

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
EASTERN DIVISION

---

Ronald Clark,

*On behalf of himself and those  
similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

v.

Pizza Baker, Inc.; Precision Pizza LLC;  
Domino's Pizza, Inc.; Domino's Pizza, LLC;  
Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC;  
Christopher Baker, and Lisa M. Burkett,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:18-cv-157

Judge Algenon L. Marbley

Magistrate Judge Chelsey M. Vascura

Jury Demand Endorsed Hereon

---

FIRST AMENDED CLASS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

---

1. Ronald Clark, on behalf of himself and all similarly-situated individuals, brings this action against Defendants Pizza Baker, Inc.; Precision Pizza LLC (collectively, the "Franchisee Defendants"); Domino's Pizza, Inc., Domino's Pizza, LLC, and Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC (collectively "Domino's"); Christopher Baker; and Lisa Burkett. Plaintiff seeks appropriate monetary, declaratory, and equitable relief based on Defendants' willful failure to compensate Plaintiff and similarly-situated individuals with minimum and overtime wages as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), the Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 34a ("Section 34a"), O.R.C. § 4113.15 (Ohio's "Prompt Pay Act"), and O.R.C. § 2307.60.

2. According to its 2016 Annual Report, Domino's is the second largest pizza company in the world, and the number one pizza delivery chain in the United States, holding approximately 28% of the total market share for pizza delivery.

3. In 2016, Domino's restaurants grossed \$10,000,000,000 on delivery sales.

4. There are currently more than 5,500 Domino's Pizza stores in the United States, approximately 5,100 of which are franchise stores.

5. In other words, approximately 93% of Domino's Pizza stores in the United States are franchise stores.

6. Plaintiff and similarly situated delivery drivers at corporate and franchise stores (the "Domino's delivery drivers") are necessary for Domino's to profit.

7. American consumers associate Domino's' brand with the timely delivery of quality, affordable food.

8. Pizza Baker, Inc. and Precision Pizza LLC are Domino's franchisees.

9. Plaintiff worked at the Domino's located at 738 Wheeling Avenue in Cambridge, Ohio from January 14, 2014 to February 8, 2018 as a delivery driver and as an assistant manager.

10. The 738 Wheeling Avenue Domino's store was owned and operated by Pizza Baker, Inc. from the beginning of Plaintiff's employment until December 31, 2017.

11. The 738 Wheeling Avenue Domino's store was owned and operated by Precision Pizza LLC from January 1, 2018 to present.

12. The compensation policies and delivery reimbursement policies at the 738 Wheeling Avenue Domino's store did not change after Precision Pizza LLC took over operations.

13. Over the course of the past decade, Domino's corporate stores throughout the country, and franchise stores in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Colorado, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, have been sued for the same violation of the federal and state wage laws: they take "kickbacks" from their delivery drivers by failing to properly reimburse for delivery-related expenses.

14. All Domino's delivery drivers at the Domino's corporate and franchise stores who drive their personal cars to complete deliveries, including Plaintiff, have been subject to the same or similar employment policies and practices, including policies and practices with respect to wages and reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses.

15. One or more Domino's corporate or franchise stores do not reimburse delivery drivers for their actual expenses.

16. In fact, most Domino's corporate or franchise stores do not reimburse delivery drivers for their actual expenses.

17. One or more Domino's corporate or franchise stores do not reimburse delivery drivers at the IRS standard mileage rate.

18. In fact, most Domino's corporate or franchise stores do not reimburse delivery drivers at the IRS standard mileage rate.

19. One or more Domino's corporate or franchise stores do not reimburse delivery drivers at a reasonable approximation of the drivers' expenses.

20. In fact, most Domino's corporate or franchise stores do not reimburse delivery drivers at a reasonable approximation of the drivers' expenses.

21. Defendants repeatedly and willfully violated the Fair Labor Standards Act the Ohio Constitution, and the Ohio Minimum Fair Wage Standards Act, by failing to adequately reimburse Domino's delivery drivers for their delivery-related expenses, and making unlawful deductions from Domino's delivery drivers' wages for the cost of uniforms, thereby failing to pay Domino's delivery drivers the legally mandated minimum wage and overtime wages for all hours worked.

22. Defendants maintain a policy and practice of underpaying their delivery drivers in violation of the FLSA, Section 34a, and the OMFWSA.

23. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and similarly situated current and former delivery drivers at Domino's corporate and franchise stores nationwide who elect to opt in pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to remedy violations of the FLSA wage and hour provisions by Defendants.

24. Plaintiff also brings this action on behalf of himself and similarly situated current and former delivery drivers at Domino's corporate and franchise stores in Ohio, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, to remedy violations of Section 34a, the OMFWSA, the Prompt Pay Act, and O.R.C. § 2307.60.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), this Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's FLSA claims.

26. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1367, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's Ohio law claims.

27. Venue in this Court is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because the parties reside in this district, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim herein occurred in this district.

## **PARTIES**

### **Plaintiff**

#### **Ronald Clark**

28. Plaintiff Ronald Clark resides in Cambridge, Ohio. Further, at all times material herein, Plaintiff worked within the boundaries of Southern District of Ohio.

29. Plaintiff was an “employee” of all of the Defendants as defined in the FLSA, Section 34a, and OMFWSA.

30. Plaintiff has given written consent to join this action.

### **Defendants**

#### **Precision Pizza LLC**

31. Defendant Precision Pizza LLC is a limited liability company registered to do business in Ohio.

32. Precision Pizza LLC is the corporate entity that appears on Plaintiff’s paystubs for work he completed from January 1, 2018 to February 8, 2018.

33. The president and secretary of Precision Pizza LLC is Lisa Burkett.

34. Precision Pizza LLC owns and operates multiple Domino’s Pizza stores in Zanesville, Ohio and the surrounding area.

35. Upon information and belief, Precision Pizza LLC owns and operates 5 Domino’s stores.

36. Precision Pizza LLC has substantial control over the working conditions of Domino's delivery drivers who worked in Precision Pizza Domino's stores, and over the unlawful policies and practices alleged herein.

37. Precision Pizza LLC has direct or indirect control of the terms and conditions of the work of Domino's delivery drivers who worked in Precision Pizza Domino's stores.

38. At all relevant times, Precision Pizza LLC maintained control, oversight, and direction over the Domino's delivery drivers who worked in Precision Pizza Domino's stores, including, but not limited to, hiring, firing, disciplining, timekeeping, payroll, reimbursements, pay rates, deductions, and other practices.

39. Precision Pizza LLC is an "employer" of Domino's delivery drivers in Precision Pizza Domino's stores as that term is defined by the FLSA, the OMFWSA, and Section 34a.

40. At all relevant times, Precision Pizza LLC has been and continues to be an enterprise engaged in "the production of goods for commerce" within the meaning of the phrase as used in the FLSA.

41. Precision Pizza LLC's gross revenue exceeds \$500,000 per year.

**Pizza Baker, Inc.**

42. Defendant Pizza Baker, Inc. is a domestic corporation registered to do business in Ohio.

43. Christopher Baker is the president of Pizza Baker, Inc.

44. Pizza Baker, Inc. owns and operates multiple Domino's stores in the Cambridge, Ohio area and surrounding areas.

45. Upon information and belief, Pizza Baker, Inc. owns and operates 12 Domino's stores.

46. Pizza Baker, Inc. is the corporate entity that appears on Plaintiff's paystubs for work he completed from approximately January 14, 2014 to December 31, 2018.

47. Pizza Baker, Inc. has substantial control over the working conditions of the Domino's delivery drivers working in Pizza Baker Domino's stores, and over the unlawful policies and practices alleged herein.

48. Pizza Baker, Inc. has direct or indirect control of the terms and conditions of the work of the Domino's delivery drivers in Pizza Baker Domino's stores.

49. At all relevant times, Pizza Baker, Inc. maintained control, oversight, and direction over Domino's delivery drivers in Pizza Baker Domino's stores, including, but not limited to, hiring, firing, disciplining, timekeeping, payroll, reimbursements, pay rates, deductions, and other practices.

50. Pizza Baker, Inc. is an "employer" of Domino's delivery drivers in Pizza Baker Domino's stores as that term is defined by the FLSA, the OMFWSA, and Section 34a.

51. At all relevant times, Pizza Baker, Inc. has been and continues to be an enterprise engaged in "the production of goods for commerce" within the meaning of the phrase as used in the FLSA.

52. Pizza Baker, Inc.'s gross revenue exceeds \$500,000 per year.

**Domino's Pizza, Inc.**

53. Defendant Domino's Pizza, Inc. is a foreign corporation organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Michigan.

54. Domino's Pizza, Inc. is an "employer" of Domino's delivery drivers as that term is defined by the FLSA, the OMFWSA, and Section 34a.

55. Upon information and belief, Domino's Pizza, Inc. applies or causes to be applied substantially the same employment policies, practices, and procedures to all Domino's delivery drivers at all of its locations, including policies, practices, and procedures relating to payment of minimum wages, overtime wages, and reimbursement of automobile expenses.

56. At all relevant times, Domino's Pizza, Inc. maintained control, oversight, and direction over Domino's delivery drivers, including, but not limited to, hiring, firing, disciplining, timekeeping, payroll, reimbursements, pay rates, and other practices.

57. At all relevant times, Domino's Pizza, Inc. has been and continues to be an enterprise engaged in "the production of goods for commerce" within the meaning of the phrase as used in the FLSA.

58. Domino's Pizza, Inc.'s gross revenue exceeds \$500,000 per year.

### **Domino's Pizza, LLC**

59. Defendant Domino's Pizza, LLC is a foreign limited liability company organized under the laws of the state of Michigan.

60. Domino's Pizza, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Domino's Pizza, Inc.

61. Domino's Pizza, LLC is an "employer" of Domino's delivery drivers as that term is defined by the FLSA, the OMFWSA, and Section 34a.

62. Upon information and belief, Domino's Pizza, LLC applies or causes to be applied substantially the same employment policies, practices, and procedures to all Domino's delivery

drivers at all of its locations, including policies, practices, and procedures relating to payment of minimum wages, overtime wages, and reimbursement of automobile expenses.

63. At all relevant times, Domino's Pizza, LLC maintained control, oversight, and direction over Domino's delivery drivers, including, but not limited to, hiring, firing, disciplining, timekeeping, payroll, reimbursements, pay rates, and other practices.

64. At all relevant times, Domino's Pizza, LLC has been and continues to be an enterprise engaged in "the production of goods for commerce" within the meaning of the phrase as used in the FLSA.

65. Domino's Pizza, LLC's gross revenue exceeds \$500,000 per year.

#### **Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC**

66. Defendant Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC is a foreign limited liability company organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Michigan.

67. Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Domino's Pizza, Inc.

68. Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC is an "employer" of Domino's delivery drivers as that term is defined by the FLSA, the OMFWSA, and Section 34a.

69. Upon information and belief, Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC applies or causes to be applied substantially the same employment policies, practices, and procedures to all Domino's delivery drivers at all of its locations, including policies, practices, and procedures relating to payment of minimum wages, overtime wages, and reimbursement of automobile expenses.

70. At all relevant times, Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC maintained control, oversight, and direction over Domino's delivery drivers, including, but not limited to, hiring, firing, disciplining, timekeeping, payroll, reimbursements, pay rates, and other practices.

71. At all relevant times, Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC has been and continues to be an enterprise engaged in "the production of goods for commerce" within the meaning of the phrase as used in the FLSA.

72. Domino's Pizza Franchising, LLC's gross revenue exceeds \$500,000 per year.

**Lisa M. Burkett**

73. Defendant Lisa M. Burkett is the president of Precision Pizza LLC.

74. Burkett is the manager of Precision Pizza LLC.

75. Burkett is the owner of Precision Pizza LLC.

76. Burkett is the founder of Precision Pizza LLC.

77. Burkett is individually liable to Domino's delivery drivers at the Precision Pizza Domino's stores under the definitions of "employer" set forth in the FLSA, the OMFWSA, and Section 34a because she owns and operates the Precision Pizza Domino's stores, serves as a member of Precision Pizza LLC, ultimately controls significant aspects of Precision Pizza LLC's day-to-day functions, and ultimately controls compensation and reimbursement of employees. 29 U.S.C. § 203(d).

78. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had financial control over the operations at each of the Precision Pizza Domino's stores.

79. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has a role in significant aspects of the Precision Pizza Domino's stores' day to day operations.

80. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had control over the Precision Pizza Domino's stores' pay policies.

81. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had power over personnel and payroll decisions at the Precision Pizza Domino's stores, including but not limited to influence of delivery driver pay.

82. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had the power to hire, fire and discipline employees, including Domino's delivery drivers at the Precision Pizza Domino's stores.

83. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had the power to stop any illegal pay practices that harmed Domino's delivery drivers at the Precision Pizza Domino's stores.

84. At all times relevant, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had the power to transfer the assets and liabilities of Precision Pizza LLC.

85. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had the power to declare bankruptcy on behalf of each of Precision Pizza LLC.

86. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had the power to enter into contracts on behalf of each of the Precision Pizza Domino's stores.

87. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett has had the power to close, shut down, and/or sell each of the Precision Pizza Domino's stores.

88. At all relevant times, by virtue of her role as president of Precision Pizza LLC, Burkett had authority over the overall direction of each of Precision Pizza Domino's stores and was ultimately responsible for their operations.

89. The Precision Pizza Domino's stores function for Burkett's profit.

90. Burkett has influence over how the Precision Pizza Domino's stores can run more profitably and efficiently.

### **Christopher Baker**

91. Defendant Christopher Baker is the president of Pizza Baker, Inc.

92. Christopher Baker is the founder of Pizza Baker, Inc.

93. Christopher Baker is the owner of Pizza Baker, Inc.

94. Christopher Baker is individually liable to Domino's delivery drivers at the Pizza Baker Domino's stores under the definitions of "employer" set forth in the FLSA, the OMFWSA, and Section 34a because he owns and operates Pizza Baker, Inc., serves as a member of Pizza Baker, Inc., ultimately controls significant aspects of the Pizza Baker Domino's stores' day-to-day functions, and ultimately controls compensation and reimbursement of employees. 29 U.S.C. § 203(d).

95. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had financial control over the operations at the Pizza Baker Domino's stores.

96. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has a role in significant aspects of the Pizza Baker Domino's stores' day to day operations.

97. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had control over the Pizza Baker Domino's stores' pay policies.

98. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had power over personnel and payroll decisions at the Pizza Baker Domino's stores, including but not limited to influence of delivery driver pay.

99. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had the power to hire, fire and discipline employees, including Domino's delivery drivers at the Pizza Baker Domino's stores.

100. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had the power to stop any illegal pay practices that harmed Domino's delivery drivers at the Pizza Baker Domino's stores.

101. At all times relevant, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had the power to transfer the assets and liabilities of the Pizza Baker Domino's stores.

102. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had the power to declare bankruptcy on behalf of each of the Pizza Baker Domino's stores.

103. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had the power to enter into contracts on behalf of each of the Pizza Baker Domino's stores.

104. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker has had the power to close, shut down, and/or sell each of the Pizza Baker Domino's stores.

105. At all relevant times, by virtue of his role as president of Pizza Baker, Inc., Christopher Baker had authority over the overall direction of Pizza Baker, Inc. and was ultimately responsible for its operations.

106. The Pizza Baker Domino's stores function for Christopher Baker's profit.

107. Christopher Baker has influence over how the Pizza Baker Domino's stores can run more profitably and efficiently.

## **FACTS**

### **Class-wide Factual Allegations**

108. There are over 5,500 Domino's stores in the United States.

109. Included in those 5,500 are the Domino's stores owned and operated by Pizza Baker, Inc. and Precision Pizza LLC.

110. The primary function of the Domino's stores is to sell pizza and other food items to customers, whether they carry out or have their food delivered.

111. The majority of Domino's stores<sup>1</sup> employ delivery drivers who are primarily responsible for delivering pizzas and other food items to customers' homes and workplaces.

---

<sup>1</sup> Upon information and belief, some Domino's stores do not offer delivery.

112. Plaintiff and the similarly situated persons Plaintiff seeks to represent are current and former delivery drivers employed at Domino's corporate and franchise stores nationwide.

113. Delivery drivers at all Domino's stores have essentially the same job duties—deliver pizza and other food items to customers.

114. When there are no deliveries to make, Domino's delivery drivers are required to work inside their Domino's store, completing tasks such as building pizza boxes, cleaning, preparing pizza and other food items, taking orders, and completing other duties inside the restaurant as necessary.

115. At all relevant times, Domino's delivery drivers have been paid at or close to minimum wage, or minimum wage minus a tip credit.

116. With some exceptions,<sup>2</sup> the Domino's stores require Domino's delivery drivers to maintain and pay for operable, safe, and legally compliant automobiles to use in delivering Defendants' pizza and other food items.

117. Defendants require Domino's delivery drivers to incur and/or pay job-related expenses, including but not limited to automobile costs and depreciation, gasoline expenses, automobile maintenance and parts, insurance, and other equipment necessary for Domino's delivery drivers to complete their job duties.

118. Pursuant to such requirements, Domino's delivery drivers purchase gasoline, vehicle parts and fluids, automobile repair and maintenance services, automobile insurance, suffered automobile depreciation, and incur cell phone and data charges all for the primary benefit of Defendants.

---

<sup>2</sup> Upon information and belief, some Domino's store have their own fleet of delivery vehicles.

119. At all relevant times, Domino's has not tracked Domino's delivery drivers actual expenses. .

120. Defendants have not reimbursed Domino's delivery drivers for the drivers' actual expenses incurred by them.

121. Defendants have not maintained records of the actual expenses incurred by Domino's delivery drivers.

122. Domino's delivery drivers were reimbursed a flat per delivery amount for the expenses they incurred, or were reimbursed a per-mile rate that did not cover the expenses they incurred.

123. According to the Internal Revenue Service, the standard mileage rate for the use of a car during the relevant time periods have been:

- a. 2015: 57.5 cents/mile
- b. 2016: 54 cents/mile
- c. 2017: 53.5 cents/mile
- d. 2018: 54.5 cents/mile

124. Defendants did not reimburse Domino's delivery drivers at the IRS standard mileage rate for the miles they drove completing deliveries.

125. Domino's delivery drivers experience lower gas mileage, more rapid vehicle depreciation, higher insurance rates, and greater vehicle expenses than the average business driver because they typically drive in "start and stop" traffic, on a tight schedule, at night, in inclement weather, and with constant starts and stops to their car.

126. As a result of the automobile and other job-related expenses incurred by Domino's delivery drivers, they were deprived of minimum wage and overtime wages guaranteed to them by the FLSA and Ohio law.

127. Defendants apply the same or similar pay policies, practices, and procedures to all Domino's delivery drivers.

128. The Domino's delivery drivers had similar experiences to that of Plaintiff. They were subject to the same or similar reimbursement policy; received similar reimbursements; incurred similar automobile expenses; completed deliveries of similar distances and at similar frequencies; and were paid at or near the applicable minimum wage rate before deducting unreimbursed vehicle costs.

129. Regardless of the precise amount of the per-delivery or per-mile reimbursement at any given point in time, Defendants' reimbursement formula has resulted in an unreasonable underestimation of Domino's delivery drivers' automobile expenses throughout the recovery period, causing systematic violations of the minimum wage laws.

130. Because Defendants paid Domino's delivery drivers a gross hourly wage at precisely, or at least very close to, the applicable minimum wage, and because the delivery drivers incurred unreimbursed automobile expenses, the delivery drivers "kicked back" to Defendants an amount sufficient to cause minimum wage violations.

131. Defendants are relying on the same flawed policy and methodology with respect to all Domino's delivery drivers.

132. Defendants have willfully failed to pay federal and Ohio state minimum wage and overtime to Domino's delivery drivers.

### **Plaintiff's Individual Factual Allegations**

133. Consistent with their policies, patterns, and practices as described herein, Defendants harmed Plaintiff, individually, as follows:

**Ronald Clark**

134. Plaintiff worked at Domino's store located at 738 Wheeling Ave., Cambridge, Ohio 43725 from approximately January 14, 2014 to February 8, 2018.

135. Plaintiff has also covered shifts at other locations.

136. Plaintiff worked as a delivery driver from the beginning of his employment until approximately late 2016 or early 2017, when he was promoted to manager.

137. As a delivery driver, Plaintiff received full minimum wage while working inside the store, and minimum wage minus a tip credit while he was completing deliveries.

138. As a manager, Plaintiff received \$10.00 per hour for all hours worked.

139. As a manager, Plaintiff still regularly completed deliveries.

140. As a manager, Plaintiff is required to cover any shortages to the cash drawer.

141. In one or more workweeks, Plaintiff worked over 40 hours per week for both Precision Pizza LLC and Pizza Baker, Inc. according to the pay records he received from Defendants.

142. As a delivery driver, Plaintiff delivered pizza and other food items to Defendants' customers' homes and businesses.

143. When he was not making deliveries, Plaintiff worked inside the restaurant, completing tasks such as taking orders over the phone and in person, checking out carryout customers, cutting pizza, folding pizza boxes, cleaning up around the store, and taking care of other general tasks for the operation of the restaurant.

144. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has received a flat per delivery reimbursement amount purportedly to cover his expenses. At the end of his employment, this reimbursement amount of \$1.05 per delivery.

145. Plaintiff received \$1.05 per delivery for deliveries he completed when his Domino's store was owned by Pizza Baker, Inc.

146. Plaintiff received \$1.05 per delivery for deliveries he completed when his Domino's store was owned by Precision Pizza LLC.

147. Plaintiff was required to maintain and pay for operable, safe, and legally compliant automobiles to use in delivering Defendants' pizza and other food items.

148. Plaintiff was required to incur and/or pay job-related expenses, including but not limited to automobile costs and depreciation, gasoline expenses, automobile maintenance and parts, insurance, and other equipment necessary for delivery drivers to complete their job duties.

149. Plaintiff purchased gasoline, vehicle parts and fluids, automobile repair and maintenance services, automobile insurance, suffered automobile depreciation, and incur cell phone and data charges all for the primary benefit of Defendants.

150. At all relevant times, Defendants did not track the actual expenses incurred by Plaintiff.

151. Plaintiff was not reimbursed at the IRS standard mileage rate for the miles he drove while completing deliveries.

152. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Defendants failed to adequately reimburse Plaintiff for automobile and other job-related expenses.

153. Plaintiff regularly makes approximately two to three deliveries per hour during the hours he works as a delivery driver.

154. Plaintiff regularly drove between 4 and 6 miles round trip per delivery.

155. Thus, Defendants' average effective reimbursement rate for Plaintiff was approximately \$.21 per mile (\$1.05 per delivery / 5 average miles per delivery).

156. In 2017, for example, the IRS business mileage reimbursement has been \$.535 per mile, which reasonably approximated the automobile expenses incurred delivering pizzas. <http://www.irs.gov/Tax-Professionals/Standard-Mileage-Rates>. Using that IRS rate as a reasonable approximation of Plaintiff's automobile expenses, every mile driven on the job decreased his net wages by approximately \$.305 (\$.535 - \$.21) per mile. Considering Plaintiff's estimate of about 4 average miles per delivery, Defendants under-reimbursed him about \$1.63 per delivery (\$.325 x 5 average miles).

157. Thus, while making deliveries, Plaintiff consistently "kicked back" to Defendants approximately \$4.06 per hour (\$1.63 per delivery x 2.5 deliveries per hour).

158. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Defendants failed to adequately reimburse Plaintiff for automobile and other job-related expenses.

159. As a result of unreimbursed automobile expenses and other job-related expenses, Defendants have failed to pay Plaintiff minimum wage or proper overtime wages as required by law.

160. Plaintiff was also required to purchase work uniforms from Defendants, such as a winter jacket to wear while completing deliveries. Plaintiff was required to pay for these items, and was still required to return them to the Domino's store when he was terminated.

## **Joint Employer Allegations**

161. At all relevant times, Domino's has jointly employed the Domino's delivery drivers.

162. Delivery drivers in franchise stores deliver the vast majority of Domino's pizzas. In fiscal year 2016, Domino's earned approximately \$312,300,000 in profits through franchise stores.

163. Conversely, according to Domino's, each franchise store generates an average annual profit of \$120,000 for itself.

164. Domino's exercises substantial control over Domino's delivery drivers, both directly and indirectly.

165. Domino's has the power to curtail the unlawful policies, patterns and/or practices alleged herein.

166. Domino's has a clear and direct interest in franchise stores minimizing labor costs to increase profitability—even if it means minimizing labor costs below state and federal minimums—particularly if they are permitted to collect profits while also being insulated from legal liability.

### ***Domino's Indirectly Controls Delivery Drivers by Controlling Franchisees***

167. Domino's' Standard Franchise Agreement requires franchisees to adhere to the "Domino's System," which requires stores to "conduct business under a uniform business format, with specially designed equipment, computer hardware and software designated by us, and specifications for the preparation and sale of pizza and certain authorized food products."

168. Adherence to the Domino's System is required.

169. Failure to comply with Domino's policies and procedures can and does result in a franchise's termination.

170. Through the Domino's System, Domino's controls the actual labor needs of franchise stores, labor budget and allocation for franchise stores, employees' job duties at franchise stores, behavioral policies and procedures at franchise stores, employee training at franchise stores, supply of food, products, and training at franchise stores, advertising and marketing at franchise stores, and the overall operational system and budget of franchise stores.

171. Domino's' 800-page Manager's Guide is a "veritable bible for overseeing a Domino's operation ... that literally leaves nothing to chance." *Parker v. Domino's, Inc.*, 629 So. 2d 1026, 1028-29 (Fla. App. 4<sup>th</sup> Dist. 1993).

172. In Franchise stores are required to purchase, install, and use Domino's' PULSE operating system.

173. PULSE is a comprehensive operating system, used for point-of-sale functions, and for recording employees' worktime using individual employee codes, tracking employee work tasks continuously, recording tips, tracking pizza delivery information, maintaining personnel data, monitoring store hours and product prices, and generating sales, revenue, and payroll reports.

174. PULSE is used in 99% of franchise stores.

175. According to Domino's, PULSE costs between \$15,000 and \$25,000 per store to purchase and install, and \$4,500 per store per year to maintain.

176. Franchise stores are contractually obligated to provide Domino's full access to their business information.

177. Domino's has real-time access to all information stored in PULSE in any franchise store nationwide.

178. PULSE tracks, minute-by-minute, all tasks completed after an order is received, and which employee completes each task.

179. Domino's uses the PULSE system to monitor employee activity.

180. The PULSE Labor Tools use each store's historical menu mix and sales data to determine what type of employees should be staffed where, and for how long.

181. The PULSE system and corporate policy dictates to franchisees how many workers they should have depending on PULSE's precise measurements of workload.

182. As a result, PULSE dictates many of the staffing decisions at franchise stores.

183. The PULSE Payroll Report is to be used for viewing payroll information, including clock-in and clock-out times, and generating payroll information to give to a franchisee's accountant or payroll service.

184. Franchise stores are required to adhere to Domino's' conditions regarding property leases and the layout and aesthetic of store itself.

185. Domino's must approve of all franchisee leases.

186. Leases for franchisees have to conform with Domino's' requirements for its corporate-owned locations.

187. By the end of 2017, all franchise stores were expected to convert the physical layout of the store to the "Pizza Theater" design created by Domino's corporate.

188. According to Domino's, the Pizza Theater is designed to, among other things, minimize costs relating to staffing.

189. Franchise stores are required to contribute 6% of their retail sales to fund national marketing and advertising campaigns.

190. Domino's Pizza, Inc.'s subsidiary, Domino's National Advertising Fund Inc., has authority over how the franchise stores' marketing and advertising funds are spent.

191. Over the past five years, U.S. Domino's stores (93% of which are franchise stores) have invested approximately \$1.5 billion in national, co-operative, and local advertising.

192. Domino's SFA requires new franchisees to spend at least \$3,000 within the first three months on grand opening advertising and promotion.

193. Domino's recently underwent an advertising campaign where they invited and openly acknowledged negative feedback from consumers. As their 2015 Annual Report states, "without the buy-in from our franchise owners, we couldn't have done it."

194. Domino's requires franchise stores to offer substantially the same menu items.

195. Domino's has created a vertically integrated dough manufacturing and supply chain, whereby franchise stores are required to purchase the ingredients and materials necessary to operate their stores from the Domino's Internal Dough Manufacturing and Supply Chain System.

196. In 2016, Domino's generated \$1,544,300,000 in revenue from its supply chain alone.

197. By monopolizing the supply chain, Domino's allows franchisees even less flexibility in allocating their budget.

198. Domino's digital ordering and marketing platforms have also changed the way employees spend their time while working at franchise stores.

199. In 2010, Domino's decided to develop their own online ordering platform and to manage this important and growing area of their business internally.

200. Franchise stores are required to accept orders over Domino's digital platforms, and are not permitted to opt out of Domino's digital ordering platforms.

201. In 2016, more than half of all sales in the United States (including both corporate owned and franchise stores) were ordered digitally through Domino's' fifteen proprietary digital ordering platforms.

202. Domino's' digital ordering platforms directly influence the terms and conditions of employment at Domino's franchise stores.

203. Domino's requires franchise stores to pay approximately 5.5% of royalty sales to Domino's.

204. Domino's sets employee standards, and enforces those standards through communications with franchisees and in-person inspections throughout the year.

205. Domino's engages in co-supervision or co-management of everyday store operations and employee activities.

206. Domino's typically requires prospective franchisees to manage a Domino's location for at least one year prior to entering into the franchise agreement, because this enables Domino's to observe the operational and financial performance of a potential franchisee prior to entering into a long-term contract.

207. Domino's Franchise Operations personnel complete on-site visits at franchise stores.

208. In order to deviate from the Manager's Guide, franchisees must apply to Domino's for a "variance."

209. Variances from the Manager's Guide are rarely granted.

210. Domino's is in regular communication with franchisees regarding operations, promotions, sales, and any other matters that arise in the store.

211. Domino's maintains a productive relationship with their independent franchise owners through regional franchise teams, distributing materials that help franchise stores comply with Domino's standards, and using franchise advisory groups that facilitate communications between Domino's and their franchisees.

212. According to Domino's, at least three times per year, Domino's conducts site inspections of franchise stores, called Operations Evaluations Reports.

213. During an Operations Evaluations Report, a Domino's Evaluation inspector makes an unannounced visit to the franchise store.

214. During the visit, the Evaluation inspector assesses store operations, and awards the store a score from 0 to 100 for compliance with Domino's standards.

215. Franchise stores who receive low Evaluation scores are given a Notice of Default, and required to submit an action plan to Domino's Area Leaders.

216. If a franchisee receives three Notices of Default in one year, the franchise can be terminated even if the defaults were corrected.

217. In addition to Evaluations, Area Leaders regularly make unannounced visits to franchise stores.

218. Domino's has the power to terminate franchise agreements based on "failure to adhere to specified Company policies and standards."

219. Upon information and belief, those specified policies and standards include failure to operate the store in full compliance with applicable wage-and-hour laws, or to engage in conduct that adversely affects the Domino's brand and the goodwill of Domino's trademarks. Therefore, Domino's is ultimately able to control how its franchisees operate, and could have terminated the franchise Defendants' franchise agreements due to their systematic failure to obey federal and state labor laws.

220. By mandating the franchise stores operate on a shoestring budget according to their own detailed policies and guidelines, Domino's controls the terms and conditions of Domino's delivery drivers' employment.

221. Domino's SFA requires franchisees to provide worker's compensation insurance to employees.

222. Domino's may immediately cancel a franchise agreement in the event that the franchisee violates the Fair Labor Standards Act's Child Labor Laws.

***Domino's Directly Controls Delivery Drivers***

223. Domino's exercises direct control over Domino's delivery drivers.

224. Domino's exercises control over hiring at franchise stores.

225. Delivery driver job positions for franchise stores are posted on the Domino's corporate website, [www.dominos.com](http://www.dominos.com).

226. Domino's mandates that Domino's delivery driver applicants undergo a background check and driving record check before they can be hired at franchise stores.

227. Domino's requires background checks upon hire and at every third anniversary for employees in both corporate and franchise stores.

228. Domino's requires these background checks to be conducted by one of four pre-determined background check agencies, and themselves mandate the process and criteria for a passable background check, with no input from franchisees.

229. Domino's background check agencies provide franchisees with a "meets/does not meet" answer for each job applicant, precluding franchisees from considering individual circumstances, or setting the criteria for employment in the first place.

230. If an applicant meets Domino's criteria for hire, their job performance at franchise stores is measured by reference to standards and metrics laid out by Domino's.

231. Domino's creates, designs, builds and updates training and development programs for its franchisees and employees.

232. Domino's states that franchisees are permitted to create their own training programs, but any training program must contain certain minimum content comparable to that found in the Delivery Safety & Security courses and the following courses from High Performance University Core Operations Training--The Basics: 1. New Team Member Orientation - History & Culture, 2. New Team Member Orientation - Basic Standards, 3. Safety, 4. Robbery Prevention, 5. Cleaning and Sanitation.

233. The distances travelled by Plaintiff and similarly situated delivery drivers per delivery is determined by Domino's.

234. Domino's SFA assigns an exclusive area of primary responsibility to each franchised store.

235. Domino's determines the delivery radius for each store.

236. Pursuant to the SFA, franchise stores are not permitted to modify their delivery radius without seeking approval from Domino's.

237. Domino's SFA provides that Domino's will proscribe procedures and standards under which franchisees are to determine, on an annual basis, whether certain delivery areas might present a danger to employees.

238. Franchisees are not free to decide for themselves whether a certain area is too dangerous for them to send their delivery driver. They must first get approval from Domino's.

239. Domino's exercises significant control over the scheduling and workload of franchise employees.

240. Section 12 of the Manager's Guide sets mandatory minimum scheduling and staffing rules for all franchise stores which play a significant role in determining scheduling of those stores' employees.

241. Domino's corporate employees provide franchisees with instructions on how to schedule, including, *e.g.*, to adjust schedules based on PULSE reports regarding delivery times, to "cross train" drivers on in-store tasks to make it possible to schedule more drivers and fewer in-store employees, to schedule enough delivery drivers to eliminate "triples," or deliveries of three different orders during a single delivery run, and to schedule employees in regular 15-minute increments.

242. By eliminating "triples," for example, Domino's restricts Domino's delivery drivers' income because they drive longer distances and times to collect the same tips and per-delivery reimbursement payments.

243. Company policy dictates that Domino's delivery drivers complete their deliveries within 30 minutes of the order being placed.

244. Franchise stores are critiqued based on whether orders were delivered "on-time."

245. Section 12 of the Manager's Guide standards prohibits tip jars in franchise stores.

246. Domino's has specific requirements about employee appearance at franchise stores.

247. The Manager's Guide mandates that Domino's delivery drivers may not carry more than \$20 with them during deliveries.

248. Domino's has used this no-more-than \$20 policy to place a franchisee in "default."

249. Domino's reserves the right to terminate a franchise if they refuse to comply with Domino's' directives to terminate or discipline an employee.

250. Domino's has taken steps to prevent franchisee employees from creating a union.

251. Specifically, Domino's distributes their own internal union avoidance materials to franchisees, and its HR Director and legal team advise franchisees on how to prevent union activity. Domino's own head of Human Resources and outside labor counsel have met and consulted with franchise owners regarding potential union activity.

252. In response to some union activity, Domino's distributed materials stating that "There is no union at Domino's, and the company does not want a union here. We will do everything legally possible to keep a union out."

253. By restricting or attempting to restrict employees' ability to unionize, Domino's is exercising direct control over franchisee employees.

254. Domino's is directly involved in customer and employee complaints at franchise stores. Domino's Customer Care Center allows customers and employees to complain directly to Domino's. Domino's then allows the franchisee five days to remedy the situation, while evaluating the timing and adequacy of the response.

255. Domino's maintains employment records for franchise stores. PULSE contains employees' clock in/out information, first and last names, descriptions and times spent on various job tasks and other timekeeping data for employees, wage rates, tips reported by drivers, and mileage calculations that could be used to reimburse delivery drivers for delivery expenses. Domino's has total access to this data, and accesses it daily.

256. Domino's SFA dictates delivery drivers' behavior toward Domino's inspectors and auditors.

257. Domino's SFA requires delivery drivers to "strictly comply with" laws, regulations and rules of the road and due care and caution in operating delivery vehicles. Domino's retains the ability to appoint its own manager to stores where the franchisee dies or becomes permanently disabled.

258. Domino's prohibits former franchisees from soliciting for employment other franchisees' employees.

***Domino's Has Ignored and Profited from the Wage Violations***

259. Domino's' model has been heavily scrutinized for decades.

260. On May 23, 2016, the Attorney General of the State of New York accused Domino's of many of the same wage violations Plaintiff alleges herein, and also fraud relating to Domino's' failure to inform its franchisees of wage-related "defects" in the PULSE system.

*Petition, People v. Domino's Inc., et al.* (Sup. Ct. New York County May 23, 2016) (No. 450627-2016).

261. Domino's has meticulously reviewed and monitored its PULSE systems, and all of its programs and materials for use in its stores. On a semi-annual basis, Domino's notifies franchisees of various changes and adjustments that have been made to the PULSE system.

262. Domino's has notified franchisees of hundreds of issues and/or improvements to PULSE over the years, however they have been noticeably silent when a PULSE "defect" results in low-level employees, such as delivery drivers, to be underpaid.

263. At the same time that Domino's was withholding these PULSE "defects" from its franchisees, Domino's corporate stores had adopted a different software program, PeopleSoft, which contained all of the necessary functions for properly calculating employees' payroll.

264. Over the last decade, Domino's corporate and franchise stores have repeatedly been faced with lawsuits asserting nearly identical claims to those asserted here, all around the country. *See, e.g., Arledge v. Domino's Pizza, Inc.*, No. 3:16-cv-386 (S.D. Ohio); *Mullins v. Southern Ohio Pizza, Inc.*, No. 1:17-cv-426 (S.D. Ohio); *Luiken v. Domino's Pizza, LLC*, 09-cv-516 (D. Minn.); *Bodon v. Domino's, LLC*, No. 1:09-cv-2941 (E.D.N.Y.); *Young v. Rolling in the Dough, Inc., et al.*, 1:17-cv-7825 (N.D. Ill.); *Kirtright v. Holiday Delta, Inc.*, No. 7:09-cv-184 (E.D.N.C.); *Nyazee v. Central Missouri Pizza, LLC*, No. 4:14-cv-1699 (E.D. Mo.); *Nyazee v. MBR Mgmt. Corp.*, No. 4:14-cv-1561 (E.D. Mo.); *Gibbins v. Hishmeh Enterprises, Inc.*, No. 56-2015-468352 (Sup. Ct. of Ventura Cnty., Cal.); *Hoffman v. Poulsen Pizza, Inc.*, No. 15-cv-2640 (D. Kan.); *Larson v. Desert Sun Pizza, LLC*, No. 3:16-cv-8011 (D. Ariz.); *Hines v. Cowabunga, Inc.*, No. 01-15-0003-4458 (AAA); *Jabrani v. Miles Enterprises, Inc.*, No. 16-cv-2620 (D.N.J.); In

re Domino's, No. 1:16-cv-2492 (S.D.N.Y.); *People v. Domino's, Inc.*, No. 450627-2016 (Sup. Ct. New York County).

265. Just as Domino's' supply chain is "vertically integrated," so too are the labor policies that relate to Domino's delivery drivers.

266. Domino's has been aware and/or should have been aware of the wage and hour violations alleged herein, and has at all times had the authority to stop them from happening.

267. Along with the other Defendants, Domino's jointly employed the Domino's delivery drivers.

#### **COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

268. Plaintiff brings the First and Second Counts on behalf of himself and all similarly situated current and former Domino's delivery drivers who worked at any Domino's corporate or franchise location within the three years prior to the filing of this Class Action Complaint and the date of final judgment in this matter, who drove their personal cars to complete deliveries, and who were not paid at or above the IRS standard mileage rate for all miles driven while completing deliveries. This definition excludes any individual who is part of a certified class or collective action currently pending in any other court against Domino's. ("FLSA Collective")

269. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective have been similarly situated, have had substantially similar job duties, requirements, and pay provisions, and have all been subject to Defendants' decision, policy, plan, practices, procedures, protocols, and rules of willfully refusing to pay Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective minimum wage for all hours worked, time-and-one-half overtime pay for hours worked in excess of 40 per workweek, and failing to

reimburse delivery drivers for automobile expenses and other job-related expenses. Plaintiff's claims are essentially the same as those of the FLSA Collective.

270. Defendants' unlawful conduct is pursuant to a corporate policy or practice.

271. Defendants are aware or should have been aware that federal law required them to pay employees minimum wage for all hours worked.

272. Defendants are aware or should have been aware that federal law required them to reimburse delivery workers for expenses relating to "tools of the trade," such as, among other things, automobile costs and gasoline for delivery drivers.

273. Defendants are aware or should have been aware that federal law required them to pay non-exempt employees an overtime premium for hours worked over 40 per workweek.

274. Defendants' unlawful conduct has been widespread, repeated, and consistent.

275. The First and Second Counts are properly brought under and maintained as an opt-in collective action under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

276. The FLSA Collective members are readily identifiable and ascertainable.

277. For the purpose of notice and other purposes related to this action, the FLSA Collective members' names and contact information are readily available from Defendants' records.

278. In recognition of the services Plaintiff has rendered and will continue to render to the FLSA Collective, Plaintiff will request payment of a service award upon resolution of this action.

#### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

279. Plaintiff brings the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Counts under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, on behalf of himself and a class of persons consisting of:

All current and former Domino's delivery drivers who worked at any Domino's corporate or franchise location within the three years prior to the filing of this Class Action Complaint and the date of final judgment in this matter, who drove their personal cars to complete deliveries, and who were not paid at or above the IRS standard mileage rate for all miles driven while completing deliveries. This definition excludes any individual who is part of a certified class or collective action currently pending in any other court against Domino's. ("Rule 23 Class").

280. Excluded from the Rule 23 Class are Defendants' legal representatives, officers, directors, assigns, and successors, or any individual who has, or who at any time during the class period has had, a controlling interest in Defendants; the Judge(s) to whom this case is assigned and any member of the Judges' immediate family; any individual who is a member of a certified class action that is currently pending in any other court; and all persons who will submit timely and otherwise proper requests for exclusion from the Rule 23 Class.

281. The number and identity of the Rule 23 Class members are ascertainable from Defendants' records.

282. The hours assigned and worked, the positions held, and the rates of pay and reimbursement for each Rule 23 Class Member are determinable from Defendants' records.

283. For the purpose of notice and other purposes related to this action, their names and contact information are readily available from Defendants.

284. Notice can be provided by means permissible under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.

285. The Rule 23 Class member are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, and the disposition of their claims as a class will benefit the parties and the Court.

286. There are more than 50 Rule 23 Class members.

287. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those claims which could be alleged by any Rule 23 Class member, and the relief sought is typical of the relief which would be sought by each Rule 23 Class member in separate actions.

288. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class members were subject to the same corporate practices of Defendants, as alleged herein, of failing to pay minimum wage, failing to pay overtime, and failing to reimburse for expenses.

289. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class members have all sustained similar types of damages as a result of Defendants' failure to comply with OMFWSA, Section 34a, and O.R.C. § 4113.15.

290. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class members have all been injured in that they have been uncompensated or under-compensated due to Defendants' common policies, practices, and patterns of conduct. Defendants' corporate-wide policies and practices affected all Rule 23 Class members similarly, and Defendants benefited from the same type of unfair and/or wrongful acts as to each of the Rule 23 Class members.

291. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class members sustained similar losses, injuries, and damages arising from the same unlawful practices, policies, and procedures.

292. By seeking to represent the interests of the Rule 23 Class members, Plaintiff is exercising and intends to exercise his right to engage in concerted activity for the mutual aid or benefit of himself and his co-workers.

293. Plaintiff is able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Rule 23 Class and has no interests antagonistic to the Rule 23 Class.

294. Plaintiff is represented by attorneys who are experienced and competent in both class action litigation and employment litigation.

295. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, particularly in the context of wage and hour litigation on behalf of minimum wage employees where individual class members lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute a lawsuit against corporate defendants. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of efforts and expense that numerous individual actions engender. Because the losses, injuries, and damages suffered by each of the individual Rule 23 Class members are small in the sense pertinent to class action analysis, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it extremely difficult or impossible for the individual Rule 23 Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. On the other hand, important public interests will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The adjudication of individual litigation claims would result in a great expenditure of Court and public resources; however, treating the claims as a class action would result in significant saving of these costs. The prosecution of separate actions by individual class members would create a risk of inconsistent and/or varying adjudications with respect to the individual Rule 23 Class members, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants and resulting in the impairment of the Rule 23 Class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were not parties. The issues in this action can be decided by means of common, class-wide proof. In addition, if appropriate, the Court can, and is empowered to, fashion methods to efficiently manage this action as a class action.

296. Upon information and belief, Defendants and other employers throughout the state violate the OMFWSA, Section 34a, and O.R.C. § 4113.15. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct and indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing claims because doing so can harm their employment, future employment, and future efforts to secure employment. Class actions provide class members who are not named in the complaint a degree of anonymity, which allows for the vindication of their rights while eliminating or reducing these risks.

297. This action is properly maintainable as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3).

298. Common questions of law and fact exist as to the Rule 23 Class that predominate over any questions only affecting Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class members individually and include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendants paid Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class members at the proper minimum wage rate for all hours worked;
- b. Whether Defendants required Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class to maintain and pay for safe, operable, and legally compliant automobiles to use in completing deliveries;
- c. Whether Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class incurred expenses for the benefit of Defendants in the course of completing deliveries;
- d. Whether Defendants reimbursed Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class for their actual expenses;
- e. Whether Defendants maintained records of Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class' actual expenses;
- f. Whether Defendants reimbursed Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class at the IRS standard business mileage rate for the miles they drove completing deliveries;

- g. Whether Defendants reasonably approximated the automobile expenses, gasoline expenses, and other job-related expenses incurred by Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class;
- h. Whether Defendants required Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class to pay for their uniforms;
- i. Whether Defendants properly compensated Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class for hours worked in excess of 40 each workweek;
- j. Whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class in a timely manner as described by O.R.C. § 4113.15;
- k. Whether Defendants' policy of failing to pay Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class was instituted willfully or with reckless disregard of the law; and
- l. The nature and extent of class-wide injury and the measure of damages for those injuries.

299. In recognition of the services Plaintiff has rendered and will continue to render to the Rule 23 Class, Plaintiff will request payment of a service award upon resolution of this action.

## **CAUSES OF ACTION**

### **Count 1**

#### **Failure to Pay Minimum Wages - Fair Labor Standards Act (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective)**

300. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

301. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are or were non-exempt, hourly employees entitled to receive no less than minimum wage for all hours worked.

302. Defendants paid Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective at or close to minimum wage for all hours worked while completing deliveries.

303. Defendants required and continue to require Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective to pay for automobile expenses and other job-related expenses out of pocket, and failed to properly reimburse Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective for said expenses.

304. Defendants required and continue to require Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective to pay for the costs of uniforms that serve to benefit Defendants.

305. Defendants have not reimbursed Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective for their actual expenses.

306. Defendants have not maintained records of Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective's actual expenses.

307. Defendants have not reimbursed Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective at the IRS standard business mileage rate.

308. Defendants have not reasonably approximated and paid the expenses incurred by Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective while completing deliveries.

309. By the acts and conduct described above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions of the FLSA and disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective.

310. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective have been damaged by Defendants' willful failure to pay minimum wage as required by law.

311. As a result of Defendants' violations, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to damages, including, but not limited to, unpaid wages, unreimbursed expenses, liquidated damages, costs, and attorneys' fees.

**Count 2**  
**Failure to Pay Overtime Wages - Fair Labor Standards Act**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective)**

312. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

313. Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective worked more than forty hours in one or more workweeks.

314. Because Defendants required Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective to pay for automobile expenses and other job-related expenses out of pocket, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective at least one and a half times their normal hourly rate for time worked in excess of forty hours per workweek.

315. By not paying Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective proper overtime wages for time worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek, Defendants have willfully violated the FLSA.

316. As a result of Defendants' willful violations, Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective are entitled to damages, including, but not limited to, unpaid wages, unreimbursed expenses, liquidated damages, costs, and attorneys' fees.

**Count 3**  
**Failure to Pay Minimum Wages - Ohio Constitution, Article II, § 34a**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class)**

317. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

318. Defendants paid Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class below minimum wage for the hours they worked by requiring them to cover automobile expenses and other job-related expenses.

319. Defendants paid Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class at or close to minimum wage for the hours they worked completing deliveries before accounting for automobile and job-related expenses.

320. Because Defendants required Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class to pay for automobile expenses and other job-related expenses out of pocket, Defendants failed pay Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class minimum wage.

321. By not paying Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class at least minimum wage for each hour worked, including hours worked in a non-tipped capacity, Defendants have violated the Ohio Constitution, Article II, § 34a.

322. As a result of Defendants' violations, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class are entitled to damages, including, but not limited to, unpaid wages, unreimbursed expenses, an additional two times unpaid wages/unreimbursed expenses in damages under Section 34a, costs, and attorneys' fees.

#### **Count 4**

#### **Failure to Pay Overtime Wages - Ohio Minimum Fair Wage Standards Act (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class)**

323. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

324. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class worked more than forty hours in one or more workweeks.

325. Because Defendants required Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class to pay for automobile expenses and other job-related expenses out of pocket, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff and the

Rule 23 Class at least one and a half times their normal hourly rate for time worked in excess of forty hours per workweek.

326. By not paying Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class proper overtime wages for time worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek, Defendants have violated the OMFWSA.

327. As a result of Defendants' violations, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class are entitled to damages, including, but not limited to, unpaid overtime wages, unreimbursed expenses, costs, and attorneys' fees.

**Count 5**  
**Untimely Payment of Wages - O.R.C. § 4113.15**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class)**

328. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

329. During all relevant times, Defendants were entities covered by O.R.C. § 4113.15, and Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class were employees within the meaning of O.R.C. § 4113.15 and were not exempt from its protections.

330. O.R.C. § 4113.15(A) requires that Defendants pay Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class all wages, including unpaid overtime, on or before the first day of each month, for wages earned during the first half of the preceding month ending with the fifteenth day thereof, and on or before the fifteenth day of each month, for wages earned during the last half of the preceding calendar month.

331. Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class's unpaid wages and unreimbursed expenses have remained unpaid for more than thirty (30) days beyond their regularly scheduled payday.

332. In violating Ohio law, Defendants acted willfully, without a good faith basis and with reckless disregard to Ohio law.

333. As a result of Defendants' willful violation, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class are entitled to unpaid wages and liquidated damages, as stated in O.R.C. § 4113.15.

**Count 6**  
**Damages Pursuant to O.R.C. § 2307.60**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class)**

334. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

335. The Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 216(a), imposes criminal penalties for willful violations of the FLSA.

336. By their acts and omissions described herein, Defendants have willfully violated the FLSA, and Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class have been injured as a result.

337. O.R.C. § 2307.60 permits anyone injured in person or property by a criminal act to recover damages in a civil action, including exemplary and punitive damages.

338. As a result of Defendants' willful violations of the FLSA, Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class are entitled to compensatory and punitive damages pursuant to O.R.C. § 2307.60.

**Count 7**  
**Successor Liability**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff, the FLSA Collective, and the Rule 23 Class)**

339. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

340. On January 1, 2018, Pizza Baker, Inc. sold its franchise store located at 738 Wheeling Avenue, Cambridge, Ohio 43725 to Precision Pizza LLC.

341. The store located at 738 Wheeling Avenue, Cambridge, Ohio 43725 continued to operate under the same or substantially similar policies after Precision Pizza LLC took over, including with respect to delivery driver compensation and delivery reimbursement payments.

342. Precision Pizza LLC knew or should have known that the pay practices it continued (outlined above) were, in fact, illegal. Thus, Precision Pizza LLC was on notice of the claims in this case. This is particularly true given the proliferation of pizza delivery driver lawsuits.

343. After the sale to Precision Pizza LLC, the store located at 738 Wheeling Avenue, Cambridge, Ohio 43725 continued to use the same employees, jobs, supervisory personnel, working conditions, equipment, and methods of doing business that Pizza Baker, Inc. had used.

344. It is unknown at this time whether Pizza Baker, Inc. can provide the relief sought in this lawsuit.

345. As a result of the foregoing, to the extent that Pizza Baker, Inc. is liable for any of the claims in this lawsuit, so too is Precision Pizza LLC as a successor.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Ronald Clark prays for all of the following relief:

A. Designation of this action as a collective action on behalf of the collective action members and prompt issuance of notice to all similarly-situated members of an opt-in class, apprising them of this action, permitting them to assert timely wage and hour claims in this action, and appointment of Plaintiff and their counsel to represent the collective action members;

B. Unpaid minimum wages, overtime pay, reimbursement of expenses, and an additional and equal amount as liquidated damages pursuant to the FLSA and supporting regulations;

C. Certification of this case as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

D. Designation of Plaintiff as representative of the Rule 23 Class and counsel of record as Class Counsel;

E. A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under Section 34a, the OMFWSA, and O.R.C. § 4113.15.

F. An award of unpaid minimum wages, overtime wages, and unreimbursed expenses due under Section 34a and the OMFWSA.

G. An award of damages under Section 34a, based on Defendants' failure to pay minimum wages pursuant to Section 34a, calculated as an additional two times of back wages.

H. Liquidated damages under O.R.C. § 4113.15.

I. Compensatory and punitive damages under O.R.C. § 2307.60.

J. An award of prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

K. A declaratory judgment that Domino's delivery drivers must be reimbursed for the actual costs of their delivery-related expenses, with associated recordkeeping, or at the IRS standard business mileage rate for each mile driven.

L. An award of costs and expenses of this action, together with reasonable attorneys' fees and expert fees.

M. Such other legal and equitable relief as the Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Andrew Kimble  
Andrew Biller (0081452) (Lead Counsel)  
Andrew Kimble (0093172)

Markovits, Stock & DeMarco, LLC  
3825 Edwards Road, Suite 650  
513-651-3700 (Phone)  
513-665-0219 (Fax)  
([abiller@msdlegal.com](mailto:abiller@msdlegal.com))  
([akimble@msdlegal.com](mailto:akimble@msdlegal.com))  
[www.msdlegal.com](http://www.msdlegal.com)

*Counsel for Plaintiff and the putative class*

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial by the maximum persons permitted by law on all issues herein triable to a jury.

/s/ Andrew Kimble \_\_\_\_\_  
Andrew Kimble