

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

FILED
IN CLERK'S OFFICE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT E.D.N.Y.
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WENCILIO ADEVA, individually and
on behalf of all other persons similarly situated,

BROOKLYN OFFICE

Plaintiffs,

CV 07

5012

-against-

INTERTEK USA INC. f/k/a CALEB BRETT USA INC.
and INTERTEK CALEB BRETT, INC.

DEARIE, CH. J.
MANN, M.J.

a foreign corporation,

Defendant.

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COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff alleges on behalf of himself and other similarly situated current and former employees of the Defendant and who elect to opt into this action pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. §§ 216(b), that they are: (i) entitled to unpaid wages from Defendant for overtime work for which they did not receive overtime premium pay, as required by law, (ii) entitled to liquidated damages pursuant to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§201 *et seq*; and (iii) declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2201.

2. Plaintiff further complains on behalf of himself, and a class of other similarly situated current and former employees of the Defendant, pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P.23, that they are entitled to back wages from Defendants for overtime work for which they did not receive overtime premium pay as required by the New York Labor Law and the supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations, more specifically, §§ 650 *et seq.*, 12 NYCRR § 142-2.2.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337, 1343, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367. In addition, the Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims under the FLSA pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

4. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 as Plaintiff performed the substantial amount of his work for Defendant near the portion of the Verrazano Bridge located in or near Staten Island in Richmond County, New York.

5. This Court is empowered to issue a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

THE PARTIES

6. Plaintiff, WENCILIO ADEVA was, at all relevant times, an adult individual, residing in Piscataway, New Jersey.

7. (a) Upon information and belief, Defendant is a Texas corporation with a principal place of business at 1000 Port Carteret Drive, Carteret, New Jersey.

(b) Upon information and belief, CALEB BRETT, INC. is a wholly owned subsidiary of INTERTEK GROUP, PLC.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

8. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 207, Plaintiff seeks to prosecute his FLSA claims as a collective action on behalf of all persons who are or were formerly employed by Defendant in the United States at any time since November 29, 2004, to the entry of judgment in this case (the "Collective Action Period"), who were non-exempt employees within the meaning

of the FLSA and who were not properly paid for overtime compensation at rates no less than one-half times the regular pay rate for all hours worked in excess of forty per workweek (the "Collective Actions Members").

9. This collective action class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, and the facts on which the calculation of that number is presently within the sole control of the Defendant, upon information and belief, there are approximately 3,000 members of the Class during the Collective Action Period, most of whom would not be likely to file individual suits because they lack adequate financial resources, access to attorneys or knowledge of their claims.

10. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Collective Action Members and has retained counsel that is experienced and competent in the fields of employment law and class action litigation. Plaintiff has no interest that is contrary to or in conflict with those members of this collective action.

11. A collective action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, inasmuch as the damages suffered by individual Collective Action Members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it virtually impossible for the members of the collective action to individually seek redress for the wrongs done to them. There will not difficulty in the management of this action as a collective action.

12. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the collective action predominate over questions that may affect only individual members because Defendant has

acted on grounds generally applicable to all members. Among the common questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and other Collective Action Members are:

- a. whether the Defendant employed the Collective Action Members within the meaning of the FLSA;
- b. whether the Defendant failed to keep true and accurate time records for all hours worked by Plaintiff and Collective Action Members;
- c. what proof of hours worked is sufficient where the employer(s) fails in its/their duty to maintain time records;
- d. whether Defendant failed to post or keep posted a notice explaining the minimum wages and overtime pay rights provided by the FLSA in any area where Plaintiffs are employed;
- e. whether Defendant failed to pay the Collective Action Members overtime compensation for hours worked in excess of forty hours per workweek, in violation of the FLSA and the regulations promulgated thereunder;
- f. whether Defendant's violations of the FLSA are willful as that term is used within the context of the FLSA;
- g. whether Defendant is liable for all damages claimed hereunder, including but not limited to compensatory, punitive and statutory damages, interest, costs and disbursements and attorneys' fees;
- h. whether Defendant should be enjoined from such violations of the FLSA in the future; and
- i. whether Plaintiff and Collective Action Members are entitled to declaratory relief.

13. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty that will be encountered in the management of this litigation that would preclude its maintenance as a collective action.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

14. Plaintiff sues on his own behalf and on behalf of a class of persons under Rules 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

15. Plaintiff brings his New York Labor Law claim on behalf of all persons who were employed by Defendants at any time since November 29, 2001, to the entry of judgment in this case (the "Class Period"), who were non-exempt employees within the meaning of the New York Labor Law and have not been paid for overtime wages as required in violation of the New York Labor Law (the "Class"), more specifically, New York Labor Law §§ 2(5), 2(6), 651(5) and 651(6).

16. The persons in the Class identified above are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, and the facts on which the calculation of that number are presently within the sole control of the Defendants, upon information and belief, there are approximately 500 members of the Class during the Class Period.

17. The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class, and a class action is superior to other available methods of fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy -- particularly in the context of wage and hour litigation where individual plaintiffs lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute a lawsuit in federal court against corporate defendants.

18. The Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole.

19. Plaintiff is committed to pursuing this action and has retained competent counsel experienced in employment law and class action litigation.

20. Plaintiff has the same interests in this matter as all other members of the class and Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class.

21. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class which predominate over any questions solely affecting the individual members of the Class, including but not limited to:

- a. whether the Defendant employed the members of the Class within the meaning of the New York Labor Law;
 - b. whether the Defendant failed to keep true and accurate time records for all hours worked by Plaintiff and members of the Class;
 - c. what proof of hours worked is sufficient where employers fail in their duty to maintain time records;
 - d. whether Defendant failed and/or refused to pay the members of the Class premium pay for hours worked in excess of forty hours per workweek within the meaning of the New York Labor Law;
 - e. whether the Defendant is liable for all damages claimed hereunder, including but not limited to, costs and disbursements and attorney's fees;
- and

- f. whether the Defendant should be enjoined from such violations of the New York Labor Law in the future.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

22. At all relevant times, Defendant provided, among other things, laboratory testing, laboratory outsourcing, cargo inspection, and certification services for clients on a global basis within the jurisdiction and venue of this division and this Court.

23. Starting in or about October, 1987 until the present, Plaintiff was/is employed as an inspector by the Defendant.

24. In this capacity, Plaintiff was employed out of Defendant's Linden, New Jersey, facility but performed the substantial amount of his work for Defendant near the portion of the Verrazano Bridge located in or near Staten Island in Richmond County, New York.

25. Plaintiff's work was performed in the normal course of the Defendant's business and was integrated into the business of the Defendant.

26. The work performed by Plaintiff required little skill and no capital investment. His duties did not include managerial responsibilities or the exercise of independent discretion or judgment.

27. Plaintiff often worked in excess of 40 hours a week, yet the Defendant willfully failed to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation of one and one-half times his regular hourly rate, in violation of the FLSA, the New York Labor Law and the supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations. Specifically, Defendant violated the FLSA and New York Labor laws by, among other things:

- (a) making payment to Plaintiff and the Class for overtime on a delayed basis and in contravention of 29 C.F.R. §778.106;
- (b) improperly implementing the use of the “fluctuating work week” method of overtime calculation resulting in a reduced payment of overtime to Plaintiff and the Class; and
- (c) paying Plaintiff and the Class a lower rate for overtime inspections than paid for base rate inspections.

28. Plaintiff was employed by the Defendant from in or about October 1987 until the present. Throughout that time and, upon information and belief, both before that time (throughout the Class Period) and continuing until today, the Defendant has likewise employed other individuals, like the Plaintiff (the Collective Action Members/the Class) in positions that required little skill and no capital investment and their duties and responsibilities did not include any managerial responsibilities or the exercise of independent discretion and judgment. They do not have the authority to hire or fire other employees, and they are not responsible for making hiring and firing recommendations.

29. Such individuals have worked in excess of 40 hours a week, yet the Defendant has likewise willfully failed to pay them overtime compensation of one and one-half times their regular hourly rate, in violation of the FLSA and the New York Labor Law. As stated, the exact number of such individuals is presently unknown, but within the sole knowledge of the Defendant and can be ascertained through appropriate discovery.

30. Throughout all relevant time periods, *upon information and belief*, and during the course of Plaintiff's own employment, while Defendant employed Plaintiff and the Collective Action Members/the Class, the Defendant failed to maintain accurate and

sufficient time records and failed to post or keep posted a notice explaining the minimum wage and overtime pay rights provided by the FLSA.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT**

31. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all Collective Action Members, reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 30 as if they were set forth herein.

32. At all relevant times, Defendant has been and continue to be, an employer engaged in interstate commerce and/or the production of goods for commerce, within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C §§ 206(a) and 207(a).

33. At all relevant times, Defendant employed, and/or continues to employ, Plaintiff and each of the Collective Action Members within the meaning of the FLSA.

34. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Defendant has had gross revenues in excess of \$500,000.

35. Plaintiff consents in writing to be a party to this action, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216(b). Plaintiff's written consent is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

36. At all relevant times, the Defendant had a policy and practice of refusing to pay all overtime compensation owed to its employees for their hours worked in excess of forty hours per week. The specific practices complained of are identified in Paragraph 27, above.

37. As a result of the Defendant's willful failure to compensate its employees, including Plaintiff and the Collective Action members, for overtime at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for work performed in excess of forty hours in a workweek, the Defendant has violated and, continues to violate, the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§201 *et seq.*, including 29 U.S.C. §§207(a)(1) and 215(a).

38. As a result of the Defendant's failure to record, report, credit and/or compensate its employees, including Plaintiff and the Collective Action members, the Defendant has failed to make, keep and preserve records with respect to each of its employees sufficient to determine the wages, hours and other conditions and practices of employment in violation of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201, *et seq.*, including 29 U.S.C. §§ 211(c) and 215(a).

39. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, constitutes a willful violation of the FLSA within the meaning 29 U.S.C § 255(a).

40. Due to the Defendant's FLSA violations, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Collective Action members, is entitled to recover from the Defendant, their unpaid overtime compensation, an additional amount equal as liquidated damages, additional liquidated damages for unreasonably delayed payment of wages, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements of this action, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

41. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the members of the Class, reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 30 as if they were set forth again herein.

42. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the members of the Class were employed by the Defendant within the meaning of the New York Labor Law §§ 2 and 651.

43. Defendant willfully violated Plaintiff's rights and the rights of the members of the Class, by failing to pay them overtime compensation at rates no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek, in violation of the New York Labor Law and its regulation. The offending practices are described with particularity in Paragraph 27, above.

44. The Defendant's New York Labor Law violations have caused Plaintiff, and the members of the Class, irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

45. Due to the Defendant's New York Labor Law violations, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to recover from Defendant their unpaid overtime compensation, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and disbursements of the action pursuant to New York Labor Law § 663(1).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated Collective Action Members and members of the Class, respectfully requests that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. Certification of this action as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and (3) on behalf of the members of the Class and appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the Class;
- b. Designation of this action as a collective action on behalf of the Collective Action Members and prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all similarly situated members of an FLSA Opt-In Class, appraising them of the pendency of this action, permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims in this action by filing individual Consents to Sue pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216(b) and appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the Collective Action members;
- c. A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under the FLSA and the New York Labor Law;

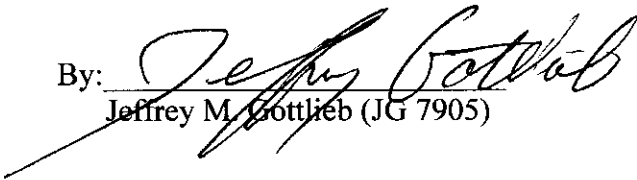
- d. An injunction against the Defendant and its officers, agents, successors, employees, representatives and any and all persons in concert with it, as provided by law, from engaging in each of the unlawful practices, policies and patterns set forth herein;
- e. An award of unpaid wages and overtime compensation due under the FLSA and the New York Labor Law;
- f. An award of liquidated and/or punitive damages as a result of the Defendant's willful failure to pay wages and overtime compensation pursuant to 29 U.S.C § 216;
- g. An award of prejudgment and post judgment interest;
- h. An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' and expert fees; and
- i. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all questions of fact raised by the complaint.

Dated: November 27, 2007

By:


Jeffrey M. Gottlieb (JG 7905)

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CONSENT TO BECOME PARTY PLAINTIFF

By my signature below, I hereby authorize the filing and prosecution of claims in my name and on my behalf to contest the failure of Intertek Cable Brett to pay me overtime wages as required under state and/or federal law and also authorize the filing of this consent in the action(s) challenging such conduct. I authorize the representative plaintiffs and designate them class representatives as my agents to make decisions on my behalf concerning the litigation, the method and manner of conducting this litigation, the entering of an agreement with Plaintiffs' counsel concerning attorneys' fees and costs, and all other matters pertaining to this lawsuit.

[Signature] 7-1-07 WENCILIC M ADEVA
Signature Date Print Name