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## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA TAMPA DIVISION

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CLERK, US DISTRICT COURT MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA TAMPA, FLORIDA

LATASHA L. SWAIN, And all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

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Case Number: 8:17CV 1989 30 AEP

v.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH MA	NA	GEMENT.	INC.
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Defendant.		

## **COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

- 1. Plaintiff, was an employee of Defendant's, and brings this action for unpaid wages, and other relief under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 201-216 (the "FLSA").
- 2. Plaintiff worked as a laborer for Defendant and performed related, non-exempt activities for Defendant in Hillsborough County, Florida.
- Plaintiff was not paid overtime for all of the hours she worked beyond 40
  in a single workweek.
- 4. Plaintiff was engaged by Defendant to work processing claims for Defendant's customers from approximately August 2012 through May 15, 2017.
- Plaintiff was to be paid an hourly wage equivalent to as much as \$20.65
  per hour. Plaintiff is not subject to any exemptions under the FLSA.
  - 6. Plaintiff was paid an hourly rate by Defendant.

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- 7. Plaintiff routinely and customarily worked in excess of forty hours a week and more during her period of employment
  - 8. Plaintiff did not supervise any subservient employees.
  - 9. Plaintiff did not participate in budgetary matters.
- 10. Plaintiff did not craft or develop or direct the creation of any policy on behalf of Defendant.
  - 11. Plaintiff did not hire or fire subservient employees.
  - 12. Plaintiff did not direct the employment of subservient employees.
- 13. Defendant's organizational chart does not reveal, indicate or evidence that Plaintiff supervised two or more employees throughout any week during the entire period of her employment with Defendant.
  - 14. Plaintiff worked for Defendant in Hillsborough County, Florida.
- 15. Instead of paying full overtime wages, Defendant circumvented the FLSA by failing to pay Plaintiff the entirety of the time worked and corresponding wages due, though Plaintiff habitually worked up to and beyond forty hours hours a week or more during her employment with Defendant prior to the institution of this action.
- 16. Plaintiff was often paid time and a half for the hours that she worked over forty in any given week.
- 17. However, Plaintiff was not paid for work she performed during breaks and lunch by Defendant because Defendant failed, refused and/or neglected to properly record or pay Plaintiff for that time.
- 18. Plaintiff also worked for Defendant from home during her period of employment and completed work for Defendant from home.

- 19. Plaintiff previously complained to her immediate supervisor that Plaintiff had not been paid for all the time Plaintiff worked for Defendant during her employment with Defendant.
- 20. Plaintiff complained on May 22, 2017 to Defendant in regards to not being paid for all the hours that Plaintiff worked for Defendant.
- 21. Plaintiff complained on July 14, 2017 to Defendant in regards to not being paid for all the hours that Plaintiff worked for Defendant.
  - 22. Plaintiff was not paid premium wages for all hours worked.
- 23. Defendant failed to maintain accurate time records for Plaintiff in direct violation of the FLSA and its regulations.
- 24. Defendant did not pay Plaintiff for the total amount of time she spent working beyond forty hours during the weeks of his employment with Defendant.
- 25. As of this date, Plaintiff has still not been paid the entirety of her wages and has not been compensated for the full extent of his damages and wage loss under the FLSA.
- 26. It is believed that there are similarly situated employees who were also not paid the full extent of their overtime at the correct rate of pay and who were also subject to the exact same unlawful pay practices, i.e., the failure to pay wages in accordance with the law.
- 27. Plaintiff seeks full compensation, including liquidated damages because Defendant's conduct in directing her to work off the clock in a calculated attempt to extract more additional work out of Plaintiff for the benefit of Defendant's, as the expense of Plaintiff, who was being paid less than premium wages under the FLSA.

- 28. Plaintiff was required by Defendant to "clock out" for lunch as part of Defendant's policies and practices.
- 29. Plaintiff's work load with Defendant was such that Plaintiff was required to work off the clock in order to maintain Defendant's production goals.
  - 30. Plaintiff's "off the clock" work was known to Defendant.
- 31. Plaintiff's "off the clock" work for Defendant took place on the property of Defendant at her desk in full view of Plaintiff's supervisors.
- 32. Defendant is a for profit corporation that operates and conducts business in, among others, Hillsborough County, Florida, and is therefore, within the jurisdiction of the Court.
- 33. Defendant, at all relevant times to this amended complaint, was Plaintiff's employer as defined by 29 U.S.C. § 203(d).
- 34. Plaintiff performed duties and responsibilities that involved commerce and/or the production of goods for commerce as the job directly pertained to the process if medical insurance and payments throughout the nation.
- 35. This action is brought under the FLSA to recover from Defendant, unpaid wages in the form of overtime wages, liquidated damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
- 36. This action is intended to include each and every hourly employee who worked for Defendant at any time within the past three (3) years.
- 37. The Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims as all material events transpired in Hillsborough County, including those brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337 and the FLSA.

- 38. At all material times relevant to this action, Defendant was an enterprise covered by the FLSA, and as defined by 29 U.S.C. § 203(r) and 203(s).
- 39. Upon information and belief, including Plaintiff's experience with Defendant as well as the sheer size of Defendant's organization suggest that the Defendant are a multi-million-dollar operation.
- 40. Accordingly, Plaintiff alleges that enterprise coverage is present in this case because Defendant has an annual volume of at least \$500,000.00 in revenue and has two or more employees that handle goods in commerce, including materials and supplies, whom also use telephones, computers and other instrumentalities of commerce.
- 41. At all material times relevant to this action, Plaintiff in her capacity as an employee was individually covered by the FLSA.
- 42. Plaintiff's duties would include to doing hourly work processing insurance related claims as referenced above, without managerial responsibility.
  - 43. Plaintiff did not bear supervisory responsibility for any other employees.
  - 44. Plaintiff did not direct the hiring and firing of any employees.
- 45. Plaintiff did not participate in the creation of budgets or maintain the production of sales nor did Plaintiff plan or control the budget of the Defendant's in any way.
  - 46. Plaintiff did not implement or draft legal compliance measures.
- 47. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant failed to comply with 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-209, because Plaintiff performed services for Defendant for which no provisions was made by Defendant to properly pay Plaintiff for all hours worked during her employment.

- 48. Plaintiff worked over 40 hours per nearly every week during her employment with Defendant.
- 49. The off the clock work that Plaintiff was directed to do was intentional and was designed to extract additional hours of labor out of Plaintiff for the benefit of the Defendant, who then refused to pay Plaintiff and those similarly situated premium wages in full.
- 50. Defendant is in exclusive possession of the *majority* of relevant records in this case, including payroll records and schedules and other documentation that might reasonably assist Plaintiff with providing even greater specificity regarding the precise weeks that Plaintiff worked more than 40 hours.
- 51. Plaintiff alleges that she routinely worked in excess of 40 hours per week, including time for which Defendant made no provisions to properly record.
- 52. Defendant failed, refused and/or neglected to keep accurate time records pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 211(c) of Plaintiff's, and others similarly situated to her, true hours of work.

## **COUNT I – RECOVERY OVERTIME WAGES COMPENSATION**

- 53. Plaintiff reincorporates and readopts all allegations contained within Paragraphs 1-52, above.
- 54. Plaintiff, and those similarly situated to her, are/were entitled to be paid their regular rate of pay for each hour worked per work week as well as premium wages for those hours worked over forty.
- 55. During her employment with Defendant, Plaintiff, and those similarly situated to her, regularly worked hours for each week in which they were not paid at the

correct rate of pay. In Plaintiff's case, she routinely performed labor, at Defendant's

specific request for the sole benefit of Defendant, and was not paid for the hours he

worked.

56. As a result of Defendant's intentional, willful, and unlawful acts in

refusing to pay Plaintiff, and those similarly situated to him, their correct premium rate of

pay for each hour worked beyond 40 in one or more work weeks, Plaintiff, and those

similarly situated to her, have suffered damages plus incurring reasonable attorneys' fees

and costs.

57. As a result of Defendant's willful violation of the FLSA, Plaintiff, and

those similarly situated to her, are entitled to payment of the unpaid wages under Florida

law, as well as liquidated damages under the FLSA.

58. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant, including, but not

limited to, reimbursement of an amount equal to the loss of wages and liquidated

damages, together with costs and attorney's fees pursuant to the FLSA, and such other

further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DATED this 21st day of August 2017,

/s/ W. John Gadd

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