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**FILED**  
LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT

SEP 14 2007 *dl*

JOHN A. CLARKE, CLERK  
*D. Larson*  
BY DEBORA LARSON, DEPUTY

**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 period<sup>1</sup> 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

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27 <sup>1</sup>The 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.<sup>2</sup>

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  
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27 <sup>2</sup>Other 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 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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

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25 <sup>3</sup>Two 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.

<sup>4</sup>The 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  
28

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* (9<sup>th</sup> 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.* (6<sup>th</sup> 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.* (9<sup>th</sup> 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

