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12 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

13 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

14 MONICA VELARDE, on behalf of the
15 State of California, as a private attorney
16 general,

17 Plaintiff,

18 vs.

19 CALIFORNIA PROTON THERAPY
20 CENTER, LLC, a California Limited Liability
21 Company; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

22 Defendants.

Case No. 37-2022-00024761-CU-OE-CTL

REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:

1. Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code
§ 2699, *et seq.* for violations of Labor
Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 221,
226(a), 226.7, 227.3, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2),
1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California
Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040,
Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable
Wage Order(s).

1 Plaintiff Monica Velarde (“PLAINTIFF”), on behalf of the people of the State of
2 California and as an “aggrieved employee” acting as a private attorney general under the Labor
3 Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004, § 2699, *et seq.* (“PAGA”) only, alleges on
4 information and belief, except for her own acts and knowledge which are based on personal
5 knowledge, the following:

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. PLAINTIFF brings this action against Defendant California Proton Therapy
8 Center, LLC (referred to as “DEFENDANT”) seeking only to recover PAGA civil penalties
9 for herself, and on behalf of all current and former aggrieved employees that worked for
10 DEFENDANT. PLAINTIFF does **not seek to recover anything other than penalties as**
11 **permitted by California Labor Code § 2699.** To the extent that statutory violations are
12 mentioned for wage violations, PLAINTIFF does not seek underlying general and/or special
13 damages for those violations, but simply the civil penalties permitted by California Labor Code
14 § 2699.

15 2. California has enacted the PAGA to permit an individual to bring an action on
16 behalf of herself and on behalf of others for PAGA penalties *only*, which is the precise and sole
17 nature of this action.

18 3. Accordingly, PLAINTIFF seeks to obtain all applicable relief for
19 DEFENDANT’s violations under PAGA and solely for the relief as permitted by PAGA – that
20 is, penalties and any other relief the Court deems proper pursuant to the PAGA. Nothing in this
21 complaint should be construed as attempting to obtain any relief that would not be available in
22 a PAGA-only action.

23 **THE PARTIES**

24 4. Defendant California Proton Therapy Center, LLC (“DEFENDANT”) is a
25 California limited liability company that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and
26 continues to conduct substantial business in the state of California.

27 5. DEFENDANT provides medical care, research and biotechnology services.
28

1 6. PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANT in California from 2018 to January
2 of 2022 and was at all times classified by DEFENDANT as a non-exempt employee, paid on
3 an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of
4 minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked.

5 7. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy
6 the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General
7 Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to herself
8 and all individuals who are or previously were employed DEFENDANT in California and
9 classified as non-exempt employees ("AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES") during the time period
10 of March 16, 2021 until a date as determined by the Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

11 8. PLAINTIFF, on behalf of herself and all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES presently
12 or formerly employed by DEFENDANT during the PAGA PERIOD, brings this representative
13 action pursuant to Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.* seeking fixed civil penalties for DEFENDANT's
14 violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 221, 226(a), 226.7, 227.3,
15 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8,
16 Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s). Based upon the
17 foregoing, PLAINTIFF and all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are aggrieved employees within
18 the meaning of Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.*

19 9. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,
20 partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are presently
21 unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names pursuant
22 to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege
23 the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when they are ascertained.
24 PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that
25 the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are
26 responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that proximately
27 caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

28 10. The agents, servants and/or employees of the Defendants and each of them acting

1 on behalf of the Defendants acted within the course and scope of his, her or its authority as the
2 agent, servant and/or employee of the Defendants, and personally participated in the conduct
3 alleged herein on behalf of the Defendants with respect to the conduct alleged herein.
4 Consequently, the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendants and
5 all Defendants are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
6 EMPLOYEES, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the conduct of the Defendants'
7 agents, servants and/or employees.

8 9 THE CONDUCT

10 11. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT was
11 required to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all their time worked,
12 meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including
13 all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. DEFENDANT required PLAINTIFF
14 and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to work without paying them for all the time they were
15 under DEFENDANT's control. Among other things, DEFENDANT required PLAINTIFF to
16 work while clocked out during what was supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break.
17 PLAINTIFF was from time to time interrupted by work assignments while clocked out for what
18 should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
19 EMPLOYEES worked off the clock with respect to time spent undergoing mandatory drug
20 testing or any other testing and/or examination required as a condition of employment.
21 DEFENDANT, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, administered a
22 uniform practice of rounding the actual time worked and recorded by PLAINTIFF and the
23 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, always to the benefit of DEFENDANT, so that during the course
24 of their employment, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid less than
25 they would have been paid had they been paid for actual recorded time rather than "rounded"
26 time. Additionally, DEFENDANT engaged in the practice of requiring PLAINTIFF and the
27 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to perform work off the clock in that DEFENDANT, as a
28 condition of employment, required these employees to submit to mandatory temperature checks

1 and symptom questionnaires for COVID-19 screening prior to clocking into DEFENDANT's
2 timekeeping system for the workday. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
3 EMPLOYEES forfeited time worked by working without their time worked being correctly
4 recorded and without compensation being paid for all hours worked, including overtime
5 worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES forfeited minimum
6 wage, overtime wage compensation, and off-duty meal breaks by working without their time
7 being correctly recorded and without compensation at the applicable rates. DEFENDANT's
8 policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all time
9 worked, is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records.

10 12. State law provides that employees must be paid overtime and meal and rest break
11 premiums at one-and-one-half times their "regular rate of pay." PLAINTIFF and the
12 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were compensated at an hourly rate plus incentive pay that was
13 tied to specific elements of an employee's performance.

14 13. The second component of PLAINTIFF's and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES'
15 compensation is DEFENDANT's non-discretionary incentive program that paid PLAINTIFF
16 and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES incentive wages based on their performance for
17 DEFENDANT. The non-discretionary incentive program provided all employees paid on an
18 hourly basis with incentive compensation when the employees met the various performance
19 goals set by DEFENDANT. However, when calculating the regular rate of pay in order to pay
20 overtime and meal and rest break premiums to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
21 EMPLOYEES, DEFENDANT failed to include the incentive compensation as part of the
22 employees' "regular rate of pay" for purposes of calculating overtime pay and meal and rest
23 break premium pay. Management and supervisors described the incentive program to potential
24 and new employees as part of the compensation package. As a matter of law, the incentive
25 compensation received by PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES must be included
26 in the "regular rate of pay." The failure to do so has resulted in a underpayment of overtime
27 compensation and meal and rest break premiums to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
28 EMPLOYEES by DEFENDANT.

1 14. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
2 EMPLOYEES were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off duty meal breaks
3 and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
4 EMPLOYEES were required from time to time to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANT
5 for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving a meal break. Further,
6 DEFENDANT from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
7 EMPLOYEES with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees
8 were required by DEFENDANT to work ten (10) hours of work. DEFENDANT also engaged
9 in the practice of rounding the meal period times to avoid paying penalties to PLAINTIFF and
10 the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES therefore
11 forfeit meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's
12 corporate policy and practice.

13 15. During the PAGA PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES
14 were also required from time to time to work in excess of four (4) hours without being provided
15 ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees were denied their first rest periods of at
16 least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2) to four (4) hours from time to
17 time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of
18 between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to time, and a first, second and third rest period
19 of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10) hours or more from time to time.
20 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were also not provided with one hour wages
21 in lieu thereof. Additionally, the applicable California Wage Order requires employers to
22 provide employees with off-duty rest periods, which the California Supreme Court defined as
23 time during which an employee is relieved from all work related duties and free from employer
24 control. In so doing, the Court held that the requirement under California law that employers
25 authorize and permit all employees to take rest period means that employers must relieve
26 employees of all duties and relinquish control over how employees spend their time which
27 includes control over the locations where employees may take their rest period. Employers
28 cannot impose controls that prohibit an employee from taking a brief walk - five minutes out,

1 five minutes back. Here, DEFENDANT's policy restricted PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
2 EMPLOYEES from unconstrained walks and is unlawful based on DEFENDANT's rule which
3 states PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES cannot leave the work premises during
4 their rest period.

5 16. During the PAGA PERIOD, DEFENDANT failed to accurately record and pay
6 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for the actual amount of time these
7 employees worked. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders,
8 DEFENDANT was required to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all
9 time worked, meaning the time during which an employee was subject to the control of an
10 employer, including all the time the employee was permitted or suffered to permit this work.
11 DEFENDANT required these employees to work off the clock without paying them for all the
12 time they were under DEFENDANT's control. As such, DEFENDANT knew or should have
13 known that PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were under compensated for all
14 time worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES forfeited time
15 worked by working without their time being accurately recorded and without compensation at
16 the applicable minimum wage and overtime wage rates. To the extent that the time worked off
17 the clock does not qualify for overtime premium payment, DEFENDANT fails to pay minimum
18 wages for the time worked off-the-clock in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197, and
19 1197.1.

20 17. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
21 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to
22 show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages earned. Cal. Lab. Code § 226
23 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an accurate
24 itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages earned and all
25 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time
26 worked at each hourly rate. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on
27 an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during
28 the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages

1 were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements
2 DEFENDANT provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify
3 such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total
4 hours worked each pay period. When the hours shown on the wage statements were added up,
5 they did not equal the actual total hours worked during the pay period. Further, DEFENDANT
6 also violated Cal. Lab. Code Section 226(a)(8) by failing to list the correct legal entity that
7 employed PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES. Aside, from the violations listed
8 above in this paragraph, DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage
9 statement that lists all the requirements under California Labor Code 226 *et seq.* As a result,
10 DEFENDANT from time to time provided PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES
11 with wage statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

12 18. Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d) provides, the requirements of this section shall be
13 deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the
14 wages are paid not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period.
15 Cal. Lab. Code § 210 provides:

16 [I]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in
17 this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in
18 Sections. . . 204. . . shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial
19 violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) For each
20 subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200)
21 for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully
22 withheld.

23 19. DEFENDANT from time to time failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
24 EMPLOYEES within seven (7) days of the close of the payroll period in accordance with Cal.
25 Lab. Code § 204(d), including but not limited to the “Other Pay” wage payments.

26 20. DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
27 EMPLOYEES by failing to pay such wages at the regular rate of pay in violation of Cal. Lab.
28 Code Section 246. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other non-exempt employees earn non-
discretionary remuneration. Rather than pay sick pay at the regular rate of pay, DEFENDANT
underpaid sick pay to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES at their base rates of
pay.

1 21. Cal. Lab. Code Section 246(1)(2) requires that paid sick time for nonexempt
2 employees be calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime
3 premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days
4 of employment.

5 22. DEFENDANT violated Cal. Lab. Code Section 246 by failing to pay sick pay at
6 the regular rate of pay. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES routinely earned non-
7 discretionary incentive wages which increased their regular rate of pay. However, when sick pay
8 was paid, it was paid at the base rate of pay for PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
9 EMPLOYEES, as opposed to the correct, higher regular rate of pay, as required under Cal. Lab.
10 Code Section 246.

11 23. As a pattern and practice, DEFENDANT regularly failed to pay PLAINTIFF and
12 the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES their correct wages and accordingly owe waiting time
13 penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 203. Further, PLAINTIFF is informed and believes
14 and based thereon alleges that such failure to pay sick pay at regular rate was willful, such that
15 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES whose employment has separated are
16 entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Sections 201-203.

17 24. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 221, "It shall be unlawful for any employer
18 to collect or receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid by said employer to
19 said employee." DEFENDANT failed to pay all compensation due to PLAINTIFF and the
20 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, made unlawful deductions from compensation payable to
21 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, failed to disclose all aspects of the
22 deductions from compensation payable to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES,
23 and thereby failed to pay these employees all wages due at each applicable pay period and upon
24 termination.

25 25. DEFENDANT intentionally and knowingly failed to reimburse and indemnify
26 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for required business expenses incurred by
27 the PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES in direct consequence of discharging
28 their duties on behalf of DEFENDANT. Under California Labor Code Section 2802, employers

1 are required to indemnify employees for all expenses incurred in the course and scope of their
2 employment. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 expressly states that "an employer shall indemnify his or
3 her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct
4 consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of
5 the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying the directions,
6 believed them to be unlawful."

7 26. In the course of their employment PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
8 EMPLOYEES as a business expense, were required by DEFENDANT to use their own personal
9 cellular phones as a result of and in furtherance of their job duties as employees for
10 DEFENDANT but are not reimbursed or indemnified by DEFENDANT for the cost associated
11 with the use of their personal cellular phones for DEFENDANT's benefit. Specifically,
12 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were required by DEFENDANT to use their
13 personal cellular phones. As a result, in the course of their employment with DEFENDANT,
14 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES incurred unreimbursed business expenses
15 which included, but were not limited to, costs related to the use of their personal cellular phones
16 all on behalf of and for the benefit of DEFENDANT.

17 27. All of the conduct and violations alleged herein occurred during the PAGA
18 PERIOD. To the extent that any of the conduct and violations alleged herein did not affect
19 PLAINTIFF during the PAGA PERIOD, PLAINTIFF seeks penalties for those violations that
20 affected the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES pursuant to *Carrington v. Starbucks Corp.* 2018
21 AJDAR 12157 (Certified for Publication 12/19/18).

22 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

23 28. This Court has jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to California Code of Civil
24 Procedure, Section 410.10.

25 29. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure,
26 Sections 395 and 395.5, because PLAINTIFF worked in this County for DEFENDANT and
27 DEFENDANT (i) currently maintains and at all relevant times maintained offices and facilities
28

1 in this County and/or conducts substantial business in this County, and (ii) committed the
2 wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
3 EMPLOYEES.

4
5 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **For Violation of the Private Attorneys General Act**

7 **[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698, *et seq.*]**

8 **(By PLAINTIFF and Against All Defendants)**

9 30. PLAINTIFF realleges and incorporates by this reference, as though fully set
10 forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

11 31. PAGA is a mechanism by which the State of California itself can enforce state
12 labor laws through the employee suing under the PAGA who do so as the proxy or agent of
13 the state's labor law enforcement agencies. An action to recover civil penalties under
14 PAGA is fundamentally a law enforcement action designed to protect the public and not to
15 benefit private parties. The purpose of the PAGA is not to recover damages or restitution,
16 but to create a means of "deputizing" citizens as private attorneys general to enforce the
17 Labor Code. In enacting PAGA, the California Legislature specified that "it was ... in the
18 public interest to allow aggrieved employees, acting as private attorneys general to recover
19 civil penalties for Labor Code violations ..." Stats. 2003, ch. 906, § 1. Accordingly, PAGA
20 claims cannot be subject to arbitration.

21 32. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who
22 satisfy the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private
23 Attorney General Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California
24 with respect to herself and all individuals who are or previously were employed by
25 DEFENDANT in California and classified as non-exempt employees ("AGGRIEVED
26 EMPLOYEES") during the time period of March 16, 2021 until a date as determined by the
27 Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

28 33. On March 16, 2022, PLAINTIFF gave written notice by electronic mail to the

1 Labor and Workforce Development Agency (the "Agency") and by certified mail to the
2 employer of the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated as required by
3 Labor Code § 2699.3. The statutory waiting period for PLAINTIFF to add these allegations
4 to the Complaint has expired. As a result, pursuant to Section 2699.3, PLAINTIFF may now
5 commence a representative civil action under PAGA pursuant to Section 2699 as the proxy
6 of the State of California with respect to all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES as herein defined.

7 34. The policies, acts and practices heretofore described were and are an unlawful
8 business act or practice because DEFENDANT (a) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
9 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES accurate itemized wage statements, (b) failed to properly
10 record and provide legally required meal and rest periods, (c) failed to pay minimum wages,
11 (d) failed to pay overtime wages and sick pay wages, (e) failed to reimburse employees for
12 required expenses, and (f) failed to pay wages when due, all in violation of the applicable
13 Labor Code sections listed in Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 *et seq.*, 210, 221, 226(a), 226.7,
14 227.3, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations,
15 Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s), and thereby
16 gives rise to civil penalties as a result of such conduct.¹ PLAINTIFF hereby seeks recovery
17 of only civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004
18 as the representative of the State of California for the illegal conduct perpetrated on
19 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and
22 severally, as follows:

23 1. On behalf of the State of California and with respect to all AGGRIEVED
24 EMPLOYEES:

25 A) Recovery of civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private
26 Attorneys General Act of 2004; and,

27 ¹Plaintiff specifically excludes and/or does not allege any claims under California Labor
28 Code §558(a)(3).

1 B) An award of attorneys' fees and cost of suit, as allowable under the
2 law, including, but not limited to, pursuant to Labor Code §2699.

3 Dated: June 24, 2022 BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP
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6 By: /s/ Nicholas De Blouw
7 Norman B. Blumenthal
8 Kyle R. Nordrehaug
9 Nicholas J. De Blouw
10 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*
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