IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

VINCENT WHITE, individually and on	
behalf of others similarly situated,	
Plaintiff,))
v.) Civil Action No.: 3:18-cv-504-JAG
CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,)
Defendants.)

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Vincent White ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of other similarly situated individuals, for his Complaint against Defendant City of Richmond ("Defendant" or "City"), states as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated to require Defendant to pay back wages owed to them, which Defendant failed to pay in violation of § 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 201, et seq. ("the FLSA"). Plaintiff seeks permanent injunctive relief and damages for himself and others similarly situated. Attached as Exhibit 1 is Plaintiff's Consent to Join.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has original jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).
- 3. Venue is proper in the Eastern District of Virginia under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

4. The Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

PARTIES

- 5. Plaintiff is a citizen and resident of Virginia. Plaintiff is the former employee of Defendant and was employed as a "Family Service Worker." Plaintiff was employed with Defendant from November of 2015 to September 16, 2016.
- 6. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff was an employee of Defendant within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(e)(1) and § 203(e)(2)(C).
- 7. Defendant City of Richmond is a city within the Commonwealth of Virginia. Plaintiff worked for an agency within the City called the Richmond Department of Social Services which employs over three hundred (300) employees performing various social services and other support duties. Defendant was Plaintiff's "employer" within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and was the "employer" of Plaintiff and others similarly situated within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) at all times relevant hereto.

COLLECTIVE ACTION FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 8. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of other similarly situated individuals pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).
- 9. Plaintiff and the similarly situated individuals are similar because they share comparable job duties, have been designated as "non-exempt" by Defendant, and have nevertheless been required, suffered or permitted to work uncompensated overtime hours and denied overtime compensation, in violation of the FLSA.
- 10. Defendant was sued for violations of the FLSA in the lawsuit *Lewis*, *et al. v. City of Richmond, Virginia* (E.D. Va., Civil Action No. 3:14-cv-213-JAG) which settled

on March 23, 2015. Defendant's violations in this case are similar to the violations alleged in *Lewis*.

- 11. Thereafter, Defendant was sued again for violations of the FLSA in the lawsuit *Cephas, et al. v. City of Richmond, Virginia* (E.D. Va., Civil Action No. 3:15-cv-332-JAG) which settled on June 30, 2016. Defendant's violations in this case are similar to the violations alleged in *Cephas*.
- 12. Despite being sued twice in rapid succession, and despite paying millions of dollars in settlement and attorney's fees, Defendant has continued its unlawful employment practices and required or permitted the Off the Clock Class to work uncompensated overtime hours.
 - 13. Defendant's continuing violations of the FLSA are willful.
- 14. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are individuals who were, or are, employed by Defendant as "Family Service Workers." Plaintiff and those similarly situated are individuals who were, or are, employed by Defendant on a full-time basis.
- 15. Defendant in or around June of 2015 properly classified Plaintiff and those similarly situated as non-exempt under the FLSA, but improperly failed to pay such employees their overtime as required by the FLSA.
- 16. Defendant employs or employed Plaintiff and those similarly situated within the Family Reunification and Permanency Unit of the Richmond Department of Social Services ("DSS") as Family Service Workers.
- 17. Family Service Workers are employees whose duties may include, but are not limited to: conducting field investigations or inspections for violations of law including, but not limited to, foster care compliance, and/or ongoing compliance; visiting foster

families to ensure the safety and well-being of the child and to provide assistance to the foster family in securing resources necessary to benefit the child; child advocacy; filling out paperwork; maintaining case files; interviewing witnesses; completing reports; and entering information into a computer system to generate reports and/or guidance from computer systems run by the DSS.

- 18. Family Service Workers did not exercise discretion and/or independent judgment in determining the outcome of their investigations. Family Service Workers' findings in their investigations were unilaterally changed by upper management at DSS.
- 19. Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees had excessive caseloads. While the ideal case load was between 5 and 10 cases, Plaintiff, and those similarly situated to him, typically have had caseloads of over 20 cases.
- 20. Family Service Workers' caseloads necessitated working through their lunch breaks, working from home after their normal office hours, and on weekends.
- 21. Defendant knew or had constructive knowledge that Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees were regularly working more than forty (40) hours per week.
- 22. Upon information and belief, the Virginia Department of Social Services ("VSDSS") sets the policies and procedures for Family Service Workers' job duties.
- 23. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees were regularly required to work, and perform work, for the Defendant for more than forty (40) hours in a workweek on behalf of Defendant.
- 24. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees did not perform as a primary duty managerial tasks over other employees, such as: interviewing, selecting, or training employees; setting employees' schedules or hours of

work; directing employees' work; maintaining production or sales records; appraising employee productivity and efficiency; handling employee complaints and grievances; and disciplining employees.

- 25. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees did not perform work directly related to the management or general business operations of their employer such as: advising the management, planning, negotiating, purchasing, promoting sales, or business research and control.
- 26. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees did not perform work requiring advanced knowledge in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction.
- 27. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees did not perform as a primary duty work that includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance.
- 28. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees did not:
 - a. have the authority to formulate, affect, interpret, or implement management policies or operating practices;
 - b. perform work that affected business operations to a substantial degree;
 - c. have authority to commit the City in matters that have significant financial impact;
 - d. have authority to waive or deviate from established policies and procedures;
 - e. have authority to negotiate and bind Defendant on significant matters; and
 - f. were not involved in planning long- or short-term business objectives.

- 29. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees' job duties did not meet the criteria for any exemption to the overtime compensation requirements of the FLSA.
- 30. Family Service Workers are not required to have a Bachelor's or Master's degree in Social Work.
- 31. The City does not require Family Service Workers to be Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LCSWs).
- 32. At all times relevant herein, Defendant intended to deprive Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees of the overtime pay he and they were entitled to under the FLSA, or acted with reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights under the FLSA.
- 33. At all times relevant herein, the Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees were subject to pay policies whereby Plaintiff and those similarly situated employees were suffered or permitted to work in excess of 40 hours per week without receiving full overtime compensation for all hours.
- 34. At all times relevant herein, Defendant intended to deprive Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees of the overtime pay they were entitled to under the FLSA, or acted with reckless disregard for Plaintiffs' rights under the FLSA.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS OF PLAINTIFF WHITE

- 35. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges the allegations contained within the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and though fully set forth herein.
- 36. Defendant did not compensate White for hours over forty (40) that he worked in a given workweek, approximately 5 hours per week from May through late

August of 2016, and did not pay a rate of one and one-half times his regular rate for these hours.

- 37. Plaintiff's position as a Family Service Workers necessitated working after normal business hours, including phone calls, text messaging with foster families an completing the foster care plans and other reports for each case that was assigned to him.
- 38. Plaintiff was frequently required to work overtime hours in order to complete his work and complete the requirements of his position with the large caseload that he had.
- 39. Defendant used Rapids, a web-based program for employees to enter their hours worked. If an employee entered over eight hours per workday, the employee would be prompted to submit a separate form that needed to be approved by the supervisor.
- 40. Plaintiff was directly supervised by Saundra Collier ("Collier") at all times during his employment with Defendant.
- 41. Collier frowned upon Plaintiff and other similarly situations employees from working overtime as she did not like to complete the paperwork that was required when an employee worked overtime.
- 42. When Plaintiff submitted the form containing his overtime hours to Collier for approval, Collier would dispute his hours because she did not want to complete the paperwork.
- 43. Collier told Plaintiff that if he worked overtime hours he should compensate for that time by taking "flex time."
- 44. When Plaintiff attempted to take "flex time" Collier made it clear that this too was frowned upon and Plaintiff felt intimidated not to take "flex time."

45. Plaintiff's case load and the requirements of his position also did not allow him to take "flex time."

<u>COUNT I</u> Violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act

- 46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations asserted above.
- 47. During the last three years, Plaintiff and the similarly situated individuals were employed by Defendant as Family Service Workers in the Foster Care Unit that primarily involved: conducting field investigations or inspections for violations of law including, but not limited to, foster care compliance, and/or ongoing compliance; visiting foster families to ensure the safety and well-being of the child and to provide assistance to the foster family in securing resources necessary to benefit the child; child advocacy; filling out paperwork; maintaining case files; interviewing witnesses; completing reports; and entering information into a computer system to generate reports and/or guidance from computer systems run by the DSS..
- 48. The FLSA requires employers to pay employees for all hours worked. The FLSA requires employers to pay employees one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over forty hours per workweek.
- 49. Defendant classified Plaintiff and other Family Service Workers as "non-exempt" employees, but nevertheless failed and refused to pay them the hourly wage compensation as required by law and in accordance with §§ 206 and 207 of the FLSA.
- 50. Defendant's violation of the FLSA was willful and a 3-year statute of limitations applies to such violations, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 255.

- 51. As a result of Defendant's violations of the FLSA, Plaintiff and other Family Service Workers have suffered damages by being denied overtime wages in accordance with § 206 and § 207 of the FLSA.
- 52. Defendant has not made good faith efforts to comply with the FLSA with respect to its compensation of Plaintiff and other Family Service Workers.
- 53. Defendant's actions, policies, and/or practices described above violate the FLSA's requirements by regularly and repeatedly failing to compensate Plaintiff and other Family Service Workers for time spent on work activities as described in this Complaint.
- 54. Defendant knew or showed reckless disregard for the fact that it failed to pay these Plaintiff and those similarly situated to him for overtime hours worked.
- 55. As a result of Defendant's unlawful acts, Plaintiff and other Family Service Workers have been deprived of overtime compensation in amounts to be determined at trial, and are entitled to recovery of such amounts, liquidated damages, prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, costs, and other compensation pursuant to § 216(b) of the FLSA.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Vincent White, individually and on behalf of those similarly situated, by counsel, requests that this Court:

- A. Issue an Order certifying this action as a collective action under the FLSA and designating the above Plaintiff as representative of all those similarly situated under this FLSA collective action;
- B. Allow the Plaintiff, at the earliest time possible, to give notice of this collective action, or that the court issue such notice, to all persons who are presently, or have at any time during the three years immediately preceding the filing of this suit, up

through and including the date of this Court's issuance of court-supervised notice, been employed by Defendant as Family Service Workers. Such notice shall inform them that this civil action has been filed, of the nature of the action, and of their right to join this lawsuit if they believe they were denied proper wages;

- C. Issue an Order appointing the undersigned counsel as Class Counsel pursuant to Rule 23(g);
- D. Enter judgment declaring that the acts and practices complained of herein are violations and willful violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq.;
- E. Enter judgment awarding Plaintiff and all those similarly situated actual and compensatory damages in the amount to be due for unpaid overtime compensation, with pre-judgment interest, against the Defendant;
- F. Enter judgment awarding Plaintiff and all those similarly situated an equal amount (inclusive of unpaid overtime for all hours worked) in statutorily-allowed liquidated damages for willful violations of the FLSA;
- G. Enter judgment awarding Plaintiff and all those similarly situated reasonable prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, and costs of this suit;
- H. Enjoin Defendant from future violations of the FLSA through the mandated payment of overtime compensation to similarly situated employees for hours worked in excess of forty (40) per week; and,
- I. Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems necessary and proper.

PLAINTIFF REQUESTS A TRIAL BY JURY.

Respectfully submitted,

VINCENT WHITE By Counsel

/s/ Tim Schulte

Blackwell N. Shelley, Jr. (VSB #28142)
Tim Schulte (VSB #41881)
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Counsel for Plaintiff

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12)

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.)

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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Vincent E. White, individually and on behalf of himself and others similarly situated,				DEFENDANTS City of Richmond					
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Henrico (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Richmond (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.					
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Tim Schulte, Esquire, Sh Richmond, VA 23220; 80	elley Cupp Śchulte, 20	r) 020 Monument Ave	nue,	Attorneys (If Known)					
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

VINCENT WHITE, individually)
and on behalf of others similarly)
situated,)
Plaintiff,)
V.) Civil Action No.:
CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,)
Defendants.)

DECLARATION OF VINCENT E. WHITE

I hereby consent to opt-in to become a plaintiff in this representative Fair Labor Standards Act action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Vincent E. White

Signature

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Social Services Worker Sues City of Richmond, Virginia Over Allegedly Unpaid OT</u>