



MATERN LAW GROUP, PC

1230 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 200
Manhattan Beach, California 90266
www.maternlawgroup.com
Tel: (310) 531-1900 | Fax: (310) 531-1901

December 7, 2021

Via Online Submission

California Labor & Workforce
Development Agency
Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612

**Via Certified U.S. Mail – Return
Receipt Requested**

Prosegur Services Group Inc.
512 Herndon Parkway
Herndon, VA 20170

Prosegur Services Group Inc.
c/o Corporation Service Company
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150 N
Sacramento, CA 95833

Re: Notice Pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699.3
Employee: Damon White
Employer: Prosegur Services Group Inc.

To Whom It May Concern:

This office represents Damon White, who has been employed by Prosegur Services Group Inc. (“Prosegur”) as a security guard in San Francisco, California, since approximately August 2021. Pursuant to the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”), Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*, this letter sets forth the specific provisions of the Labor Code and Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order No. 4-2001, which Mr. White alleges Prosegur violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations. Please be advised that this letter constitutes written notice required by Labor Code § 2699.3, subdivisions (a)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(A), and may lead to immediate action against Prosegur in a court of law and/or administrative proceedings, as well as the imposition of substantial penalties and other remedies against Prosegur.

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This letter also serves as notice of Mr. White's demand for preservation and non-spoliation of evidence, requesting that all relevant documents and data be saved and that all electronic files and hard-copy documents related to Mr. White's employment and potential claims be preserved, even without a court order. Spoliation of evidence may result in legal claims for damages and monetary and evidentiary sanctions, including "adverse inference" jury instructions. Furthermore, intentional spoliation of evidence may carry criminal consequences pursuant to California Penal Code § 135.

We are investigating a potential class and representative action on behalf of Prosecur's current and former non-exempt employees in the State of California regarding, among other things, the following violations: failure to provide meal and rest periods in violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, §§ 11-12; failure to pay one additional hour of compensation at the regular rate of compensation for each work day a meal or rest period is not provided in violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, §§ 11(B) and 12(B); failure to pay minimum wages for all hours worked in violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197 and 1197.1 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 4; failure to pay overtime wages in violation of Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 3; failure to timely pay all wages earned in violation of Labor Code § 204; failure to furnish accurate itemized wage statements to employees in violation of Labor Code § 226; failure to maintain required records pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226, 1174 and 1174.5 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 7; failure to indemnify employees for necessary business expenditures pursuant to Labor Code § 2802; and unlawful deductions and withholdings from employees' wages in violation of Labor Code §§ 221, 223 and 224.

The allegations made by Mr. White on behalf of himself and all other current and former non-exempt employees of Prosecur in the State of California during the four years preceding the date of this notice are based on the following facts and theories: meal periods were less than 30 minutes, late (first meal periods starting after the fifth hour of work and/or second meal periods starting after the tenth hour), not given at all (including second meal periods after 10 hours of work), or interrupted; rest periods were less than 10 minutes, not provided, interrupted, and/or late; employees were not provided one hour of pay for each work day a meal period was not provided; employees were not provided one hour of pay for each work day a rest break was not authorized and permitted; employees were not reimbursed for necessary business expenditures; and employees were not paid proper minimum and overtime wages for all hours worked as required by California law.¹ Given the overtime, meal period and rest period violations and Prosecur's failure to compensate its employees fully, as set forth above, employees' wage statements were inaccurate and failed to comply with California law. In short, Prosecur's unlawful employment practices and policies have deprived its employees of earned wages and other compensation.

¹ "[T]he statement that defendant has not provided its employees with proper rest periods states both the facts and the theory." *Gutierrez v. California Commerce Club, Inc.* (2010) 187 Cal.App.4th 969, 979 n.5.

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Failure to Provide Meal Periods

Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 11, an employer is required to provide meal periods to its employees. An employer must provide a meal period to any employee who works a shift of more than five hours and a second meal period to any employee who works a shift of more than 10 hours. Furthermore, an employer must pay one extra hour of compensation for each work day a meal period is not provided.

If an employee is not relieved of all duty during a meal period, the meal period shall be considered an “on duty” meal period and counted as time worked. A paid “on duty” meal period is permitted only when (1) the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all duty and (2) the parties have agreed in writing to on duty meal periods.

Mr. White and other aggrieved employees are non-exempt employees and are entitled to the protections of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 11. Prosegur failed to provide its employees timely and uninterrupted 30-minute meal breaks. Mr. White’s and other aggrieved employees’ meal periods were short (less than 30 minutes), late (first meal periods after the fifth hour of work and second meal periods after the tenth hour), interrupted and/or missed.

Mr. White and other aggrieved employees were not relieved of all duty and employer control during their meal periods as Prosegur maintained a policy or practice of requiring that at least one security guard secure a premises at all times, but Prosegur regularly failed to schedule more than one security guard at a time. Thus, there was no one available to relieve Mr. White and other aggrieved employees of all duty during their meal periods. Additionally, Mr. White and other aggrieved employees’ meal periods were regularly interrupted and/or less than 30 minutes. Further, Mr. White and other aggrieved employees’ meal periods were regularly taken after their fifth hour of work.

Prosegur further violated Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4-2001 by failing to compensate Mr. White and other aggrieved employees who were not provided with meal periods in accordance with California law one additional hour of pay at each employee’s regular rate of compensation for each work day a meal period was not provided. When Prosegur paid Mr. White and other aggrieved employees meal break premiums, Prosegur failed to correctly calculate the regular rate of compensation.

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 12, an employer is required to provide rest periods to its employees. An employer must provide a 10 minute rest period for every four hours worked or major fraction thereof which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period. Furthermore, an employer must pay one extra hour of compensation for each work day a rest period is not authorized and permitted.

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Mr. White and other aggrieved employees were and are non-exempt employees and are entitled to the protections of Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4-2001. Prosegur failed to authorize and permit its employees to take required rest periods. Mr. White and other aggrieved employees were not relieved of all duty and employer control during their rest periods as Prosegur maintained a policy or practice of requiring that at least one security guard secure a premises at all times, but Prosegur regularly failed to schedule more than one security guard at a time. Thus, there was no one available to relieve Mr. White and other aggrieved employees of all duty during their rest periods. Additionally, Mr. White and other aggrieved employees' rest periods frequently were interrupted and/or less than 10 minutes.

Prosegur further violated Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 12 by failing to pay Mr. White and other aggrieved employees one additional hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day a rest period was not authorized and permitted.

Failure to Pay Minimum Wages

Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 4, payment to an employee of less than the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked in a payroll period is unlawful.

Mr. White and other aggrieved employees are current and former non-exempt employees and are entitled to the protections of Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 4. Prosegur failed to pay Mr. White and other aggrieved employees minimum wages for all hours worked by, among other things: requiring, suffering or permitting Mr. White and other aggrieved employees to work off-the-clock; requiring, suffering or permitting Mr. White and other aggrieved employees to work during their meal breaks without compensation; illegally and inaccurately recording time worked by Mr. White and other aggrieved employees; and other methods to be discovered.

Prosegur's conduct violates Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 4.

Failure to Pay Overtime Wages

Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 3, an employer must compensate its employees for all overtime, which is calculated at one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight hours per day and/or 40 hours per week, and for the first eight hours on the seventh consecutive work day, with double time for all hours worked in excess of eight hours on the seventh day of any workweek, or after 12 hours in any work day.

Mr. White and other aggrieved employees are current and former non-exempt employees and are entitled to the protections of Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194 and Wage Order No. 4-2001. Prosegur failed to compensate Mr. White and other aggrieved employees for all overtime hours worked as required under the foregoing provisions of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Order by,

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among other things: failing to pay overtime at one and one-half times or double the regular rate of pay as provided by Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 3; requiring, suffering or permitting Mr. White and other aggrieved employees to work off-the-clock; requiring, suffering or permitting Mr. White and other aggrieved employees work during their meal periods without compensation; illegally and inaccurately recording time worked by Mr. White and other aggrieved employees; and other methods to be discovered.

In violation of California law, Prosegur has refused to perform its obligations to compensate Mr. White and other aggrieved employees for all wages earned and all hours worked. Prosegur's conduct violates Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 3.

Failure to Timely Pay All Wages Earned

Pursuant to Labor Code § 204, an employer must pay its employees at least twice a month for all wages earned during the preceding pay period. Labor Code § 204 provides that labor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. An employer using an alternate payday schedule must pay wages within seven calendar days of the end of the payroll period in which the wages were earned.

Prosegur failed to timely pay Mr. White and other aggrieved employees wages as required by Section 204. Prosegur also failed to pay Mr. White and other aggrieved employees all wages due during employment, as Prosegur required Mr. White and other aggrieved employees to work off-the-clock without compensation and required Mr. White and other aggrieved employees work during required meal breaks without compensation. Additionally, Prosegur failed to pay Mr. White and other aggrieved employees premium wages owed for each work day a meal period was not provided and each work day a rest period was not authorized and permitted.

Prosegur also failed to pay Mr. White and other aggrieved employees for the overtime wages they earned in violation of Labor Code § 204. Labor Code § 204 requires an employer to pay overtime wages no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period following the payroll period in which the overtime wages were earned. Prosegur was required to pay overtime wages, yet on many occasions failed to pay Mr. White and other aggrieved employees overtime wages on any payday.

Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

Labor Code § 226 requires every employer to furnish each of its employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social

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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 the employee.

Prosecur failed to timely provide Mr. White and other aggrieved employees accurate itemized wage statements in writing showing each employee's gross wages earned, total hours worked, all deductions made, net wages earned, and all applicable hourly rates in effect during each pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate, in violation of Labor Code § 226 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 7.

Prosecur failed to provide its employees lawful meal and rest breaks; nevertheless, Prosecur failed to include in the wage statements the extra hour of compensation owed for each work day a meal break was not provided and each work day a rest break was not authorized and permitted. In addition, Prosecur had knowledge that Mr. White and other aggrieved employees performed work off-the-clock and were not compensated for such time, yet Prosecur failed to include this time worked on Mr. White's and other aggrieved employees' wage statements. Prosecur also did not properly calculate Mr. White's and other aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay. As a result, Mr. White's and other aggrieved employees' wage statements did not include all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate.

Failure to Maintain Required Records

Prosecur failed to maintain records as required under Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 7, including but not limited to the following records: total daily hours worked by each employee; applicable rates of pay; all deductions; meal periods; time records showing when each employee begins and ends each work period; and accurate itemized statements.

Prosecur failed to provide its employees lawful meal and rest breaks; nevertheless, Prosecur failed to include in the wage statements the extra hour of compensation owed for each work day a meal break was not provided and each work day a rest break was not authorized and permitted. In addition, Mr. White and other aggrieved employees performed work off-the-clock, including during meal breaks, and were compensated for such time. As a result, Prosecur failed to maintain accurate records of the total daily hours worked by each employee, meals periods, and when each employees began and ended each work period. Employees' wage statements also were inaccurate. In addition, Prosecur did not properly calculate Mr. White's and other aggrieved employees' regular rate of pay.

Failure to Indemnify Employees for Necessary Expenditures Incurred in Discharge of Duties

Labor Code § 2802(a) requires an employer to indemnify an employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. Prosecur failed to

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indemnify Mr. White and other aggrieved employees for all business expenses and/or losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties while working under the direction of Prosegur, including but not limited to expenses for the use of employees' personal cell phones for work-related purposes, and other employment-related expenses, in violation of Labor Code § 2802.

This notice is hereby given to Prosegur and any and all related and/or alter ego companies, corporations, partnerships, and/or business entities, as well as against any and all officers, owners, directors, managers, managing agents, or entities who are or may be liable under California law for any of the violations alleged herein as to any locations or employees who worked at any time in the State of California.

This notice is made on behalf of all persons who are, were, or will be non-exempt employees of Prosegur, or any related or alter-ego company, corporation, partnership, and/or business entity at any time on or after a date four years prior to the date of this letter in the State of California.

This notice shall be construed as extending without limitation to any past, present, future, or continuing violation of the Labor Code, the applicable IWC Wage Order, or any applicable regulation which might be discovered as a result of a reasonable and diligent investigation made pursuant to this notice.

This notice shall further represent Mr. White's reasonable attempt to settle his dispute with Prosegur prior to litigation. Pursuant to *Graham v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.*, 34 Cal. 4th 553 (2004), this notice serves to apprise Prosegur of Mr. White's aforementioned grievances and the proposed remedies as detailed below, while affording Prosegur reasonable opportunity to meet Mr. White's demands.

Demand is hereby made that Prosegur shall agree, in writing received at this office no later than 30 calendar days from the postmark date of this notice, as follows:

1. Prosegur shall pay Mr. White and all other similarly-situated persons employed by Prosegur at any time during the past 48 months back pay and compensation for the above-referenced violations.
2. Prosegur shall comply with all California labor laws and ensure that its non-exempt employees are provided lawful meal and rest breaks and paid minimum and overtime wages for all hours worked.
3. Prosegur shall conduct a survey or interview all current and former non-exempt employees in California during the past 48 months to obtain information from them regarding the number of meal and rest breaks which were not provided, with the investigation to be completed within 60 days.

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4. Prosegur shall pay each employee one hour of pay for each work day he or she was not provided one or more meal breaks and each work day he or she was not authorized and permitted one or more rest periods, as required by Labor Code § 226.7.

5. Prosegur shall pay accrued interest to all employees at the rate of 10% per annum for said unpaid wages.

7. Prosegur shall pay waiting time penalties, equal to 30 days of pay, to each former employee who was not paid all wages due as described herein.

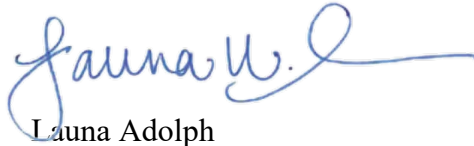
8. Prosegur shall pay all penalties arising from the violations of the Labor Code and IWC Wage Order sections referenced above and pursuant to PAGA, Labor Code § 2698, et seq., including but not limited to penalties under Labor Code §§ 210, 225.5, 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, 1199 and 2699 and Wage Order No. 4-2001, § 20.

If the Labor and Workforce Development Agency intends to investigate the allegations set forth herein, please notify this office of that decision by certified mail addressed to Matern Law Group, PC, 1230 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 200, Manhattan Beach, California 90266. Additionally, please advise us if the Agency or Prosegur requires additional information regarding Mr. White's complaints.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

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