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17	rlandry@landryfirm.com	Collective	
18	Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed FLSA	ES DISTRICT COURT	
19		FRICT OF CALIFORNI	٨
20			A
21	SAN JU	DSE DIVISION	
22	ANTHONY P. FOREMAN, individually,	Case No. 5:22-cv-03	902
23	and on behalf of all persons similarly situated.		TION COMPLAINT
24 25	Plaintiff, vs.	AND JURY TRIAL	DEMAND
25 26	APPLE, INC.		
20 27	Defendant.		
27 28			
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1	Plaintiff Anthony P. Foreman ("Foreman" or "Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all	
2	others similarly situated, brings this action against Apple, Inc. ("Apple" or "Defendant") and	
3	alleges as follows:	
4	INTRODUCTION	
5	1. This is a collective action to recover overtime wages owed under federal law	
6	brought by Foreman, on behalf of all similarly situated former and current employees of Apple,	
7	who worked as a Solutions Consultant within the past three years (hereinafter referred to as	
8	"Plaintiffs" or the "FLSA Collective Plaintiffs").	
9	2. For at least the past three years, Apple has failed to include all statutorily required	
10	forms of compensation-including commissions earned by Solutions Consultants-in	
11	determining the regular rate for purposes of calculating overtime pay.	
12	3. In addition, Apple has failed to pay Solutions Consultants for all hours worked.	
13	Specifically, Apple has engaged in an unlawful pattern or practice of denying earned overtime to	
14	its Solutions Consultant by requiring them to begin their workday at home via online	
15	videoconferences, to clock out after these videoconferences were complete, and to then travel to	
16	their work site location, i.e., next job assignment, without being paid for their time in transit.	
17	4. These practices violate the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 201 <i>et</i>	
18	seq., and its implementing regulations.	
19	5. On behalf of himself and the FLSA Collective, Plaintiff seeks actual and liquidated	
20	damages, including but not limited to damages for willful violations of the FLSA, as well as fees	
21	and costs, for Apple's violations of the FLSA.	
22	JURISDICTION AND VENUE	
23	6. The Court has jurisdiction over this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal	
24	question), 28 U.S.C. § 1337 (actions arising under Acts of Congress regulating commerce) and 29	
25	U.S.C. § 216(b) (the FLSA).	
26	7. The United States District Court for the Northern District of California has	
27	personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant has its principal place of business in this	
28	District and does business in California and in this District.	

1	8. V	enue is proper in this Court because Defendant has its principal place of business
2	in Santa Clara C	ounty and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims
3	asserted herein occurred in this judicial district. See 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).	
4	9. P	laintiff hereby demands trial by jury.
5		PARTIES
6	10. F	oreman is an individual of the full age of majority, domiciled in Livingston
7	Parish, Louisiana. He began working for Defendant in 2014 and resigned his employment in	
8	February 2022.	
9	11. F	oreman's consent to file this Complaint is evidenced by his signature on the
10	FLSA Consent F	Form attached as an exhibit hereto.
11	12. N	amed a defendant herein is Apple, a California corporation with its principal
12	place of business in Cupertino, California. Based on information and belief, Defendant employs	
13	Solutions Consultants throughout the United States.	
	FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS	
14		FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS
14 15	<u>Background</u>	FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS
		FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS oreman worked for Apple as a "Solutions Consultant" in Baton Rouge,
15	13. F	
15 16	13. F Louisiana. Solu	oreman worked for Apple as a "Solutions Consultant" in Baton Rouge,
15 16 17	13. F Louisiana. Solu section of retail	oreman worked for Apple as a "Solutions Consultant" in Baton Rouge, tions Consultants promote the sales of Apple solutions and products in the Apple
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<ol> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	13. F Louisiana. Solu section of retail s location was in a Apple and Best I 14. A "engaged in com individual cover 15. A	oreman worked for Apple as a "Solutions Consultant" in Baton Rouge, tions Consultants promote the sales of Apple solutions and products in the Apple store locations. During the times relevant to this lawsuit, Foreman's work a Best Buy retail store in Baton Rouge, where he worked as a liaison between Buy (or Best Buy customers). at all material times, Foreman and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were amerce" within the meaning of § 6 and § 7 of the FLSA, and subject to the age of the FLSA.
<ol> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	13. F Louisiana. Solur section of retail s location was in a Apple and Best I 14. A "engaged in com individual cover 15. A Apple within the	oreman worked for Apple as a "Solutions Consultant" in Baton Rouge, tions Consultants promote the sales of Apple solutions and products in the Apple store locations. During the times relevant to this lawsuit, Foreman's work a Best Buy retail store in Baton Rouge, where he worked as a liaison between Buy (or Best Buy customers). at all material times, Foreman and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were imerce" within the meaning of § 6 and § 7 of the FLSA, and subject to the age of the FLSA. at all material times, the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were the "employees" of
<ol> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	13. F Louisiana. Solur section of retail s location was in a Apple and Best I 14. A "engaged in com individual cover 15. A Apple within the	oreman worked for Apple as a "Solutions Consultant" in Baton Rouge, tions Consultants promote the sales of Apple solutions and products in the Apple store locations. During the times relevant to this lawsuit, Foreman's work a Best Buy retail store in Baton Rouge, where he worked as a liaison between Buy (or Best Buy customers). at all material times, Foreman and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were merce" within the meaning of § 6 and § 7 of the FLSA, and subject to the age of the FLSA. at all material times, the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were the "employees" of e meaning of the FLSA. at all material times, Defendant was and is an "enterprise engaged in commerce"

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1	17. Defendant's annual sales made or business done was in excess of \$500,000 during	
2	all years relevant to this action.	
3	18. Foreman and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were paid on an hourly basis.	
4	19. Foreman and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs regularly work forty or more	
5	hours per week. However, they were not paid overtime for all hours worked over forty in a	
6	workweek and, when paid overtime, they were not paid at the correct rate.	
7	Overtime Violation – Regular Rate	
8	20. Defendant did not properly calculate Plaintiffs' regular rate for purposes of	
9	determining overtime pay for Solutions Consultants, thereby dramatically underpaying them for	
10	overtime worked.	
11	21. Foreman and the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were paid on an hourly basis.	
12	22. Foreman and the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were also separately paid	
13	commissions.	
14	23. In calculating Foreman's and Plaintiffs' regular rate for purposes of determining	
15	overtime pay, however, Defendant did not incorporate commission payments. As a result, the	
16	overtime rate was only one and one-half times Plaintiffs' hourly rate-not the combination of	
17	Plaintiffs' hourly rate and commission payments. The overtime rate was therefore lower than it	
18	should have been.	
19	<u>Overtime Violation – Travel Time</u>	
20	24. Defendant also did not compensate Plaintiff and the other FLSA Collective	
21	Plaintiffs for time they spent in transit between mandatory work activities.	
22	25. Two or three times a week, Plaintiff's manager scheduled a videoconference work	
23	meeting with Foreman and the other Solutions Consultants in his Region (the Region included	
24	parts of Texas, Louisiana, and stretched into Florida). These work meetings took place early in	
25	the morning, and the Solutions Consultants attended the meeting while at home.	
26	26. These work meetings constituted an integral and indispensable part of Defendant's	
27	business, as the Solutions Consultants discussed new technologies and received mandatory	
28	instructions and required job information from their supervisors and the Regional Manager.	

1	27. The time spent on these work meetings, at which attendance was mandatory, was		
2	more than <i>de minimis</i> .		
3	28. Apple instructed Plaintiff (and all FLSA Collective Plaintiffs) to clock in for these		
4	meetings, which generally lasted about an hour. However, when the meeting ended, Apple		
5	instructed Plaintiff and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs to clock out before they immediately		
6	travelled on site to continue their workdays. Only upon arrival at their work sites were Plaintiff		
7	and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs told to clock back in.		
8	29. This policy or practice was temporarily suspended during the coronavirus		
9	shutdown, due to work-from-home policies in effect at the time. However, in 2021, when the		
10	work-from-home policies ended, Defendant once again returned to the same practice of requiring		
11	Solutions Consultants to clock out after the videoconference work meetings and clock back in		
12	only upon arrival at their work sites, thereby not accounting for the time spent in transit.		
13	COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS		
14	30. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding		
15	paragraphs.		
16	31. Foreman brings this case as a collective action under the FLSA to recover unpaid		
17	overtime compensation, liquidated damages, statutory penalties, attorney's fees and costs, and all		
18	other damages owed to him and all similarly situated employees of Defendant. The Collective is		
19	defined as:		
20	All hourly paid employees of Apple Inc., holding the job title of		
21	Solutions Consultant, who worked within the three years prior to the date of filing of this Complaint.		
22	32. There are numerous members of the FLSA Collective who have been affected by		
23	Defendant's improper policies and practices as alleged herein.		
24	33. The precise number of FLSA Collective Plaintiffs can be readily identified and		
25	located using Defendant's timesheets, payroll, and personnel records. Given the composition and		
26	size of the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, potential opt-in class members may be informed of the		
27	pendency of this Collective Action by direct mail, text message, and email.		
28			

1	34. This action is properly maintained as a collective action because Foreman is	
2	similarly situated to the collective action members, who were subject to the same uniform	
3	overtime policies, payment practices, and operational procedures. Defendant's willful policy or	
4	practice of failing to pay employees proper wages and overtime compensation for all hours	
5	worked has affected Foreman and similarly situated employees in the same fashion.	
6	35. Defendant applied these unlawful employment and payment policies in the same	
7	manner to all potential members of the FLSA Collective. Common issues of law and fact	
8	therefore predominate. Thus, liability and damages can be determined based on common and	
9	collective-wide evidence. Pursuing this matter as a collective action serves the most expeditious	
10	use of the Court's time and resources, as well as avoiding multiple actions on these issues with	
11	potential for differing or inconsistent judgments.	
12	36. Plaintiff further requests that the Court authorize expedited notice to the FLSA	
13	Collective Plaintiffs to inform them of the pendency of this action and their right to "opt-in" to	
14	this lawsuit pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), for the purpose of seeking unpaid overtime	
	compensation and liquidated damages under the FLSA.	
15	compensation and liquidated damages under the FLSA.	
15 16	COUNT ONE:	
16	COUNT ONE:	
16 17	COUNT ONE: <u>FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – REGULAR RATE</u>	
16 17 18	COUNT ONE: <u>FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – REGULAR RATE</u> 37. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding	
16 17 18 19	COUNT ONE: FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – REGULAR RATE 37. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.	
16 17 18 19 20	COUNT ONE: FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – REGULAR RATE 37. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs. 38. The FLSA requires that overtime premiums be paid at "a rate not less than one and	
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<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	COUNT ONE: FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – REGULAR RATE 37. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs. 38. The FLSA requires that overtime premiums be paid at "a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which [the employee] is employed." 29 U.S.C. § 207(a). 39. "Regular rate" is defined as including "all remuneration paid to, or on behalf of,	
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<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	COUNT ONE: FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – REGULAR RATE 37. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs. 38. The FLSA requires that overtime premiums be paid at "a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which [the employee] is employed." 29 U.S.C. § 207(a). 39. "Regular rate" is defined as including "all remuneration paid to, or on behalf of, the employee," subject to eight discrete statutory exceptions. 29 U.S.C. § 207(e)(1) – (8). Commissions "are payments for hours worked and must be included in the regular rate." <i>See</i> 29	
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	COUNT ONE: FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – REGULAR RATE 37. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs. 38. The FLSA requires that overtime premiums be paid at "a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which [the employee] is employed." 29 U.S.C. § 207(a). 39. "Regular rate" is defined as including "all remuneration paid to, or on behalf of, the employee," subject to eight discrete statutory exceptions. 29 U.S.C. § 207(e)(1) – (8). Commissions "are payments for hours worked and must be included in the regular rate." <i>See</i> 29 C.F.R. § 778.117.	

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above, and Defendant's exclusion of those payments from the regular rate results in
 underpayment of overtime.

3 41. Defendant has failed to properly disclose or apprise the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs
4 of their rights under the FLSA.

5 42. Due to the intentional, willful, and unlawful acts of Defendant, the FLSA
6 Collective Plaintiffs suffered lost compensation for time worked over forty (40) hours per week,
7 and hereby seek recovery of all such sums plus liquidated damages.

8 43. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant
9 to 29 U.S.C. §216(b).

10

11

## COUNT TWO: FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – UNPAID OVERTIME

12 44. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding13 paragraphs.

45. The FLSA requires employers to pay employees who work over forty hours in a
workweek overtime compensation "not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which
he is employed." 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1). "Where an employee is required to report at a meeting
place to receive instructions or to perform other work there . . . , the travel from the designated
place to the work place is part of the day's work, and must be counted as hours worked regardless
of contract, custom, or practice." 29 C.F.R. § 785.38.

46. Defendant violated the FLSA by failing to pay Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective
Plaintiffs the legally mandated hourly overtime premium for all hours worked over forty in a
workweek.

47. Defendant's failure to pay federally-mandated overtime is the result of a deliberate
scheme whereby Defendant sought to avoid or reduce paying overtime by requiring Plaintiff and
the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs to clock out after completing their mandatory morning
videoconference work meeting, drive to their work site, and then—and only then—clock back in.

1	48. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs were, and are, entitled to be paid at the	
2	statutory rate of one and one-half times Plaintiffs' regular rate of pay for those hours worked in	
3	excess of forty (40) hours for each workweek.	
4	49. Defendant's actions were willful and/or showed reckless disregard for the	
5	provisions of the FLSA as evidenced by their failure to compensate the FLSA Collective	
6	Plaintiffs at the statutory rate of one and one-half times Plaintiffs' regular rate of pay for the hours	
7	worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek when Defendant knew, or should have	
8	known, such payment was due.	
9	50. Defendant has failed to properly disclose or apprise the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs	
10	of their rights under the FLSA.	
11	51. Due to the intentional, willful, and unlawful acts of Defendant, the FLSA	
12	Collective Plaintiffs suffered lost compensation for time worked over forty (40) hours per week,	
13	and hereby seek recovery of all such sums plus liquidated damages.	
14	52. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant	
15	to 29 U.S.C. §216(b).	
16	PRAYER FOR RELIEF	
17	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Anthony P. Foreman, on behalf of himself and the FLSA	
18	Collective Plaintiffs, respectfully prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:	
19	a. Certification as a collective action;	
20	b. Payment of unpaid overtime wages to Foreman and the FLSA Collective	
21	Action Plaintiffs;	
22	c. Liquidated damages to the fullest extent permitted under the law;	
23	d. Litigation costs, expenses, and attorney's fees to the fullest extent	
24	permitted under the law;	
25	e. In the event that Plaintiffs do not recover liquidated damages as allowed,	
26	then Plaintiffs demand an award of prejudgment interest as a lesser	
27		
	alternative to liquidated damages.	

1		
2	Dated: July 1, 2022	Respectfully submitted,
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4		Q. DELAA.
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14 15		rgeman@lchb.com jmoldovan@lchb.com
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24		Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed FLSA
25		Collective
26		
27		
28		