MYRNA HENLEY, KAREN SCHRYZE ABRIADFORD. JOHN GIACOLETTI, on behalf of thems TESTLY No. CIV-94-739-TUC-WDB and others similarly situated, Plaintiffs. CONSENT OF INDIVIDUAL VS. **EMPLOYEE TO BECOME PARTY** STATE OF ARIZONA, DEPARTMENT OF **PLAINTIFF** IN COLLECTIVE REVENUE, ACTION UNDER 29 USC § 216 Defendant. (B) 315126

The undersigned, <u>Georgia Ann Hudak</u> [printed or typed name] an employee or former employee of the defendant State of Arizona, Department of Revenue, hereby consents to become a party plaintiff in the above action.

DATED this 4th day of December 1995,

Deorgia an Hulak
Signature

PO BOX 5372, GLENDALE, AZ, 85312

Address, City, State, Zip

355-36-5004

Social Security Number

(79)

M-A

John H. Messing JOHN H. MESSING, P.C. 1 1039 N. Sixth Ave. 2 Tucson, AZ 85705 Tel: (602) 623-1400 3 PCC # 38596 Az. St. Bar # 5185 **Attorney for Plaintiffs** 5 6 7 8 9 10 VS. 11 12 REVENUE, 13 14 15

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RICT COURT

BY: E. BRADFORD.

DEFUTY

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

MYRNA HENLEY, KAREN SCHOLZ, and JOHN GIACOLETTI, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs.

STATE OF ARIZONA, DEPARTMENT OF

Defendant.

No. CIV-94-739-TUC-WDB

315126

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT. COMPENSATION UNDER THE FAIR** LABOR STANDARD ACT AND OTHER RELIEF

Jury Trial Demanded

1. The plaintiffs, MYRNA HENLEY, KAREN SCHOLZ, and JOHN GIACOLETTI are employees or have been employees of the defendant State of Arizona, Department of Revenue and they bring this action on behalf of themselves and other employees similarly situated. This is an action for a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 and for compensation and other relief under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, 29 U.S.C. §§ 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. Jurisdiction of this action is conferred on this Court by 29 U.S.C. §§ 216(b), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1337. Venue lies within this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiffs are residents of the City of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona and are employed by the Defendant, State of Arizona, Department of





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Revenue. The additional persons who may become plaintiffs in this action are also employees or were employees of the defendant State of Arizona in the Department of Revenue during the calendar year 1993 and earlier, and they each have or will give his or her written consent to be a party plaintiff in this section pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216(b).

4. Defendant State of Arizona, Department of Revenue, is a political subdivision of the State of Arizona, which is a "state" within 29 U.S.C. § 203(c), "public agency" within 29 U.S.C. § 203(x), and an "employer" within 29 U.S.C. § 203(d).

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- 5. At all times material herein, the plaintiffs have been entitled to the rights, protections and benefits provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, 29 U.S.C. §201, et seq., (hereafter referred to as "FLSA").
- 6. At all times material herein, being the calendar year 1993 and earlier, the plaintiffs have worked hours in excess of the hourly levels specified in the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 207. As a result, at all times material herein, plaintiffs have been entitled to overtime compensation at a rate of not less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for the hours of overtime they have worked.
- 7. Section 207(o)(2)(A)(i) of the FLSA provides that in a situation where public agency employees have designated a representative, the public agency employer may not award compensatory time off in lieu of paying cash for overtime work unless it does so pursuant to an agreement with the employees' representative. Pub. L. 99-150, § 2(a). The implementing regulations of the U.S. Department of Labor contain the same requirements and restrictions. 29 C.F.R. § 553.20, et seq.
- 8. Plaintiffs have no designated Local representative under Section 207(o)(2)(A)(i) of the FLSA for the purpose of discussing and possibly entering into an agreement regarding the assignment and use of FLSA compensatory time in lieu of paying cash for overtime work. For the periods in questions, plaintiffs entered no

written agreement waiving the obligation under the FLSA to pay cash as opposed to compensatory time for overtime hours worked by the plaintiffs.

- 9. Contrary to the requirements of Section 207 of the FLSA, particularly Section 207(o)(2)(A) subsections (i) and (ii), the defendant has unilaterally imposed a compensatory time arrangement on the plaintiffs. In engaging in these unilateral actions, the defendant has willfully violated the FLSA and the applicable regulations of the U.S. Department of Labor, and deprived the plaintiffs of the rights, protections and entitlements granted to them under this federal statute and the regulations.
- 10. The defendant has also willfully violated Section 207 of the FLSA, including in particular Section 207(o)(2)(A)(ii), by insisting as a condition of employment that all persons hired since April 16, 1986 must "agree" to waive their rights to FLSA overtime pay and instead accept the defendant's imposition of compensatory time in lieu of paying cash for overtime work. Such waivers, made under duress and coercion, are void and without any force and effect. In engaging in these actions, the defendant has willfully violated the FLSA and applicable regulations of the U.S. Department of Labor, and deprived the plaintiffs of the rights, protections and entitlements granted to them under this federal statute and the regulations.
- applicable regulations of the U.S. Department of Labor, there has become due and owing to each of the plaintiffs amounts of overtime pay under the FLSA. The employment and work records for each plaintiff are in the exclusive possession, custody and control of the defendant, and the plaintiffs are unable to state at this time the exact amounts owing to each of them. The defendant is under a duty imposed by the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §211(c), and the regulations of the U.S. Department of Labor to maintain and preserve payroll and other employment

records with respect to plaintiffs and other employees similarly situated from which the amounts of defendant's liability can be ascertained.

Plaintiffs seek a jury trial to the extent permitted by law. 12.

WHEREFORE, the plaintiffs, on their own behalf and on behalf of others similarly situated, pray that this Court:

- (a) Enter a declaratory judgment declaring that the defendant has willfully and wrongfully violated its statutory obligations, and deprived the plaintiffs of their rights, protections and entitlements under law, as alleged herein;
- (b) Enter a permanent injunction restraining and preventing the defendant from withholding the compensation that is due each of the plaintiffs and from further violating their rights under law;
- (c) Order a complete and accurate accounting of all the compensation to which the plaintiffs are entitled;
- (d) Award each plaintiff monetary damages in the form of back pay compensation, liquidated damages equal to their unpaid compensation, plus interest;
- Award plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees to be paid by (e) the defendant, and the costs and disbursements of this action; and
- Grant such other relief as may be just and proper. (f) Respectfully submitted this 30 day of December 1994,

Attorney for Plaintiffs