

FILED/ENDORSED

OCT 16 2020

By: T. Crowther  
Deputy Clerk

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

QUIANA WILLIAMS, individually, and on  
behalf of aggrieved employees pursuant to the  
Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA");

Plaintiff,

v.

RESQ MANUFACTURING, a California  
corporation; and DOES 1 through 100,  
inclusive;

Defendants.

Case No.: 34 - 2020 - 00287153

**COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES  
FOR VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE  
§ 2698 et seq. (PRIVATE ATTORNEYS  
GENERAL ACT OF 2004)**

1 Plaintiff Quiana Williams (“Plaintiff”) hereby submit her Complaint against Defendants  
2 ResQ Manufacturing; and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive; (collectively, “Defendants”), on  
3 behalf of themselves and the other current and former aggrieved employees of Defendants for  
4 penalties as follows:

5 **INTRODUCTION**

6 1. This representative action brought pursuant to Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*  
7 (the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”)) for Defendants’ violations of Labor  
8 Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194,  
9 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802.

10 2. This Complaint challenges Defendants’ systemic illegal employment  
11 practices resulting in violations of the stated provisions of the Labor Code against the identified  
12 group of employees.

13 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges Defendants jointly  
14 and severally acted intentionally and with deliberate indifference and conscious disregard to the  
15 rights of all employees in (1) failing to pay all meal period wages and rest break wages, (2)  
16 failing to properly calculate and pay all minimum and overtime wages, (3) failing to provide  
17 accurate wage statements, (4) failing to pay all wages due and owing during employment and  
18 upon termination of employment, and (5) failing to reimburse all necessary business expenses.

19 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20 4. This action is brought pursuant to PAGA. The civil penalties sought by  
21 Plaintiff exceeds the minimal jurisdiction limits of the Superior Court and will be established  
22 according to proof at trial.

23 5. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California  
24 Constitution, Article VI, Section 10, which grants the Superior Court original jurisdiction in all  
25 causes except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is  
26 brought do not specify any other basis for jurisdiction.

27 ///

28 ///

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25 causes except those given by statute to other courts. The statutes under which this action is  
26 brought do not specify any other basis for jurisdiction.

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1           **6.**     This Court has jurisdiction over the violations of PAGA and Labor Code  
2 §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197,  
3 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802.

4           **7.**     This Court has jurisdiction over all Defendants because, upon information  
5 and belief, each party has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally  
6 avails itself of California law so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California  
7 courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

8           **8.**     Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, the  
9 named Defendants transact business and/or have offices in this county, and the acts and  
10 omissions alleged herein took place in this county. Moreover, this action is brought on behalf of  
11 the State of California as a private attorney general and has jurisdiction in this venue.

12                                   **PARTIES**

13           **9.**     Plaintiff Quiana Williams is an individual residing in the State of  
14 California.

15           **10.**    Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants are  
16 licensed to do business and actually doing business in the State of California, including the  
17 County of Sacramento.

18           **11.**    Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual,  
19 partner or corporate, of Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, and for that  
20 reason, said Defendants are sued under such fictitious names, and Plaintiff prays for leave to  
21 amend this complaint when the true names and capacities are known. Plaintiff is informed and  
22 believes and thereon alleges that each of Defendants designated as a DOE was responsible in  
23 some way for the matters alleged herein and proximately caused Plaintiff and other current and  
24 former aggrieved employees to be subject to the illegal employment practices, wrongs and  
25 injuries complained of herein.

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1           **12.** At all times herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, were  
2 agents, partners, joint venturers, representatives, servants, employees, successors-in-interest, co-  
3 conspirators and assigns, each of the other, and at all times relevant hereto were acting within  
4 the course and scope of their authority as such agents, partners, joint venturers, representatives,  
5 servants, employees, successors, co-conspirators and assigns, and that all acts or omissions  
6 alleged herein were duly committed with ratification, knowledge, permission, encouragement,  
7 authorization and consent of each Defendant designated herein.

8           **13.** As such, and based upon all the facts and circumstances incident to  
9 Defendants' business in California, Defendants are subject to PAGA and Labor Code §§ 201,  
10 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1,  
11 1198, 2800 and 2802.

12                                   **CAUSE OF ACTION**  
13                                   **VIOLATION OF PAGA**  
14                                   **(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS BY PLAINTIFF)**

15           **14.** Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 13  
16 as though fully set forth herein.

17           **15.** PAGA expressly establishes that any provision of the California Labor  
18 Code which provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the LWDA, or any of its  
19 departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies or employees for a violation of the  
20 California Labor Code, may be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved  
21 employee on behalf of himself or herself, and other current or former employees.

22           **16.** On August 3, 2020, Plaintiff provided written notice to the LWDA and  
23 Defendants of the specific provisions of the Labor Code she contends were violated, and the  
24 theories supporting her contentions. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** and incorporated by reference  
25 is a copy of the August 3, 2020 written notice to the LWDA. Plaintiff believes that on or about  
26 October 7, 2020, the sixty-five (65) expired as to all Defendants, and the LWDA did not take  
27 any action to investigate or prosecute this matter. Therefore, Plaintiff exhausted the statutory  
28 time period to bring this action.

1           **17.** Plaintiff and the other hourly-paid or non-exempt employees are  
2 “aggrieved employees” as defined by California Labor Code § 2699(c) in that they are all  
3 current or former employees (whether hired directly or through staffing agencies or labor  
4 contractors) of Defendants within the State of California at any time during the period from  
5 August 3, 2019 to the present, and one or more of the alleged violations was committed against  
6 them.

7                           **Failure to Pay Minimum and Overtime Wages**

8           **18.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to compensate  
9 their hourly-paid and non-exempt employees minimum wages for all hours worked and  
10 overtime wages for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in a day or forty (40) hours in a  
11 workweek, pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and 1198.

12           **19.** As a policy and practice, Defendant failed to compensate Plaintiff and the  
13 other aggrieved current and former employees for all hours worked, resulting in a failure to pay  
14 all minimum wages and overtime wages, where applicable.

15           **20.** As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and  
16 the other aggrieved current and former employees for all hours worked and for performing off-  
17 the-clock work, including pre-shift and post-shift work and working during meal breaks.

18           **21.** As a policy and practice, Defendants maintained an illegal rounding  
19 practice and failed to include non-discretionary bonuses and incentives in aggrieved employees’  
20 regular rate for purposes of overtime compensation.

21                           **Failure to Provide Meal Periods and Rest Breaks**

22           **22.** In accordance with the mandates of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512,  
23 Defendants were required to authorize and permit their non-exempt employees to take a 10-  
24 minute rest break for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof, and were further  
25 required to provide their hourly-paid and non-exempt employees with a 30-minute meal period  
26 for every five (5) hours worked.

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1           **23.**     As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the  
2 other aggrieved current and former employees with legally-mandated meal periods and rest  
3 breaks, including second meal breaks and third rest breaks when working shifts exceeding 10  
4 hours in length, and failed to pay proper compensation for this failure.

5           **24.**     As a policy and practice, Defendants required the aggrieved employees to  
6 work through or take interrupted, short, or late meal and rest breaks to comply with Defendants'  
7 policies, expectations, and production goals.

8           **25.**     As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff and the  
9 other aggrieved employees with suitable resting facilities pursuant to Section 13(B) of the IWC  
10 Wage Orders, forcing them to travel to another building to find a suitable place to take their  
11 meal and rest periods.

12                   **Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment**

13           **26.**     At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their  
14 hourly-paid and non-exempt employees within a specified time period pursuant to the mandate  
15 of Labor Code § 204.

16           **27.**     As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other  
17 aggrieved current and former employees all wages due and owing them, including wages for  
18 uncompensated off-the-clock work, for maintaining an illegal rounding policy, and premium  
19 wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks, within the required time  
20 period.

21                   **Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination**

22           **28.**     At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to pay their  
23 hourly-paid and non-exempt employees all wages owed in a timely fashion at the end of  
24 employment pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 201 to 204.

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1           **29.**     As a result of Defendants' Labor Code violations alleged above,  
2 Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other aggrieved former employees their final wages,  
3 including wages for uncompensated off-the-clock work, for maintaining an illegal rounding  
4 policy, and premium wages, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 201 to 204 and accordingly owe waiting  
5 time penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 203.

6                   **Failure to Provide Complete and Accurate Wage Statements**

7           **30.**     At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to keep *accurate*  
8 records regarding their California employees pursuant to the mandate of Labor Code §§ 226 and  
9 1174.

10           **31.**    As a result of Defendants' various Labor Code violations, Defendants  
11 failed to keep accurate records regarding Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former  
12 employees. For example, Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to keep accurate  
13 records regarding Plaintiff and the other aggrieved current and former employees' gross wages  
14 earned, total hours worked, all deductions, net wages earned, and all applicable hourly rates and  
15 the number of hours worked at each hourly rate.

16                   **Failure to Reimburse Business Expenses**

17           **32.**     At all times relevant herein, Defendants were required to reimburse its  
18 hourly-paid and non-exempt employees for any and all necessary expenditures or losses  
19 incurred by the employees in direct consequences of the discharge or his or her duties pursuant  
20 to the mandate of Labor Code §§ 2800 and 2802.

21           **33.**     As a policy and practice, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the other  
22 aggrieved current and former employees all business expenses incurred and owing them,  
23 including reimbursements for using personal cell phones and personal vehicles for work  
24 purposes, within the required time period.

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**Penalties**

**34.** Pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of the other current and former aggrieved employees, requests and is entitled to recover from Defendants, and each of them, civil penalties, interest, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant, including but not limited to:

**35.** Penalties under California Labor Code § 2699 in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;

**36.** Penalties under California Code of Regulations Title 8 § 11040 in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;

**37.** Penalties under California Labor Code § 210 in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in the California Labor Code in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;

**38.** Penalties under Labor Code § 1197.1 in the amount of a hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation, and two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation;

**39.** Any and all additional penalties as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes; and

**40.** Attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code §§ 210, 1194, and 2699, and any other applicable statute.

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1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on her own behalf and as representative of the other  
3 current and former aggrieved employees pursuant to PAGA, prays for judgment as follows:

- 4 1. Upon the Cause of Action, for civil penalties pursuant to statute as set forth in  
5 Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*, for Defendants' violations of Labor Code §§ 201,  
6 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194,  
7 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802.
- 8 2. Upon the Cause of Action, for costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Labor Code  
9 §§ 210, 218.5, 1194, and 2699, and any other applicable statute; and
- 10 3. For such other and further relief the court may deem just and proper.

11  
12 Dated: October 15, 2020

**JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION**

13  
14  
15 By:   
16 Douglas Han  
17 Shunt Tatavos-Gharajeh  
18 Phillip Song  
19 Attorneys for Plaintiff

# **EXHIBIT 1**

August 3, 2020

**BY U.S. EMAIL/ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION**

PAGAfilings@dir.ca.gov

State of California

Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55

Sacramento, California 95814

**RE: RESQ MANUFACTURING**

Dear Representative:

We have been retained to represent Quiana Williams and Micheal Grebe against ResQ Manufacturing (including any and all affiliates, managers, members, subsidiaries, and parents, and their shareholders, officers, directors, and employees), any individual, owner, officer and managing agent, DOES 1-10 as an "Employer" or person acting on behalf of an "Employer" pursuant to California Labor Code section 558.1, and DOES 11-20<sup>1</sup> for violations of California wage-and-hour laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as "RESQ").

Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe are pursuing their California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.*, the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") claim on a representative basis. Therefore, Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe may seek penalties and wages for violations of the Labor Code on behalf of the State of California and aggrieved employees, which are recoverable under PAGA. This letter is sent in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3.

ResQ Manufacturing is a California corporation located at 11365 Sunrise Park Dr., Suite 200, Rancho Cordova, California 95742.

RESQ employed Ms. Williams as an hourly-paid non-exempt Assembler within one year of the date of this letter (until in or about February of 2020) in the State of California. RESQ currently employs Mr. Grebe as an hourly-paid non-exempt Water Harness Assembler in the State of California. RESQ directly controlled the wages, hours and working conditions of Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe's employment.

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<sup>1</sup> Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe do not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner or corporate, of DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, and for that reason, said DOES are designated under such fictitious names. Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe will amend this notice when the true names and capacities are known. Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe are informed and believe that each DOE was responsible in some way for the matters alleged herein and proximately caused Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other current and former aggrieved employees to be subject to the illegal employment practices, wrongs and injuries complained of herein.

The “aggrieved employees” that Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe may seek penalties on behalf of are all current and former hourly-paid or non-exempt employees (whether hired directly or through staffing agencies or labor contractors) of RESQ within the State of California.

RESQ failed to properly pay its hourly-paid or non-exempt employees for all hours worked, failed to properly provide or compensate minimum and overtime wages and for meal and rest breaks, failed to issue compliant wage statements and failed to reimburse for all necessary business-related costs and expenses, thus resulting in other Labor Code violations as stated below.

Pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services*, 23 Cal. App. 5th 745, 751 (2018), an employee who brings a representative action and was affected by at least one of the violations alleged in the complaint has standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state not only for that violation, but for violations affecting other employees as well. Accordingly, Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe have standing to pursue penalties on behalf of the state for violations affecting all the aggrieved employees at RESQ, regardless of their classification, job title, locations, or whether they were hired directly or through a labor contractor or staffing agency.

RESQ has violated and/or continues to violate, among other provisions of the California Labor Code and applicable wage law, California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

California Labor Code sections 510, 1194, and 1198 require employers to pay at least minimum wage for all hours worked, pay time-and-a-half, or double time overtime wages, and make it unlawful to work employees for hours longer than eight hours in one day and/or over forty hours in one week without paying the premium overtime rates. During the relevant time period, Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees routinely worked in excess of 8 hours in a day and 40 hours in a week. RESQ failed to compensate Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees for all hours worked and performing off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift and during meal breaks. RESQ also failed to include non-discretionary bonuses and incentives in Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees’ regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime compensation. Moreover, RESQ maintained an illegal rounding policy that negatively affected Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees’ time and pay. Therefore, Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees were entitled to receive certain wages for overtime compensation, but they were not paid for all overtime hours worked.

California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 require employers to pay an employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate for each workday that a meal or rest break is not provided. During the relevant time period, RESQ routinely required Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees to work through, interrupt, cut short, and/or delay their meal and rest breaks to comply with RESQ policies and expectations, and meet production goals. Additionally, RESQ failed to provide Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees with suitable resting facilities pursuant to Section 13(B) of the IWC Wage Orders, forcing them to travel to another building to find a suitable place to take their meal and rest breaks. Moreover, RESQ failed to authorize and permit Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees to take the requisite number of meal and rest breaks, including second meal breaks and third rest breaks, when working shifts exceeding 10 hours in length. Despite these facts, RESQ failed to compensate Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees all the premium wages they were owed.

California Labor Code section 201 requires that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately. California Labor Code section 202 requires that if an employee not having a written contract for a definite period quits his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless the employee has given 72 hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. California Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Labor Code sections 201, 201.3, 201.5, 201.6, 201.8, 201.9, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days. During the relevant time period, RESQ failed to pay Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees all wages, including for uncompensated off-the-clock work, maintaining an illegal rounding policy and premium wages for failing to provide legally mandated meal and rest breaks as explained above, due to them within any time period specified by California Labor Code sections 201 and 203 and therefore is liable under California Labor Code section 203.

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California Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and the 10th day of the following month. California Labor Code section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period. During the relevant time period, RESQ failed to pay Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees all wages due to them, including for uncompensated off-the-clock work, maintaining an illegal rounding policy and premium wages as explained above, within any time period specified by California Labor Code section 204.

California Labor Code section 226 requires employers to make, keep and provide complete and accurate itemized wage statements to their employees. During the relevant time period, RESQ did not provide Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees with complete and accurate itemized wage statements. The wage statements they received from RESQ were in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). The violations include, but are not limited to, the failure to include (1) gross wages earned by Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees, (2) total hours worked by Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate by Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees (4) all deductions for Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees, (5) net wages earned by Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees are paid, (7) the name of the aggrieved employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees.

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California Labor Code section 558 allows recovery of penalties. (a) Any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates, or causes to be violated, a section of this chapter or any provision regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, fifty dollars (\$50) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (2) For each subsequent violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each underpaid employee for each pay period for which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount sufficient to recover underpaid wages. (3) Wages recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the affected employee. Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees have been denied their wages and premium wages and, therefore, are entitled to penalties.

California Labor Code sections 1174(d) requires an employer to keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than two years. During the relevant time period, RESQ failed to keep accurate and complete payroll records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid, to Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees.

California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 provide the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a lesser wage than the minimum so fixed is unlawful. During the relevant time period, RESQ did not provide Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other aggrieved employees with the minimum wages to which they were entitled despite constructive and actual knowledge of off-the-clock work, including pre- and post-shift and during meal breaks, and maintaining an illegal rounding policy.

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employee for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. During their employment, aggrieved employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by RESQ, including for using their personal cellular phones and vehicles for work purposes.

We believe that Ms. Williams, Mr. Grebe and other current and former California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees are entitled to penalties and wages as allowed under California Labor Code section 2698, *et seq.* for violations of Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 218.5, 221, 226(a), 226.3, 226.7, 510, 512(a), 558, 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800 and 2802, and the IWC Wage Orders.

California Labor Code section 2699.3 requires that a claimant send a certified letter to the employer in questions and the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency setting forth the claims, and the basis for the claims, thereby giving the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency an opportunity to investigate the claims and/or take any action it deems appropriate.

The purpose of this letter is to satisfy the requirement created by California Labor code section 2699 prior to seeking penalties allowed by law for the aforementioned statutory violations. We look forward to determining whether California Labor & Workforce Development Agency intends to take any action in reference to these claims. We kindly request that you respond to this notice according to the time frame contemplated by the California Labor Code.

Ms. Williams and Mr. Grebe will seek these penalties and wages on their own behalf and on behalf of other similarly situated California-based hourly-paid or non-exempt employees of RESQ within one year of the date of this letter, as allowed by law.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your attention to this matter and the noble cause you advance each and every day.

Very truly yours,

**JUSTICE LAW CORPORATION**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Han", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Douglas Han, Esq.

**CC: (By Certified U.S. Mail Only):**

Martin Szegedy  
c/o ResQ Manufacturing  
11365 Sunrise Park Dr., Suite 200  
Rancho Cordova, California 95742  
*Agent for Service of Process for ResQ Manufacturing*

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**PROOF OF SERVICE**  
**1013A(3) CCP**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 751 N. Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 101, Pasadena, CA 91103 and my electronic service address is dcseri@justicelawcorp.com

On October 27, 2020, I served the foregoing document described as

**COMPLAINT FOR PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 2698 et seq.**  
**(PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF 2004)**

for the following case: **Williams v. ResQ Manufacturing**  
LWDA/Court Case No.: **LWDA Case No.: CM- 801115-20**  
**Court Case No.: 34-2020-00287153**  
**Sacramento County Superior Court**

on interested parties in this action by electronically submitting as follows:

State of California  
Labor & Workforce Development Agency  
800 Capitol Mall, MIC-55  
Sacramento, California 95814

**[X] BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION**

Pursuant to California Senate Bill No. 836, I caused the documents described above to be electronically submitted by and through the procedure stated on the website of the State of California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.

**[X] STATE**

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on October 27, 2020, at Pasadena, California.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Demiah Cseri