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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 SETH D. HARRIS, Acting Secretary of
Labor, United States Department of
11 Labor,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 SUPER BUFFET, LLC,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C12-5719MJP

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY
16 JUDGMENT

17 This matter comes before the Court on the motion for summary judgment filed by
18 Plaintiff Department of Labor. (Dkt. No. 16.) Having reviewed the motion, Defendant's response
19 (Dkt. No. 23), and all related filings (Dkt. Nos. 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, and 27), the Court GRANTS
20 Plaintiff's motion and ORDERS that summary judgment is hereby entered in favor of Plaintiff.

21 **Background**

22 Plaintiff, the U.S. Department of Labor, brings this action against Defendant Super
23 Buffet, LLC, alleging numerous violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (the "Act"),
24 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq. (Dkt. No. 1 at 1.) Defendant, which operates a Chinese restaurant in

1 Lacey, Washington, is accused of violating the Act by failing to pay its employees the minimum
2 wage, failing to provide overtime pay for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week, and
3 failing to keep accurate records for all hours worked by each employee. (Dkt. No. 16 at 2.)

4 Defendant agrees that it is an employer within the meaning of the Act and that its
5 employees were engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the Act. (Dkt. No. 23 at
6 9.) However, Defendant asserts Plaintiff's calculations about minimum wage and overtime
7 wages are incorrect, because "[t]he computation does not include the monthly rent and food costs
8 for employees that was paid for by the Defendants." (*Id.* at 4-5.) Defendant also denies that it
9 failed to keep accurate payroll records for the majority of its employees. (*Id.* at 5.)

10 Plaintiff requests that the Court grant summary judgment on the issues of Defendant's
11 liability under sections 6, 7, and 11 of the Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-219, enjoin Defendant from
12 future violations of the Act, and award backwages and liquidated damages as provided by the
13 Act. (Dkt. No. 16 at 1-2.) Plaintiff provides three documents in support of its motion. First,
14 Plaintiff provides a copy of the requests for admission that it served on Defendant March 19,
15 2013. (Dkt. No. 17.) Plaintiff asserts that, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 36(a)(3),
16 the subject matter in those requests must be deemed admitted because Defendant did not provide
17 an answer within 30 days. (Dkt. No. 16 at 3.) Plaintiff also provides the declarations of two
18 Department of Labor Wage Hour investigators, David Miljoner and Ming Sproule, which
19 describe the wage and hour violations in detail, compute back wages, and assert that one of
20 Defendant's members, Jing Li, knew the Act required Defendant to pay a minimum wage and
21 overtime wages because Li had worked in the United States for 15 years. (Dkt. Nos. 18 and 19.)

22 Defendant asserts that it did not respond to Plaintiff's requests for admission because a
23 settlement had been reached in principle and because Defendant believed that "discovery was no
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1 | longer needed so long as the Defendant could secure a loan in the amount needed to settle the
2 | complaint.” (Dkt. No. 23 at 3.) Defendant also provides a declaration from Xiao Bin Lin, who is
3 | identified as a 35% owner of Qing Xing, Inc., the named Defendant in a related case, C12-
4 | 5720MJP, but not a party in the present case. (Dkt. No. 27.) In the declaration, Xiao Bin Lin
5 | states that Qing Xing, Inc. “paid for housing and food for its employees” at a restaurant in
6 | Dupont, Washington, and that the company was unaware of the requirements of the Act. (Id. at
7 | 1-2.) The present case concerns a Chinese restaurant in Lacey, not Dupont, and it appears this
8 | document was filed in error. (See Dkt. No. 1 at 2.)

9 | **Discussion**

10 | A. Legal Standard

11 | Federal Rule 56(a) provides that the court shall grant summary judgment if the movant
12 | shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to
13 | judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a); Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S.
14 | 242, 247 (1986). In determining whether a factual dispute requiring trial exists, the court must
15 | view the record in the light most favorable to the nonmovant. Id. at 255. All material facts
16 | alleged by the non-moving party are assumed to be true, and all inferences must be drawn in that
17 | party’s favor. Davis v. Team Elec. Co., 520 F.3d 1080, 1088 (9th Cir. 2008). If the moving party
18 | satisfies its burden, the burden shifts to the non-moving party to come forward with “specific
19 | facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” Matushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio
20 | Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986). “Where the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational
21 | trier of fact to find for the nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue for trial.” Id.

22 | B. Requests for Admission

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1 The matters that were the subject of Plaintiff’s March 19, 2013 requests for admission are
2 deemed admitted for the purposes of this motion because Defendant failed to respond to
3 Plaintiff’s discovery request. Federal Rule 36(a) states that a matter is deemed admitted “unless,
4 within 30 days after service of the request . . . the party to whom the request is directed serves
5 upon the party requesting the admission a written answer or objection addressed to the matter,
6 signed by the party or by the party’s attorney.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a). Once admitted, the matter
7 is “conclusively established unless the court on motion permits withdrawal or amendment of the
8 admission” pursuant to Rule 36(b).

9 Here, Plaintiff shows that it served the requests for admission on March 19, 2013. (See
10 Dkt. No. 17-1 at 1.) Defendant’s counsel asserts that it was his “understanding that the discovery
11 was no longer an issue since we had come to an agreement on the settlement and were just
12 waiting on [his] client to secure the loans.” (Dkt. No. 24 at 2.) But this argument fails for two
13 reasons. First, a review of the email correspondence between Plaintiff’s counsel and Defendant’s
14 counsel shows it is obvious that no agreement was ever reached. (See Dkt. No. 24-1 at 1
15 (Plaintiff’s counsel states that if Defendant can secure a loan for \$400,000 to pay a settlement, he
16 would “recommend that Wage Hour accept your offer”).) This agreement was never
17 consummated because Defendant never obtained the loan, and because Plaintiff’s counsel only
18 stated he would “recommend” his client accept the settlement, not that the matter would be
19 settled. (Id.) Second, Defendant offers no basis for the Court to conclude that these settlement
20 negotiations somehow relieved it of the obligation to respond to outstanding discovery requests,
21 or that Plaintiff represented to Defendant that response was unnecessary.

22 As the Ninth Circuit has explained, “It is undisputed that failure to answer or object to a
23 proper request for admission is itself an admission: the Rule itself so states.” Asea, Inc. v.
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1 | Southern Pacific Transp. Co., 669 F.2d 1242, 1245 (9th Cir. 1982). Federal Rule 36(b) states that
2 | “[a] matter admitted under this rule is conclusively established unless the court, on motion,
3 | permits the admission to be withdrawn or amended.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(b). Here, Defendant has
4 | filed no motion asking the Court to withdraw its admission, so the matters in Plaintiff’s requests
5 | for admission are deemed conclusively established. (Dkt. No. 17-1.) These established facts
6 | include, among others, that every individual listed in Exhibit A of the Complaint was an
7 | employee of Defendant, that wait persons at the Lacey Super Buffet restaurant worked for tips
8 | only, that employees worked from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. six days a week, and that the gross
9 | volume of Defendant’s sales exceeded \$500,000 annually from 2008 to 2011. (Id. at 13-14.)

10 | C. FLSA Violations

11 | Plaintiff, by citing to materials in the record, shows that there is no genuine issue of
12 | material fact that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). The Fair
13 | Labor Standards Act requires employers to pay employees at least the federal minimum wage for
14 | all hours worked, pay at least one and one half times the minimum wage for all hours worked in
15 | excess of 40 in a work week, and maintain certain records related to the employment of
16 | employees. 29 U.S.C. §§ 206(a), 207(a), and 211(c). Failure to comply with these requirements
17 | exposes an employer to injunctions and payment of wages due plus liquidated damages. 29
18 | U.S.C. §§ 216-217.

19 | In the absence of accurate records kept by the employer in accordance with 29 C.F.R. §
20 | 516.2, back wages for hourly workers are established through the methodology found in the
21 | Wage Hour regulations at 29 C.F.R. § 778.110. Here, the Wage Hour investigator determined
22 | that minimum wage violations resulted in back wages totaling \$259,286.50 are owed to 16
23 | employees. (Dkt. No. 18 at 3.) The investigator computed this amount using the standard formula
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1 of dividing total wages by the total hours worked, then subtracting the regular rate from the
2 applicable federal minimum wage to determine the minimum wage due per hour. (Id.) The
3 investigator also found that \$156,975 in overtime back wages are owed to 14 employees. (Id.)
4 The investigator computed this amount by subtracting 40 hours from the total hours worked each
5 week to determine overtime hours, multiplying the overtime hours by the minimum wage, and
6 multiplying the straight time paid by 0.5. (Id. at 2-3.) Defendant attacks this calculation, stating
7 that “the amount of money spent by the Defendant on housing and food for the employees has
8 not been figured into the calculations to determine whether or not the employees were paid
9 minimum wage and overtime wage.” (Dkt. No. 23 at 7.) But Defendant provides no authority
10 supporting its assertion that housing or food costs should be taken into account under the Act,
11 and it provides no detail regarding these supposed expenditures. (Id.) Plaintiff has satisfied its
12 burden under Rule 56, and Defendant has failed to provide “specific facts showing that there is a
13 genuine issue for trial.” Matushita, 475 U.S. at 587.

14 Plaintiff also demonstrates that no genuine issue of fact exists as to whether Defendant
15 willfully violated the Act. An action to recover back wages under the Act may extend three years
16 prior to the date of the applicable tolling agreement of filing of a Complaint where the violations
17 of the Act were willful. 29 U.S.C. § 255(a). An employer willfully violates the Act “where the
18 employer knew that its conduct was prohibited by the Act or showed reckless disregard for the
19 requirements of the Act.” 29 C.F.R. § 578.3(c). Here, Plaintiff shows that one of the members of
20 Defendant LLC had lived and worked in the United States for 15 years, including many years
21 working in Chinese restaurants where he himself received overtime pay. (Dkt. No. 19 at 2.) This
22 strongly supports a finding that Defendant knew the requirements of the Act. In response,
23 Defendant argues that “[j]ust because Mr. Li was an employee at a Chinese restaurant does not
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1 mean that he knows the correct and legal ways to run a business.” (Dkt. No. 23 at 7.) But,
2 besides this general assertion, Defendant offers no specific facts showing that Defendant was
3 unaware of the requirements of the Act. Without more, these bare assertions are insufficient to
4 defeat summary judgment on this matter. See Matushita, 475 U.S. at 587.

5 D. Liquidated Damages

6 Lastly, Plaintiff is entitled to liquidated damages in this matter. The Act provides that
7 “[t]he Secretary may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount
8 of the unpaid minimum wages or overtime compensation and an equal amount as liquidated
9 damages.” 29 U.S.C. § 216(c). Once a plaintiff establishes liability for unpaid wages, double
10 damages are the norm. Alvarez v. IBP, Inc., 339 F.3d 894, 910 (9th Cir. 2003). Here, the
11 undisputed material facts conclusively demonstrate Defendant’s violations of the minimum wage
12 and overtime provisions of the Act. Therefore, Plaintiff is entitled to liquidated damages in an
13 amount equal to the backwages owed.

14 **Conclusion**

15 Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment is GRANTED. The Court grants Plaintiff the
16 relief requested in Plaintiff’s complaint, including a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant
17 from violating the provisions of the Act, and damages in the amount of \$416,261.15 representing
18 backwages for the individuals on Exhibit A to the Complaint, as well as \$416,251.15 in
19 liquidated damages due under the Act.


20 Defendant is required to make all payments referenced above no later than 30 days from
21 the entry of this order. Payment is to be made via regular payroll checks to each individual
22 employee and Defendant is responsible for calculating and deducting all applicable withholdings.
23 Checks shall be made payable in the alternative to the named employee or “USDOL” and shall
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1 be delivered by Defendant directly to the individual. For any individuals whose address is
2 unknown to Defendant, Defendant shall send the check directly to the Department at the address
3 below. For all other individuals, Defendant shall send a copy of the check, along with a
4 statement of any deductions taken to:

5 US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division
6 300 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1125
7 Seattle, WA 98104

8 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to all counsel.

9 Dated this 11th day of September, 2013.

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11 Marsha J. Pechman
12 United States District Judge
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