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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ERIC CHAVEZ,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
CONVERSE, INC.,  
Defendant.

Case No. 15-cv-03746 NC

**ORDER GRANTING CONVERSE’S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT; ORDER DENYING AS  
MOOT CHAVEZ’S MOTION FOR  
PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Re: Dkt. Nos. 118, 124

Like any person who has worked in the service industry on an hourly basis, plaintiff Eric Chavez wanted to make sure he was being paid for every moment he was working for his employer, Converse, Inc. Converse has, and has had since the inception of the class period, a policy that requires that its employees be inspected by a manager before they leave their store’s premises. The Court previously certified the class that Chavez seeks to represent, and both parties filed motions for summary judgment. Converse moves for summary judgment on the basis that the *de minimis* doctrine applies and that, based on its expert’s study, the doctrine bars Chavez’s claims. Chavez moves for partial summary judgment on one issue: that by requiring all class members to undergo exit inspections before leaving the premises, the class members were under Converse’s control and should be paid for that time. Both motions are considered in this order.

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1 For the reasons stated below, the Court finds that the *de minimis* doctrine applies to  
2 California Labor Code claims for unpaid wages under current law, and that Converse has  
3 met its burden in proving there is no genuine dispute of material fact as to the durations of  
4 the exit inspections being *de minimis*. The Court GRANTS Converse’s motion for  
5 summary judgment, and DENIES AS MOOT Chavez’s partial summary judgment motion.

6 **I. BACKGROUND**

7 **A. Undisputed Facts**

8 Chavez was a non-exempt hourly employee at Converse’s Gilroy store from  
9 September 2010 to October 2015. Dkt. No. 124 at 8. Every time Chavez left the Converse  
10 store during or after a shift, he was required to undergo an exit inspection, which consisted  
11 of a visual inspection and a bag check, if he was carrying a bag. *Id.* Converse did not pay  
12 Chavez for the time these exit inspections took or the time spent waiting for a manager to  
13 come and inspect him, if a wait was required.

14 Converse operates 20 stores in California. *Id.* at 6. According to the deposition of  
15 Kimberly Kiefer, Converse keeps employee time clocks in the break room or locker area in  
16 the back of each store, behind the stockroom. *Id.* All exit inspections are supposed to be  
17 conducted at the “point of exit,” which is located at the front of the store. *Id.* at 7. If an  
18 employee refuses to cooperate with an exit inspection, or interferes or hinders the search in  
19 any way, that employee “may be suspended pending further investigation which may  
20 include termination.” Dkt. No. 124-1 at 41 (Store Exit Search 5.01), 43. Converse has  
21 maintained the same policy since at least 2011. Dkt. No. 124 at 7.

22 **B. Procedural History**

23 This case was filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court on July 10, 2015. Dkt.  
24 No. 1. Converse removed this case on August 17, 2015. *Id.* The operative complaint is  
25 the First Amended Complaint. Dkt. No. 28. The Court granted Converse’s motion for  
26 partial summary judgment on certain claims. Dkt. No. 80. The live claims in this case are  
27 for violations of (1) California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1; (2) Labor Code §§  
28 226.7 and 512; and (3) Labor Code § 226.7. *See* Dkt. No. 26, Dkt. No. 80 (order granting

1 partial summary judgment as to claims 2, 5, 6, and 7).

2 The Court certified the following class on September 22, 2016: “All current and  
3 former non-exempt retail store employees of Converse who worked in California during  
4 the period from July 10, 2011, to the present.” Dkt. No. 89 at 2. The question common to  
5 all class members was whether the exit inspections occurred off-the-clock, such that the  
6 class would otherwise have been paid for the time it took for the exit inspection to occur,  
7 including any wait time.

8 Converse moves for summary judgment as to the entire complaint and Chavez  
9 moves for partial summary judgment. Dkt. Nos. 118, 124. The issues before the Court  
10 are: (1) whether the *de minimis* doctrine applies; (2) how long the exit inspections took;  
11 and (3) whether under the *de minimis* doctrine, the exit inspections are compensable. Both  
12 parties consented to the jurisdiction of a magistrate judge under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c). Dkt.  
13 Nos. 12, 14.

14 **C. Expert Evidence**

15 **1. The Crandall Study**

16 Converse offers a time and motion study by Robert W. Crandall, MBA. A time and  
17 motion study is a tool that “collects granular level data on workers’ activities of measuring  
18 the amount of time it takes to perform certain tasks.” Dkt. No. 118-3 at 6. Crandall  
19 considered 436 exit inspections, categorizing the parts of the inspections as waiting time  
20 and bag checks or visual inspections. Crandall did not consider the time it took for an  
21 employee to pack up and walk to the front of the store after clocking out. *See id.* at 20.  
22 Crandall defines waiting time as “the time spent while waiting at the point of exit for an  
23 authorized person to arrive to perform a bag check or visual inspection.” *Id.* at 9. A “bag  
24 check” is “the time spent while a manager or authorized person actually searches a bag or  
25 other container that can hold merchandise in the possession of an employee before exiting  
26 the store. A bag check may involve a request for an employee to open or unzip a bag so  
27 that its contents may be viewed.” *Id.* at 9-10. A visual inspection is “the time spent while  
28 a manager or authorized person views an employee exiting the store, who does not have a

1 bag or other container that can hold merchandise.” *Id.* at 10.

2 290 out of the 436 exits (66.5%) observed had no wait time. Dkt. No. 118-3 at 20.  
 3 146 out of 436 exit inspections had some wait time. 120 out of 146 inspections (82.2%)  
 4 had a wait time of 30 seconds or less. *Id.* 126 out of 146 inspections (86.3%) had wait  
 5 times of 45 seconds or less. *Id.* 128 out of 146 inspections (87.7%) had wait times of one  
 6 minute or less. *Id.* 144 out of 146 inspections (98.6%) had a wait time of two minutes or  
 7 less. *Id.* The average wait time was 7.1 seconds,  $\pm 1.9$  seconds at a 95% confidence level,  
 8 which constitutes a 27.2% margin of error. *Id.* at 21. Per Crandall, if his findings were  
 9 extrapolated to the entire class, the average wait time would be “between 5.1 seconds to  
 10 9.0 seconds at 95% confidence.” *Id.*

11 As for bag checks, there were no bag checks for 67.7% of inspections observed. *Id.*  
 12 at 22. Where only a visual inspection occurred, the average duration of the visual  
 13 inspection was 2.3 seconds  $\pm 0.5$  seconds at a 95% confidence level, constituting a 23.3%  
 14 margin of error. *Id.* at 23. Per Crandall, if his findings were extrapolated to the entire  
 15 class, the average visual inspection is between 1.8 at 2.8 seconds. *Id.* Bag checks  
 16 occurred the other 32.3% of the time, and 53.2% of those bag checks lasted less than 3  
 17 seconds. *Id.* 100% of the bag checks observed took less than 30 seconds. *Id.* at 24.  
 18 95.4% of the observed exit inspections, combining wait time, visual inspections, and bag  
 19 checks, took less than one minute. *Id.* at 25. 99.5% of exits combining wait time, visual  
 20 inspections, and bag checks took less than 2 minutes. *Id.* The average combined time for  
 21 an exit was 9.2 seconds  $\pm 2$  seconds at a 95% confidence level, which constitutes a margin  
 22 of error of 21.4%. *Id.*

23 **2. Chavez’s Evidence**

24 Chavez challenges the Crandall Study, but does not offer the findings of a different  
 25 study or a survey. Chavez retained expert Brian Kriegler, Ph.D. to evaluate and critique  
 26 the Crandall Study. Kriegler challenges the reliability of the Crandall study on numerous  
 27 grounds, the most significant of which is the short period of time that the Crandall Study  
 28 sampled from, which according to Kriegler makes the study unrepresentative of the rest of

1 the class period. Dkt. No. 132 at 4. Kriegler also criticizes the Crandall Study’s failure to  
2 consider the time it took for employees to walk from the back of the store to the front after  
3 clocking out but prior to the exit inspection. *Id.* Kriegler found that failure to consider  
4 travel time led to underreported exit inspection times. *Id.* at 8.

5 Kriegler also considered the deposition testimony of 12 randomly selected class  
6 members<sup>1</sup> and found that the average combined exit inspection time among those class  
7 members was 144 seconds. *Id.* at 15. Kriegler did not provide detail as to how he  
8 calculated these averages in his declaration. Converse questioned Kriegler regarding his  
9 methodology for calculating the 144 seconds at his deposition, and Kriegler stated the  
10 number came from taking the “midpoint of the typical ranges provided by the deponents.”  
11 Dkt. No. 138-1 at 18 (Kriegler Dep.). Once Kriegler was asked to weigh the exit  
12 inspection durations based on the number of days each of the deposed employees worked,  
13 he lowered his average midpoint to 114 seconds. *Id.* at 25-27.

14 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

15 Summary judgment may be granted only when, drawing all inferences and  
16 resolving all doubts in favor of the nonmoving party, there is no genuine dispute as to any  
17 material fact. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a); *Tolan v. Cotton*, 134 S. Ct. 1861, 1863 (2014);  
18 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). A fact is material when, under  
19 governing substantive law, it could affect the outcome of the case. *Anderson v. Liberty*  
20 *Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). A dispute about a material fact is genuine if “the  
21 evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Id.*  
22 Bald assertions that genuine issues of material fact exist are insufficient. *Galen v. Cnty. of*  
23 *L.A.*, 477 F.3d 652, 658 (9th Cir. 2007).

24 The moving party bears the burden of identifying those portions of the pleadings,  
25 discovery, and affidavits that demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>1</sup> The deponents were Osvaldo Castro, Jessica Chin, Matthew Cornejo, Christian  
28 Escobedo, Julie Garcia, Leann Hannible, Angelica Leano, Julian Martinez, Dominic  
Passanisi, Michelle Rodriguez, Oscar Salomon, and Stephanie Sanchez. Dkt. No. 132 at  
34.

1 *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. Once the moving party meets its initial burden, the nonmoving  
2 party must go beyond the pleadings, and, by its own affidavits or discovery, set forth  
3 specific facts showing that a genuine issue of fact exists for trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c);  
4 *Barthelemy v. Air Lines Pilots Ass’n*, 897 F.2d 999, 1004 (9th Cir. 1990) (citing *Steckl v.*  
5 *Motorola, Inc.*, 703 F.2d 392, 393 (9th Cir. 1983)). All justifiable inferences, however,  
6 must be drawn in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Tolan*, 134 S. Ct. at  
7 1863 (citing *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 255).

8 **III. DISCUSSION**

9 The issues before the Court are whether the *de minimis* doctrine applies to Chavez’s  
10 claims, and if so, whether Converse satisfies the requirements of the doctrine.

11 **A. The *De Minimis* Doctrine Applies to Chavez’s California Labor Code**  
12 **Claims For Unpaid Wages Under Current Law.**

13 Converse seeks summary judgment against the certified class on the basis that the  
14 amount of time spent by its employees undergoing visual and bag inspections is *de*  
15 *minimis*. If this time is considered *de minimis*, it is not compensable. Chavez argues that  
16 the *de minimis* doctrine does not apply to his California Labor Code claims.

17 Converse must prove the applicability of the *de minimis* doctrine at trial. *See*  
18 *Gillings v. Time Warner Cable LLC*, 583 Fed. Appx. 712, 714 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing *Rutti*  
19 *v. Lojack Corp.*, 596 F.3d 1046, 1057 n.10 (9th Cir. 2010)). Likewise, as the movant on  
20 summary judgment, Converse must show an absence of any genuine issue of material fact  
21 on the *de minimis* doctrine. If Converse satisfies its burden, Chavez must demonstrate that  
22 a genuine issue of material fact does exist on the *de minimis* doctrine.

23 To determine if the amount of time at issue is *de minimis*, courts must consider: “(1)  
24 the practical administrative difficulty of recording the additional time; (2) the aggregate  
25 amount of compensable time; and (3) the regularity of the additional work.” *Lindow v.*  
26 *United States*, 738 F.2d 1057, 1063 (9th Cir. 1984). “The Ninth Circuit has held that *de*  
27 *minimis* is appropriately characterized as a ‘doctrine’ or ‘rule’ rather than an affirmative  
28 defense that must be pled by a defendant.” *Rodriguez v. Nike Retail Servs., Inc.*, No. 14-

1 cv-01508 BLF, 2017 WL 4005591, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 12, 2017) (citing *Corbin v. Time*  
2 *Warner Entm't-Advance/Newhouse P'ship*, 821 F.3d 1069, 1080 (9th Cir. 2016)).

3 Because the California Labor Code is under state law, and the *de minimis* doctrine  
4 arose in the context of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), there is a question  
5 regarding whether the doctrine applies to claims for unpaid wages under the California  
6 Labor Code. As of the date of this order, the California Supreme Court has not answered  
7 this question, though the Ninth Circuit and California courts of appeal have applied the  
8 doctrine to such claims under California law. *See, e.g., Gillings v. Time Warner Cable*  
9 *LLC*, 583 Fed. Appx. 712, 714 (9th Cir. 2014) (collecting cases and noting the open  
10 question); *Corbin*, 821 F.3d at 1081 n.11; *Gomez v. Lincare, Inc.*, 173 Cal. App. 4th 508,  
11 527 (2009). Chavez has not pointed to, and the Court has found no case where a court held  
12 that the *de minimis* doctrine did not apply to California Labor Code claims. *See Gillings*,  
13 583 Fed. Appx. at 714; *Rodriguez*, 2017 WL 4005591, at \*6.

14 As District Court Judge Beth Freeman recently pointed out, however: “[t]he silence  
15 from California’s highest court on the applicability of the *de minimis* doctrine to California  
16 Labor Code claims may soon be broken.” *Rodriguez*, 2017 WL 4005591, at \*7. This is  
17 because review is pending before the California Supreme Court on this issue. *Troester v.*  
18 *Starbucks Corp.*, Case No. S234969; *see Troester v. Starbucks Corp.*, 680 Fed. Appx. 511,  
19 512 (9th Cir. 2016). However, the Court is bound by Ninth Circuit precedent saying that  
20 the *de minimis* doctrine does apply to claims for unpaid wages under the California Labor  
21 Code. The *de minimis* doctrine applies to all claims in this case.

22 **B. The *Lindow* Test’s Factors Are Satisfied.**

23 Before applying the elements of *Lindow*, the Court first considers the amount of  
24 time spent on the exit inspections. The Court then considers the following elements of  
25 *Lindow* to determine if exit inspections were *de minimis*: “(1) the practical administrative  
26 difficulty of recording the additional time; (2) the aggregate amount of compensable time;  
27 and (3) the regularity of the additional work.” 738 F.2d at 1063.

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## 1                    1.    The Durations of the Exit Inspections

2                    The parties dispute whether the amount of time the exit inspections took is *de*  
3 *minimis*, and thus not compensable. The three-pronged *Lindow* test strikes “a balance  
4 between requiring an employer to pay for activities it requires of its employees and the  
5 need to avoid ‘split-second absurdities’ that ‘are not justified by the actuality of the  
6 working conditions.’” *Rutti*, 596 F.3d at 1057 (quoting *Lindow*, 738 F.2d at 1062).  
7 Further, “[a]n important factor in determining whether a claim is *de minimis* is the amount  
8 of daily time spent on the additional work. *Lindow*, 738 F.2d at 1062. “There is no precise  
9 amount of time that may be denied compensation as *de minimis*.” *Id.* “Most courts have  
10 found daily periods of approximately 10 minutes *de minimis* even though otherwise  
11 compensable.” *Id.* (collecting cases); *see also Rodriguez*, 2017 WL 4005591, at \*11.

### 12                    a.    Evidence Presented

13                    Both parties retained experts. However, only Converse offered the Court a study of  
14 exit inspection durations. The Crandall Study found that 66.5% of exit inspections had no  
15 wait time, and 94.04% (410/436) of exit inspections had a wait time of 30 seconds or less.  
16 *See* Dkt. No. 118-3 at 20. 95.9% (418/436) of exit inspections had a wait time of one  
17 minute or less. *See id.* 99.5% (434/436) of exit inspections had a wait time of 2 minutes  
18 or less. *See id.* The average wait time was 7.1 seconds  $\pm$  1.9 seconds. *Id.* at 21. Visual  
19 inspections occurred 67.7%, and bag checks occurred the other 32.3% of the time. *Id.* at  
20 22. Visual inspections took less than 20 seconds 100% of the time, and the average  
21 duration of a visual inspection was 2.3 seconds. *Id.* at 23. As for bag checks, 100% of bag  
22 checks took less than 30 seconds, and the average duration was 5.4 seconds. *Id.* at 24. In  
23 total, 95.4% of exit inspections took less than one minute, 99.5% took less than 2 minutes,  
24 and the average exit inspection took between 7.2 and 11.2 seconds. *Id.* at 25.

25                    Chavez offered the Kriegler Declaration, but it is primarily dedicated to poking  
26 holes in the Crandall Study. Kriegler does not address the *de minimis* factors, though he  
27 does provide alternate exit inspection durations. Because the Court may not weigh the  
28



1 evidence or make credibility determinations on summary judgment,<sup>2</sup> *see Anderson*, 477  
 2 U.S. at 255, the Court will not consider Chavez’s attempt to discredit the Crandall Study.  
 3 *See Rodriguez*, 2017 WL 4005591, at \*8-9. The Court will consider the average duration  
 4 of the exit inspections based on the class member depositions, as calculated by Kriegler.  
 5 The Court will not consider the Supplemental Crandall or Kriegler Declarations, as they  
 6 were untimely and improperly submitted.

7 In addition, the Court will consider the deposition testimony of class members. Not  
 8 all of the depositions were discussed in the briefing, though Chavez’s opposition to  
 9 Converse’s motion contained excerpts of several class member depositions. Because  
 10 Chavez relied on these depositions, and because the Court was unsatisfied with Chavez’s  
 11 production of cherry-picked excerpts, the Court ordered the parties to produce all 23  
 12 depositions. These depositions are important because they suggest that the exit inspections  
 13 took longer than the Crandall Study found. The Court will consider whether the deposition  
 14 testimony is sufficient to create a triable issue of fact as to whether the duration of the exit  
 15 inspections was *de minimis*. *Id.* at \*10.

16 The Court summarizes the deposition testimony:

	<b>Deponent</b>	<b>Exit Inspection Durations</b>	<b>Exit Frequency</b>
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
	1. William Osvaldo Castro	Searched for manager 20-25% of the time for exit inspections. Dkt. No. 143 at 143. Waited 10% of the time after notifying. <i>Id.</i> at 144. Where waiting was required, 25% of those inspections took 3-5 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 149. 60% took 1-3 minutes, and 15% took under 1 minute. <i>Id.</i> at 149-150. Visual inspections and bag checks took a few seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 151, 163.	Left the premises 30-40% of the time on rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 139. Left the premises 75% of the time for meal breaks.

24 <sup>2</sup> In *Rodriguez v. Nike*, the parties also retained experts Crandall and Kriegler. These cases  
 25 are almost identical, and Nike owns Converse. Like in this case, the Kriegler Declaration  
 26 in *Rodriguez* sought to raise doubt as to the reliability of the Crandall Study. Judge  
 27 Freeman reached the same conclusion as this Court in finding that such arguments were  
 28 not appropriate at summary judgment. Judge Freeman construed the objection to the  
 Crandall Study as a motion to strike under Federal Rule of Evidence 702 and *Daubert v.*  
*Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993). 2017 WL 4005591, at \*8-9. Here, like in  
*Rodriguez*, the Court does not find that the Crandall Study is so unreliable as to require  
 exclusion. That Kriegler came to a different conclusion as to exit inspection durations than  
 Crandall does not necessitate the disregard of the Crandall Study.

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2.	Matthew Cornejo	Waited for a manager to conduct an exit inspection 25% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 367. 60% of the time the exit inspection process took 30-60 seconds, as the bag check itself took 30 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 372, 374. Visual inspections took about 5 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 381. The other 40% of the time, the exit inspection process took between 2-5 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 361. On 10-15 occasions, waited 10 minutes for inspection, but that was based on something going wrong at the store. <i>Id.</i> at 384-85.	Left the premises 50% of the time on rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 348. Left the premises for lunch 100% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 358.
3.	Christian Escobedo	Waited for exit inspection 100% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 475. 75% of exit inspections took over 2 minutes, but did not specify how much longer than 2 minutes, except that sometimes the wait would be greater than 5 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 477. 25% of exit inspections took approximately 30 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 477-78. No times provided for durations of bag checks and visual inspections.	Left the premises for rest breaks 49% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 463. Left the premises for meal breaks 40% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 464.
4.	Julie Garcia	Never waited for an exit inspection. <i>Id.</i> at 535. Visual inspections took between 1-5 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 546. Bag checks took about 10 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 549.	Never exited on rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 532. Left for lunch breaks 30% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 533.
5.	Angelica Leano	30% of exit inspections involved waiting. <i>Id.</i> at 763. Of those 30%, 15% of waits were between 0-2 minutes, 80% were 3-5 minutes, and 5% were up to 7 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 764-66. Visual inspections took 1-2 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 798. Bag checks took 10-20 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 796-97.	Left the store for meal and rest breaks 50% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 757.
6.	Jessica Chin	Waited less than 10% of the time for an exit inspection. <i>Id.</i> at 242. On those occasions, waited 2-3 minutes; the maximum time waited was 5 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 245. Bag checks took 10-30 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 250, 254. Bag checks took longer on closing shifts. <i>Id.</i> at 246. Visual inspections took 5-15 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 259-260.	“Sometimes” left the store for lunch breaks, never left the store for rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 243.
7.	Leeann Hannible	30% of exit inspections involved waiting or searching for manager. <i>Id.</i> at 656. 12% of the exit inspections where wait required took 10-15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 659. 40% of those inspections took 5-10 minutes. <i>Id.</i> 48% of those inspections took 1-5 minutes. <i>Id.</i> Bag checks took 30 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 667. No information regarding visual inspection durations.	Left the premises 45% of the time for rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 650. Left 75% of the time for meal breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 651.

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8.	Stephanie Sanchez	Worked at two locations from June 2013 to present. <i>Id.</i> at 1070. At the store she worked at from June 2013 to December 2015, 20% of the time, she had to look and/or wait for the manager to conduct an exit inspection. <i>Id.</i> at 1077. The waits would be from under one minute (50%) to and at most 5 (15%). <i>Id.</i> at 1085-88. At the second location worked, waited for manager 5% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 1083-84. Never waited more than 3 minutes at the second location. <i>Id.</i> at 1089. Bag checks took 30 seconds to a minute if others' bags were also checked. <i>Id.</i> at 1090-91. Visual inspections took 30 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 1092.	Left the premises for rest breaks 60% of the time at first Converse location, and 10% at the second location. <i>Id.</i> at 1073. At both stores left for meal breaks 70% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 1074.
9.	Eric Chavez	Always waited, the least amount of time an exit inspection took was 4 minutes; maximum was 18. Dkt. No. 131-1 at 67.	No information provided
10.	Julian Urvano Martinez	98% of exit inspections involved no waiting for the manager, other 2%, the wait lasted up to 2 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 842. Visual inspections take 2 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 844. Bag checks take 10 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 845. Group bag checks at closing took about 25 seconds in all. <i>Id.</i> at 846.	Left the premises 50% of the time for meal breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 830. Never left during rest breaks. <i>Id.</i>
11.	Dominic Passanisi	Never waited for bag checks. <i>Id.</i> at 949. Bag checks took ten seconds; visual inspections took two seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 952	Left the premises for 50% of rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 946. Left for 90% of meal breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 947.
12.	Michelle Rodriguez	Searched for a manager to do exit inspection 99% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 983. Waited for a manager 85% of the time. <i>Id.</i> 99% of waits were under 1 minute. <i>Id.</i> at 986. Waited 5 minutes or more 5% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 986. 95% of the time, bag checks took 5 seconds, the other 5% of times, the checks took 10 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 987. Later amended that a manager was waiting at the front of the store for exit inspections 95% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 994.	Left the premises during rest breaks 5% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 980. Left for meal breaks 40% of the time. <i>Id.</i>
13.	Oscar Salomon	Never searched for manager to conduct an exit inspection. <i>Id.</i> at 1025. 95% of exit inspections involved no waiting, for the 5%, a 2-3 minute wait. <i>Id.</i> at 1029, 1031. Bag checks took 1-10 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 1035-36. Closing group bag checks took up to a minute. <i>Id.</i> at 1035.	Left premises 10% of the time for rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 1023. Left 50% of the time during meal breaks. <i>Id.</i>

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14.	Kristine Bartido	Did not wait for a manager for exit inspections during lunches most of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 78. If a wait was needed, it was because a bag check was needed; otherwise, a visual inspection was conducted. <i>Id.</i> at 85. Visual inspections took 10 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 75. Bag checks took 2-30 seconds, depending on if it was a closing shift and the manager did a group bag check. <i>Id.</i> at 75, 103.	Left the premises for rest breaks 20-40% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 66. Left 80% of the time for meal breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 67.
15.	Lu Hoang Thai Chau	Never underwent a visual inspection, and though bag checks were conducted, never had a bag. <i>Id.</i> at 211-12. Observed that bag checks took no time. <i>Id.</i> at 218.	Always left the premises for rest and lunch breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 216.
16.	Gisella Corcuera	Waited for a manager to come and perform an exit inspection between 25-33% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 290. When a wait was required, the wait is 1 or 2 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 291. Bag checks take 10-30 seconds depending on the size and pockets of the bag. <i>Id.</i> at 306. No clear answer given regarding visual inspection durations.	Left the premises 50% of the time for rest breaks, and 99% of the time for meal breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 284-85.
17.	David Allen Dela Cruz	Cannot remember waiting for an exit inspection. <i>Id.</i> at 412. 20% of the time had a bag check, the other 80% a visual inspection. <i>Id.</i> at 409. Testified waiting a maximum of about 5 seconds to undergo a visual inspection. <i>Id.</i> at 416-18. Bag checks took about 5 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 427.	Left the premises during rest breaks once or twice. <i>Id.</i> at 434.
18.	Lina Loretta Gaytan	33% of the time wait for a manager to come for an exit inspection, the longest wait was 2 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 586-87. The rest of the time, there was no wait. <i>Id.</i> at 592. The longest inspection took 3 minutes. Had a bag check 66% of the time, and those checks took 30-60 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 608-09. Visual inspections took no time. <i>Id.</i> at 603. If working a closing shift, the bag check and visual inspection process for the group of people took 2 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 621.	Never left premises for rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 582. Left premises for lunch breaks 33% of the time. <i>Id.</i>
19.	Toni Navarro	Waited for an exit inspection 85-90% of the time during non-closing shifts. <i>Id.</i> at 871. Normally waited for an exit inspection 1-2 minutes, maximum wait was 3 minutes during non-closing shifts. <i>Id.</i> at 871-72. No wait for closing shifts, which constituted 60% of her shifts worked. <i>See id.</i> at 868, 879. Bag checks took about 30 seconds; visual inspections took a few seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 872, 880. On closing shifts,	Always left the premises during rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 867. No testimony regarding the frequency of exits during meal breaks.

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		which accounted for 60% of shifts, waited between 5-8 minutes after clocking out. <i>Id.</i> at 879, 886. 35% of the time closing waited less than 5 minutes, and 65% the wait was for 5 minutes or more. <i>Id.</i> at 888.	
20.	Kiani Palacio	Waited for exit inspections 10% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 916. If there is a wait, it is never more than 1 ½ to 2 minutes. <i>Id.</i> At closing, security check process is “around a minute.” <i>Id.</i> at 920. Visual inspections take between 0-5 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 925. Bag checks take her about 45 seconds, and has had checks lasting 30 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 919, 927.	Never leaves the premises for rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 915. Leaves 50% of the time during meal breaks. <i>Id.</i>
21.	Leslie Vasquez	No wait for an exit inspection 95% of time on non-closing shifts; the 5% of the time a wait was required, the wait was about 5 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 1144-46. Visual inspections and bag checks took a few seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 1157, 1159. At closing, the exit inspection process took less than 1 minute 75% of the time, up to 2 minutes 20% of the time, and greater than 2 minutes 5% of the time. <i>Id.</i> at 1171-72.	Left the premises 10% of the time during rest and meal breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 1140.
22.	David Villalobos	70-80% of closing exit inspections, from clocking out to leaving the store, took under 1 minute. <i>Id.</i> at 1231. The exit inspection process rarely took greater than 2 minutes. <i>Id.</i> 65-70% of exit inspections required waiting for the manager. <i>Id.</i> at 1237. Bag checks took “seconds;” group bag checks took 10-15 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 1245, 1250. Visual inspections required a slowing in pace when exiting. <i>Id.</i> at 1254.	Left the premises for rest breaks 80% of the time, and 90% of the time for meal breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 1226.
23.	Lynie Abadilla	Waited up to 5 seconds for an exit inspection, but did not specify how often this happened. <i>Id.</i> at 25. Bag checks take about 10 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 26. Visual inspections take about 2 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 32.	Left premises every rest break. <i>Id.</i> at 17. Left for 10% of meal breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 18.
24.	Stephanie Izaquirre	Waited for a manager to conduct an exit inspection 5% of the time; where there was a wait, it would be about 1-2 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 722, 724. Bag checks would not take more than 10 seconds. <i>Id.</i> at 725. Visual checks required a slowing in pace when exiting. <i>Id.</i> at 730-31.	“Sometimes” left the premises for rest breaks. <i>Id.</i> at 717. No information regarding meal breaks.

1 As made evident by the Court’s summary, not all of the testimony is easily  
2 quantifiable because both sides asked different questions to each deponent, eliciting  
3 different types of responses. Class members were also often confused by questions asked  
4 by both parties and changed their answers to questions. Further, class members did not  
5 always quantify how long exit inspections took, even if they could provide upper or lower  
6 bounds. The Court endeavored to account for the clearest final answers given.

7 **b. Analysis**

8 First, there is a dispute between the parties regarding whether the exit inspections  
9 included the time it took the employee to pack up and travel to the front of the store after  
10 clocking out in the back room. *See* Dkt. No. 138 at 11 n.3. This time is not includable.  
11 First, allegations that this time should be included do not appear in the complaint,  
12 Chavez’s motion, or Chavez’s opposition to Converse’s motion. The first time the Court  
13 encountered this issue in the papers was Kriegler’s Declaration, which stated that  
14 Kriegler’s understanding was that Chavez was arguing that travel time from the back to  
15 front of the stores was compensable. Dkt. No. 132 at 12. This issue was not briefed, and  
16 Kriegler did not account for this time in his declaration. *See id.* at 14-15, 44-51.

17 Second, travel time is not compensable because Converse did not place restrictions  
18 on the activities of walking or packing up, which the class members would have done  
19 regardless on their way out. In contrast, in *Morillion v. Royal Packing Co.*, the plaintiffs  
20 were required to ride the employer’s bus to and from the fields, and “during the bus ride  
21 plaintiffs could not drop off their children at school, stop for breakfast before work, or run  
22 other errands requiring the use of a car. Plaintiffs were foreclosed from numerous  
23 activities in which they might otherwise engage . . . .” 22 Cal. 4th 575, 586 (2000). The  
24 time riding the bus in *Morillion* is analogous to the time waiting for and undergoing the  
25 actual visual inspections and bag checks at the front of the store. This time *is* potentially  
26 compensable.

27 It does not make sense to compensate employees for time spent packing up and  
28 walking to the exit because store employees pack up and then walk to the exit with or

1 without an exit inspection. Indeed, there is no indication that an employee could not use  
2 the restroom, socialize, request a Lyft, or purchase merchandise before undergoing the exit  
3 inspection. As far as the Court knows, Converse does not control its employees or  
4 foreclose on their activities while they pack up and walk to the exit.

5 Next, the Court analyzes the evidence presented. Converse proffers the Crandall  
6 Study, and that study found that the average exit inspection took between 7.2 and 11.2  
7 seconds. Dkt. No. 118-3 at 25. Crandall's findings strongly suggest the exit inspections  
8 took barely a few seconds and are thus not compensable. In his deposition, Kriegler stated  
9 that the average midpoint for the time an exit inspection took for each of the 12 deponents  
10 he considered was 114 seconds. Dkt. No. 138-1 at 25-27 (Kriegler Dep.).

11 The Court turns to the testimony of the 23 deposed class members and Chavez.  
12 First, the exit inspection process includes any time searching or waiting for a manager to  
13 conduct the inspection, as well as the duration of the actual visual inspection or bag check.

14 The class members typically testified that visual inspections took between 2 and 10  
15 seconds, with Stephanie Sanchez being an outlier in testifying that visual inspections took  
16 30 seconds. Dkt. No. 143 at 1092. As for bag checks, the greatest time any deponent  
17 testified that an individual bag check took was 60 seconds. *See id.* at 609 (Gaytan Dep.).  
18 Bag checks on average took between 10-30 seconds, with 60 seconds being the highest  
19 testified to for an individual bag check. However, several class members never underwent  
20 bag checks because they never brought a bag, and another class member testified to  
21 purposefully leaving her bag at the store to avoid a bag check. *Id.* at 17 (Abadilla Dep.),  
22 146 (Castro Dep.), 211-12 (Chau Dep.), 844 (Martinez Dep.), and 958 (Passanisi Dep.).  
23 This is hardly surprising given that bag checks took longer than visual inspections.

24 In addition, neither party discussed the frequency of bag checks versus visual  
25 inspections, except for Crandall's finding that visual inspections were twice as common as  
26 bag checks. Dkt. No. 118-3 at 22. As Chavez never discussed this issue, it's obvious that  
27 Crandall's finding was not rebutted. The class member testimony regarding bag check and  
28 visual inspection durations fairly correlates with the Crandall's findings. *See* Dkt. No.

1 118-3 at 23-24.<sup>3</sup> The Court next considers wait times.

2 Only Eric Chavez testified to always having to wait more than one minute for exit  
3 inspections. Dkt. No. 131-1 at 67 (Chavez Dep.). Chavez alleges always having to wait at  
4 least 4 minutes. *Id.* The Court considers whether there is evidence to support the named  
5 plaintiff’s allegations. No other class member testified to always waiting for an exit  
6 inspection. As to class members who testified to undergoing exit inspections that  
7 exceeded one minute during at least half of their shifts, only Christian Escobedo testified  
8 that this occurred.<sup>4</sup> Mr. Escobedo testified that he waited over 2 minutes for 75% of his  
9 exit inspections. Dkt. No. 143 at 477. The rest of the class members testified to either  
10 never waiting for an exit inspection, or waiting for an inspection less than 50% of the time.

11 Mr. Escobedo’s testimony is insufficient to find that the amount of daily unpaid  
12 time is not *de minimis* where 22 other class members waited for exit inspections less than  
13 half of the time. *Lindow*, 738 F.2d at 1062. Chavez has not met its burden to show that  
14 there is a dispute of material fact that each exit inspection is short in duration and not  
15 compensable. “[A] district court is not required to comb the record to find some reason to  
16 deny a motion for summary judgment[.]” *Carmen v. San Francisco Unified Sch. Dist.*,  
17 237 F.3d 1026, 1029 (9th Cir. 2001) (citation omitted). Chavez benefitted here because

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19 <sup>3</sup> It appears that bag check and visual inspection durations were greater when an employee  
20 worked a closing shift and exit inspections occurred in groups. However, not all class  
21 members testified regarding this issue, and the parties did not brief these differences. The  
22 Court does not have enough information to make any finding on this issue.

23 <sup>4</sup> Toni Navarro testified that 85-90% of non-closing shifts involved waiting about a minute  
24 to a minute and a half, but closing shifts required no waiting. *Id.* at 868, 872 (Navarro  
25 Dep.). The Court will not consider her as a class member who waited over one minute for  
26 exit inspections over 50% of the time because 60% of her shifts were closing shifts, which  
27 she testified required a wait of between less than 5 and 8 minutes after clocking out. *See*  
28 *id.* at 877, 888. However, Ms. Navarro did not testify as to how long she waited after  
packing up and traveling to the bag check location, so the Court cannot tell how long she  
actually waited for a bag check. Ms. Navarro testified she always left the premises during  
rest breaks but provided no testimony as to the frequency of her exits during meal breaks.  
*Id.* at 867. In addition, Ms. Navarro testified to having to wait 80% of the time for a visual  
inspection during a discrete period of time, but did not specify if she was referring to  
closing shift exits, non-closing shift exits, or exits during rest breaks. *Id.* at 881.  
Unfortunately, the deposition transcript is not clear on this issue, and Chavez did not  
follow-up, or even discuss Ms. Navarro’s testimony in the opposition to Converse’s  
motion. The Court will not guess what Ms. Navarro meant.



1 the Court has gone beyond the motion papers to consider whether there is a genuine  
2 dispute of material fact as to the duration of the individual exit inspections. There is not.  
3 However, the Court must consider if the exit inspections in the aggregate are *de minimis*.

4 **2. The Practical Administrative Difficulty of Recording Additional Time**

5 The first element of the *Lindow* test is the administrative difficulty in recording the  
6 alleged unpaid work. 738 F.2d at 1062. An employer “need not prove it is ‘technically  
7 infeasible’ to record the additional time; only that it would be administratively difficult to  
8 do so given its timekeeping system.” *Rodriguez*, 2017 WL 4005591, at \*14; *see also*  
9 *Corbin*, 821 F.3d at 1082.

10 According to Kimberley Kiefer, the time clocks in Converse stores have never been  
11 located anywhere except at the back of the stores. Dkt. No. 138-1 at 7-8 (Kiefer Third  
12 Dep.). Kiefer stated that the reasons for keeping the clocks in the “back of the house” are  
13 associate privacy and convenience if they use the clocks to keep track of their time or  
14 request time off. *Id.* at 8. In addition, Converse does not want non-consumer technology  
15 on their sales floor. *Id.* at 9. These are legitimate business concerns, and Converse is not  
16 required to change the configuration of its time clocks simply because it is feasible and  
17 other retailers have their time clocks at the front of the store. *Rodriguez*, 2017 WL  
18 4005591, at \*14. Also, the effect of having employees not clock out before bag checks  
19 would potentially cause the class members a delay in leaving the store because after a bag  
20 check in the front of the store, an employee would have to run to the back of the store to  
21 clock out.

22 As to feasibility, Kiefer testified that Converse records time by the minute, not in  
23 increments of seconds. Dkt. No. 118-2 (Kiefer Dep.). However, the Court will not rely on  
24 this argument, because the class member depositions suggest that exit inspections took  
25 longer than one minute with some frequency. This factor favors Converse.

26 **3. The Aggregate Amount of Compensable Time**

27 The Court next considers the size of the aggregate claim. “Courts have granted  
28 relief for claims that might have been minimal on a daily basis but, when aggregated,

1 amounted to a substantial claim.” *Lindow*, 738 F.2d at 1063. As stated above, “[m]ost  
2 courts have found daily periods of approximately 10 minutes *de minimis* even though  
3 otherwise compensable.” *Id.* at 1062 (collecting cases); *see also Rodriguez*, 2017 WL  
4 4005591, at \*11.

5 The Crandall Study suggests that the aggregate amount of daily compensable time  
6 would be less than one minute because each exit inspection took an average of between 7.2  
7 and 11.2 seconds. Dkt. No. 118-3 at 25. This evidence is sufficient to shift the burden to  
8 Chavez to show that there is a genuine dispute of material fact that the aggregate amount  
9 of time is not *de minimis*. *See Barthelemy*, 897 F.2d at 1004. Taking Kriegler’s earlier  
10 average score of 144 seconds, or 2 minutes and 24 seconds, it would take five *daily* exits  
11 by the class members to exceed the aggregate 10-minute mark. The class member  
12 depositions do not suggest the exit inspections on average took any longer than Kriegler  
13 suggests, and there is even less support for the idea that class members exited the premises  
14 five times during their shifts.

15 Neither party briefed the issue of how often class members exit the premises during  
16 rest and meal breaks. This issue should be examined for the Court to determine whether  
17 aggregate exit inspection durations were *de minimis*. *See Lindow*, 738 F.2d at 1062.  
18 Based on the depositions, the maximum number of times a class member working a full-  
19 time shift would have exited in one day is four times. This is because a class member may  
20 exit the store during their two rest breaks, meal break, and at the end of their shift.  
21 Employees working part-time shifts would exit twice, during a rest break and at the end of  
22 their shift.

23 Lu Hoang Thai Chau testified that he left the store 100% of the time during rest and  
24 meal breaks. Dkt. No. 143 at 216. Toni Navarro and Lynie Abadilla testified they left the  
25 premises during rest breaks 100% of the time. *Id.* at 17, 867. Matthew Cornejo left the  
26 premises during meal breaks 100% of the time. *Id.* at 358. The remainder of the deposed  
27 class members left their stores somewhere between never and 99% of the time for rest and  
28 meal breaks. Most class members did not leave the premises every time they were given

1 the opportunity to, and so did not undergo as many exit inspections daily as they could  
 2 have. For purposes of this motion, these findings mean there is no evidence that the class  
 3 member’s aggregate time, even considering Kriegler’s greater exit inspection time of 144  
 4 seconds would have crossed the 10-minute threshold daily. The class members simply did  
 5 not exit often enough to have to go through five exit inspections daily. *Lindow*, 738 F.2d  
 6 at 1062 (collecting cases); *see also Rodriguez*, 2017 WL 4005591, at \*11. This element  
 7 weighs in favor of Converse.

8 **4. The Regularity of the Additional Work**

9 The last element the Court must consider under *Lindow* is the regularity of the  
 10 additional work. 738 F.2d at 1063. Chavez argues that the class members regularly  
 11 performed additional work because they always had to undergo exit inspections when they  
 12 left the store. Dkt. No. 131 at 29. True as this may be, it does not speak to whether the  
 13 class members regularly performed *compensable* work. The Court finds sound Judge  
 14 Freeman’s conclusion that what needs to be considered at this prong in the *Lindow* test is  
 15 the regularity of compensable work. *Rodriguez*, 2017 WL 4005591, at \*17 (citing *Lindow*,  
 16 738 F.2d at 1063-64 and *Corbin*, 821 F.3d at 1082). Under the circumstances,  
 17 compensable work means work that exceeded one minute in length, as Converse’s  
 18 timekeeping system does not record time in second intervals.

19 The Court first notes that it found in its order certifying the class that the exit  
 20 inspections occurred off the clock because the time clocks are located in the back of the  
 21 store and the exit inspections occur at the front exit. Dkt. No. 89 at 3. The Crandall Study  
 22 found that 95.9% of exit inspections took one minute or less, *see* dkt. no. 118-3 at 20, and  
 23 99.5% of exit inspections had a wait time of 2 minutes or less. *See id.* The average time to  
 24 complete an exit inspection was 7.2 to 11.2 seconds. *Id.* at 25. These findings are  
 25 significant because Converse’s timekeeping system cannot measure time in less than 1  
 26 minute increments. Dkt. No. 118-2 (Kiefer Dep.). Crandall’s findings suggest that the  
 27 overwhelming majority—95.4%—of exit inspections would not have been measurable  
 28 because they lasted less than one minute. The Court now considers Chavez’s evidence.

1           Construing the facts in the light most favorable to Chavez, he has at most  
2 established that the exit inspections took anywhere from the 2 seconds Dominic Passanisi's  
3 exit inspections lasted to the 18 minutes Chavez alleges to have waited at least once. Dkt.  
4 No. 143 at 949; Dkt. No. 131-1 at 67. Kriegler's Declaration does not discuss the  
5 regularity of compensable exit inspections, so the Court considers the deposition testimony  
6 of the class members. Only Eric Chavez testified to always having to wait for an exit  
7 inspection for one minute or more. Dkt. No. 131-1 at 67. Toni Navarro testified that she  
8 waited for an exit inspection 1-2 minutes 85-90% of the time during non-closing shifts. *Id.*  
9 at 871-72. Christian Escobedo testified to waiting 2 minutes or more 75% of the time. *Id.*  
10 at 475. Thus, 3 out of 24 class member arguably testified that their exit inspection took  
11 greater than one minute with regularity. This testimony is insufficient to rebut the  
12 Crandall Study's finding that the overwhelming majority of exit inspections took less than  
13 one minute, especially where 21 other class members did not experience compensable exit  
14 inspections with any regularity. On balance, this element weighs in favor of Converse.

15           Converse has satisfied the elements of *Lindow*, and the Court finds that as a matter  
16 of law, the exit inspections were *de minimis*. Because Converse satisfies the *Lindow* test,  
17 all of the claims in the complaint must be dismissed. The Court thus DENIES AS MOOT  
18 Chavez's motion for partial summary judgment.

19 **IV. CONCLUSION**

20           For the reasons stated above, the Court GRANTS Converse's motion for summary  
21 judgment, and DENIES AS MOOT Chavez's motion for partial summary judgment. The  
22 Court will enter judgment accordingly.

23  
24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25  
26 Dated: October 11, 2017

  
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NATHANAEL M. COUSINS  
United States Magistrate Judge