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Attorneys for Defendant

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

SIWANA GREEN, on behalf of herself and
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON.COM, INC.,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM STATE COURT

Defendant Amazon.com, Inc. (“Amazon”), by its undersigned attorneys, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, 1446, and 1453, this action is removed from the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. As grounds for removal, Amazon states as follows:

I. THE STATE COURT ACTION

1. On July 21, 2021, Plaintiff Siwana Green (“Green”) commenced a putative class action by Complaint against Amazon entitled Siwana Green v. Amazon.com, Inc., Case ID 210701753, in the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas (the “Complaint”). Green subsequently reissued the Complaint on or about August 20, 2021 and reissued it again on or about September 17, 2021. A true and correct copy of the Complaint is attached as Exhibit A.

2. On or about September 13, 2021, a Class Action Initiation Order was entered in the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas. A true and correct copy of the Class Action Initiation Order is attached as Exhibit B.

3. On October 15, 2021, Green and Amazon agreed upon and entered into a Stipulation whereby (i) counsel for Amazon accepted service of the Complaint and (ii) Amazon was permitted to move, answer, or otherwise respond to the Complaint on or before November 15, 2021. A true and correct copy of the Stipulation is attached as Exhibit C.

4. On October 21, 2021, counsel for the parties appeared for a Case Management Conference in accordance with the September 13 Class Action Initiation Order, in which conference the parties advised that Amazon would be filing a Notice of Removal by or before November 12, 2021.

5. No other proceedings have been held in this action, and the Complaint, Class Action Initiation Order, and October 15, 2021 Stipulation constitute all processes and pleadings in this action.

6. Plaintiff alleges that Amazon operates multiple fulfillment centers throughout Pennsylvania, employs “thousands” of workers paid an hourly wage at those fulfillment centers, and did not properly compensate those employees while they worked at those fulfillment centers. See Exhibit A (Complaint), ¶¶ 7-13, 26. More specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Amazon failed to comply with the requirements of the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage Act (“PMWA”), 43 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 333.102 et seq. Id. at ¶ 26.

7. Plaintiff asserts claims on behalf of a putative class of other individuals who have worked for Amazon as hourly employees at any Amazon fulfillment center in Pennsylvania other

than the fulfillment center located in Breinigsville, Pennsylvania (the “Facilities”).¹ *Id.* at ¶ 14. Plaintiff further asserts that employees who worked at the Breinigsville fulfillment center are “currently cover[ed]” by a putative class on whose behalf claims are asserted in Heimbach v. Amazon.com, Inc., Civil Action No. 3:14-cv-00204-JDH (W.D.Ky.). *Id.* at ¶ 13 n.1. Plaintiff further asserts that the plaintiffs in Heimbach are represented by certain of Plaintiff’s lawyers in this matter; that “due to the procedural posture of the *Heimbach* litigation, the *Heimbach* pleadings cannot be amended until after the action is returned to the federal district court”; and that “[b]ecause this may take several months, the instant lawsuit is being filed in order to toll the running of the statute [of] limitations against the PMWA claims of Plaintiff and putative class members who worked outside of the Breinigsville fulfillment center.” *Id.*² As the statute of limitations for PMWA claims is three years (see 43 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 260.9a(g)), the putative class on whose behalf Plaintiff asserts claims includes all current and former Amazon hourly employees who worked at any of the Facilities on or after July 21, 2018, which is three years before the Complaint was filed.

¹ Amazon does not concede, and reserves the right to contest, Plaintiff’s allegation that this lawsuit properly can proceed as a class action.

² A true and correct copy of the currently operative Amended Complaint in Heimbach is attached as Exhibit D. At the time Green filed her Complaint, Heimbach was pending before the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals on the Heimbach plaintiffs’ appeal of the district court’s granting summary judgment in favor of defendants. As of this writing, Heimbach has since been remanded to the District Court for the Western District of Kentucky (to which court the matter had been transferred on February 27, 2014 by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation). See Heimbach Dkt. Nos. 1, 28-29, 86-88, 91-93.

II. REMOVAL IS TIMELY

8. This Notice of Removal is timely filed, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b), as it is being filed within thirty (30) days after October 15, 2021, the date upon which Amazon accepted service of Plaintiff's Complaint.

9. No previous Notice of Removal has been filed with this Court for the relief sought herein.

III. GROUND FOR REMOVAL

10. 28 U.S.C. § 1441 establishes when an action is removable. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) provides that "any civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant or the Amazon, to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending."

11. This Court's subject matter jurisdiction, and the basis for removal, is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, 1446, and 1453.

IV. ORIGINAL SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

12. The Court has original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), codified in relevant part in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

13. CAFA provides for federal subject matter jurisdiction over any class action in which (1) the matter in controversy exceeds a specified jurisdictional minimum of \$5 million, (2) the aggregate number of putative class members in all proposed plaintiff classes is at least 100, and (3) any member of a class of Plaintiff is a citizen of a different state from any defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), 1332(d)(5).

14. Although Amazon denies Plaintiff's factual allegations and that she or the class she purports to represent is entitled to the relief requested, based on Plaintiff's allegations in the

Complaint and prayer for relief, all requirements for jurisdiction under CAFA have been met in this case. Accordingly, diversity of citizenship exists under CAFA, and this Court has original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

A. The Amount Plaintiff Places in Controversy Exceeds \$5 Million

15. Amazon denies Plaintiff's factual allegations and denies that she or the class that she seeks to represent are entitled to the relief for which she has prayed. Amazon properly complied with the Pennsylvania laws at issue at all relevant times. Plaintiff's allegations and prayer for relief, however, have "more likely than not" put into controversy an amount that exceeds the \$5 million threshold when aggregating the claims of the putative class members as set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6).³

16. Amazon's burden to establish the amount in controversy is by a preponderance of the evidence. Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Company, LLC v. Owens, 135 S. Ct. 547 (2014). A removing party seeking to invoke CAFA jurisdiction "need include only a plausible allegation that the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold." Dart Cherokee, 135 S. Ct. at 554. "If a federal court is uncertain about whether 'all matters in controversy' in a purported class action 'do not in the aggregate exceed the sum or value of \$5,000,000,' the court should err in favor of exercising jurisdiction over the case." Senate Judiciary Report, S. REP. 109-14, at 42

³ This Notice of Removal discusses the nature and amount of damages placed at issue by Plaintiff's Complaint. Amazon's references to specific damage amounts is provided solely for establishing that the amount in controversy is more likely than not in excess of the jurisdictional minimum. Amazon maintains that each of Plaintiff's claims is without merit and that Amazon is not liable to Plaintiff or any putative class member. Amazon expressly denies that Plaintiff or any putative class member is entitled to recover any of the amounts or penalties sought in the Complaint. In addition, Amazon denies that liability or damages can be established either as to Plaintiff or on a classwide basis. No statement or reference contained herein shall constitute an admission of liability or a suggestion that Plaintiff will or could actually recover any damages based upon the allegations contained in the Complaint or otherwise.

(2005) (citation omitted). This is consistent with the Third Circuit’s historically applying a “liberal” standard in determining whether the amount in controversy is satisfied for purposes of diversity jurisdiction. USX Corp. v. Adriatic Ins. Co., 345 F.3d 190, 205 (3d Cir. 2003).

17. For cases being removed pursuant to CAFA, “determining the amount in controversy begins with a reading of the complaint filed in the state court.” Frederico v. Home Depot, Inc., 507 F.3d 188, 197 (3d Cir. 2007) (quoting Samuel-Bassett v. KIA Motors America, Inc., 357 F.3d 392, 398 (3d Cir. 2004)). In this matter, Plaintiff purports to represent a class consisting of all “Warehouse Workers” that have worked at the Facilities since July 21, 2018. See supra, ¶ 7; Exhibit A (Complaint), ¶ 14.

18. Plaintiff alleges that Amazon violated the PMWA by not compensating all Warehouse Workers for “time associated” with “mandatory security screenings both at the beginning of their unpaid meal breaks and at the end of their shifts,” including “time spent waiting in security lines and going through the security screening process.” See Exhibit A (Complaint), ¶¶ 11-12.

19. Plaintiff does not quantify in her Complaint how much time she and putative class members allegedly spent in security screening at the end of each shift or at the beginning of meal breaks. However, in the Heimbach Amended Complaint – which Plaintiff’s counsel has indicated intent to amend to include Plaintiff’s claims here (see supra, ¶ 7) – the Heimbach plaintiffs alleged that the end-of-shift screening process “routinely took up to between 10 and 20 minutes for Plaintiffs and other Warehouse Workers to complete, and, with delays, it could take over 20 minutes.” Exhibit D (Heimbach Amended Complaint), ¶ 26. The Heimbach plaintiffs also alleged that the screening process during meal breaks “usually takes 7 to 10 minutes for Plaintiffs and other Warehouse Workers to complete, and, with delays, it can take over 10 minutes.” Id. at ¶ 33.

20. Based on these allegations, it is reasonable to conclude that Plaintiff – like the Heimbach plaintiffs, to whose Amended Complaint Plaintiff ostensibly plans to add her own claims – is claiming that each member of the putative class is entitled to compensation for 17 to 30-plus minutes (equal to 0.283 to 0.5 hours), and possibly more, of uncompensated time for every day a putative class member has worked at the Facilities since July 21, 2018.

21. Based on Plaintiff’s class definition, the putative class contains in excess of 30,000 non-exempt, hourly-paid employees who worked for Amazon at any of the Facilities between July 21, 2018, and the present. See Declaration of Peter Nickerson (“Nickerson Decl.”) ¶ 4, attached hereto as Exhibit E.

22. The weighted average hourly pay rate for putative class members from July 21, 2018, through the present is over \$16.50 per hour. Exhibit E (Nickerson Decl.) at ¶ 5.

23. The average length of employment by Amazon for putative class members from July 21, 2018, through the present is over 37 weeks. Exhibit E (Nickerson Decl.) at ¶ 6.

24. Plaintiff does not allege how many days she worked per week. Based on her allegation that she and other class members “regularly work over 40 hours per week,” Exhibit A (Compl.) at ¶ 10, and assuming up to a 10-hour workday, Plaintiff is alleging that she worked on average at least 4 days per workweek.

25. Accordingly, on the face of the Complaint and assuming (based on Plaintiff’s allegations including, *inter alia*, that her “claims ... are typical of the claims ... applicable to the entire Class,” Exhibit A (Compl.) at ¶ 18) that each putative class member worked on average 4 days per week, Plaintiff’s cause of action for overtime pay places at least \$17,930,880 in controversy: in excess of 30,000 putative class members x \$16.50 per hour x 150% overtime

premium x at least 0.283 hours (17 minutes) alleged uncompensated time per work day x 4 days per week x 37 weeks = \$31,098,870.

26. Even if Green were to contend that she is only claiming one-fourth of the amount of time per day as the plaintiffs in Heimbach, the amount in controversy still would be well over \$5,000,000, at \$7,774,717.

27. These figures do not even include attorney's fees or prejudgment interest, both of which Plaintiff also seeks. See Exhibit A (Complaint), Prayer for Relief, ¶¶ B and C.

B. There Are Over 100 Putative Class Members

28. Plaintiff purports to assert claims on behalf of a putative class of all hourly paid Amazon employees that have worked at the Facilities since July 21, 2018. See Exhibit A (Compl.), ¶¶ 8, 14. Based on this definition, the putative class currently includes over 30,000 putative class members. Exhibit E (Nickerson Decl.) at ¶ 4.

29. Plaintiff further allege that Amazon “employs thousands of workers at its Pennsylvania fulfillment centers [who] are paid an hourly wage.” See Exhibit A (Compl.), ¶ 8. Thus, even by Plaintiff's account the requirement for a class of at least 100 individuals is satisfied.

C. Diversity Exists Between the Parties

30. For diversity purposes, a person is a “citizen” of the state in which he or she is domiciled, and residence alone is enough to establish a presumption of domicile. See Anthony v. Small Tube Mfg. Corp., 535 F. Supp. 2d 506, 515 (E.D. Pa. 2007) (citizenship and domicile are equivalent for diversity purposes); Capato v. Astrue, No. 08-5405, 2010 WL 1076522 at *6 (D.N.J. March 23, 2010) (residency establishes a presumption of domicile) (citing District of Columbia v. Murphy, 314 U.S. 441, 455 (1941)).

31. Plaintiff admits to “residing” in Pennsylvania and should be considered a citizen of that Commonwealth. See Exhibit A (Compl.) at ¶ 1.

32. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c) and 1332(d)(10), a corporation or unincorporated association is deemed to be a citizen of the State where it has its principal place of business and the State under whose laws it is incorporated or organized.

33. Defendant Amazon.com, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, with a principal place of business in the State of Washington. And so, this Defendant is a citizen of Delaware and Washington, while Plaintiff is a citizen of Pennsylvania.

V. OTHER PREREQUISITES FOR REMOVAL HAVE BEEN SATISFIED

34. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a) because the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County, where this action was filed and had been pending prior to removal, is a state court within this federal district and division.

35. Amazon will promptly file a certified copy of this Notice of Removal with the Prothonotary for the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

36. Written notice of the filing of this Notice of Removal has been or will be given to Plaintiff in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

37. A completed Federal Civil Cover Sheet accompanies this Notice of Removal.

38. If any question arises as to the propriety of the removal of this action, Amazon request the opportunity to present both a brief and oral argument in support of its position that this case is removable.

WHEREFORE, Amazon respectfully requests that all further proceedings in the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas be discontinued and that this suit be removed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Date: November 12, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

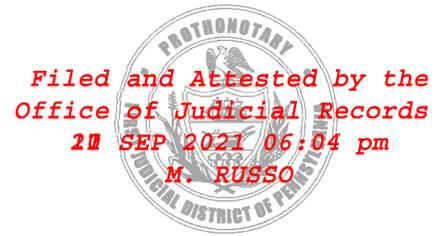
By: /s/ Richard G. Rosenblatt

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Counsel for Amazon.com, Inc.

EXHIBIT A

Peter Winebrake (80496)
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715 Twining Road, Suite 211
Dresher, PA 19025
(215) 884-2491



Additional Counsel Listed on Signature Page

<hr/>		:
SIWANA GREEN, on behalf of herself and others	:	:
similarly situated,	:	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
	:	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
	:	:
Plaintiff,	:	CLASS ACTION
v.	:	:
	:	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
AMAZON.COM, INC.,	:	:
	:	:
Defendant.	:	:
<hr/>		:

COMPLAINT -- CLASS ACTION
10 — Contract: Other

NOTICE

You have been sued in court. If you wish to defend against the claims set forth in the following pages, you must take action within twenty (20) days after the complaint and notice are served, by entering a written appearance personally or by attorney and filing in writing with the court your defenses or objections to the claims set forth against you. You are warned that if you fail to do so the case may proceed without you and a judgment may be entered against you by the court without further notice for any money claimed in the complaint or for any other claim or relief requested by the plaintiff. You may lose money or property or other rights important to you.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THIS PAPER TO YOUR LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A LAWYER OR CANNOT AFFORD ONE, GO TO OR TELEPHONE THE OFFICE SET FORTH BELOW TO FIND OUT WHERE YOU CAN GET LEGAL HELP.

PHILADELPHIA BAR ASSOCIATION
Lawyer Referral and Information Service
1101 Market Street, 11th Floor
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
(215) 238-1701

AVISO

Le han demandado a usted en la corte. Si usted quiere defenderse de estas demandas expuestas en las paginas siguientes, usted tiene veinte (20) dias de plazo al partir de la fecha de la demanda y la notification. Hace falta asentar una comparencia escrita o en persona o con un abogado y entregar a la corte en forma escrita sus defenses o sus objeciones a las demandas en contra de su persona. Sea avisado que si usted no se defiende, la corte tomara medidas y puede continuar la demanda en contra suya sin previo aviso o notificacion. Ademas, la corte puede decidira favor del demandante y require que usted cumpla con todas las provisiones de esta demanda. Usted puede perder dinero o sus propiedades u otros derechos importantes para usted.

LLEVE ESTA DEMANDA A UN ABOGADO INMEDIATA-MENTE SI NO TIENE ABOGADO O SI NO TIENE EL DINERO SUFFICIENTE DE PAGAR TAL SERVICIO, VAYA EN PERSONA O LLAME POR TELEFONO A LA OFFICINA CUYA DIRECCION SE ENCUENTRA ESCRITA ABAJO PARA AVERIGUAR DONDE SE PUEDE CONSEGUIR ASISTENCIA LEGAL.

ASSOCIACION DE LICENCIADOS DE
FILADELFA
Servicio De Referencia E Informacion Legal
1101 Market Street, 11th Floor
Filadelfia, Pennsylvania 19107
(215) 238-1701

Siwana Green (“Plaintiff”) brings this class action lawsuit against Defendant Amazon.com, Inc. (“Defendant”), seeking all available relief under the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage Act of 1968 (“PMWA”), 43 P.S. §§333.101, *et seq.*

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is an individual residing at 113 Rena Drive, Effort, PA 18330.
2. Plaintiff is an employee covered by the PMWA and entitled to its protections.
3. Defendant Amazon.com, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a principal office located at 410 Terry Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98109.
4. Defendant is an employer covered by the PMWA and required to comply with its wage and hour mandates.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant.
6. Venue in this Court is proper under Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure 1006 and 2179 because Defendant regularly conducts business in Philadelphia County. *See Lugo v. Farmers Pride, Inc.*, 967 A.2d 963, 971 (Pa. Super. 2009). This includes, *inter alia*, the continuous and regular delivery of merchandise to customers located in Philadelphia County.

FACTS

7. Defendant operates fulfillment centers (a.k.a. warehouses) throughout Pennsylvania.
8. Defendant employs thousands of workers at its Pennsylvania fulfillment centers. These individuals are paid an hourly wage and will be referred to as the “Warehouse Workers.”
9. From approximately August 2019 until approximately February 2020, Plaintiff was employed by Defendant as a Warehouse Worker. She was assigned to Defendant’s

fulfillment center in Tatamy, PA (Northampton County).

10. Plaintiff and the Warehouse Workers regularly work over 40 hours per week.

11. Defendant has required Plaintiff and other Warehouse Workers to undergo mandatory security screenings both at the beginning of their unpaid meal breaks and at the end of their shifts.

12. Relying on *Integrity Staffing Solutions, Inc. v. Busk*, 574 U.S. 27 (2014) – a United States Supreme Court decision interpreting the federal Fair Labor Standards Act – Defendant has refused to pay Plaintiff and other Warehouse Workers any compensation for time associated with the mandatory security screenings. This includes, *inter alia*, time spent waiting in security lines and going through the security screening process.

13. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has held that the PMWA – unlike the FLSA – requires Defendant to compensate Plaintiff and other Warehouse Workers for all time associated with the mandatory security screenings. *See Heimbach v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 43 EAP 2019 (Pa. July 21, 2021).¹

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

14. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and a class of all Warehouse Workers currently or formerly employed at any Pennsylvania fulfillment center other than the Breinigsville, PA fulfillment center.

15. This action may be properly maintained as a class action pursuant to Pennsylvania

¹ The putative *Heimbach* class – which is represented by the undersigned lawyers from the Winebrake & Santillo, LLC firm – currently covers Warehouse Workers at Defendant’s Breinigsville, PA fulfillment center. However, due to the procedural posture of the *Heimbach* litigation, the *Heimbach* pleadings cannot be amended until after the action is returned to the federal district court. Because this may take several months, the instant lawsuit is being filed in order to toll the running of the statute limitations against the PMWA claims of Plaintiff and putative class members who worked outside of the Breinigsville fulfillment center.

Rules of Civil Procedure 1702, 1708, and 1709.

16. The Class is so numerous that joinder of all individual members is impracticable, and members of the Class are objectively ascertainable based on payroll data maintained or controlled by Defendant.

17. Defendant's conduct with respect to Plaintiff and the Class raises questions of law or fact that are common to the entire class. In particular, during the relevant class period, Defendant failed to compensate the Class for time associated with mandatory security screenings. The facts and evidence pertaining to this practice are common to the class.

18. Plaintiff's claims and Defendant's corresponding defenses are typical of the claims or defenses applicable to the entire Class because, *inter alia*, all claims are based on the same legal theories and remedies. Furthermore, Plaintiff's assertion that Defendant's violated the PMWA by failing to compensate her and the Class for time associated with mandatory security screenings is sufficiently aligned with the interests of the class as a whole so that pursuit of Plaintiff's own interests will benefit the class as a whole.

19. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class because, *inter alia*, (a) Plaintiff is represented by experienced class action counsel who is well-prepared to vigorously and competently litigate this action on behalf of the Class; (b) Plaintiff and her counsel are free of any conflicts of interest that prevent them from pursuing this action on behalf of the Class; and (c) Plaintiff and her counsel have adequate financial resources to assure that the interests of the class will not be harmed.

20. A class action provides a fair and efficient method for adjudication of the controversy because, *inter alia*,

(a) The previously mentioned common questions of law and fact

predominate over any questions affecting Plaintiff or any individual Class member;

(b) All Class members are easily identifiable through Defendant's records and computer files, and no foreseeable difficulties in the management of this action as a class action exists;

(c) The monetary damages sought on behalf of the Class are readily calculated and attributable to class members;

(d) Any injunctive relief is easily administered and enforceable;

(e) Maintenance of the instant litigation as a class action protects against the risks of inconsistent or varying adjudications that might result if individual Class members were to commence independent actions in various courthouses throughout the Commonwealth;

(f) Because Defendant conducts a substantial amount of business in Philadelphia County, this Court is an appropriate forum for the litigation of the claims of the entire class;

(g) The complexities of the issues and the expense of litigating the separate claims of individual class members weigh in favor of class certification. For example, in the instant action, Plaintiff will seek and present evidence concerning, *inter alia*, Defendant's common timekeeping, compensation, and payroll practices. The gathering and presentation of such evidence in multiple proceedings would be inefficient, redundant, and unjustifiably expensive. The class action device, when compared to multiple proceedings, presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of unitary adjudication,

economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

Concentrating this litigation in one forum promotes judicial economy and efficiency and promotes parity among the claims of individual class members as well as judicial consistency. Thus, the conduct of this action as a class action conserves the resources of the parties and the court system, protects the rights of each class member, and meets all due process requirements as to fairness to Defendant. Adequate notice of this class action can be provided to class members by hand distribution and/or direct mail; and

(h) Because the damages sustained by individual class members are relatively small compared to the resources of Defendant and the costs of individual litigation, it is impracticable and unrealistic for individual class members to independently pursue litigation against Defendant in order to vindicate their rights.

COUNT I

21. All previous paragraphs are incorporated as though fully set forth herein.
22. Defendant is an employer covered by the PMWA's mandates.
23. Plaintiff and other Class members are employees entitled to the PMWA's protections.
24. The PMWA entitles employees to compensation for "all hours worked" in a workweek. *See* 43 P.S. § 333.104(a).
25. The PMWA requires that employees receive overtime compensation "not less than one and one-half times" the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek. *See* 43 P.S. § 333.104(c).

26. Defendant has violated the PMWA by failing to pay Plaintiff and other Class Members for time associated with mandatory security screenings. *See Heimbach v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 43 EAP 2019 (Pa. July 21, 2021).

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a jury trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the class, seeks the following relief:

- A. Unpaid wages (including overtime wages) to the fullest extent permitted under the law;
- B. Prejudgment interest to the fullest extent permitted under the law;
- C. Litigation costs, expenses, and attorney's fees to the fullest extent permitted under the law; and
- D. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Date: July 21, 2021

/s/ Peter Winebrake
Peter Winebrake
R. Andrew Santillo
Mark J. Gottesfeld
Michelle L. Tolodziecki
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Sarah R. Schalman-Bergen
Lichten & Liss-Riordan, P.C.
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Boston, MA 02116
(267) 256-9973

David Garrison (*pro hav vice* admission anticipated)
Barrett Johnston Martin & Garrison LLC
414 Union Street, Suite 900
Nashville, TN 37219

VERIFICATION

I, Siwana Green, hereby state:

1. I am plaintiff in this action;
2. I verify that the statements made in the accompanying complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge information and belief; and
3. I understand that the statements in the complaint are subject to the penalties of 18 Pa. C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Dated: 7/21/2021

DocuSigned by:

7DAFD197177C40E
Signature – Siwana Green

EXHIBIT B

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL TRIAL DIVISION

GREEN
VS
AMAZON.COM, INC.

July Term 2021

No. 01753

DOCKETED
SEP 13 2021
R. POSTELL
COMMERCE PROGRAM

CLASS ACTION INITIATION ORDER

AND NOW, Monday, September 13, 2021, plaintiffs having commenced a Class Action which has been assigned to the Honorable RAMY DJERASSI, it is hereby ***ORDERED*** as follows:

1. All parties are directed to appear via Zoom for a Case Management Conference on 21-OCT-2021 at 11:30 AM. The Commerce Case Management Zoom link is available on the Court's Website at:

<http://www.courts.phila.gov/livestreams/civil/hearings/>

2. Five (5) days prior to the Zoom Conference, all parties are required to electronically file with the court, and to serve upon all opposing counsel and opposing parties who cannot be electronically served by the court, a fully completed Commerce Case Management Memorandum. A copy of the Commerce Case Management Memorandum form may be found at:

<https://www.courts.phila.gov/pdf/forms/civil/01-111-Case-Management-Conference-Memorandum-Commerce.pdf>

CLCDS-Green Vs Amazon.Com, Inc.



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3. To electronically file the Commerce Case Management Memorandum, access the “Existing Case” section of the court’s electronic filing system. Select “Conference Submissions” as the filing category. Select “Management Memorandum” as the filing type.
4. In the Case Management Memorandum, counsel should describe in detail: the substance of plaintiffs’ claims and defendants’ defenses; whether certification or merits discovery should occur first; any procedural complications the parties anticipate may occur, such as venue or jurisdictional disputes, joinder of additional parties, requests for bifurcation, etc.; and any other information that will assist the Case Manager to determine how much time the parties need to conduct discovery during the certification and/or merits portion of the case.
5. Counsel shall also be prepared to discuss with the Case Manager at the Zoom Conference all of the issues listed in Paragraph 4 above.
6. Plaintiffs’ counsel shall serve a copy of this Order upon all unrepresented parties and any attorney entering an appearance subsequent to the date of issuance of this Order.

BY THE COURT:

***RAMY DJERASSI, J.
TEAM LEADER
CLASS ACTION PROGRAM***

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action Claims Penn. Amazon Warehouse Workers Owed Unpaid Wages for Security Screenings](#)
