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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT SEATTLE

8 STEVE MOSHTAGH, an individual, on behalf of  
9 himself and others similarly situated,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 vs.

12 THE HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC. a Delaware  
13 Corporation,

14 Defendant.

No. 2:19-cv-01205-RSM

ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. ("Home Depot")'s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. Dkt. #73. Home Depot moves for summary judgment on Plaintiff Steve Moshtagh's claims for: (1) unlawful wage deductions for donations to The Homer Fund (First Cause of Action); (3) unpaid wages for off-the-clock waiting time after store closing (Third Cause of Action); (4) double damages for willful withholding of wages (Fourth Cause of Action); and (5) violation of Washington's Consumer Protection Act (Fifth Cause of Action). *Id.* at 7. Mr. Moshtagh has filed an opposition. Dkt. #135. The Court has determined that oral argument is unnecessary, and, for the reasons stated below, GRANTS IN PART this Motion. Class certification in this matter is still pending. *See* Dkt. #39.

**II. BACKGROUND**

In 2014 Plaintiff Moshtagh first started working for Home Depot in a Palm Springs, California store. Dkt. #76-1, Ex. A ("Moshtagh Dep."), 13:12-16, 26:1-7.

1 In February of 2016, Mr. Moshtagh submitted his resignation so he could move closer to  
2 his sick mother, who lived in Kirkland, Washington. *Id.* at 27:2-20; 116:5-24. Home Depot instead  
3 offered to transfer him to a store location in Bothell, Washington, and he accepted the transfer. *Id.*

4 At the Bothell store, Mr. Moshtagh worked in “special services” for about six months, then  
5 on the freight team, then as a cashier. *Id.* at 144:21-145:1. During his employment in Washington,  
6 plaintiff earned an hourly wage of \$11.25 or more. Dkt. #75 (“Dixon Decl.”), ¶ 4.

7  
8 In March 2019, Mr. Moshtagh called the Home Depot hotline (AwareLine) to report that he  
9 was not getting rest breaks when he worked a five-hour shift. Moshtagh Dep. at 69:11-13. Home  
10 Depot conducted an investigation, finding that many witnesses disputed Mr. Moshtagh’s account,  
11 and that Mr. Moshtagh’s statements were “contradictory.” *See* Dkt. #73 at 10–11. Mr. Moshtagh  
12 stopped reporting to work in April of 2019 and was fired. *Id.* at 76:20-22.

13  
14 Mr. Moshtagh filed a proposed class action in King County Superior Court on June 28,  
15 2019. Dkt. #1-2. The case was removed to this Court on August 1, 2019. Dkt. #1. He alleges the  
16 following causes of action: Unlawful Wage Deductions for Home Depot’s policy and practice of  
17 deducting money from paychecks for The Homer Fund charity, failure to provide rest breaks, failure  
18 to pay for all time on duty, willful withholding of wages, and a Washington Consumer Protection  
19 Act (“CPA”) claim. Additional facts for these claims are discussed in greater detail below.

### 20 21 **III. DISCUSSION**

#### 22 **A. Legal Standard for Summary Judgment**

23 Summary judgment is appropriate where “the movant shows that there is no genuine  
24 dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R.  
25 Civ. P. 56(a); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247 (1986). Material facts are those  
26 which might affect the outcome of the suit under governing law. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248. In  
27 ruling on summary judgment, a court does not weigh evidence to determine the truth of the matter,

1 but “only determine[s] whether there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Crane v. Conoco, Inc.*, 41 F.3d  
2 547, 549 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing *Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. v. O’Melveny & Meyers*, 969 F.2d 744,  
3 747 (9th Cir. 1992)).

4 On a motion for summary judgment, the court views the evidence and draws inferences in  
5 the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255; *Sullivan v. U.S. Dep’t*  
6 *of the Navy*, 365 F.3d 827, 832 (9th Cir. 2004). The Court must draw all reasonable inferences in  
7 favor of the non-moving party. See *O’Melveny & Meyers*, 969 F.2d at 747, *rev’d on other grounds*,  
8 512 U.S. 79 (1994). However, the nonmoving party must make a “sufficient showing on an  
9 essential element of her case with respect to which she has the burden of proof” to survive summary  
10 judgment. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986).

#### 11 **B. The Homer Fund Deduction Claims**

12 The Homer Fund is a nonprofit charity, established in 1999, funded mainly by voluntary  
13 donations from Home Depot employees for the purpose of providing emergency financial  
14 assistance to Home Depot employees in need. Dkt. #76-1 Ex. D (“Robinson Dep.”) at 9:3-6, 94:21-  
15 25. The Homer Fund is affiliated with THDF II, Inc., a registered 501(c)(3) organization not legally  
16 part of Home Depot. *Id.* at 9:7-16; Dkt. #74 (“Robinson Decl.”), ¶¶ 3, 4. The Homer Fund maintains  
17 separate bank accounts from Home Depot and from The Home Depot Foundation, a separate  
18 charitable part of THDF II, Inc. Robinson Dep. at 25:13-25, 42:2-23; Robinson Decl. ¶¶ 3, 4.2.

19 Mr. Moshtagh claims that Home Depot deducted money from his paycheck for the Homer  
20 Fund in violation of WAC 296-126-028, RCW 49.46 *et seq.*, RCW 49.48 *et seq.*, and RCW 49.52  
21 *et seq.* Dkt. #1-2 at 11. He alleges that the Homer Fund is “an agent and instrumentality” that is  
22 controlled entirely by Home Depot. *Id.* at 4. He alleges that employees “are heavily pressured to  
23 sign forms authorizing such deductions.” *Id.* at 5. Although the Homer Fund is a charity set up to  
24 assist Home Depot employees in need, Mr. Moshtagh claims that “only a small fraction of

1 employees who ‘donate’ actually receive charity from The Homer Fund,” and that “[g]iving to The  
2 Homer Fund is no guarantee that an employee will actually receive money from The Homer Fund.”

3 *Id.* at 6. Mr. Moshtagh alleges that Home Depot derives “substantial benefit” from these payroll  
4 deductions, mainly by getting good public relations by advertising about the charity. *Id.*

5  
6 As an initial matter, the Court finds that Mr. Moshtagh has abandoned his claims that the  
7 Homer Fund deductions violate RCW 49.46 and 49.48. Home Depot points out in a footnote that  
8 “plaintiff has apparently abandoned these allegations,” and that in any event “plaintiff was paid an  
9 hourly rate of \$11.25 or more, which exceeded the minimum wage even after the deduction of his  
10 \$0.50 per week donation during the brief period he contributed to the Homer Fund.” Dkt. #73 at  
11 13-14 n.4. Mr. Moshtagh does not contest this characterization and otherwise fails to make a  
12 sufficient showing on these claims.

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14 WAC 296-126-028 states that “an employer may deduct wages when the employee  
15 expressly authorizes the deduction in writing and in advance for a lawful purpose for the benefit of  
16 the employee,” and that “the employer... can [not] derive any financial profit or benefit from any  
17 of the deductions under this regulation.”

18  
19 Under the Wage Rebate Act, RCW 49.52.050, an employer may not “collect or receive from  
20 any employee a rebate of any part of wages theretofore paid by such employer to such employee.”  
21 RCW 49.52.050(1). The Wage Rebate Act was enacted in 1939 as an “anti-kickback” statute  
22 intended to “prevent abuses by employers in a labor-management setting, *e.g.*, coercing rebates  
23 from employees in order to circumvent collective bargaining agreements.” *LaCoursiere v*  
24 *CamWest Dev., Inc.*, 181 Wn.2d 734, 741 (2014) (citations omitted). To state a claim under RCW  
25 49.52.050, an employee must show that the party unlawfully receiving or collecting rebated wages  
26 “was *both* an agent and had control over the payment of wages.” *Rekhter v. Dep’t of Social &*  
27 *Health Servs.*, 180 Wn.2d 102, 123 (2014) (emphasis in original).

1 It is undisputed that Mr. Moshtagh consented to deductions from his paycheck to this  
2 charity. *See* Moshtagh Dep. at 89:9-16, 112:14-25. On each of two occasions, he authorized Home  
3 Depot to make recurring payroll deductions of \$1.00 per pay period. *Id.* at 96:16-22. Home Depot  
4 presents undisputed evidence that these deductions go directly to the Homer Fund, and that Home  
5 Depot itself does not retain any of the money. Dkt. #76-1 Ex. E (“Dixon Dep.”), 28:10-29:19,  
6 51:25-52:1, and 54:25-55:3.  
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8 Mr. Moshtagh alleges in his Complaint that Home Depot improperly pressured employees  
9 to donate. *See* Dkt. #1-2 at 5 (“Hourly Store Employees are heavily pressured to sign forms  
10 authorizing such deductions.”). He also presents substantial facts about this in briefing, although it  
11 is not a focus of argument. *See* Dkt. #135 at 9 (“It was in this environment that Mr. Moshtagh—  
12 and all other Washington employees—made his Homer Fund donations. He did so reluctantly...”).  
13 Mr. Moshtagh does not argue that the donations were procured under duress; instead he says the  
14 pressure reflects that Home Depot must have been obtaining a benefit from the donations in  
15 violation of state law.  
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17 As framed by Plaintiff, Home Depot “maintains a persistent public relations campaign that  
18 touts the Homer Fund as an example of Home Depot’s corporate commitment to its workforce and  
19 social causes.” Dkt. #135 at 14 (citing, *e.g.*, press releases, the annual Shareholder Report, and  
20 website posts). Mr. Moshtagh explains that “[a] reasonable inference from these undisputed facts  
21 is that Home Depot benefits from the payroll deductions.... Why else would Home Depot (a  
22 publicly traded, for-profit company) go to such great lengths to ensure particular participation  
23 rates?” *Id.* Mr. Moshtagh maintains that he “has an admission” from Home Depot that it “benefits  
24 from the payroll deductions” because an exhibit used in a 30(b)(6) deposition, the “2020  
25 Community Captain Manual” has Home Depot stating that “sharing our story matters” because  
26 “consumers prefer ‘a brand known for its social value’ and ‘want companies to take the lead on  
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1 social issues.” *Id.* (citing Dkt. #41 (filed under seal)). The actual document states that “71% of  
2 millennials want companies to take the lead on social issues” and that “56% of consumers said they  
3 are more likely to buy from a brand known for its social value.” Dkt. #41 at 61.

4 Home Depot argues that the only evidence of Mr. Moshtagh personally being pressured was  
5 a manager saying, “Come on Steve, it’s just a dollar.” Dkt. #73 at 12 (citing Moshtagh Dep. at  
6 101:16-24, 104:7-16). While this may be an exaggeration—certainly there is evidence that there  
7 was an effort to pressure employees to donate—Mr. Moshtagh has admitted in deposition that he  
8 was never threatened with discipline or any negative consequence if he declined to contribute to  
9 the Homer Fund, and that he was not aware of any other employees who experienced such  
10 consequence. *See* Moshtagh Dep. at 96:10-15, 110:11-21. Home Depot points out that Mr.  
11 Moshtagh in fact stopped his donations at least twice and did not experience any discipline or  
12 negative consequence. Dkt. #73 at 12–13.

13 Home Depot also argues that Mr. Moshtagh has failed to present any evidence that the  
14 Homer Fund was an “agent” of Home Depot and that therefore the donations were not a “rebate”  
15 as a matter of law under RCW 49.52.050. *Id.* at 15.

16 As an initial matter, the Court finds the discussion about the “pressure” applied to employees  
17 to donate to be, in the end, legally inconsequential. The record fails to show that Mr. Moshtagh  
18 had these deductions taken from his paycheck without his express permission in writing.

19 The record also fails to demonstrate that the Homer Fund was an agent of Home Depot, and  
20 that Mr. Moshtagh thus fails to set forth a claim for violation of RCW 49.52.050 as a matter of law.  
21 *See Rekhter, supra.* There is no genuine dispute on this fact. Technically and practically these  
22 were not rebates but were solicited donations to a charity with connections to Home Depot. This  
23 situation is not comparable to cases where an employee and an employer enter into an agreement  
24 that the employee will accept less than the amount owed, because Home Depot is still paying the  
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1 employees what they are owed and its employees are voluntarily deducting from their paycheck an  
2 amount they wish to send to a charity.

3         The payroll deduction does not otherwise violate WAC 296-126-028. The parties appear to  
4 agree that Home Depot receives no financial *profit* from the deductions, and the argument that  
5 Home Depot otherwise acquires some intangible “benefit” from the Homer Fund deductions relies  
6 on speculation from Mr. Moshtagh. The Court reads the phrase “financial profit or benefit,” in the  
7 regulation to mean a financial profit or financial benefit. As Mr. Moshtagh concedes, no  
8 Washington case has construed the term “benefit” in the context of a WAC 296-126-030 claim for  
9 illegal deductions. Dkt. #135 at 15. Even if *any* kind of benefit was prohibited by the regulation,  
10 the benefit Mr. Moshtagh focuses on—driving more customers to Home Depot—is not sufficiently  
11 supported by the record. There is support in the record to conclude that the benefit of these  
12 donations are the eventual recipients of the funds. Every employee who voluntarily donates to this  
13 charity could potentially become a recipient if their circumstances took a turn for the worse. In this  
14 small way, each donor, including Mr. Moshtagh, receives a benefit from making the donation. As  
15 Home Depot points out, their paycheck deduction service also provides administrative convenience  
16 for employees who would otherwise donate by cash, check or credit card and, of course, employees  
17 may receive a tax break for their donation. These benefits are small, and it may be true, as Mr.  
18 Moshtagh argues, that “whether Homer Fund donations benefit the donor is irrelevant,” since he is  
19 not really arguing that the lack of a benefit violates the regulation. In any event, while Home Depot  
20 may have irritated Mr. Moshtagh with its high-pressure donation campaign, he has failed to  
21 demonstrate that such actions rise to a violation of WAC 296-126-028.  
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### 25         **C. Claim for Unpaid Wages while Waiting to Exit**

26         Mr. Moshtagh claims that Home Depot’s policy and practice of requiring employees “to  
27 clock out and then wait for a manager to unlock the store doors before leaving the premises” violates

1 RCW 49.46.020, 49.46.090, and 49.52.050. Dkt. #1-2 at 12–13. RCW 49.46.020 deals with paid  
2 sick leave. RCW 49.46.090 establishes employer liability for underpaying. RCW 49.52.050 is the  
3 Wage Rebate Act, discussed above. As the Court understands it, Mr. Moshtagh is simply claiming  
4 that he did not get paid for time on the clock.

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6 While Home Depot may dispute whether Mr. Moshtagh actually stood around for a  
7 significant amount of time waiting to exit his store, its only argument on summary judgment is that  
8 the law requires knowledge, *i.e.* that it knew he had uncompensated wait time, and that such was  
9 lacking here. Dkt. #73 at 19-21. Home Depot relies on *United Food & Commercial Workers Union*  
10 *Local 1001 v. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.*, 84 Wash. App. 47, 52 (1996), *abrogated on other grounds*  
11 *by Seattle Prof'l Eng'g Employees Ass'n v. Boeing Co.*, 139 Wn.2d 824 (2000); *Thola v. City of*  
12 *Liberty Lake*, No. 12-CV-0452-TOR, 2013 WL 5138943, at \*11 (E.D. Wash. Sept. 13, 2013); and  
13 *Forrester v. Roth's I.G.A. Foodliner, Inc.*, 646 F.2d 413, 414 (9th Cir. 1981). *Id.* at 21–22.

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15 Mr. Moshtagh responds by arguing that *United Food* discussed this requirement, coming  
16 from *Forrester, supra*, in dicta and that Home Depot cites to the wrong standard for compensable  
17 time. Dkt. #136 at 25 n.7. He argues that the Court in *Thola* conflated the FLSA and Washington  
18 law. *Id.* at 25. Mr. Moshtagh cites *Cisneros v. TruckVault, Inc.*, No. C17-402 MJP, 2018 WL  
19 4335606, at \*9 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 11, 2018) for the proposition that the *Forrester* knowledge  
20 requirement does not apply here and that “[t]he burden is clearly on the employer, not the employee,  
21 to comply with the state’s compensation regulations.” *Id.* at 24. Mr. Moshtagh also proposes the  
22 following as disputes of fact precluding summary judgment:  
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24 Here, Home Depot intentionally promulgated the policies that  
25 caused Mr. Moshtagh and others to incur uncompensated time, and  
26 its own witnesses concede that those policies require employees to  
wait and is controlled by Home Depot.

27 ...



1 Mr. Moshtagh testified at his deposition that salaried assistant  
2 managers sometimes unlocked the door for him to get out. These  
3 assistant managers (and other key carriers) at Home Depot generally  
4 known when shifts end.... Thus, the assistant managers who let Mr.  
Moshtagh out of the store knew that Mr. Moshtagh's shift had ended  
between 5 and 20 minutes prior to their unlocking the door.

5 Dkt. #135 at 25–26.

6 On Reply, Home Depot argues that Plaintiff is reading Washington case law incorrectly and  
7 that “it is a defense to liability under Washington law if ‘an employer has no knowledge that an  
8 employee is engaging in [uncompensated] work and that employee fails to notify the employer or  
9 deliberately prevents the employer from acquiring knowledge of the [uncompensated] work.’” Dkt.  
10 #139 at 12 (quoting *Thola v. City of Liberty Lake*, No. 12-CV-0452-TOR, 2013 WL 5138943, at  
11 \*11 (E.D. Wash. Sept. 13, 2013)). Home Depot distinguishes the fact pattern here from that in  
12 *Cisneros. Id.* Home Depot responds to the disputes of fact thusly:  
13

14 Plaintiff also posits that managers and department supervisors saw  
15 him waiting when they unlocked the door for him. Dkt. No. 135 pp.  
16 25-26. Particularly in light of the policy requiring plaintiff to  
17 regularly review and correct any errors or omissions in his time  
18 records, the mere fact that a manager (or non-exempt department  
19 supervisor) may have seen plaintiff waiting at the door is insufficient  
20 to create a triable issue of fact that Home Depot knew that he was  
21 waiting for longer than the few seconds he was observed, and/or that  
22 any wait time was uncompensated. The sole case cited by plaintiff  
23 involved an instance where the employer did not have a policy  
prohibiting off-the-clock work, and the plaintiff expressly told her  
manager that she could not finish her tasks during her shift time.  
*Chastain v. Cam*, No. 3:13-CV-01802-SI, 2016 WL 1592712, at \*3  
(D. Or. Apr. 20, 2016). Based on these facts, the court inferred that  
the employer may have known that the plaintiff was performing off-  
the-clock work. *Id.*

24 It is undisputed that plaintiff never reported his waiting time, and  
25 there is no evidence that any manager or supervisor who observed  
26 plaintiff knew whether (a) he had already clocked out, (b) he had  
27 been waiting for more than a few seconds, or (c) that he did not  
submit a time correction form to be compensated for the time. Dkt.  
No. 76-1 pp. 47, 53-63 (Moshtagh tr. 166:4- 9, 166:18-22, ex. 5).

1 Plaintiff has therefore failed to raise a triable issue of fact, and  
2 summary judgment is warranted.

3 Dkt. #139 at 13–14.

4 The Court agrees with Home Depot’s analysis of Washington law. *Cisneros, supra*, does  
5 not hold that *United Food’s* discussion of *Forrester* is inapplicable under Washington law, but  
6 rather that the Defendant in that case was misinterpreting *Forrester*. While it would be incorrect  
7 to say that an employer always escapes liability if an employee fails to file a request to adjust a  
8 paycheck, *Cisneros* favorably quotes *Forrester* for the proposition that there is no liability where  
9 the employee fails to notify the employer *and* the employer has no knowledge of the unpaid work.  
10

11 *Cisneros* at \*22.

12 Plaintiff has failed to present evidence that Home Depot had knowledge of his personal time  
13 spent waiting around to leave. Plaintiff has filed his own declaration in response to this Motion  
14 stating that “on virtually every shift” he had to wait “between 5 and 20 minutes” to exit the store  
15 after he clocked out in the break room. Dkt. #136, Declaration of Steve Moshtagh (“Moshtagh  
16 Decl.”), ¶ 3. Plaintiff does not submit an estimate for his total wait time, specific dates when he  
17 had to wait, or deposition testimony from Home Depot supervisors who had knowledge that he was  
18 waiting around. While Plaintiff does submit evidence in his Class Certification Motion that other  
19 employees shared this problem, *see* Dkt. #39 at 13, this does not save his personal claim. The Court  
20 agrees that mere speculation that a supervisor must have seen Plaintiff waiting at the door for  
21 several minutes is insufficient to create a triable issue of fact that Home Depot knew that any wait  
22 time was uncompensated.  
23

24 Mr. Moshtagh was aware of Home Depot’s policy that working off the clock was prohibited.  
25 Moshtagh Dep. at 140:8-14. Throughout his employment, he had access to his time records, which  
26 showed the hours he worked, when he clocked in, and when he clocked out. *Id.* at 130:1-23. He  
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1 regularly reviewed his time reports to check that his hours, punch times, and break times were  
2 recorded accurately. *Id.* at 130:24-131:2, 131:10-20. He knew that he had to complete a “Time &  
3 Attendance Change Request” to correct any hours. *Id.* at 130:24-132:11. He also knew that he  
4 could speak to his manager or HR about any error with his hours or wages. *Id.* at 133:7-14, 134:9-  
5 16. On at least eleven occasions, Mr. Moshtagh completed Time & Attendance Change requests to  
6 correct his time records, including reporting additional time that was not captured by his time  
7 punches, and plaintiff was paid for the corrected time. *See id.* at 135:13-21, 136:1-22. However,  
8 as Home Depot is eager to point out, Mr. Moshtagh never reported that he had to wait for someone  
9 to unlock the door when his shift ended, and he never asked a Home Depot manager if he could  
10 submit a Time & Attendance Change request to be paid for waiting time. *Id.* at 166:4-9, 166:18-  
11 22. Home Depot has stated in a 30(b)(6) deposition that it is not aware of claims for unpaid waiting  
12 time from any other employees in Washington. Dkt. #76-1, Ex. B (“Korkow Dep.”), 119:13-18,  
13 144:18-24.  
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15  
16 Mr. Moshtagh contends he was never trained on this issue and, although he used the forms  
17 on other occasions for other reasons, “he did not know that he could request payment for his waiting  
18 time.” Moshtagh Decl. at ¶ 8.

19 The Court finds Mr. Moshtagh has failed to show that Home Depot’s policy must have  
20 inherently led to unpaid wages as Home Depot submits evidence of how employees could avoid  
21 this problem proactively, Dkt. # 73 at 20 (“key carriers know when employee shifts are scheduled  
22 to end and proactively wait at the exit door so that employees can leave after clocking out;”  
23 employees can “clock out at the computers near the exit door so they remain ‘on the clock’ until  
24 they leave”) and Home Depot permits employees to check and correct their time records, *id.* Mr.  
25 Moshtagh does not submit evidence that he tried to correct his time records and was told that he  
26 could not, or that he would otherwise not be compensated for waiting to leave. Given all of the  
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1 above, Mr. Moshtagh has failed to make a sufficient showing on an essential element of this claim  
2 and it will be dismissed on summary judgment.

### 3 **D. Double Damages/Willful Withholding Claim**

4 The Complaint's fourth cause of action claims that all of Home Depot's actions related to  
5 withheld wages were "willful," entitling Plaintiffs to double damages under RCW 49.52.050.  
6

7 The question of willfulness only applies to remaining claims. Home Depot has chosen not  
8 to move for summary judgment of Mr. Moshtagh's failure to provide rest breaks claim. While the  
9 question of "willfulness" often involves factual questions, "where the material facts are not  
10 disputed, a court may dispose of this claim on summary judgment." *Jones v. Rabanco. Ltd.*, 439 F  
11 Supp. 2d 1149, 1168 (W.D. Wash. 2006). Home Depot explicitly argues "there is a genuine dispute  
12 as to Plaintiff's rest period claim" in an attempt to trigger an affirmative defense to willfulness.  
13 Dkt. #73 at 26–27. It certainly appears from the record that there is a genuine dispute between  
14 various witnesses, and that Home Depot believed certain witnesses over Mr. Moshtagh's account  
15 of what happened. The Court finds that it has been given limited information on this topic and is  
16 essentially being asked to resolve a material factual dispute, which it cannot do on summary  
17 judgment. The question of willfulness as to the rest break claim is best left for the finder of fact.  
18

### 19 **E. CPA Claim**

20 The Complaint alleges that "Home Depot's failure to pay Class Members in accordance  
21 with Washington law is a deceptive act or practice in trade or commerce," that "Home Depot's  
22 communications to the general public regarding its pay practices and the Homer Fund are deceptive  
23 acts or practices in commerce," and that Plaintiff Moshtagh "has been injured in his business or  
24 property by Home Depot's wrongful conduct." Dkt. #1-2 at 13.  
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26 "To prevail in a private [Consumer Protection Act] claim, the plaintiff must prove (1) an  
27 unfair or deceptive act or practice, (2) occurring in trade or commerce, (3) affecting the public

1 interest, (4) injury to a person's business or property, and (5) causation.” *Panag v. Farmers Ins.*  
2 *Co. of Washington*, 166 Wn.2d 27, 204 P.3d 885, 889 (2009) (citing *Hangman Ridge Training*  
3 *Stables v. Safeco Title Ins. Co.*, 105 Wn.2d 778, 786, 719 P.2d 531 (1986)).

4 Home Depot argues that Plaintiff’s CPA claims fail as a matter of law because “the alleged  
5 deceptive statements – that Home Depot complies with Washington wage and hour laws, and that  
6 the Homer Fund is a charity that assists Home Depot employees through voluntary donations – do  
7 not impact the public interest, but only Home Depot employees, and is therefore not the type of  
8 conduct that can support a CPA claim.” Dkt. #73 at 27.

9  
10 In Response, Mr. Moshtagh cites a single case out of the Eastern District, *Sanders v. W.*  
11 *Express, Inc.*, No. 1:20-CV-03137-SAB, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30430 (E.D. Wash. Feb. 11, 2021).  
12 In that case the employer defendant “advertis[ed] employment opportunities that contained false  
13 representations about wages or benefits,” specifically, that the employer “represented to the public  
14 that it would pay its employees at a certain rate and ... failed to do so.” *Sanders* at \*15-16.

15  
16 Home Depot argues that its “general statement that Home Depot complies with the law does  
17 not contain the kind of specific representations about wages that could support a CPA claim.” Dkt.  
18 #139 at 17 (citing *Aziz v. Knight Transp.*, No. 2:12-CV-00904RSL, 2012 WL 3596370, at \*2 (W.D.  
19 Wash. Aug. 21, 2012)). Home Depot points out that Mr. Moshtagh has failed to present evidence  
20 that it made any false representations to plaintiff about his wages, or that plaintiff relied on any  
21 such statements in applying for employment.

22  
23 The Court agrees. Mr. Moshtagh has failed to present evidence of the kind of  
24 communications affecting the public interest that could support his CPA claim. *Sanders* is factually  
25 distinct and procedurally distinct in that the court there was ruling on a motion to dismiss.  
26 Accordingly, this claim too will be dismissed.

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**IV. CONCLUSION**

Having reviewed the relevant briefing and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS:

- 1) Home Depot’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Dkt. #73, is GRANTED IN PART.
- 2) Plaintiff Moshtagh’s claims for unlawful wage deductions for donations to The Homer Fund (First Cause of Action); (3) unpaid wages for off-the-clock waiting time after store closing (Third Cause of Action); (4) double damages for willful withholding of wages (Fourth Cause of Action); and (5) violation of Washington’s Consumer Protection Act (Fifth Cause of Action) are DISMISSED, except for Plaintiff’s claim for willful withholding as to his rest break claim (Second Cause of Action).
- 3) The Court believes this Order substantially affects Plaintiff’s pending Motion for Class Certification, Dkt. #39. The Court DIRECTS the parties to meet and confer telephonically and file a joint status report, not to exceed six (6) pages, setting forth the parties’ positions on the effect of these rulings. This report is due no later than fourteen (14) days from the date of this Order.

DATED this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2021.



RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE