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Superior Court of California,
County of Kern
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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN

RYAN CASTRO, on behalf of the State of California, as a private attorney general,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PACIFIC BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, a Corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 26CUB04080

REPRESENTATIVE ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

1. Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code § 2699 for violations of Labor Code §§ 204, 210, 226(a), 226(a)(2), 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s).

Plaintiff Ryan Castro ("PLAINTIFF"), on behalf of the people of the State of California and as an "aggrieved employee" acting as a private attorney general under the Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004, § 2699, ("PAGA") only, alleges on information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal knowledge, the following:

INTRODUCTION

1. PLAINTIFF brings this action against defendant Pacific Bell Telephone Company (referred to as "DEFENDANT") seeking only to recover PAGA civil penalties on behalf of all current and former aggrieved employees that worked for DEFENDANT. PLAINTIFF does **not seek to recover anything other than penalties as permitted by California Labor Code § 2699**. To the extent that statutory violations are mentioned for wage violations, PLAINTIFF does not seek underlying general and/or special damages for those violations, but simply the civil penalties permitted by California Labor Code § 2699.

2. California has enacted the PAGA which permits PLAINTIFF to bring an action for PAGA penalties *only*, which is the precise and sole nature of this action.

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

4. PLAINTIFF is not suing in his individual capacity; he is proceeding herein solely under the PAGA, on behalf of the State of California for all aggrieved employees. Nothing in this complaint should be construed as PLAINTIFF suing in his individual capacity.

THE PARTIES

5. Pacific Bell Telephone Company ("DEFENDANT") is a corporation that at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in California.

6. DEFENDANT is a telephone service company providing service to its clients in California.

7. PLAINTIFF has been employed by DEFENDANT in California since June of 2007. PLAINTIFF has been at all times classified by DEFENDANT as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked.

8. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to all individuals who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in California, including any employees staffed with DEFENDANT by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees ("AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES") during the time period of April 23, 2025 until a date as determined by the Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

9. PLAINTIFF, on behalf of all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES presently or formerly employed by DEFENDANT during the PAGA PERIOD, brings this representative action pursuant to Labor Code § 2699 seeking fixed civil penalties for DEFENDANT's violation of California Labor Code §§ 204, 210, 226(a), 226(a)(2), 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s). Based upon the foregoing, PLAINTIFF and all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are aggrieved employees within the meaning of Labor Code § 2699.

10. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary, partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information and belief alleges, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through

50, inclusive, are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

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

THE CONDUCT

12. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT was required to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all their time worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work. DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to work without paying them for all the time they are under DEFENDANT's control. Among other things, DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what is supposed to be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time to time interrupted by work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. DEFENDANT, as a matter of established company policy and procedure, administers a uniform practice of rounding the actual time worked and recorded by PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, always to the benefit of DEFENDANT, so that during the course of their employment, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are paid less than they would have been paid had they been paid for actual recorded time rather than "rounded" time. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES forfeit minimum wage, overtime wage compensation, and off-duty meal

breaks by working without their time being correctly recorded and without compensation at the applicable rates. DEFENDANT's policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all time worked, is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business records.

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

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

15. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off duty meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were required from time to time to perform work as ordered by DEFENDANT for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving

a meal break. Further, DEFENDANT from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in which these employees were required by DEFENDANT to work ten (10) hours of work. DEFENDANT also engaged in the practice of rounding the meal period times to avoid paying penalties to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES therefore forfeit meal breaks without additional compensation and in accordance with DEFENDANT's corporate policy and practice.

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

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

18. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages earned. Cal. Lab. Code § 226 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages earned and all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time worked at each hourly rate. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements DEFENDANT provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the accurate total hours worked each pay period. When the hours shown on the wage statements

were added up, they did not equal the actual total hours worked during the pay period in violation of Cal. Lab. Code 226(a)(2). Aside, from the violations listed above in this paragraph, DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage statement that lists all the requirements under California Labor Code 226. As a result, DEFENDANT from time to time provided PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with wage statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

19. Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d) provides, the requirements of this section shall be deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the wages are paid not more than seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Cal. Lab. Code § 210 provides:

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

20. DEFENDANT from time to time failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES within seven (7) days of the close of the payroll period in accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d), including but not limited to the "Hourly" regular wage payments.

21. DEFENDANT underpaid sick pay wages to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES by failing to pay such wages at the regular rate of pay in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 246. Specifically, PLAINTIFF and other non-exempt employees earn non-discretionary remuneration, including, but not limited to, incentives, shift differential pay, and bonuses. Rather than pay sick pay at the regular rate of pay, DEFENDANT underpays sick pay to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES at their base rates of pay.

22. Cal. Lab. Code Section 246(l)(2) requires that paid sick time for nonexempt

employees be calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment.

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

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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

25. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 395.5 and 393, because DEFENDANT operates in locations across California, employs AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES across California, including in this County, and committed the wrongful conduct herein alleged in this County against AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

For Violation of the Private Attorneys General Act

[Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2698]

(By PLAINTIFF and Against All Defendants)

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

27. PAGA is a mechanism by which the State of California itself can enforce state labor laws through the employee suing under the PAGA who do so as the proxy or agent of the state's labor law enforcement agencies. An action to recover civil penalties under

PAGA is fundamentally a law enforcement action designed to protect the public and not to benefit private parties. The purpose of the PAGA is not to recover damages or restitution, but to create a means of "deputizing" citizens as private attorneys general to enforce the Labor Code. In enacting PAGA, the California Legislature specified that "it was ... in the public interest to allow aggrieved employees, acting as private attorneys general to recover civil penalties for Labor Code violations ..." Stats. 2003, ch. 906, § 1. Accordingly, PAGA claims cannot be subject to arbitration.

28. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to all individuals who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in California, including any employees staffed with DEFENDANT by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees ("AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES") during the time period of April 23, 2025 until a date as determined by the Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

29. On April 23, 2026, PLAINTIFF gave written notice by electronic mail to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (the "Agency") and by certified mail to the employer of the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated as required by Labor Code § 2699.3. *See* **Exhibit #1**, attached hereto and incorporated by this reference herein. The statutory waiting period for PLAINTIFF to add these allegations to the Complaint has expired. As a result, pursuant to Section 2699.3, PLAINTIFF may now commence a representative civil action under PAGA pursuant to Section 2699 as the proxy of the State of California with respect to all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES as herein defined.

30. The policies, acts and practices heretofore described were and are an unlawful business act or practice because DEFENDANT (a) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES accurate itemized wage statements, (b) failed to properly record and provide legally required meal and rest periods, (c) failed to pay minimum wages, and (d) failed to pay overtime wages and sick pay wages, all in violation of the applicable Labor Code sections listed in Labor Code §§ 204, 210, 226(a), 226(a)(2), 226.7, 246, 510,

512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s), and thereby gives rise to civil penalties as a result of such conduct.[1] PLAINTIFF hereby seeks recovery of only civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004 as the representative of the State of California for the illegal conduct perpetrated on other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

1. On behalf of the State of California and with respect to other AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES:

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

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

Dated: October 13, 2026 BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

By: /s/ Nicholas De Blouw
Kyle R. Nordrehaug
Nicholas J. De Blouw

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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

EXHIBIT 1

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1004

April 23, 2026
CA3312

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

PACIFIC BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
Certified Mail #95890710527040456620 60
CT Corporation System
AMANDA GARCIA
330 N BRAND BLVD, Suite 700
GLENDALE, CA 91203

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 204, 210, 226(a), 226(a)(2), 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), Violation of the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s) brought Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

This letter serves as a written notice under California Labor Code Section 2699.3 on behalf of Ryan Castro ("Plaintiff") and all other Aggrieved Employees of Pacific Bell Telephone Company. "Aggrieved Employees" refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Pacific Bell Telephone Company in California, including any employees staffed with Pacific Bell Telephone Company by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees during the time period of April 23, 2025 through a date as determined by the Court ("PAGA Period").

Plaintiff is currently employed by Defendant as a Technician, is paid on an hourly basis and is entitled to overtime compensation. Plaintiff's job duties include, but are not limited to, network troubleshooting, installation and repair, inventory management, administrative work on computer systems, coordination with vendors and contractors, and responding to emergency outages. Plaintiff is also, from time to time, required to remain on standby and respond to after-hours call-outs, which can last several hours and require immediate attention.

During the PAGA Period, Defendant sometimes fails to provide compliant meal periods and rest breaks in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512, as well as the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order. Due to the nature of Plaintiff's

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duties, Plaintiff is sometimes unable to take a timely meal period before the end of the fifth hour of work. Ongoing installations, troubleshooting obligations, and emergency response work occasionally require Plaintiff to delay his meal periods.

On some occasions, Plaintiff skips his meal breaks entirely, particularly during after-hours emergency call-outs and outage situations where Plaintiff is required to remain actively engaged in resolving issues. During these periods, Plaintiff may work several consecutive hours without being relieved of duty. Similarly, Plaintiff sometimes misses or delays rest periods due to the demands of his workload and the need to complete time-sensitive assignments. Defendant does not always provide premium pay for all non-compliant meal and rest periods. Additionally, Defendant sometimes fails to properly calculate premium payments at the correct regular rate of pay.

Further, during the PAGA Period, Defendant sometimes fails to properly calculate and pay all wages owed to Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees, including minimum wages and overtime compensation, in violation of Labor Code sections 510, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198. Plaintiff sometimes works overtime hours, including during emergency call-outs and extended service assignments. Plaintiff also occasionally performs work while off the clock, including during meal periods when Plaintiff remains clocked out but nevertheless performs job-related duties, such as handling inventory, allowing access to work locations, and completing other assignments. These practices result in uncompensated time that should be paid at minimum and overtime rates where applicable. To the extent Defendant provides additional forms of compensation, including standby pay, premium pay, and other non-discretionary compensation reflected on wage statements during the PAGA Period, Defendant sometimes fails to include such compensation in the regular rate of pay when calculating overtime, resulting in underpaid minimum and overtime wages.

During the PAGA Period, Defendant sometimes fails to properly calculate the regular rate of pay by excluding non-discretionary compensation in violation of Labor Code sections 510, 226.7, 246, and 512. Plaintiff receives additional forms of compensation, including standby pay, standby overtime, and standby premium pay, which are tied directly to his job duties and work obligations. For example, during certain pay periods, Plaintiff earns standby pay and standby-related premium compensation in the same pay period in which he also works overtime hours. These forms of compensation are non-discretionary and must be included in the regular rate of pay. However, Defendant sometimes calculates overtime wages and premium payments using only Plaintiff's base hourly rate, thereby underpaying overtime compensation and meal and rest period premiums. Similarly, Defendant sometimes fails to calculate paid sick leave at the correct regular rate of pay where applicable.

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Defendant also sometimes fails to provide accurate itemized wage statements in violation of Labor Code section 226(a). As a result of the unpaid wages and regular rate violations described herein, Plaintiff's wage statements sometimes fail to accurately reflect all wages earned and hours worked.

Additionally, Defendant sometimes violates Labor Code section 226(a)(2) by failing to accurately report total hours worked. For example, during certain pay periods, Defendant includes categories such as illness or other non-worked time on wage statements, and from time to time fails to clearly distinguish between hours actually worked and hours not worked, resulting in inaccurate reporting of total hours worked.

During the PAGA Period, Defendant sometimes fails to timely pay all wages due, including overtime wages and premium wages, in violation of Labor Code sections 204 and 210.

As a result of these practices, Plaintiff and other aggrieved employees are, on some occasions, not provided with all wages and premiums owed under California law.

Defendant's unlawful policies and practices described herein resulted in numerous Labor Code violations affecting Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees during the PAGA period. Said conduct violated California Labor Code sections 204, 210, 226(a), 226(a)(2), 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, as well as the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, and is therefore actionable under California Labor Code section 2699.

This notice is provided to enable Plaintiff to proceed with a Complaint against Defendant as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699. The lawsuit will consist of other Aggrieved Employees. As counsel, our intention is to vigorously prosecute the claims, and to procure civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney General Statute of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and email address.

Respectfully,

/s/ *Nicholas De Blouw*
Nicholas De Blouw, Esq.