalf of the general public and others who are similarly situated, bring this claim pursuant to California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, et seq.
- During all relevant time periods alleged herein, Defendant RAINBERRY committed unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business acts or practices, as defined by California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, et seq., by engaging in the following:
- Wrongfully terminating or constructively terminating PLAINTIFFS, and each
- Wrongfully terminating or constructively terminating PLAINTIFFS, and each
- Wrongfully discriminating against PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, in
 - Harassing PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, in violation of the FEHA:
- Failing to prevent the harassment and/or discrimination of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, in violation of the FEHA;
- f. Negligently failing to act so as to prevent, intervene, supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize discriminatory or harassing conduct.

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acts, and failures to act of all supervisors, agents and employees or to otherwise protect PLAINTIFFS, and each of them,

- 150. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of Defendant RAINBERRY's unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business acts or practices actions alleged herein, Defendant RAINBERRY has received and continues to hold ill-gotten gains at the expense of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, as well as members of the public. RAINBERRY should be made to disgorge its ill-gotten gains and restore such monies to PLAINTIFFS, and each of them and other injured parties.
- 151. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to restitution pursuant to California Business & Professions Code sections 17203 and 17208 for loss of earnings and other employment and interest.
- 152. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.
- 153. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of DEFENDANTS, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, has suffered damages in an amount according to proof at trial.
- 154. PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, seek and is entitled to reimbursement, declaratory relief, and any other appropriate remedy including attorneys' fees.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure To Comply With Statutes Requiring Provision of Personnel File Upon Written Request From Employee - Against Defendant RAINBERRY, INC. [California Labor Code sections 1198.5, et seq.)

- 164. PLAINTIFFS reallege and incorporate herein by reference as if set forth in full all of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
 - 165. California Labor Code section 1198.5 provides, in pertinent part:
 - "(a) Every current and former employee, or his or her representative, has the right to inspect and receive a copy of the personnel records that the employer maintains relating to the employee's performance or to any grievance concerning the employee.
 - (b) (1) The employer shall make the contents of those personnel records available for inspection to the current or former employee, or his or her representative, at reasonable intervals and at reasonable times, but not later than 30 calendar days from the date the employer receives a written request, unless the current or former employee, or his or her representative, and the employer agree in writing to a date beyond 30 calendar days to inspect the records, and the agreed-upon date does not exceed 35 calendar days from the employer's receipt of the written request. Upon a written request from a current or former employee, or his or her representative, the employer shall also provide a copy of the personnel records, at a charge not to exceed the actual cost of reproduction, not later than 30 calendar days from the date the employer receives the request, unless the current or former employee, or his or her representative, and the employer agree in writing to a date beyond 30

calendar days to produce a copy of the records, as long as the agreed-upon date does not exceed 35 calendar days from the employer's receipt of the written request. Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), the employer is not required to make those personnel records or a copy thereof available at a time when the employee is actually required to render service to the employer, if the requester is the employee.

(c) (3) (A) With regard to former employees, make a former employee's personnel records available for inspection, and, if requested by the employee or his or her representative, provide a copy thereof, at the location where the employer stores the records, unless the parties mutually agree in writing to a different location. A former employee may receive a copy by mail if he or she reimburses the employer for actual postal expenses.

(B) (i) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if a former employee seeking to inspect his or her personnel records was terminated for a violation of law, or an employment-related policy, involving harassment or workplace violence, the employer may comply with the request by doing one of the following:

(I) Making the personnel records available to the former employee for inspection at a location other than the workplace that is within a reasonable driving distance of the former employee's residence.

- (II) Providing a copy of the personnel records by mail.
- (ii) Nothing in this subparagraph shall limit a former employee's right to receive a copy of his or her personnel records.
- HALL and LUKASZ JURASZEK, respectively, each complied with California Labor Code section 1198.5, and each transmitted in writing a letter to DEFENDANTS requesting a copy of his personnel file from RAINBERRY. DEENDANTS failed to provide to RICHARD HALL and/or LUKASZ JURASZEK their/his complete personnel file, and each of them, as required by California Labor Code section 1198.5. RAINBERRY did not provide all materials required by California Labor Code section 1198.5, including by not limited to notices of commendation, warning, discipline, and/or termination; notices of layoff, leave of absence, and vacation; and performance appraisals/reviews.
- 160. To date, DEFENDANT has failed to so comply with California Labor section 1198.5
- 161. Defendants committed the acts herein alleged oppressively and maliciously, with the wrongful intent of injuring PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, from an evil and improper motive amounting to oppression, fraud and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of PLAINTIFFS' rights, in that Defendant RAINBERRY failed to take corrective action to prevent the harassment of PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, despite the fact that RAINBERRY knew about the harassment. By way of punishment of Defendants and for sake of example, PLAINTIFFS, and each of them, is/are entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants pursuant to California Civil Code sections 3294.
 - 167. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of the acts of DEFENDANTS, COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATIONAND UNFAIR COMPETITION (VIOLATION OF STATUTES)

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATIONAND UNFAIR COMPETITION

RICHARD HALL



2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 I Elk Grove I CA I 95758 (800) 884-1684 (Voice) I (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711 http://www.dfeh.ca.gov I Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

October 18, 2019

William Fitzgerald 946 Junipero Serra Blvd. San Francisco, California 94132

RE: Notice to Complainant's Attorney

DFEH Matter Number: 201910-07968818 Right to Sue: HALL / RAINBERRY, INC et al.

Dear William Fitzgerald:

Attached is a copy of your complaint of discrimination filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) pursuant to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code section 12900 et seq. Also attached is a copy of your Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue.

Pursuant to Government Code section 12962, DFEH will not serve these documents on the employer. You must serve the complaint separately, to all named respondents. Please refer to the attached Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue for information regarding filing a private lawsuit in the State of California. A courtesy "Notice of Filing of Discrimination Complaint" is attached for your convenience.

Be advised that the DFEH does not review or edit the complaint form to ensure that it meets procedural or statutory requirements.

Sincerely,

KEVIN KISH, DIRECTOR



DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT & HOUSING

2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 I Elk Grove I CA I 95758 (800) 884-1684 (Voice) I (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711 http://www.dfeh.ca.gov I Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

October 18, 2019

RE: Notice of Filing of Discrimination Complaint

DFEH Matter Number: 201910-07968818 Right to Sue: HALL / RAINBERRY, INC et al.

To All Respondent(s):

Enclosed is a copy of a complaint of discrimination that has been filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) in accordance with Government Code section 12960. This constitutes service of the complaint pursuant to Government Code section 12962. The complainant has requested an authorization to file a lawsuit. This case is not being investigated by DFEH and is being closed immediately. A copy of the Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue is enclosed for your records.

Please refer to the attached complaint for a list of all respondent(s) and their contact information.

No response to DFEH is requested or required.

Sincerely,





2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 I Elk Grove I CA I 95758
(800) 884-1684 (Voice) I (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711
http://www.dfeh.ca.gov I Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

October 18, 2019

RICHARD HALL 71 Vista Marin Drive San Rafael, California 94903

RE: Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue

DFEH Matter Number: 201910-07968818 Right to Sue: HALL / RAINBERRY, INC et al.

Dear RICHARD HALL,

This letter informs you that the above-referenced complaint was filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) has been closed effective October 18, 2019 because an immediate Right to Sue notice was requested. DFEH will take no further action on the complaint.

This letter is also your Right to Sue notice. According to Government Code section 12965, subdivision (b), a civil action may be brought under the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act against the person, employer, labor organization or employment agency named in the above-referenced complaint. The civil action must be filed within one year from the date of this letter.

To obtain a federal Right to Sue notice, you must contact the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to file a complaint within 30 days of receipt of this DFEH Notice of Case Closure or within 300 days of the alleged discriminatory act, whichever is earlier.

Sincerely,

COMPLAINT OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION **BEFORE THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA** DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING **Under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act** (Gov. Code, § 12900 et seq.)

In the Matter of the Complaint of

RICHARD HALL

DFEH No. 201910-07968818

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VS.

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RAINBERRY, INC 301 Howard Street 20th Floor San Francisco, California 94105

YUCHEN JUSTIN SUN JUSTIN SUN (aka JUSTIN SUN, aka YUCHEN SUN, aka JUSTIN YUCHEN SUN 301 Mission Street #41D San Francisco, California 94105

CONG LI

Respondents

- 1. Respondent RAINBERRY, INC is an employer subject to suit under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) (Gov. Code, § 12900 et seq.).
- 2. Complainant RICHARD HALL, resides in the City of San Rafael State of California.
- 3. Complainant alleges that on or about June 27, 2019, respondent took the following adverse actions:
- Complainant was discriminated against because of complainant's national origin (includes language restrictions) and as a result of the discrimination was terminated, demoted.
- Complainant experienced retaliation because complainant reported or resisted any form of discrimination or harassment and as a result was terminated.

Complaint - DFEH No. 201910-07968818

Date Filed: October 18, 2019

VERIFICATION

I, **William Francis Fitzgerald**, am the **Attorney** in the above-entitled complaint. I have read the foregoing complaint and know the contents thereof. The matters alleged are based on information and belief, which I believe to be true.

On October 18, 2019, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

San Francisco, CA

Complaint - DFEH No. 201910-07968818

Date Filed: October 18, 2019

LUKASZ JURASZEK





2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 I Elk Grove I CA I 95758 (800) 884-1684 (Voice) I (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711 http://www.dfeh.ca.gov I Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

October 18, 2019

William Fitzgerald 946 Junipero Serra Blvd. San Francisco, California 94132

RE: Notice to Complainant's Attorney

DFEH Matter Number: 201910-07970418

Right to Sue: JURASZEK / RAINBERRY, INC et al.

Dear William Fitzgerald:

Attached is a copy of your complaint of discrimination filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) pursuant to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code section 12900 et seq. Also attached is a copy of your Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue.

Pursuant to Government Code section 12962, DFEH will not serve these documents on the employer. You must serve the complaint separately, to all named respondents. Please refer to the attached Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue for information regarding filing a private lawsuit in the State of California. A courtesy "Notice of Filing of Discrimination Complaint" is attached for your convenience.

Be advised that the DFEH does not review or edit the complaint form to ensure that it meets procedural or statutory requirements.

Sincerely,





2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 I Elk Grove I CA I 95758
(800) 884-1684 (Voice) I (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711 http://www.dfeh.ca.gov I Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

October 18, 2019

RE: Notice of Filing of Discrimination Complaint

DFEH Matter Number: 201910-07970418

Right to Sue: JURASZEK / RAINBERRY, INC et al.

To All Respondent(s):

Enclosed is a copy of a complaint of discrimination that has been filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) in accordance with Government Code section 12960. This constitutes service of the complaint pursuant to Government Code section 12962. The complainant has requested an authorization to file a lawsuit. This case is not being investigated by DFEH and is being closed immediately. A copy of the Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue is enclosed for your records.

Please refer to the attached complaint for a list of all respondent(s) and their contact information.

No response to DFEH is requested or required.

Sincerely,





2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 I Elk Grove I CA I 95758 (800) 884-1684 (Voice) I (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711 http://www.dfeh.ca.gov I Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

October 18, 2019

LUKASZ JURASZEK 442 Costa Mesa Terrace Apt C Sunnyvale, California 94085

RE: Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue

DFEH Matter Number: 201910-07970418

Right to Sue: JURASZEK / RAINBERRY, INC et al.

Dear LUKASZ JURASZEK.

This letter informs you that the above-referenced complaint was filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) has been closed effective October 18, 2019 because an immediate Right to Sue notice was requested. DFEH will take no further action on the complaint.

This letter is also your Right to Sue notice. According to Government Code section 12965, subdivision (b), a civil action may be brought under the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act against the person, employer, labor organization or employment agency named in the above-referenced complaint. The civil action must be filed within one year from the date of this letter.

To obtain a federal Right to Sue notice, you must contact the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to file a complaint within 30 days of receipt of this DFEH Notice of Case Closure or within 300 days of the alleged discriminatory act, whichever is earlier.

Sincerely,

COMPLAINT OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION 1 BEFORE THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 2 DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING Under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act 3 (Gov. Code, § 12900 et seq.) 4 in the Matter of the Complaint of 5 LUKASZ JURASZEK DEEH No. 201910-07970418 6 Complainant, vs. 7 RAINBERRY, INC 8 301 Howard Street 20th Floor 9 San Francisco, California 94105 10 YUCHEN JUSTIN SUN (aka JUSTIN SUN, aka YUCHEN SUN, aka JUSTIN YUCHEN SUN), 11 301 Mission Street #41D San Francisco, California 94105 12 13 CONG LI 14 Respondents 15 16 1. Respondent RAINBERRY, INC is an employer subject to suit under the 17 California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) (Gov. Code, § 12900 et seq.). 18 2. Complainant LUKASZ JURASZEK, resides in the City of Sunnyvale State of California. 19 20 3. Complainant alleges that on or about August 20, 2019, respondent took the following adverse actions: 21 Complainant was discriminated against because of complainant's national origin (includes language restrictions) and as a result of the discrimination was terminated. 23 Complainant experienced retaliation because complainant reported or resisted 24 any form of discrimination or harassment, participated as a witness in a discrimination or harassment complaint and as a result was terminated. 25

Complaint - DFEH No. 201910-07970418

Date Filed: October 18, 2019

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VERIFICATION

I, William Francis Fitzgerald, am the Attorney in the above-entitled complaint. I have read the foregoing complaint and know the contents thereof. The matters alleged are based on information and belief, which I believe to be true.

On October 18, 2019, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

San Francisco, CA

Complaint - DFEH No. 201910-07970418

Date Filed: October 18, 2019

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name VILLIAM F. FITZGERALD (SB#111544	r number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
FITZGERALD LAW OFFICES 946 Junipero Serra Boulevard		, or coor ose one
San Francisco, CA 94132	FitzgeraldWsi75@yahoo.com	FITTE
TELEPHONE NO.: (415) 722-0673 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): PLAINTIFFS Richard	FAX NO.: (415) 358-5662 d Hall and Lukasz Turaszek	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF S	an Francisco	Superior Court of California County of San Francisco
STREET ADDRESS: 400 McAllister Stree MAILING ADDRESS: 400 McAllister Stree	t	OCT 28 2019
CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Francisco, CA 9	[4102	
BRANCH NAME: MAIN - CIVIC CENTER		CLERK OF THE COURT
CASE NAME:		BY: Lakwotte
HALL v. RAINBERRY INC., a Cal	ifornia corporation etc., et al	Deputy Clerk
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER:
Unlimited Limited (Amount (Amount	Counter Joinder	CGC-19-580304
(Amount (Amount demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defenda	JUDGE:
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3,402)	DEPT:
Items 1–6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 3)		
Auto Tort		
Auto (22)	Pi	rovisionally Complex Civil Litigation Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)
Asbestos (04)	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)
Product liability (24)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)
Medical malpractice (45)	Real Property Eminent domain/Inverse	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	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 Civil rights (08)		nforcement of Judgment
Defamation (13)	Unlawful Detainer Commercial (31)	Enforcement of judgment (20)
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	scellaneous Civil Complaint
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	RICO (27) Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	scellaneous Civil Petition
Uther non-Pi/PD/WD tort (35) Employment	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
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)	
2. This case is is not comp	lex under rule 2 400 of the California D. 1	s of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
2 Large number of		
b Standard Teplesented parties d. Large number of witnesses		
inquies that will be different to the difficulty of the difficulty		
c. Substantial amount of documentar		s, states, or countries, or in a federal court
3 Remedies sought (check all that and)		
4. Number of causes of action (specify): EL	monetary b. nonmonetary; dec	claratory or injunctive relief c. 🗾 punitive
5. This case 🔲 is 🔽 is not a class	s action suit	
b. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case, (You may use form 2M-015)		
Date: October 21, 2019		
WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD (SB#111		
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		ATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
• Flamuli must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the patient and the filed in the filed in the patient and the filed in the filed in the patient and the filed in the filed i		
in sanctions.		
• File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by lead sourt rule		
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.		