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FILED
LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT

SEP 14 2007 *dl*

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**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

IRENE MUTUC, MARIA HUSSER)
MEJIA, RHONDA MAURER and JANET)
CARNES on behalf of themselves and)
all persons similarly situated,)

Plaintiffs,

v.

HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL)
HOSPITAL, an affiliate of SOUTHERN)
CALIFORNIA HEALTHCARE)
SYSTEMS, a California corporation and)
DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,)

Defendants.

Case No. BC 288727

ASSIGNED FOR ALL PURPOSES TO
JUDGE WILLIAM A. MACLAUGHLIN
DEPT. 89

**STATEMENT OF DECISION
(CODE CIV. PROC., § 632)**

Trial Date: February 21, 2007
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Dept. 89

Complaint Filed: January 17, 2003

I.

DECISION IN PHASE ONE OF TRIAL

Without objection from the parties, on February 9, 2007, the Court bifurcated this action into two phases and directed a bench trial on the Plaintiffs' (the "Class" or "Plaintiffs") first cause of action for equitable remedies under California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, et seq. ("Phase One"). This portion of the trial presented three questions: (1) did Huntington Memorial Hospital ("Defendant" or "HMH") properly calculate overtime and pay overtime earned by its non-exempt 12-hour

1 employees who worked 10 or more hours per shift during the period of January 17,
2 1999, to January 21, 2004; (2) if not, should restitution be ordered and, if so, in what
3 amount; and (3) is the Class entitled to injunctive relief that would enjoin HMH from
4 continuing any existing pay practices. Following argument on July 23, 2007, Phase
5 One of the trial was submitted to the Court for its decision.

6 The parties agreed that both Federal and California law permit an employer and
7 its employees, subject to certain limitations not at issue herein, to establish
8 contractually the base rate, as well as other types of compensation, for a given job and
9 agreed that this was done in this instance by agreements between HMH and its
10 employees. They also agree that, in California, overtime must be paid for all hours
11 worked in excess of 8 hours in a shift, or 40 hours in a week, at a rate of one and a half
12 times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 8 hours and double the
13 regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 12 hours. They also agree that any
14 agreement of an employer and its employees is invalid if it purports to establish a
15 regular rate that does not satisfy the legal standards. They disagree as to whether
16 Defendant properly calculated the regular rate of pay for 12-hour employees during the
17 Class period¹ with the Class contending that the short shift premium ("SSP") should
18 have been included and HMH contending that the SSP was properly excluded and that,
19 therefore, it paid overtime on a properly calculated regular rate of pay.

22 In support of their contentions, Plaintiffs presented evidence of the Defendant's
23 pay structure (which will be discussed in more detail in Section IV herein) as it existed
24 beginning in the early 1980s, and the changes therein, continuing through the Class
25 period. That evidence revealed that a transition occurred in the early '80s from 8-hour

27 ¹The Class includes other employees besides nurses. Whenever the Class or nurses are
28 referred to herein it is intended that such reference includes all Class members unless the context
indicates otherwise.

1 work shifts to predominately 12-hour shifts by the beginning of the Class period and
2 that the jobs that were converted to a 12-hour shift received a lower base rate of pay
3 than had formerly been paid for the same job when it was an 8-hour shift and that this
4 discrepancy continued with 8-hour jobs, involving the same work, continuing to receive
5 a higher base rate of pay than a 12-hour job. Subsequently, after the conversion of a
6 high percentage of the jobs to 12-hour shifts, Defendant began paying the SSP (also
7 sometimes referred to as "the 8-hour rate" or "short-shift differential") to nurses working
8 a 12-hour job but who, as a result of several possible reasons, were only able to work
9 fewer than ten hours in the shift. The premium was not paid if the nurse worked 10 or
10 more hours of the scheduled shift with the result being that a nurse working a 12-hour
11 job received more compensation per hour worked if he/she worked less than 10 hours
12 and less compensation per hour if he/she worked 10 or more hours. Because of this
13 use of the SSP, the Class contends that the regular rate of pay should be determined
14 by including the amount of the SSP because it was a payment of compensation for the
15 statutorily established work day.²

17
18 HMH, in its defense, asserts that the different base hourly rate of pay for 8-hour
19 and 12-hour nurses, and the payment of a short-shift premium, were not part of a
20 scheme or plan to avoid the payment of overtime wages due. Specifically, it contends
21 that the SSP was justified to accomplish several business objectives unrelated to the
22 payment of overtime. It presented evidence that said premium encourages 12-hour
23 nurses to accept shifts and attend classes outside their regular schedule and provides
24 disappointment pay when the actual shift provided was materially shorter than the
25 scheduled shift due to low patient census. As such, Defendant contends that such
26

27 ²Other pay types may also be paid to a given employee which must be included in
28 determining the regular rate of pay but no claim is made by the Class in Phase One pertaining to
other pay types.

1 remuneration is excludable from the calculation of the regular rate of pay. From
2 Defendant's perspective, the subject pay practice was not designed to evade the
3 overtime pay requirements, was not a subterfuge or artifice and was not an artificial pay
4 structure.

5 As explained more fully hereafter, the Court finds that Defendant's pay system
6 did not properly calculate the overtime pay for 12-hour employees and therefore it failed
7 to pay the full amount of earnings due the class members when they worked 10 or
8 more hours in a shift during the class period. The pay policies that led to this result
9 were an artifice that resulted in the failure to pay the full overtime due and, as a
10 consequence, the Class has established a violation of Labor Code section 510(a) and,
11 therefore, a violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200, and is entitled
12 to restitution and injunctive relief. However, the amount of restitution is not determined
13 at this time as the Court intends to partially reopen the evidence on that subject as
14 discussed hereafter.
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18 **II.**
PROCEDURAL HISTORY

19 On January 17, 2003, Plaintiffs Irene Mutuc, Maria Husser Mejia, Rhonda
20 Maurer, and Janet Carnes filed a complaint styled as a class action against the
21 Defendant, alleging various causes of action stemming from its pay practices, and
22 sought injunctive relief, declaratory relief and restitution. See *Mutuc v. Huntington*
23 *Memorial Hospital* Complaint, filed on January 17, 2003. Less than a month later, on
24 February 13, 2003, Plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint. See *Mutuc v. Huntington*
25 *Memorial Hospital* First Amended Complaint, filed February 13, 2003. The First-
26 Amended Complaint alleged causes of action for violation of Business and Professions
27 Code section 17200, et seq. (hereafter "Section 17200"), recovery of unpaid wages and
28

1 penalties, violation of Labor Code section 200, conversion, breach of contract, fraud
2 and common counts for work, labor, services provided and money had and received.³

3 The legal claims asserted in the causes of action for breach of contract,
4 conversion, and violations of the California Labor Code form the basis of the Class's
5 Section 17200 claim. The only legal claims not subsumed by the equitable Section
6 17200 claim are the claims for attorneys fees (which are not available under Section
7 17200) and claims for waiting time penalties under Labor Code section 203.⁴

8
9 On January 20, 2004, Judge Willhite granted the Class's motion for class
10 certification. The Court defined the "General Class" as "all employees of Huntington
11 Memorial Hospital since January 17, 1999 who worked at least ten (10) hours out of a
12 scheduled twelve (12) hour day and were paid on an hourly basis." See *Mutuc v.*
13 *Huntington Memorial Hospital* Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification,
14 dated January 20, 2004; and Court Ruling Re Class Certification, filed December 23,
15 2003. In addition to the General Class, the Court certified six subclasses, only the
16 following four of which remain part of the case:

- 17
18 • Subclass 1: Pay Stub Subclass A: All persons employed by
19 Huntington Memorial Hospital as hourly, non-exempt employees,
20 who received pay stubs at any time since January 17, 1999;
21 • Subclass 2: Pay Stub Subclass B Re Itemized Deductions: All
22 persons employed by Huntington Memorial Hospital as hourly, non-
23 exempt employees, who received pay stubs containing an
24 aggregate of any deductions not made pursuant to written

25 ³Two years earlier, on July 6, 2001, Barry Phillips, the spouse of a class member in this
26 action, filed suit against HMH in Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC253767, in his capacity
27 as a private attorney general. Like *Mutuc*, *Phillips v. Huntington Memorial Hospital* ("Phillips")
28 challenged the pay practices pertaining to 12-hour nurses and also challenged the legality of pay
stubs issued by HMH to his wife and other nurses who worked 12 hour shifts.

⁴The Class dismissed with prejudice the sixth, seventh and eighth causes of action prior to
trial.

1 authorization at any time between January 17, 1999 and March 31,
2 2001;

- 3 • Subclass 3: SDI Over-Withholding Subclass: All persons identified
4 in Joint Trial Exhibit 3 in *Phillips v. Huntington Memorial Hospital*,
5 BC253767, whose employment terminated between January 17,
6 1999 and December 21, 2002, and whose refund checks (issued
7 by the Hospital in June 2003) were returned to the Hospital
8 undelivered;
- 9 • Subclass 6: Waiting Time Penalty Class: All persons employed as
10 hourly, non-exempt employees by Huntington Memorial Hospital
11 since January 17, 1999, who left employment with the Hospital and
12 did not receive all wages due on termination, either as a result of
13 SDI over-withholding or underpayment of overtime pay.

14 See *Mutuc v. Huntington Memorial Hospital*, Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Class
15 Certification, dated January 20, 2004.

16 On January 7, 2005, the Defendant's motion for summary judgment or, in the
17 alternative, for summary adjudication, was denied and the Court of Appeal thereafter
18 accepted the Defendant's Writ of Mandate to consider the denial of said motion
19 concurrently with review of the Judgment in favor of Defendant in *Phillips*. Thereafter,
20 in the published *Mutuc* opinion, the Court of Appeal affirmed the denial of HMH's
21 motion for summary adjudication on the overtime pay issue and remanded the case.
22 *Huntington Memorial Hospital v. Sup. Ct. (Mutuc)*, 131 Cal.App.4th 893, 911 (2005)
23 (hereinafter "*Mutuc*"). In doing so, the Court of Appeal held that the hospital's motion
24 for summary adjudication did not establish as a matter of law that the SSP is not a
25 subterfuge or artifice. *Mutuc*, 131 Cal.App.4th at 911. The Court of Appeal confirmed
26 that although this case is governed by California law, federal law could provide "useful
27 guidance" in applying California law. *Id.*, at 903. This Statement of Decision, *inter alia*,
28 draws upon the authorities cited in the *Mutuc* decision as well as authorities brought to
the attention of the Court by the parties.

1 In an unpublished part of its decision, the Court of Appeal found violations of
2 Labor Code section 226 (relating to pay stubs) but did not decide whether HMH
3 knowingly and intentionally violated said provision of law and that issue, therefore,
4 remained for determination upon remand. Thereafter, HMH's motion for summary
5 adjudication was granted with respect to such claim of Subclasses 1 and 2, finding that
6 the evidence established that the violation of Section 226 was not knowing and
7 intentional and, on that basis, an award of any penalties was denied. The Court also
8 found that there was no continuing violation and denied injunctive relief. The judgment
9 to be entered in this case will include these rulings.
10

11
12 **III.**
13 **REMEDY SELECTED BY CLASS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF**
14 **ITS CLAIMED RIGHTS**

15 The California Labor Code and supporting regulatory structure closely regulate
16 the wage rights of employees within the State including the means by which an
17 employee may seek enforcement of those rights. In addition to administrative
18 remedies, the Legislature has also provided California workers a private right of action
19 (see Labor Code Sections 218 and 1194) and the courts have, in turn, recognized that
20 an action may be brought under Section 17200 to obtain restitution of unlawfully
21 withheld wages as well as injunctive relief against further violations of the wage law.
22 [*Cortez v. Purolator Air Filtration Products Co.* (2000) 23 C4th 163.] In this instance,
23 the Class' first cause of action is a 17200 claim and it is that claim which was the
24 subject of Phase One of the trial. As recited previously, the Class also has alleged
25 other causes of action on different theories of recovery.
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**IV.
LIABILITY**

A. An Employer and Its Employees Have Great Freedom in Determining the Pay Scale for Any Given Job With Only a Few Limitations.

While there is no disagreement between the two sides, preliminarily it should be stated that the applicable law gives employers and employees freedom to agree on the pay for a given job except that, in doing so, they may not violate the minimum wage laws and may not create a structure or scale that is artificial in the sense that it negates the statutory purposes. This principle of law was referred to in *Mutuc* (at p. 904). In addition, it should also be noted that the parties to an employment relationship are not able to establish a regular rate of pay in contravention of the applicable regulations. [See *Walling v. Hardwood Co.* (1945) 325 U.S. 419, 424-425 and 29 C.F.R. Sec. 778.104 (2004).

B. Some Years Ago, Defendant and Its Employees Altered the Then Existing Hour and Wage Structure and Did So in Compliance With the Legal Requirements.

More than 20 years ago, HMH began a process of change from a standard 8-hour work shift to a standard 12-hour work shift. Up until some time in the early 1980s, the nursing staff at HMH worked standard 8-hour shifts. While the exact date of the beginning of a transition to 12-hour shifts was not established, the evidence presented indicated that it probably occurred at least by 1982 (see Exh. 57 indicating the transfer of a nurse to 12-hour shifts) and certainly by early 1983. (See Exh. 836.) This documentary evidence is consistent with the testimony of Payroll Manager Lisa Kay Reese who recalled the change began in the early 1980s [Reporter's Transcript (hereafter "R.T.") 88:9-10]. The nurses who agreed to 12-hour shifts signed written agreements and the early such agreements provided that the base rate of pay then being paid to the nurse would be reduced by 4.76%, thus establishing a different base

1 rate of pay for the 8-hour and 12-hour nurses (see Exh. 836) and this rate of reduction
2 continued for some years thereafter (see Exh. 1, agreement dated December 20, 1988,
3 and Exhs. 73 and 847) but was subsequently changed to a reduction of 14.29% of the
4 base rate then being paid to 8-hour nurses. (See, for example, Exhs. 1, 85 and 842.)
5 These agreements, regardless of the rate of reduction from the then current base rate
6 of pay, provided for payment of overtime based on the reduced rate.
7

8 When the transition was essentially completed, more than 80% of the non-
9 exempt nursing staff was working 12-hour shifts. In a typical 14-day pay period, the 12-
10 hour nurses are scheduled for six 12-hour shifts for a total of 72 hours per pay period,
11 plus any additional shifts they choose to work, while the remaining 8-hour nurses work
12 ten 8-hour shifts for a total of 80 hours per pay period. At this point in time, before the
13 introduction of the SSP, the Class agrees that the contracting for a higher base rate of
14 pay for 8-hour shifts and a lower base rate for 12-hour shifts was within the permissible
15 discretion of the parties as the rate of pay did not violate the minimum wage laws and
16 the agreed upon rates were in fact used in determining the straight time and overtime
17 wages owed to the employees.
18

19 C. A Short Shift Premium was Subsequently Provided Which Changed the Pay
20 Structure of the Nursing Staff and is the Basis for the Claim Being Made Herein.

21 HMH has emphasized, both in the evidence it presented and the arguments
22 made, that the transition to 12-hour shifts was made by employee choice as such shifts
23 are preferred by most employees because they work fewer shifts in a pay period (6
24 shifts compared to the 10 shifts worked by 8-hour employees) and thus have greater
25 latitude in the use of their remaining time. There are also operational advantages to
26 HMH as scheduling is easier and it is felt that patient care is improved because of fewer
27 nurses involved in the care of a given patient and saving of time because of fewer shift
28

1 changes.

2 These advantages are undoubtedly true but the advent of the 12-hour shift was
3 not without any problem. As the process of explaining and implementing the change
4 began, it was very quickly realized that persons working six 12-hour shifts, a total of 72
5 hours, would earn essentially the same as persons working ten 8-hour shifts, a total of
6 80 hours, because of the overtime and that a person working a 12-hour job who also
7 worked one additional 8-hour shift per pay period, thus also working 80 hours, would
8 earn more for working the same number of hours as the person working in an 8-hour
9 job. As a result of the complaints of the 8-hour employees, HMH reduced the base rate
10 of pay for the 12-hour jobs so that, excluding other pay premiums that an employee
11 might have been entitled to, 12-hour and 8-hour employees made approximately the
12 same for 80 hours worked in a pay period. (See testimony of Rayla Nolan, R.T. 186:4 -
13 188:15 and Exh. 45, Par. 8.)

14
15 However, the plot thickened. For several possible reasons, including required
16 class time and low patient census, a 12-hour nurse may work less than the full 12-hour
17 shift which could then result in that person receiving less in a given pay period than an
18 8-hour job would pay. As an example of what could occur, if we assume that a 12-hour
19 nurse, who was scheduled to work six 12-hour shifts during a pay period, is required to
20 attend one 8 hour class in lieu of one of the 12-hour shifts and is sent home 4 hours
21 early during another because of low patient census, the nurse will lose 8 hours of pay
22 that would have otherwise been earned. That nurse could schedule to work an 8-hour
23 shift to make up the hours but would not make up the pay because the hours lost were
24 overtime hours which paid time and a half. Even though the overtime would have been
25 paid on the lower base rate of a 12-hour job, the 8 hours of additional work, even at the
26 higher rate of an 8-hour job, will not equal the overtime that would have been earned.
27
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1 While no evidence indicated the specific reason for it, the totality of the evidence
2 of the history of the changes in pay structure establishes that the short-shift premium
3 was introduced to cure, or at least ameliorate, the disparity that could occur when a 12-
4 hour nurse did not get to work all the scheduled hours just as Defendant did when it
5 previously reduced the base rate for 12-hour jobs to prevent a perceived unfairness that
6 otherwise would have affected the 8-hour nurses who would have earned less for
7 working during a pay period than a 12-hour employee.
8

9 With the introduction of the SSP, the structure changed. Previously, an 8-hour
10 nurse received a higher rate of pay for doing the same work as a 12-hour nurse who
11 received a lower base rate of pay but also had 24 hours of overtime (at time and a half
12 of the lower base rate) during a pay period. With the advent of the SSP, if a 12-hour
13 nurse worked the full 12-hour shift, that nurse received the lower base rate for 8 hours
14 and one and a half times the lower base rate for 4 hours. However, if the 12-hour
15 employee worked less than 10 hours, that employee would receive the SSP for each
16 hour worked which, when added to the lower 12-hour base rate, equaled the higher 8-
17 hour rate for the time worked. If the employee worked 10 hours or more, the SSP was
18 not paid and that employee's pay would be calculated for all hours worked at the lower
19 base rate of pay. In other words, the same employee would receive higher hourly
20 compensation for working fewer hours than the rate of compensation for working longer
21 hours and it is this result that is the basis of the Class' claim.
22

23 D. State Law Requires that Overtime be Paid Based on the Regular Rate of Pay.

24 While Labor Code Section 510(a) states that overtime compensation must be
25 paid for any work in excess of 8 hours based on an employee's regular rate of pay, the
26 Labor Code does not state how the regular rate of pay is to be determined. The State
27 of California, however, has taken the position that it will adhere to the standards
28

1 madopted by the United States Department of Labor, to the extent they are consistent
2 with California law, in determining the regular rate of pay for a given job. (See
3 authorities cited in *Mutuc*, pp. 902-903.)

4 29 U.S.C., § 207(e) states that the regular rate “shall be deemed to include all
5 remuneration paid to, or on behalf of, the employee” excluding certain enumerated
6 payments set forth therein.

7 29 C.F.R., § 778.316 states:

8 “While it is permissible for an employer and employee to
9 agree upon different base rates of pay for different types of
10 work, it is settled under the Act that where a rate has been
11 agreed upon as applicable to a particular type of work the
12 parties cannot lawfully agree that the rate for the work shall
13 be lower merely because the work is performed during the
14 statutory overtime hours . . .”

15 Addressing artificial regular rates and devices to evade the overtime
16 requirements, 29 C.F.R., § 778.500 states:

17 “(a) Since the regular rate is defined to include all
18 remuneration for employment (except statutory exclusions)
19 . . . the overtime provisions of the Act cannot be avoided by
20 setting an artificially low hourly rate upon which overtime pay
21 is to be based and making up the additional compensation
22 due to employees by other means. The established hourly
23 rate is the ‘regular rate’ to an hourly employee only if the
24 hourly earnings are the sole source of his compensation.
25 Payment for overtime on the basis of an artificial ‘regular
26 rate’ will not result in compliance with the overtime
27 provisions of the Act.
28

1 (b) . . . the hourly rate paid for the identical work during the
2 hours in excess of the applicable maximum hours standard
3 can not be lower than the rate paid for the nonovertime
4 hours . . .”

5 29 C.F.R., § 778.327(b) provides:

6 “It seems clear that where different rates are paid from week
7 to week for the same work and where the differences are
8 justified by no factor other than the number of hours worked
9 by the individual employee--the longer he works the lower
10 the rate--the device is evasive and the rate actually paid in
11 the shorter or non-overtime week is his regular rate for
12 overtime purposes in all weeks.”

13 The exclusions from the calculation of the regular rate, as provided by 29 U.S.C.
14 § 207(e) are:

15 “(1) sums paid as gifts . . . on . . . special occasions as a
16 reward for service, the amounts of which are not measured
17 by or dependent on hours worked . . . ;

18 (2) payments made for occasional periods when no work is
19 performed due to vacation, holiday, illness, failure of employer
20 to provide sufficient work, or other similar cause; . . . and
21 other similar payments to an employee which are not made
22 as compensation for his hours of employment;

23 (3) sums paid in recognition of services performed
24 during a given period if either (a) . . . that payment . . . [is
25 not made pursuant to any] agreement, or promise causing
26 the employee to expect such payments regularly; or (b) the
27 payments are made pursuant to a bona fide profit-sharing
28 plan . . . ; or (c) the payments are talent fees . . . ;

1 (4) contributions irrevocably made by an employer . . . to
2 a bona fide plan for providing . . . benefits for employees;

3 (5) extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid
4 for work by the employee in any day or workweek because
5 such hours worked in excess of eight in a day or in excess
6 of the maximum workweek applicable to such employee
7 under Subsection (a) . . . ;

8 (6) extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid
9 for work by the employee on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays.
10 . . . where such premium rate is not less than one and one-
11 half times the rate established in good faith for like work
12 performed in non-overtime hours on other days;

13 (7) extra compensation provided by a premium rate to
14 the employee, in pursuance of an applicable employment
15 contract . . . for work outside of the hours established in
16 good faith by the contract . . . as the basic, normal, or
17 regular workday (not exceeding eight hours) . . . where such
18 premium rate is not less than one and one-half times the
19 rate established in good faith . . . ; or

20 (8) and value . . . derived from employer-provided grants
21 or rights provided pursuant to a stock option, . . . or
22 purchase program. . . .”

23 The Code of Federal Regulations states, in turn, that the only exclusions from
24 the remuneration used to calculate the regular rate of pay of an employee are those
25 contained in Section 207(e), saying that “all remuneration for employment paid to
26 employees which does not fall within one of these . . . exclusionary clauses must be
27 added into the total compensation received by the employee before his regular hourly
28 rate of pay is determined.” [29 C.F.R., § 778.200(c)]

1 As the foregoing federal regulations are not inconsistent with California law, they,
2 and the numerous cases interpreting them, will be a basis of the analysis of the issues
3 presented in Phase One of this trial.

4 E. The Short-Shift Premium Should Have Been Included in the Calculation of the
5 Regular Rate Of Pay for the Employees Working 12-Hour Jobs.

6 It is established beyond question or further discussion that the regular rate of pay
7 is the hourly rate actually paid the employee for the normal non-overtime work week for
8 which he is employed. (See *Bay Ridge Operating Co., Inc. v. Aaron, et al., Huron*
9 *Stevedoring Corporation* (1948) 334 U.S. 446; *Walling v. Youngerman-Reynolds*
10 *Hardwood Co.* (1945) 325 U.S. 419 and 29 U.S.C. Sec. 207(e).) Section 207(e) sets
11 forth payments that are excluded from the calculation of the regular rate and, according
12 to 29 C.F.R. Sec. 778.200(c), only "the statutory exclusions are authorized. It is
13 important to determine the scope of these exclusions, since all remuneration for
14 employment paid to employees which does not fall within one of these . . . exclusionary
15 clauses must be added into the total compensation received by the employee before
16 his regular hourly rate of pay is determined."

17 Of those exclusions set forth in Section 207(e), only one, number (2), could be
18 the basis for not including the SSP. That exception excludes payments made for
19 occasional periods when no work is performed due to " . . . failure of the employer to
20 provide sufficient work." 29 C.F.R. Sec. 778.218(c) states that the latter phrase " . . . is
21 intended to refer to occasional, sporadically recurring situations where the employee
22 would normally be working but for such a factor as machinery breakdown, failure of
23 expected supplies to arrive, weather conditions affecting the ability of the employee to
24 perform the work and similarly unpredictable obstacles beyond the control of the
25 employer. The term does not include reduction in work schedule, ordinary temporary
26 layoff situations, or any type of routine, recurrent absence of the employee."

27 The SSP does not fall within this exception for three reasons. First, by its own
28 terms, the exception does not cover a reduction in work schedule and, as a result, when

1 a nurse scheduled to work 12 hours is sent home before the expiration of that shift
2 because a low patient census does not require the nurse's services, a reduction in
3 schedule has occurred. Secondly, according to Defendant's expert, Dr. Ward, such
4 short shifts occurred 8.59% of the time where patient care was being delivered during
5 the Class period, more than 127,000 shifts per year. (R.T. 1861)

6 In addition to the shifts in which patient care is rendered, the SSP is also paid to
7 nurses for educational classes of less than 10 hours and such duty is considered by
8 Defendant to be a part of the nurses' regular work time (R.T. 1679, 1806). Such class
9 time occurs in more than 5% of all shifts, and work and class short shifts, together,
10 occur in 13.43% of all shifts (R.T. 1679) which would represent more than 180,000 of all
11 shifts worked. Dr. Ward's analysis of the length of shifts worked was extensive and
12 produced numerous statistics including the ones just cited which the Court has found to
13 be appropriate numbers to be considered in the analysis of the issue of "occasional and
14 sporadic." Defendant contends that class time should not be included in the analysis of
15 the issue, but such contention is at odds with its own policy of including classes as work
16 time and the Court believes that it is appropriate to include it. A short shift occurring in
17 13.43% of all shifts worked represents approximately one in every eight shifts, and the
18 Court finds that such occurrence is something considerably more than occasional or
19 sporadic in the context of the issue of what remuneration must be included in
20 determining the regular rate. Obviously, short shifts occurring 8.59% of the time makes
21 a less compelling argument but nevertheless is approximately one in every 11 to 12
22 shifts worked, and, in the same context, even if that percentage was to be used, is
23 something more than occasional or sporadic. While individual nurses may work a short
24 shift only occasionally or sporadically, collectively, the occurrence of short shifts is a
25 regular event and, as a result, the short shifts cannot be characterized as only
26 occasional or sporadic.

27 Thirdly, Section 207(e)(2) also requires that the payment must not be one made
28 as compensation for the employee's hours of employment. The SSP does not meet

1 that requirement as it is a payment made for hours worked. Despite Defendant's
2 protestations to the contrary, it is not a payment for hours not worked. The premium is
3 an hourly rate and is paid for each hour the nurse worked on that shift. In other words,
4 if the nurse worked 8 hours, the premium per hour is paid for each of the 8 hours. If the
5 nurse worked 9.9 hours, it is paid for each of the 9.9 hours. When the nurse worked 8
6 or 9.9 hours, the premium is not paid for nor calculated on the 4 or 2.1 hours (the
7 "disappointment" time) that the nurse did not work. Semantics can not change the
8 nature of the payment as one made for time actually worked during the regular work
9 day. Exemptions from inclusion of pay in the calculation of the regular rate are narrowly
10 construed and the burden of proving the exemption is on the employer. *Idaho Sheet*
11 *Metal Works, Inc. v. Wirtz* (1966) 383 U.S. 190; *Local 246, Utility Workers Union v. So.*
12 *California Edison* (9th Cir. 1996) 83 F.3rd 292; *Ramirez v. Yosemite Water Co.* (1999)
13 20 Cal.4th 785. Defendant has failed in its burden to demonstrate that the SSP
14 payments qualify as an exemption.

15 Defendant cited and argued two cases in particular that it contends supports its
16 contention that the SSP does not have to be included in the calculation of the regular
17 rate but the Court finds that neither is applicable and would not lead to a conclusion
18 contrary to that just stated. One, *DeWaters v. Macklin Co.* (6th Cir. 1948) 167 F.2d 694,
19 found that an employer's profit sharing plan did not have to be included in the
20 calculation of the regular rate. The plan in question certainly qualified for exemption
21 under both 29 U.S.C. 207(e)(1) and (3)(b) and there is nothing about this decision
22 which is useful in resolving the issues herein. The other, *Brennan v. Valley Towing Co.,*
23 *Inc.* (9th Cir. 1975) 515 F.2d 100, addressed a somewhat complicated compensation
24 system involving guaranteed monthly salaries for regular 47-hour, six-day workweeks,
25 with additional compensation for hours worked beyond the regular schedule. It is not
26 useful to recite all of the facts but the issue presented by the extra pay after the 47-hour
27 workweek related to whether the proper rate of overtime was being paid. The Court
28 does not find this case to be instructive. These cases (and many others) highlight the

1 numerous and often varying methods of compensation that have been created over the
2 years and the difficulties that can sometimes be encountered in an analysis of whether
3 the underlying statutory and regulatory provisions relating to wages and overtime have
4 been compiled with, but they do not advance the analysis herein.

5 F. The Failure to Include the Short-Shift Premium in the Calculation of the Regular
6 Rate of Pay Resulted In a Pay Structure that Was an Artifice or Subterfuge.

7 Defendant argues that its calculation of the regular rate of pay does not eliminate
8 overtime, that its use of the SSP serves a rational function unrelated to the hours
9 worked and that its pay system for the 12-hour nurses is not an artifice or subterfuge.
10 (See Defendant's Post Trial Brief, pages 12-18.) The first of such arguments, that its
11 calculation of the regular rate of pay does not eliminate overtime, misses the point. The
12 violation of the overtime laws claimed in this action is not that Defendant has not paid
13 for overtime hours worked but that the pay for overtime of 10 hours or more has been
14 less than it should have been. While Defendant points out that it has properly included
15 other pay differentials and premiums in the calculation of the regular rate, such fact
16 does not excuse the failure to include the SSP in the calculation. Similarly, the fact that
17 it pays overtime on the vast majority of the shifts worked is not dispositive, or even
18 informative, of any issue in the case. The claim relates to the failure to pay the proper
19 amount of overtime and not that overtime has not been paid at all.

20 Substantial evidence was presented by Defendant to the effect that the 12-hour
21 shifts permit greater flexibility in scheduling of patient care and that such shifts are
22 favored by a large proportion of the nurses because of the fewer days worked in a pay
23 period with the resultant flexibility in their own personal schedules. Defendant has also
24 argued that its use of the SSP, in conjunction with the 12-hour shifts, permits it to have
25 even greater flexibility in scheduling because it can send nurses home before the end
26 of the scheduled shift without the nurse suffering as large a loss of pay as would
27 otherwise occur and that the payment of the SSP encourages nurses to work additional
28 shifts which the hospital may need to provide patient coverage and also encourages

1 nurses to attend classes in furtherance of their educational and professional goals.

2 While the foregoing may be true, as has been addressed earlier, the SSP
3 became necessary because of the creation of the dual pay system. Defendant reduced
4 the pay for 12-hour nurses to eliminate the disparity with the pay of 8-hour nurses
5 resulting from the substantial overtime the 12-hour nurses would earn and then needed
6 to create the SSP to alleviate the disparity that would occur if the 12-hour nurse did not
7 get to work the full 12-hour shift. A violation of law occurs when an employer does not
8 properly calculate the regular rate of pay, resulting in a lesser amount of overtime paid
9 than is required, and such violation is not excused because the employer and
10 employees receive what they perceive to be other benefits.

11 Defendant also presented evidence of the process it went through in making the
12 transition to, and continuing, 12-hour shifts. This included meetings, discussions,
13 votes, memoranda and individual contracts with the nurses. The contracts, both the
14 Twelve-Hour Shift Agreements and the Conditions of Employment which were later
15 used, contained provisions settling forth what the pay would be and the pay stubs
16 provided with each paycheck set forth information about the pay categories, the rates
17 paid and the pay received.

18 This process, Defendant contends, demonstrates that its pay structure and
19 practices were not an artifice or subterfuge but its argument fails. To begin with, a
20 violation of the overtime wage law is not excused if an employer openly and publicly
21 creates a pay plan that does not pay overtime on a properly calculated regular rate of
22 pay. In other words, if an employer openly admits that it is not complying with the law,
23 its failure to comply is not excused. Similarly, if an employer creates a non-compliant
24 pay plan, but makes no attempt to advise the employees about whether the plan
25 complies or not (it does not make any representations whatsoever), the failure to
26 comply is not excused. In short, it is not the process or what the employees know that
27 is in issue but, rather, whether the plan complies with the law. If it does not, it is an
28 artifice in the sense that it is not what it must be. It is the compliance with the law which

1 is the issue and a plan that does not comply is an artifice or subterfuge because it is not
2 providing the pay that the law requires.⁵ [See 29 C.F.R. § 778.327(b) at p. 12 herein.]

3 In any event, in this instance, there is ample evidence that Defendant's pay plan,
4 despite the process, was an artifice even when based on what the employees knew.
5 Defendant periodically advised the employees that their overtime pay would be based
6 on their regular rate of pay (see Exhs. 40, p. 3; 41, Par. VII; 72 and 100, as examples),
7 which would undoubtedly cause them to feel that Defendant was complying with the
8 law, but there was no evidence that Defendant ever provided any explanation to the
9 employees of the legal requirements for determining the regular rate of pay. Without
10 such information being provided, together with the continuing assurances that overtime
11 was based on the regular rate of pay, the employees would make false assumptions.
12 During the trial, Defendant confirmed from numerous witnesses that they knew their
13 rate of pay and many of the pay policies. Not one non-exempt employee testified,
14 however, that he/she knew which pay categories must be included in the calculation of
15 the regular rate of pay or that they had knowingly agreed to accept less overtime pay
16 than the law required.

17 As stated earlier in this section, Defendant has also argued that its pay plan did
18 not eliminate overtime pay and has further argued that it, in fact, pays overtime for all
19 hours required and actually pays a "stepped-up" rate because of the large number of
20 shifts worked by 12-hour nurses in which they receive double time. (See Exh. 786-02

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22 ⁵In its various points and authorities and Post-Trial Brief, filed with the Court, Defendant has
23 placed great emphasis on the words "artifice" and "subterfuge" in describing what must be found
24 in order to establish that a pay structure violates the wage laws and, in doing so, may be attempting
25 to imply that the Court must first find a trick, device or evasion (common definitions of artifice), or
26 intent, before deciding the validity of the pay structure in question. While the Court has so found
27 herein, such a finding can also be made as a consequence of the result of the pay system. In other
28 words, if a pay system does not achieve the result mandated, the system is an artifice and evasion.
The same is true of the emphasis by HMH on the word "artificial". It is commonly defined as "made
by or resulting from an artifice". Each of these words has the same essential meaning and whether
a pay structure is deliberately intended to evade the law or only results in an evasion, it is still in
violation. The term "artificial and unrealistic" that has been referred to in a number of cases
addresses issues not germane to this case and will not be discussed. The parties agree with this
position. (See R.T., July 23, 2007, pages 15-17.)

1 which represents an analysis done by Defendant's expert, Dr. Ward, indicating that
2 18.19% of all shifts worked by 12-hour nurses are 11.9 hours or less and, therefore,
3 81.81% of all shifts worked are 12 hours or more, resulting in double time for those
4 shifts. Overall, that analysis shows that 91.41% are shifts of 10 hours or more and
5 94.37% of all shifts worked are for more than 8 hours.) As opposed to showing good
6 intentions, however, this evidence demonstrates the incentive for limiting the pay rate
7 upon which overtime is to be based. While there is no saving or loss of income to
8 employees on shifts of 8.1 to 9.9 hours because of the payment of the SSP, Defendant
9 is saving a substantial sum on each of the shifts of 10 hours or more which, as stated,
10 represent 91.41% of all shifts worked by 12-hour nurses which are paid at a lower rate.

11 Defendant has devoted substantial time to arguing that the Class
12 misunderstands Defendant's pay structure in its failure to appreciate that the "base
13 rate" and the "regular rate" are not identical and that this confusion "infects every aspect
14 of the Class's case" and that, as a result, "the Class erroneously asserted the 'base'
15 rate always equals the 'short shift premium plus base rate'; it failed to consider the
16 actual payment of 'stepped-up' overtime and double time on a daily basis; and it
17 ignored that Huntington contractually obligates itself, and does in fact, pay overtime."
18 (See Defendant's Post Trial Brief, p. 1; 16-23.) There is a certain amount of sophistry
19 in such statement as it, and other arguments, are misleading and deflect from the
20 issues, and the evidence relating thereto, that are under consideration. As examples,
21 no one has ignored that Defendant regularly pays overtime and that is not an issue in
22 the case. Similarly, the statement that it pays "stepped up" overtime is without basis. It
23 is simply paying overtime based on a regular rate that has been calculated by inclusion
24 of pay categories that are required for such calculation (minus the one at issue herein).
25 There is nothing "stepped up" about it. There is also no confusion about the difference
26 between a base rate and a regular rate of pay. In circumstances where there are no
27 pay categories other than the base rate, that rate will become the regular rate. Where
28 there are other payments, not subject to exclusion, the regular rate will then be higher

1 than the base rate and there was no confusion about this in the arguments or evidence
2 presented. The Class has not criticized Defendant's payment of overtime other than
3 the amount paid to 12-hour nurses working 10 or more hours in a shift. Defendant, on
4 the other hand, is not entitled to any special commendation because it is paying
5 overtime based on a regular rate that was calculated by including pay categories that
6 are required to be included.

7 G. Intent is Not a Prerequisite to a Finding of a Violation of the Labor Code or of An
8 Artifice.

9 Defendant has argued that the evidence demonstrates that it had no intent to
10 evade the overtime wage laws when it created the dual rate system of pay for the 8-
11 hour and 12-hour nurses and later introduced the SSP but intent is not necessary to a
12 finding of a violation of the overtime law. If an employer adopts a pay structure which
13 results in the underpayment of overtime wages due, it is a violation of law regardless of
14 the employer's intent and results in a liability of the employer to pay the correct amount.
15 While it could also legitimately be argued that the intent to violate may be presumed
16 whenever an employer adopts a pay structure which violates the requirements for the
17 payment of overtime, it appears unnecessary because there is nothing in either 29
18 U.S.C. Section 207(e) or California Labor Code Section 510(a), or other related
19 statutes, which suggests intent is necessary to establish a violation.

20 Section 510(a) states that work for certain periods of time "shall be
21 compensated" in the manner specified. By contrast, Labor Code Section 203, which
22 addresses late payment of wages provides for a penalty if "an employer willfully fails to
23 pay" within a specified period of time. The use of the word "willfully" introduces intent
24 as a necessary finding for a penalty to be imposed but no similar wording is included in
25 510(a) which is strong evidence that the Legislature did not intend, and did not provide,
26 that intent was necessary for a violation of the latter section.

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1 Even if intent to evade was a prerequisite to liability, it existed in this case. More
2 importantly, however, it is that intent which assists in understanding the evasive
3 character of Defendant's pay structure. Witness Rayla Nolen testified that at or about
4 the time of the conversion of many of the nursing positions from 8-hour to 12-hour
5 shifts, there were complaints by the 8-hour nurses about the disparity of pay for
6 performing the same work that would result. Obviously, because the 12-hour nurses
7 would be receiving time and a half for 1/3 of the hours worked, they would receive more
8 pay in a pay period while working fewer hours. The Defendant's response to this
9 complaint was to establish a lower rate for the 12-hour nurses so that the pay would be
10 equalized. (R.T. 186:4 - 188:15 and Exh. 45, Par. 8.) Whatever arguments Defendant
11 makes about the desirability of the 12-hour shifts from both the point of view of the
12 nurses as well as the hospital, the solution adopted by Defendant to respond to the
13 concerns of the 8-hour nurses was to lower the rate of pay of the 12-hour nurses so
14 that their overtime would not cause them to receive overall higher earnings in any given
15 pay period. Later, when it became apparent that 12-hour nurses would not earn as
16 much as 8-hour nurses if the 12-hour nurse was required to work short shifts,
17 Defendant introduced the SSP to substantially reduce the loss of pay and, thus, retain
18 parity. However laudable Defendant's concerns about treating its employees fairly may
19 be, the solution they adopted has resulted in a dual pay system that reduces an
20 employee's pay for working longer hours. Their intent could not be more patent nor the
21 nature of their pay structure more apparent. If their purpose was to achieve fairness, it
22 may show that the wage laws sometimes have an undesired result but, if that is so, the
23 solution is a legislative one and not the creation of judicial exceptions that would require
24 the courts to ignore the clear purpose and wording of those laws. In so stating, it
25 should also be pointed out that Defendant has several options available that would
26 comply with existing law and still accomplish its purposes.

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**V.
REMEDIES**

A. The Members of the Class are Entitled to Restitution of the Amount of Overtime Owed But Not Paid.

One of the remedies provided for a 17200 violation is restitution which the Court finds should be ordered because of Defendant's improper calculation of the regular rate and consequent failure to pay the correct amount of overtime earnings to the 12-hour nurses who worked 10 or more hours in a shift during the Class period of January 17, 1999, through January 21, 2004.

The Class consists of 2117 12-hour employees, approximately 43% of whom are nurses and the remainder are in other jobs. (See Exh. 46-27.) Defendant's expert, Dr. Ward, was originally furnished with the payroll records of 140 nurses selected at random for the five-year class period and was then also furnished with full payroll records of all employees for a one-week period in each of the five years. He used the latter to determine whether the sample of 140 was statistically reliable and concluded that it was. Plaintiff's expert, James Toney, was also later furnished with the 140 sample, the five-week samples provided to Dr. Ward as well as actual payroll records for a period of nearly five years (see R.T. 1352-1354) and also concluded that the 140 sample appeared to be statistically reliable. As the experts on both sides reached the same conclusion on that issue, the Court finds that the 140 sample is a reasonable and reliable basis for the analysis of Defendant's pay practices and the calculation of pay owed to the Class.

The experts presented highly different calculations of Class damages (see Exhs. 46-27 and 855), both of which appear to be accurately calculated with the difference being the assumptions that each was asked to make. One aspect of those assumptions was that Dr. Ward did not find any damages in 1999 and 2004 because he was told by Defendant's attorneys that Defendant had included the short-shift differential in the calculation of the regular rate in those two years. (See R.T. 1674,

1 1827.) He testified that his review of the records furnished confirmed that was true in
2 1999 (R.T. 1828) although he did not have any records for the short period in 2004
3 (R.T. 1827) that is included in the Class period. In any event, the SSP was not used to
4 calculate the regular rate in the correct way in those two years. Mr. Toney calculated
5 damages in both those years based on his assumption that the SSP was not included
6 in the calculation of the regular rate.

7 The majority of the damages calculated by each expert occurred during the
8 years of 2000 through 2003 and the vast difference in the amounts calculated was the
9 result of Toney's assumption that the regular rate should have included the 8-hour rate
10 or, in the alternative, the 12-hour rate plus the SSP, while Dr. Ward assumed that the
11 SSP was only to be included in the calculation of the regular rate when a short-shift
12 premium was actually paid. (See R.T. 1837.) Mr. Toney's calculations verified that the
13 SSP was the difference between the 12-hour rate and the 8-hour rate and that an
14 employee working a 12-hour shift would earn essentially the same as one working an 8-
15 hour shift, not including any pay differentials to which either would otherwise be entitled.
16 (R.T. 1355-1356.) Thereafter, Toney used the straight time rate calculated by Dr. Ward
17 to determine the rate that should have been paid and then calculated the overtime that
18 should have been paid based on the calculated straight time rate. (R.T. 1359-1361.) In
19 comparing what was paid to what should have been paid if the correct rate had been
20 used, he determined the wages (and interest thereon) that he believes was underpaid
21 by HMH.

22 In general terms, the Court finds that Dr. Ward's approach to the calculation of
23 wages owed is not correct but, because of substantial unresolved questions at this time
24 on the Court's part about Mr. Toney's calculations, the Court is not now rendering a
25 decision on the amount of any wages due and orders a reopening of evidence and a
26 further hearing on that subject. (As an example of the differing opinions that have
27 arisen about Mr. Toney's calculations, see the R.T. of the further argument held
28

1 July 23, 2007, at pages 25-35.)⁶

2 B. Because the Improper Calculation of the Overtime Wages Due is Continuing, the
3 Class is Also Entitled to Injunctive Relief.

4 As a 17200 claim is equitable, it is discretionary whether injunctive relief should
5 also be ordered. Because Defendant continues to improperly calculate the regular rate
6 to be used as the basis for determining overtime, and because the Court has found a
7 history of violation of the overtime law from at least the early 1990s when Defendant
8 began paying the SSP, the Court has determined that injunctive relief should also be
9 granted to assure that Defendant's employees are paid the proper amount of overtime
10 earned in the future. The terms of said injunction will be determined at the time that
11 judgment is entered herein.

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13 **VI.**

14 **CONCLUSION**

15 Prior to and at the conclusion of the trial in Phase One of this case, the Court
16 requested that counsel specify all issues, factual and legal, which they wished to be
17 addressed in the Statement of Decision to be rendered and this was done on the record
18 and in the post-trial briefs and suggested statements of decision submitted by counsel.
19 In addition, in setting further argument on July 23, 2007, the Court also directed counsel
20 to specify such issues in order to permit them to submit the issues upon which they
21 wanted findings, after an opportunity for reflection following the completion of the trial in
22 Phase One. Each did so and, because the parties have already had ample opportunity
23 to define the issues they believe should be decided, the Court is issuing this Statement
24 of Decision rather than a tentative one.

25 Defendant has specified five factual issues (several of which are argumentative

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27 ⁶HMH has also stated in its Post-Trial Brief that overtime should not be included in the
28 calculation of the regular rate [one of the exceptions to inclusion contained in 29 U.S.C. Section
207(e)] and that the Class' method of calculating damages would do that.

1 and potentially misleading) and two legal issues to be decided and each has been
2 addressed herein. In summary response to those issues, the Court has factually found
3 that: (1) Defendant's pay system during the class period is an artifice or subterfuge
4 which evaded and failed to comply with the overtime laws; (2) the regular rate of pay for
5 12-hour employees does not need to be computed in a "wholly unrealistic and artificial
6 manner" in the circumstances of this case to prove a violation of the wage laws; in this
7 instance, Defendant's failure to include the SSP in the calculation of the regular rate
8 violated the law and its purposes; (3) the amounts paid to the Class after the 8th and
9 12th hour of the work day, or 80 hours in a pay period, did constitute payment for
10 overtime (although not based on the correct regular rate) and do not have to be
11 included in the calculation of the regular rate; (4) the short shift premium was
12 remuneration based on the hours worked and any other reason for its payment does
13 not exclude it from calculation of the regular rate; and (5) the evidence produced by
14 Plaintiffs established that the short shift premium must be included in the calculation of
15 the regular rate of pay for 12 hour employees who worked 10 or more hours in a
16 scheduled 12-hour shift during the class period. On the legal issues, the Court has
17 found that the evidence produced establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that
18 Defendant's pay system during the class period violated California Labor Code Section
19 510 and that such violation warrants restitution to members of the Class of the amounts
20 representing the difference between what was actually paid and the amount that should
21 have been paid as overtime to 12-hour employees who worked 10 or more hours in a
22 shift.

23 Plaintiffs' Proposed List of Factual and Legal Issues is considerably more difficult
24 to address because of its confusing presentation consisting sometimes of references to
25 matters outside the evidence, statements that do not present an issue and questions
26 that do not frame the specific issue to be addressed. It should be noted that the Court
27 is unable to find any factual issues presented for determination although there are
28 statements of fact that Plaintiffs apparently believe have been established.

1 To respond as best it can, the Court has found that the short shift premium must
2 be included in the calculation of the regular rate of pay for class members working 12-
3 hour jobs (Issue No. 12), the short shift premium is not exempt from inclusion in the
4 remuneration to be included in the calculation of the regular rate of pay (Issue No. 18),
5 a violation of law occurred as a result of a pay structure that provided a lower rate of
6 pay for each hour worked for a 12-hour employee working 10 or more hours in a 12-
7 hour shift than the same employee would receive for working 9.9 hours or less in such a
8 shift (Issue No. 17), the continuing failure of Defendant to pay overtime to 12-hour
9 employees based on a correct calculation of the regular rate of pay entitles the class
10 members to injunctive relief (Issue No. 14), any agreement of the employees to a pay
11 structure that does not comply with the requirements for the calculation of the regular
12 rate of pay for the payment of straight and overtime pay is unenforceable (Issue No.
13 15), the Defendant may not engage in a subterfuge or artifice to evade the overtime pay
14 requirements and its pay structure which did not properly calculate the regular rate of
15 pay to be used as the basis for the payment of overtime to 12-hour employees working
16 10 or more hours in a shift was an artifice and subterfuge (Issue No. 16), and the
17 violation of the overtime law constitutes an unlawful and unfair business practice within
18 the meaning of Business & Professions Code Section 17200, entitling the Plaintiff Class
19 to relief thereunder (Issue No. 13).

20 The Court makes no finding on Issue No. 19 (the short shift premium is not
21 justified as reporting time pay) because the Court of Appeal has already addressed the
22 subject (*see Mutuc, supra*, pages 909-910) or on Issue No. 20 (Industry Custom and
23 Practice) for the same reason (*see Mutuc*, pages 910-911). Additionally, the Court
24 makes no finding on Issue No. 1 because it does not present a legal issue. At most,
25 whether the chart is an accurate representation of pay that would be received by a 12-
26 hour employee working the hours listed at the rate of pay specified is a factual one and,
27 in that regard, the Court finds it to be accurate based on the assumptions inherent in
28 the chart. On Issue No. 2, the Court also makes no finding pertaining to the two letters

1 referenced because they were not received as evidence in the case. On Issue No. 5,
2 the Court also makes no finding for the same reason.

3 The Court also makes no finding as to Issue No. 4 as the principle of
4 construction of remedial statutes has been established by a higher court and by the
5 decision herein the Court has construed the applicable law. No finding is made on
6 Issues Nos. 6, 7 and 11 because each is a statement but none present an issue. No
7 finding is made on Issue No. 8 because it does not present a legal issue. A part of the
8 query made has, by implication, been addressed by the Court in the finding that the
9 Defendant's pay structure violates the overtime law. Case law has established that an
10 employer cannot create a pay structure which violates that law and its intent.

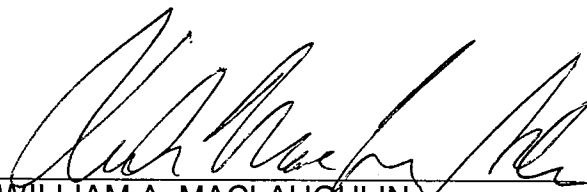
11 The Court makes no finding on Issue No. 9 because it does not specifically state
12 the issue to be decided and is redundant. As to the latter, the Court has already stated
13 that it has found that Defendant's pay structure violates the overtime law and that such
14 violation constitutes an unlawful and unfair practice which, in turn, violates Business &
15 Professions Code Section 17200. On the other hand, in reference to Issue No. 10, the
16 Court has not found any "unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising" in violation
17 of Section 17200. The Court does not consider statements and explanations made by
18 Defendant to its employees on the subject of this case to constitute advertising within
19 the meaning of the statute.

20 As to Issue No. 3, the Court has found that the pay structure violated the
21 overtime law because the regular rate of pay for employees working 10 or more hours
22 in a 12-hour shift was not properly calculated as a result of the failure to include the
23 short shift premium in the calculation. As a result, for working 10 or more hours in a 12-
24 hour shift, the employees did not receive one and one-half times the correct regular
25 rate.

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1 Because of the decision herein, further proceedings will be necessary and the
2 Court will give separate notice of a Status Conference at which time the further
3 schedule of proceedings will be set.

4 Dated: **SEP 14 2007**
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6 **WILLIAM A. MACLAUGHLIN**
7 **JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT**

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