

1 admitting representatives, and electrocardiogram (“EKG”) technicians. ECF No. 268 at 3-6. The
2 opt-in plaintiffs are current and former UMC non-exempt hourly employees. *Id.* at 6.

3 The plaintiffs bring a collective action under section 16(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C.
4 § 216(b), for UMC and Espinoza’s alleged failure to pay overtime. According to the fourth
5 amended complaint, the defendants regularly interrupted employees’ meal breaks or caused
6 employees to miss meal breaks, yet the defendants’ timekeeping software automatically deducted
7 thirty minutes for meal breaks from employees’ time. *Id.* at 8, 11. This resulted in employees not
8 being compensated for missed or interrupted meal breaks. *Id.* Each named plaintiff states that he
9 or she often had meal breaks interrupted that were not compensated. *Id.* at 8-10. Additionally,
10 each named plaintiff identifies at least one week in which he or she worked in excess of forty
11 hours, including time worked through at least one meal break, for which he or she was not
12 compensated. *Id.*

13 The plaintiffs further allege that the defendants failed to track the employees’ meal breaks
14 to determine whether the employees took the breaks, were interrupted, or missed them. *Id.* at 10-
15 11. Employees did not clock in or out for lunch. *Id.* at 11. Instead, they would clock in and out at
16 the beginning and end of their work day. *Id.* The plaintiffs allege the practice and culture at UMC
17 was to discourage employees from changing their time cards to reflect a missed or interrupted
18 break. *Id.*

19 The complaint alleges the defendants knew of the above violations because UMC
20 previously contracted with the Urban Group to recommend ways UMC could improve morale. *Id.*
21 at 12. One of the Urban Group’s findings was that management was aware that one of the biggest
22 complaints was the lack of a float nurse who could cover while other nurses had their meal
23 breaks. *Id.* at 12. Additionally, the Urban Group advised that staff worked long hours, often
24 without sufficient time to take breaks. *Id.* at 12-13.

25 The plaintiffs allege the Department of Labor investigated UMC and found employees
26 were not taking their lunch breaks and were automatically deducted thirty minutes for lunch
27 regardless. *Id.* at 13. The DOL also allegedly found UMC failed to keep proper records of hours
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1 worked. *Id.* Finally, the plaintiffs allege UMC’s own labor relations committee discussed at least
2 eight times in the two years prior to the complaint being filed instances where hourly employees
3 missed meal breaks, yet the defendants continued to automatically deduct thirty minutes for each
4 shift for meal breaks. *Id.* at 13-14.

5 The plaintiffs allege Espinoza qualifies as an employer because he exercises direct control
6 over UMC employees’ hours and wages, is involved in UMC’s day-to-day operations, has the
7 authority to hire and fire employees, has the authority to direct and supervise employees’ work,
8 and has the authority to make decisions regarding employee compensation and capital
9 expenditures. *Id.* at 7. The plaintiffs also allege Espinoza devised, implemented, and supervised
10 UMC’s wage and hour practices and policies. *Id.*

11 **II. ANALYSIS**

12 In considering a motion to dismiss, “all well-pleaded allegations of material fact are taken
13 as true and construed in a light most favorable to the non-moving party.” *Wylar Summit P’ship v.*
14 *Turner Broad. Sys., Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998). However, I do not necessarily
15 assume the truth of legal conclusions merely because they are cast in the form of factual
16 allegations in the plaintiff’s complaint. *See Clegg v. Cult Awareness Network*, 18 F.3d 752, 754-
17 55 (9th Cir. 1994). A plaintiff must make sufficient factual allegations to establish a plausible
18 entitlement to relief. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007). Such allegations
19 must amount to “more than labels and conclusions, [or] a formulaic recitation of the elements of a
20 cause of action.” *Id.* at 555.

21 Generally, I may not consider material beyond the complaint in ruling on a motion to
22 dismiss for failure to state a claim. *Intri-Plex Techs., Inc. v. Crest Grp., Inc.*, 499 F.3d 1048, 1052
23 (9th Cir. 2007); *see also Akhtar v. Mesa*, 698 F.3d 1202, 1212 (9th Cir. 2012) (“When reviewing
24 a motion to dismiss, [courts] consider only allegations contained in the pleadings, exhibits
25 attached to the complaint, and matters properly subject to judicial notice.” (quotation omitted));
26 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(d). I decline to consider exhibits A-G attached to the defendants’ motion
27 because they are unauthenticated, are not subject to judicial notice, and are not attached to or
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1 incorporated in the complaint.¹ I will consider the DOL documents and the Urban Group report
2 because the complaint refers to those documents, the plaintiffs’ allegations of knowledge depend
3 in part on those documents, and no party disputes their authenticity. *See* ECF Nos. 273-8; 273-9;
4 *United States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003) (“Even if a document is not attached to
5 a complaint, it may be incorporated by reference into a complaint if the plaintiff refers
6 extensively to the document or the document forms the basis of the plaintiff’s claim.”).

7 **A. FLSA Claim**

8 An FLSA plaintiff need not allege in the complaint “detailed factual allegations regarding
9 the number of overtime hours worked.” *Landers v. Quality Commc’ns, Inc.*, 771 F.3d 638, 644
10 (9th Cir. 2014), as amended (Jan. 26, 2015). The “plausibility of a claim is context-specific.” *Id.*
11 at 645 (quotation omitted). Consequently, a plaintiff may establish a plausible FLSA claim in
12 numerous ways, such as “by estimating the length of her average workweek during the applicable
13 period and the average rate at which she was paid, the amount of overtime wages she believes she
14 is owed, or any other facts that will permit the court to find plausibility.” *Id.* Additionally, a
15 plaintiff “at a minimum . . . must allege that she worked more than forty hours in a given
16 workweek without being compensated for the overtime hours worked during that workweek.” *Id.*
17 at 644-45.

18 The plaintiffs have met that standard here. Each named plaintiff alleges he or she was a
19 non-exempt employee who regularly worked in excess of forty hours per week. ECF No. 268 at
20 4-6, 8. Each named plaintiff also identifies at least one work week during which he or she
21 worked more than forty hours without being compensated for that overtime. *Id.* at 8-10. The
22 plaintiffs also provided estimates for how often they missed meal breaks or were interrupted
23 during their meal breaks. *Id.* Combined with their other allegations regarding the defendants’
24 automatic deduction policy and custom of regularly interrupting breaks but not paying for skipped
25 or interrupted breaks, the plaintiffs’ allegations have crossed the line from possible to plausible.

26
27 ¹ The copy of Espinoza’s deposition is unreadable. ECF No. 273-7. Moreover, although the
28 plaintiffs’ fourth amended complaint refers to Espinoza’s deposition, it did not thereby incorporate the
entire deposition and the deposition is not central to the plaintiffs’ claims.

1 The defendants contend the plaintiffs’ allegations are contradictory because plaintiff
2 Small alleges he missed 95 to 100% of his meal breaks but then states that he missed one meal
3 break on the specific workweek alleged in the fourth amended complaint. There is nothing
4 contradictory in Small’s (or the other plaintiffs’) allegations. Small alleged that he missed “at
5 least” one meal break during the identified week. The defendants also argue the plaintiffs have
6 not explained why they were paid overtime for some missed meal periods. However, the
7 defendants rely on inadmissible exhibits that are not part of the complaint to make this argument.
8 Moreover, it is not contradictory to assert that the plaintiffs missed many meal breaks for which
9 they were not paid even if they were paid for some missed meal breaks.

10 Next, the defendants argue they cannot be liable unless the plaintiffs told the defendants
11 about their missed meal breaks and defendants thereafter refused to pay. The defendants contend
12 there is no allegation in the fourth amended complaint that the plaintiffs complained about missed
13 but uncompensated meal breaks.

14 An employer “who knows or should have known that an employee is or was working
15 overtime must comply with the provisions of [29 U.S.C.] § 207.” *Forrester v. Roth’s I. G. A.*
16 *Foodliner, Inc.*, 646 F.2d 413, 414 (9th Cir. 1981). “An employer who is armed with this
17 knowledge cannot stand idly by and allow an employee to perform overtime work without proper
18 compensation, even if the employee does not make a claim for the overtime compensation.” *Id.*
19 Often that may require employees to notify the employer they are working overtime. But “[t]his
20 is not to say that an employer may escape responsibility by negligently maintaining records
21 required by the FLSA, or by deliberately turning its back on a situation.” *Id.* Actual or
22 constructive notice that the employee was working overtime will suffice. *Id.*; *see also* 29 C.F.R.
23 § 785.11 (stating an employee is “suffered or permitted” to work if the employer “knows or has
24 reason to believe” the employee is working).

25 The fourth amended complaint adequately alleges the defendants knew or should have
26 known that its employees were regularly working overtime without compensation. The plaintiffs
27 allege that UMC’s internal committees, which were comprised of UMC executives, including
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1 Espinoza, knew as far back as January 2011 that employees were missing meal breaks. ECF No.
2 268 at 3, 13-14. The fourth amended complaint also alleges the DOL investigation resulted in
3 findings that the defendants committed overtime violations in the form of uncompensated missed
4 meal breaks. *Id.* at 3-4. Additionally, the Urban Group report, dating from 2011, stated that
5 managers at UMC “were aware that one of the biggest complaints of staff was not having a float
6 nurse and said that was being implemented so nurses could get meal breaks,” and the staff works
7 long hours “often without sufficient time to take any breaks.” ECF Nos. 268 at 12-13; 273-9 at
8 24, 29. The defendants had nevertheless implemented a policy of automatically deducting thirty-
9 minute meal breaks from every shift worked and maintained UMC’s employees’ hours in a
10 manner that did not permit recording of when they clocked in and out for meal breaks. ECF No.
11 268 at 10-11. The plaintiffs also allege the practice at the hospital was to discourage the plaintiffs
12 from changing their own time cards to reflect missed or interrupted breaks. ECF No. 268 at 11.
13 And they allege the defendants failed to keep and retain documents, including complaints
14 employees made about working through meal breaks. *Id.*

15 Viewing these allegations and reasonable inferences in the plaintiffs’ favor, they have
16 plausibly alleged the defendants knew or should have known that employees were regularly
17 missing meal breaks or having meal breaks interrupted but were nevertheless having thirty
18 minutes automatically deducted from their time, without compensation. I therefore deny the
19 defendants’ motion to dismiss the FLSA claim.

20 **B. Espinoza**

21 The FLSA provides that “no employer shall employ any of his employees . . . for a
22 workweek longer than forty hours unless such employee receives compensation for his
23 employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half times
24 the regular rate at which he is employed.” 29 U.S.C. § 207. “Any employer who violates the
25 provisions of section 206 or section 207 of this title shall be liable to the employee or employees
26 affected in the amount of their unpaid minimum wages, or their unpaid overtime compensation,
27 as the case may be, and in an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.” 29 U.S.C.
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1 § 216(b).

2 The FLSA defines “employer” as “any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of
3 an employer in relation to an employee” 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). This definition “is to be given
4 an expansive interpretation in order to effectuate the FLSA’s broad remedial purposes.” *Boucher*
5 *v. Shaw*, 572 F.3d 1087, 1090 (9th Cir. 2009) (quotation omitted). “Where an individual exercises
6 control over the nature and structure of the employment relationship, or economic control over the
7 relationship, that individual is an employer within the meaning of the Act, and is subject to
8 liability.” *Id.* at 1091.

9 Whether a person or entity is an employer does not depend on “isolated factors but rather
10 upon the circumstances of the whole activity.” *Rutherford Food Corp. v. McComb*, 331 U.S. 722,
11 730 (1947). The key inquiry is the “economic reality” of the relationship. *Boucher*, 572 F.3d at
12 1091 (quotation omitted).

13 Factors which inform the economic reality of the relationship include: “whether the
14 alleged employer (1) had the power to hire and fire the employees, (2) supervised and controlled
15 employee work schedules or conditions of employment, (3) determined the rate and method of
16 payment, and (4) maintained employment records.” *Bonnette v. Cal. Health & Welfare Agency*,
17 704 F.2d 1465, 1470 (9th Cir. 1983) (quotation omitted), *disapproved of on other grounds by*
18 *Garcia v. San Antonio Metro. Transit Auth.*, 469 U.S. 528 (1985). Where an individual is
19 involved, courts also may inquire into whether the person is a high-ranking officer or has an
20 ownership interest, the degree of control the person exercises over the entity’s financial affairs
21 and compensation practices, and the person’s role in causing the entity to comply (or not) with the
22 FLSA. *Manning v. Boston Med. Ctr. Corp.*, 725 F.3d 34, 48 (1st Cir. 2013); *Chao v. Hotel Oasis,*
23 *Inc.*, 493 F.3d 26, 34 (1st Cir. 2007). The fact that an individual is not an executive or owner
24 does not exclude him from being an employer, but it is a factor to consider. *Manning*, 725 F.3d at
25 48. The various factors “are not etched in stone and will not be blindly applied.” *Bonnette*, 704
26 F.2d at 1470. Rather, the ultimate determination of whether a person or entity is an employer
27 depends on “the circumstances of the whole activity.” *Id.* (quotation omitted).

1 The fourth amended complaint alleges Espinoza was UMC’s Chief Human Resources
2 Officer. ECF No. 268 at 6. The plaintiffs also allege:

3 Defendant Espinoza exercises direct control over the hours and wages of Plaintiffs,
4 and all similarly situated hourly employees employed at University Medical
5 Center of Southern Nevada. Defendant Espinoza is involved in the day-to-day
6 business operation of University Medical Center of Southern Nevada, and has the
7 authority to hire and fire employees, the authority to direct and supervise the work
8 of employees, and the authority to make decisions regarding employee
9 compensation and capital expenditures. At all relevant times, this individual acted
10 and had responsibility to act on behalf and in the interests of University Medical
11 Center of Southern Nevada in devising, directing, implementing and supervising
12 the wage and hour practices and policies relating to [UMC] employees.

13 *Id.* at 7.

14 The defendants argue these allegations are insufficient because Espinoza has no
15 ownership interest in UMC, he is not a corporate officer, and he cannot hire or fire at will under
16 Nevada law (based on UMC’s status as a county hospital that is subject to Nevada law regarding
17 structure and control of important decisions at county hospitals). The defendants also argue
18 Espinoza’s testimony at his deposition shows that he does not have direct control over hours and
19 wages, that employee compensation and capital expenditures are subject to many layers of
20 decision-making, that he has no direct authority over the payroll department, and that he does not
21 promulgate most administrative practices. However, I do not consider Espinoza’s deposition at
22 this stage of the proceedings.

23 In response, the plaintiffs likewise cite to portions of Espinoza’s deposition to assert facts
24 about Espinoza’s role. ECF No. 274 at 21-22. Those facts are not in the fourth amended
25 complaint, so I do not consider them.

26 The plaintiffs also point to the DOL report, which is incorporated in the complaint. The
27 DOL report determined, pursuant to an investigation, that Espinoza is an employer because he “is
28 involved in the daily operations of the business . . . has hired and fired employees, incorporated
policy and procedures for the company, administers pay and payroll and otherwise acted in the
direct interest of the entity in relation to the employees.” ECF No. 273-8 at 6. The report also
describes a conference between Espinoza, the DOL investigator, and others. *Id.* at 8-9. According

1 to the report, Espinoza stated “he understood that he needed to pay overtime to his employees”
2 and that “he would look into incorporating changes” in the system to require employees to clock
3 out and clock back in for lunch. *Id.* Espinoza also stated he “would comply with the laws from
4 now on by keeping records of employees taking their lunch breaks” *Id.* at 9.

5 Taking these allegations as true, along with the other allegations in the fourth amended
6 complaint, the plaintiffs have adequately alleged Espinoza is an employer at this stage of the
7 proceedings. Espinoza was Chief Human Resources Officer. He allegedly had the power to hire
8 and fire employees and, according to the DOL’s investigation, exercised that power. He was
9 involved in UMC’s daily operations, incorporated policies and procedures, and had authority over
10 payroll and employment records. Espinoza allegedly agreed that he understood his employees
11 had to be paid overtime and agreed to implement a new clock out/clock in policy for employees’
12 lunch breaks. He also agreed to keep records of lunch breaks.

13 Viewing the allegations and inferences in the light most favorable to the plaintiffs, and
14 considering that the definition of an employer is to be given an expansive interpretation, the
15 plaintiffs have plausibly alleged that under the totality of the circumstances, Espinoza is their
16 employer. Espinoza allegedly exercised control over UMC’s compensation, timekeeping,
17 payroll, and recordkeeping practices related to UMC’s compliance (or lack thereof) with the
18 FLSA. I therefore deny the defendants’ motion to dismiss.

19 **III. CONCLUSION**

20 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendants’ motion to dismiss (**ECF No. 273**) is
21 **DENIED.**

22 DATED this 10th day of August, 2017.

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25 ANDREW P. GORDON
26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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