UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA TAMPA DIVISION

KATHY MOSS on her own behalf and on behalf of all similarly situated individuals,

Plaintiff,

V.

CASE NO.:

YUJILE, INC., d/b/a SUBWAY a Florida Profit Corporation, and DONG LEE, individually,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT & DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, KATHY MOSS on her own behalf, and on behalf of all similarly situated individuals, by and through the undersigned attorney, and sues the Defendants, YUJILE, INC. d/b/a SUBWAY and DONG LEE (collectively "Defendants" and "YUJILE") for failing to pay complete minimum wages and overtime wages for every hour worked over 40 in a work week, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 216(b)("FLSA).

NATURE OF CASE

- 1. Defendant, YUJILE, Inc. d/b/a Subway, (hereinafter "Subway") is a fast food restaurant located in Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida.
- 2. As part of its enterprise, Defendant Subway hires sandwich artists to serve customers.
- 3. Plaintiff brings this case to address and correct the illegal pay practices conducted by Defendant, and its owner, Dong Lee (collectively "Defendants").
- 4. Defendants violated the FLSA by failing to pay Plaintiff at least the full minimum wage for all hours worked pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 216(b) and 29 U.S.C. § 201, et al.

5. Defendants further violated the FLSA by failing to pay Plaintiff overtime wages for those hours worked in excess of forty (40) within a work week pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-209.

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff was a sandwich artist and was employed by Defendants for approximately three years.
- 7. Defendant YUJILE is a Florida for profit corporation which operates and conducts business in Hillsborough County, Florida and is therefore, within the jurisdiction of this Court.
- 8. Plaintiff brings this FLSA collective action individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, including present and former employees of Defendants, to recover from Defendants unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, liquidated damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
- 9. Defendant Dong Lee (hereinafter "Defendants") is the Owner and Director of YUJILE, Inc. d/b/a Subway.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

- 10. This action is brought under Federal law to recover from Defendants minimum wage, overtime compensation, liquidated damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
 - 11. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims as they arise under the FLSA.
- 12. This Court has jurisdiction and venue over this complaint as each of Defendants' violations of the FLSA complained of took place in Hillsborough County, Florida.

GENERAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Plaintiff worked as a sandwich artist for Defendants at 4311 W Waters Ave Tampa, FL 33614.
- 14. At all material times during the last three years, Defendant YUJILE was an enterprise subject to the FLSA's provision on minimum wages.
- 15. At all material times during the last three years, Defendant YUJILE was an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, in that said enterprise has had at least two employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person.
- 16. Defendants' employees ran credit card transactions which transacted business in interstate commerce on a daily basis.
- 17. Defendants' employees handled goods such as food, napkins, silverware, appliances, and restaurant equipment which had traveled in interstate commerce on a daily basis.
- 18. At all material times during the last three years, Defendant YUJILE has had an annual gross volume of sales made or business done of not less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.00) (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated).
- 19. Defendant YUJILE is a subway franchise fast food restaurant, providing food and drinks to the general public.
 - 20. Defendant Dong Lee controlled and/or was responsible for the work of Plaintiff.
 - 21. Defendant Dong Lee regularly supervised Plaintiff's daily activities.
- 22. Defendant Dong Lee created and implemented the employer's policies and practices which violated the FLSA.

- 23. Defendant Dong Lee knew the employer's policies and practices violated the FLSA, but continued enforcing such policies against Plaintiff and other employees. In fact, Defendant Lee Dong went to great lengths to circumvent the FLSA to avoid paying employees.
- 24. Plaintiff did a specific job, i.e. make sandwiches and serve customers, which was/is an integral part of the restaurant business of Defendant YUJILE.
- 25. By Plaintiff's estimates, she routinely worked 55 hours or more in a work week. In many weeks, Plaintiff was not paid minimum wage for all the hours worked in violation of 29 U.S.C. §206.
- 26. When Plaintiff worked and was paid for overtime, the hours were not reflected on Defendants payroll, but rather any hours over 40 were paid straight time and disguised as compensation for maintenance repairs, paid in cash or through another business entity. In reality, Defendants were trying to circumvent having to comply with the FLSA and pay overtime wages for those hours over 40.
- 27. Defendant required plaintiff to work off the clock. Specifically, Defendant paid Plaintiff through the end of her scheduled shift but did not pay her for post-shift work such as clean up, counting down the register and putting away unused food items.
- 28. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants failed to comply with 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-209, because Defendants did not pay Plaintiff overtime wages for those hours worked in excess of forty (40) within a work week.
- 29. During her employment with Defendant, Plaintiff was not paid time and one-half her regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) within a work week during one or more weeks of employment.

30. Upon information and belief, the records, to the extent any exist, concerning the number of hours worked and amounts paid to Plaintiff are in the possession and custody of Defendants.

<u>COUNT I</u> <u>VIOLATION OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, 29 U.S.C. §216(b)</u> (Failure To Pay Minimum Wages)

- 31. Plaintiff readopts and reincorporates all allegations contained in Paragraphs 1- 30 above as if stated fully herein.
- 32. At all relevant times, Defendant YUJILE has been, and continues to be, an employer engaged in interstate commerce and/or the production of goods for commerce, within the meaning of the FLSA.
 - 33. At all relevant times, Defendants employed Plaintiff.
- 34. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff the full minimum wage is a violation of 29 U.S.C. §206.
- 35. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, constitutes a willful violation of the FLSA within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. §255(a).
- 36. In addition, Defendants did not maintain and keep accurate time records as required by the FLSA for Plaintiff.
- 37. Also, Defendants failed to post required FLSA informational listings as required by the FLSA for Plaintiff.
- 38. As a result of Defendants' intentional, willful and unlawful acts in refusing to pay Plaintiff the full and complete minimum wage for each hour worked, Plaintiff has suffered damages, plus incurring reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

39. As a result of Defendants' reckless disregard of the FLSA, Plaintiff is entitled to liquidated damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants for unpaid minimum wage and additional and equal amount of liquidated damages or if liquidated damages are not awarded then pre and post-judgment interest at the highest allowable rate, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action, and any and all further relief that this Court determines to be just and appropriate.

COUNT II COLLECTIVE ACTION, VIOLATION OF THE FLSA (Failure to Pay Minimum Wage)

- 40. Plaintiff readopts and reincorporates all allegations contained in Paragraphs 1- 30 above as if stated fully herein.
- 41. At all times material, Defendants employed numerous individuals who were similarly situated to Plaintiff.
- 42. Throughout their respective employment, individuals similarly situated to Plaintiff were subject to Defendants' unlawful pay practices.
- 43. Defendants' failure to pay such similarly situated individuals the required minimum wage was in reckless disregard of the FLSA.
- 44. As a direct and legal consequence of Defendants' unlawful acts, individuals similarly situated to Plaintiff have suffered damages and have incurred, or will incur, costs and attorneys' fees in the prosecution of this matter.
- 45. As a result of Defendants' intentional, willful and unlawful acts in refusing to pay Plaintiff the full and complete minimum wage for each hour worked, Plaintiff has suffered damages, plus incurring reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants for unpaid minimum wage and additional and equal amount of liquidated damages or if liquidated damages are not awarded then pre and post-judgment interest at the highest allowable rate, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action, and any and all further relief that this Court determines to be just and appropriate.

COUNT III RECOVERY OF OVERTIME COMPENSATION

- 46. Plaintiff reincorporates and readopts all allegations contained within Paragraph 1-30 above.
- 47. Plaintiff was entitled to be paid time and one-half his regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty (40) per work week.
- 48. During her employment with Defendants, Plaintiff regularly worked overtime hours but was not paid time and one-half compensation for the same.
- 49. As a result of Defendants' intentional, willful, and unlawful acts in refusing to pay Plaintiff time and one-half his regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty (40) per work week in one or more work weeks, Plaintiff has suffered damages and is incurring reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
- 50. Defendants were able to avoid paying overtime by paying cash, paying through another entity, or disguising payments as maintenance repairs for the business for hours worked over 40. Defendant was able to avoid overtime compensation by engaging in this deceptive practice.
- 51. Defendants were aware Plaintiff performed non-exempt job duties but still refused to pay Plaintiff overtime for hours worked over forty (40).
- 52. Defendants did not maintain and keep accurate time records as required by the FLSA for Plaintiff.
- 53. Defendants failed to post required FLSA informational listings as required by the FLSA.

- 54. Defendants' conduct was willful and in reckless disregard of the overtime requirements of the FLSA.
 - 55. Defendants willfully violated the FLSA.
 - 56. Plaintiff is entitled to liquidated damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant for the payment of all overtime hours at one and one-half the regular rate of pay for the hours worked by her for which Defendant did not properly compensate her, liquidated damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action, and all further relief that this Court deems to be just and appropriate.

COUNT IV COLLECTIVE ACTION, VIOLATION OF THE FLSA (RECOVERY OF OVERTIME COMPENSATION)

- 57. Plaintiff reincorporates and readopts all allegations contained within Paragraphs 1-30 above.
- 58. At all times material, Defendants employed numerous other non-exempt employees who worked as restaurant servers and who worked a substantial number of hours in excess of forty (40) per week.
- 59. Throughout their employment, those employees were similarly situated to Plaintiff and were subject to the same unlawful pay practices.
- 60. Defendants failed to pay those individuals, who are similarly situated to Plaintiff, one and one half times their regular hourly rate, for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) in each week, in violation of the FLSA.
- 61. Defendants' failure to pay such similarly situated individuals the required overtime rate was willful and in reckless disregard of the FLSA.
 - 62. As a direct and legal consequence of Defendants unlawful acts, individuals

similarly situated to Plaintiff have suffered damages and have incurred, or will incur, costs and

attorneys' fees in the prosecution of this matter.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants for unpaid overtime

compensation, and additional and equal amount of liquidated damages or if liquidated damages are

not awarded then pre and post-judgment interest at the highest allowable rate, reasonable attorneys'

fees and costs incurred in this action, and any and all further relief that this Court determines to be

just and appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands trial by jury on all issues so triable as a matter of right by jury.

Dated this 28rd day of August, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,

MORGAN & MORGAN, P.A.

/s/ Marc R. Edelman

Marc R. Edelman, Esq.

Fla. Bar No. 0096342

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Attorney for Plaintiff

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JS 44 (Rev. 11/15)

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 KATHY MOSS on her own behalf and on behalf of all similarly situated individuals,				DEFENDANTS YUJILE, INC., d/b/a SUBWAY a Florida Profit Corporation, and DONG LEE, individually,								
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.								
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Marc R. Edelman 201 N. Franklin Street #700 Morgan & Morgan Tampa, FL 33602 (813) 223-5505				Attorneys (If Knowi	n)							
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X" in C	One Box Only)		TIZENSHIP OF		IPA	L PARTIES					
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government	İ		or Diversity Cases Only) PTF DEF of This State **I					Ĺ	DEF		
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290 All Other Real Property	□ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment □ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other □ 448 Education □ 448 Education □ 550 Civil Rights □ 560 Civil Detaince - Conditions of Confinement			IMMIGRATION 2 Naturalization Application 5 Other Immigration Actions	on							
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	Fair Labor Standa		re filing (L	00 not cite jurisdictional st	tatutes unle	ss dive	ersity):					
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.			i Di	MAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No								
VIII. RELATED CASE IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			DOC	CKET	NUMBER					
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JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 11/15)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading 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. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I.(a)** Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box. Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: Former Subway Worker Seeks Allegedly Unpaid Wages in Class Action