## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

FREDERICK VANORDEN, on behalf :

CIVIL ACTION

of himself and others similarly situated,

FILED ELECTRONICALLY

Plaintiff,

v.

CLASS/COLLECTIVE ACTION

LEBANON FARMS DISPOSAL, INC., :

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Defendant.

#### COMPLAINT - CLASS/COLLECTIVE ACTION

Plaintiff Frederick VanOrden ("Plaintiff") brings this lawsuit against

Defendant Lebanon Farms Disposal, Inc. ("Defendant"), asserting claims under the

Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. §§ 201, et seq., and the

Pennsylvania Minimum Wage Act ("PMWA"), 43 P.S. §§ 333.101, et seq.

Plaintiff asserts his FLSA claim as a collective action under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)

and asserts his PMWA claim as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil

Procedure 23.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 1. Subject matter jurisdiction over the FLSA claim exists pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
- Subject matter jurisdiction over the PMWA claim exists pursuant 28
   U.S.C. § 1367.

3. Venue in this Court is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

### **PARTIES**

- 4. Plaintiff resides in Grantville, PA (Dauphin County).
- 5. Plaintiff is an employee covered by the FLSA and the PMWA.
- 6. Defendant is a corporation headquartered in Schaefferstown, PA (Lebanon County).
  - 7. Defendant is an employer covered by the FLSA and the PMWA.

#### **FACTS**

- 8. Defendant operates a waste disposal business that services customers in Central Pennsylvania.
  - 9. Plaintiff is employed by Defendant as a driver/loader.
- 10. Plaintiff and other and other driver/loaders often work over 40 hours per week.
- 11. Defendant requires Plaintiff and other driver/loaders to report to work at 4:00 a.m. each day.
- 12. Defendant requires Plaintiff and other driver/loaders to submit time sheets that purportedly are used to determine their weekly pay.
- 13. When the time sheets submitted by Plaintiff and other driver/loaders record over 40 hours of work per week, Defendant often fails to pay for some or all of the recorded overtime hours. For example, for the week ending February 25,

- 2017, Plaintiff's time sheet recorded 57.25 hours. Yet, Defendant paid Plaintiff for only 12 rather than 17.25 overtime hours.
- 14. With respect to those recorded overtime hours that are paid,

  Defendant determines the amount of overtime pay by utilizing the "half-time"

  methodology applicable to "day-rate" employees. See 29 C.F.R. § 778.113; 34 Pa.

  Code § 231.43(b). This methodology which is very beneficial to employers is available only if the employee is paid a flat sum for each day's work "without regard to the number of hours worked in the day." 29 C.F.R. § 778.113; 34 Pa.

  Code § 231.43(b).
- 15. The above "half-time" methodology is not permissible in this case because Plaintiff and other driver/loaders are not paid a flat sum for each day's work "without regard to the number of hours worked in the day." For example, Plaintiff and other driver/loaders are not paid a flat sum during days in which they are sent home early.
- 16. In addition to failing to pay Plaintiff and other driver/loaders for all recorded overtime hours, Defendant also prohibits Plaintiff and other driver/loaders from even recoding work hours attributable to gassing-up, cleaning, and detailing their assigned garbage trucks at the end of the shift. On a typical Monday-Thursday, these post-shift activities take approximately 30-45 minutes to complete, and, on a typical Friday, these activities take approximately 60-90

minutes to complete. Plaintiff and other driver/loaders receive no payroll credit – and thus no overtime compensation – for these post-shift activities.

17. In engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant acted willfully and with reckless disregard of clearly applicable FLSA provisions.

### **COLLECTIVE AND CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

- 18. Plaintiff brings his FLSA claim pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) on behalf of all individuals, who, during any time within the past three years, have been employed by Defendant (or any affiliated business entity) as drivers or loaders.
- 19. Plaintiff's FLSA claim should proceed as a collective action because Plaintiff and other putative collective members, having worked pursuant to the common timekeeping and compensation policies described herein, are "similarly situated" as that term is defined in 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and the associated decisional law.
- 20. Plaintiff brings his PMWA claim as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on behalf of all individuals, who, during any time within the past three years, have been employed by Defendant (or any affiliated business entity) as drivers or loaders.
- 21. Class action treatment of Plaintiff's PMWA claim is appropriate because, as alleged below, all of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23's class action

requisites are satisfied.

- 22. The class, upon information and belief, includes over 100 individuals, all of whom are readily ascertainable based on Defendant's payroll records and are so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable.
- 23. Plaintiff is a class member, his claims are typical of the claims of other class members, and he has no interests that are antagonistic to or in conflict with the interests of other class members.
- 24. Plaintiff and his lawyers will fairly and adequately represent the class members and their interests.
- 25. Questions of law and fact are common to all class members, because, *inter alia*, this action concerns Defendant's common timekeeping and compensation practices, as described herein. The legality of these policies will be determined through the application of common legal principles to common facts.
- 26. Class certification is appropriate under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3) because common questions of law and fact predominate over questions affecting only individual class members and because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation.

# **COUNT I**(Alleging Violations of the FLSA)

27. All previous paragraphs are incorporated as though fully set forth

herein.

- 28. The FLSA requires that employees receive overtime compensation calculated at 150% of their regular pay rate for hours worked over 40 per week.
- 29. Defendant violated the FLSA by (i) failing to pay Plaintiff and other driver/loaders for all overtime work and (ii) with respect any paid overtime hours, utilizing the half-time methodology in determining the amount of pay.
- 30. In violating the FLSA, Defendant has acted willfully and with reckless disregard of clearly applicable FLSA provisions and, as such, has willfully violated the FLSA.

# **COUNT II**(Alleging Violations of the PMWA)

- 31. All previous paragraphs are incorporated as though fully set forth herein.
- 32. The PMWA requires that employees receive overtime premium compensation calculated at 150% of their regular pay rate for all hours worked over 40 per week.
- 33. Defendant violated the PMWA by (i) failing to pay Plaintiff and other driver/loaders for all overtime work and (ii) with respect any paid overtime hours, utilizing the half-time methodology in determining the amount of pay.

## PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and other members of the

class/collective, seeks the following relief:

- A. Orders permitting this action to proceed as a collective and class action;
  - B. Unpaid wages (including overtime wages) and prejudgment interest;
  - C. Liquidated damages;
  - D. Litigation costs, expenses, and attorney's fees; and
  - E. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Date: July 24, 2017 Respectfully,

Peter Winebrake
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

JS 44 (Rev. 08/16)

#### **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Frederick VanOrden 10224 Jonestown Road, Grantville, PA 17028	Lot 8		Lebanon Farms P.O. Box 380	DEFENDANTS Lebanon Farms Disposal, Inc. P.O. Box 380 Schaefferstown, PA 17088		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Dauphin			County of Residen	ce of First Listed Defendant	Lebanon	
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)			NOTE: IN LAND THE TRA	(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES OF CONDEMNATION CASES, USE TO THE LAND INVOLVED.		
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Peter Winebrake, Wineb 211, Dresher, PA 19025:	ake & Santillo, LLC, 7°	r) 15 Twining Road, Su	Attorneys (If Know	n)		
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)			(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff	
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)		(For Diversity Cases Only Citizen of This State	PTF DEF  I I Incorporated or Pr of Business In		
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)			☐ 2 ☐ 2 Incorporated and of Business In	Another State	
			Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	□ 3 □ 3 Foreign Nation		
IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)  Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.						
CONTRACT  110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise    REAL PROPERTY   210 Land Condemnation   220 Foreclosure   230 Rent Lease & Ejectment   240 Torts to Land   245 Tort Product Liability   290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY  310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle 750 Motor Vehicle 760 Other Personal Injury 860 Personal Injury Medical Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS 440 Other Civil Rights 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	□ 370 Other Fraud □ 371 Truth in Lending □ 380 Other Personal Property Damage 1 385 Property Damage Product Liability  PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: □ 463 Alien Detainee □ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence □ 530 General	FORFELTURE/PENALTY  George Property 21 USC 88  George Property 21 USC 88  George Property 21 USC 88  From Eabor Standards Act  720 Labor/Management Relations  740 Railway Labor Act  751 Family and Medical Leave Act  790 Other Labor Litigation  791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act  IMMIGRATION  462 Naturalization Applicat  465 Other Immigration Actions	422 Appeal 28 USC 158     423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157     PROPERTY RIGHTS     820 Copyrights     830 Patent     840 Trademark     861 HIA (1395ff)     862 Black Lung (923)     863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))     864 SSID Title XVI     865 RSI (405(g))     FEDERAL TAX SUITS     870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)     871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	☐ 375 False Claims Act ☐ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC	
	moved from □ 3 te Court	Appellate Court	Reopened Ano (spec			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION  Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. 201, et seq.  Brief description of cause: Failure to pay overtime.						
VII. REQUESTED IN CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes IN NO						
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY  JUDGE  DOCKET NUMBER  DOCKET NUMBER						
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY						
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE						