

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

DONALD WALDEN JR., NATHAN)
ECHEVERRIA, AARON DICUS, BRENT)
EVERIST, TRAVIS ZUFELT, TIMOTHY)
RIDENOUR, and DANIEL TRACY, on behalf)
of themselves and others similarly situated,)
Plaintiffs,)
v.)
STATE OF NEVADA, ex rel. DEPARTMENT)
OF CORRECTIONS,)
Defendant.)

3:14-CV-0320-LRH-WGC

ORDER

Before the court is plaintiffs Donald Walden Jr., Nathan Echeverria, Aaron Dicus, Brent Everist, Travis Zufelt, Timothy Ridenour, and Daniel Tracy’s (collectively “plaintiffs”) motion for circulation of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Doc. #7.¹ Defendant the State of Nevada, *ex rel.* the Nevada Department of Corrections (“NDOC”) filed an opposition (Doc. #28) to which plaintiffs replied (Doc. #36).

I. Factual Background

On May 12, 2014, plaintiffs filed the present collective and class action complaint against defendant NDOC. Doc. #1, Exhibit A. In their complaint, plaintiffs allege various causes of action for unpaid wages on behalf of themselves and all similarly situated individuals under both the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) and the Nevada Revised Statutes. *Id.*

¹ Refers to the Court’s docket number.

1 On August 6, 2014, plaintiffs filed the present motion for circulation of notice directing that
2 other persons similarly situated to plaintiffs be given notice of the pendency of this action and an
3 opportunity to file written consents to join this action as party plaintiffs, as well as for other
4 associated relief including a toll of the statute of limitations. Doc. #7.

5 **II. Legal Standard**

6 The Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) provides that a collective action may be maintained
7 where the claimants are “similarly situated.” 29 U.S.C. § 216(b); *Sarviss v. Gen. Dynamics Info.*
8 *Tech., Inc.*, 663 F. Supp. 2d 883, 902 (C.D. Cal. 2009). Claimants must opt-in to the litigation
9 because “[n]o employee shall be a party plaintiff to any such action unless he gives his consent in
10 writing to become such a party and such consent is filed in the court in which such action is
11 brought.” 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The requirements for class action certification under Federal Rule of
12 Civil Procedure 23(a) do not apply to claims arising under the FLSA. *Kinney Shoe Corp. v. Vorhes*,
13 564 F.2d 859, 862 (9th Cir. 1977). Instead, the majority of courts in the Ninth Circuit and the
14 District of Nevada have adopted a two-step approach to certification of collective actions pursuant
15 to section 216(b). *See Sarviss*, 663 F. Supp. 2d at 903 (collecting cases); *see also Lewis v. Nevada*
16 *Property 1, LLC*, No. 2:12-cv-01564-MMD-GWF, 2013 WL 237098, at *7 (D. Nev. Jan. 22,
17 2013); *Lucas v. Bell Trans*, No. 2:08-cv-01792-RCJ-RJJ, 2010 WL 3895924, at *3-4 (D. Nev.
18 Sept. 30, 2010); *see also* Newberg on Class Actions § 24:3 (4th ed. 2008) (“[m]ost courts have
19 interpreted § 216(b) as requiring an analysis of whether plaintiffs are ‘similarly situated’ at two
20 stages in the litigation: when notice to prospective class members is initially sought and then
21 following discovery”).

22 At the initial stage of the inquiry, “the court considers whether to certify a collective action
23 and permit notice to be distributed to putative class members.” *Sarviss*, 663 F. Supp. 2d at 903
24 (citing *Thiessen v. Gen. Elec. Capital Corp.*, 267 F.3d 1095, 1102 (10th Cir. 2001)). A fairly
25 lenient standard applies and “typically results in ‘conditional class certification’ of a representative
26 class.” *Lucas*, 2010 WL 3895924, at *4. Specifically, “[a] named plaintiff seeking to create a

1 § 216(b) opt-in class need only show that his/her position is similar, but not identical, to the
2 positions held by putative class members.” *Lewis*, 2013 WL 237098, at *7. In order to demonstrate
3 that the proposed opt-in plaintiffs are similarly situated, a named plaintiff need only make
4 “substantial allegations that the putative class members were subject to a single decision, policy, or
5 plan that violated the law.” *Id.* (citing *Mooney v. Aramco Services, Co.*, 54 F.3d 1207, 1214 n. 8
6 (5th Cir. 1995)). In making a determination as to whether certification is appropriate at the initial
7 stage, “[t]he court relies primarily on the pleadings and any affidavits submitted by the parties.” *Id.*
8 (quoting *Davis v. Westgate Planet Hollywood Las Vegas*, No. 2:08-cv-00722-RCJ-PAL, 2009 WL
9 102735, at *9 (D. Nev. Jan. 12, 2009)) (internal quotation marks omitted).

10 The second stage of the inquiry takes place at the conclusion of discovery.² *Sarviss*, 663 F.
11 Supp. 2d at 903. At that point, courts conduct a more exacting review of whether the putative class
12 members are “similarly situated” for purposes of certification under section 216(b). *Id.*
13 Specifically, “the court makes ‘a factual determination regarding the propriety and scope of the
14 class.’” *Davis*, 2009 WL 102735, at *9 (quoting *Leuthold v. Destination America, Inc.*, 224 F.R.D.
15 462, 466 (N.D. Cal. 2004)). In making its factual determination, courts consider “(1) the disparate
16 factual and employment settings of the individual plaintiffs; (2) the various defenses available to
17 the defendants with respect to the individual plaintiffs; and (3) fairness and procedural
18 considerations.” *Id.* (quoting *Leuthold*, 224 F.R.D. at 467).

19 **III. Discussion**

20 At the notice stage, the court’s sole concern is whether the named-plaintiffs and the
21 proposed opt-in plaintiffs are “similarly situated.” This standard requires nothing more than
22 “substantial allegations that the putative class members were subject to a single decision, policy, or
23 plan that violated the law.” *Lewis*, 2013 WL 237098, at *7. The issues generally considered in a
24 Rule 23 class certification motion - numerosity, typicality, commonalty, and representativeness -

25
26 ² To trigger this inquiry, the party opposing class certification must move to decertify the class. *Davis*,
2009 WL 102735, at *9.

1 are not considered on a motion to circulate notice. Rather, the court is merely deciding whether the
2 potential class should be notified of the pending action.

3 Here, plaintiffs bring their FLSA claims on behalf of “[a]ll persons who were employed by
4 Defendant as correctional officers at any time during the applicable statute of limitations period.”
5 Plaintiffs contend that this class represents a group of similarly situated individuals who were
6 victims of the same policy and procedure of requiring employees to perform work without
7 compensation.

8 The court has reviewed the documents and pleadings on file in this matter and finds that
9 plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged that they are “similarly situated” to the proposed opt-in plaintiffs
10 to grant circulation of notice. Plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged that all proposed class members
11 were subjected to a common plan, policy, or practice requiring NDOC employees to perform
12 various activities “off-the-clock” and without compensation allegedly in violation of the FLSA.
13 Plaintiffs further allege that NDOC enshrined this policy in regulations, operating procedures, and
14 communications applicable to all its hourly paid correctional officer employees. These various
15 uncompensated tasks allegedly included attending roll-call, picking up and dropping off equipment,
16 and providing or receiving work related information and communications prior to each shift, all
17 allegedly in violation of the FLSA. Therefore, the court shall grant plaintiffs’ motion for circulation
18 of notice.

19 **IV. Form of Notice**

20 The Court’s purpose in overseeing the notification process is to ensure that notice is timely,
21 accurate, and informative. *Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc. v. Sperling*, 493 U.S. 165, 172 (1989). The
22 United States Supreme Court has abstained from reviewing the contents of a proposed notice under
23 the FLSA, noting that such “details” should be left to the broad discretion of the trial court. *Id.* at
24 170.

25 A proposed notice is attached to plaintiffs’ motion as Exhibit A. *See* Doc. #7, Exhibit A. A
26 proposed consent to join form is also attached to plaintiffs’ motion as Exhibit B. *See* Doc. #7,

1 Exhibit B. The proposed notice and consent to join form neutrally describe the lawsuit, plaintiffs'
2 claims, and NDOC's anticipated defenses. The notice also identifies who may participate in this
3 action; states that participation is completely voluntary; and states that if a party decides to
4 participate, he or she will be bound by the decision of the court, whether it is favorable or
5 unfavorable.

6 Although the proposed notice is based in large part upon other forms approved for use by
7 this court in other cases, NDOC raises several objections to the proposed notice. The court shall
8 address each objection below:

- 9
- 10 • First, NDOC objects to the proposed identification of the class and argues that it should
11 comport with the Nevada statute that creates the specific employee class. NDOC
12 proposes a class along the lines of “[a]ll persons currently or formerly holding a position
13 in the public service in the class of employees identified at 13.313 Correctional Officers
14 at any time from May 12, 2011 to the present. This does not include persons holding
15 positions as Correctional Sergeants or Correction Lieutenants, or associate wardens,
16 during the applicable time period.” The court finds that there is no basis to include
17 NDOC's statutory language or limit the class claims to individuals that are not sergeants
18 or lieutenants. NDOC sergeants and lieutenants are non-exempt hourly employees just
19 like correctional officers and thus, they should be included in the proposed class.
20 Therefore, the court shall overrule this objection.
 - 21 • Second, NDOC requests a specific date be set under the heading “YOUR RIGHT TO
22 PARTICIPATE IN THIS LAWSUIT” rather than the language “in time for it to be filed
23 with the Federal Court.” *See* Doc. #7, Exhibit A, p.3:11-12. The court agrees and finds
24 that the notice should be amended to include the date June 30, 2015. The appropriate
25 sentence should be amended to read: “If you do not return the ‘Consent to Join’ form by
26 June 30, 2015, you may not be able to participate in this lawsuit.”

///

- 1 • Third, NDOC argues that the information included under the heading “EFFECT OF
2 JOINING THIS LAWSUIT” does not include relevant information related to certain
3 disciplinary issues which NDOC argues should be made transparent to class members
4 before they opt-in. Although NDOC does not propose any specific language, the court
5 finds that such “disciplinary issue” information is relevant to the class and should be
6 included in the proposed notice. Therefore, the court shall sustain this objection.
7 Plaintiffs’ proposed notice should be amended to include the necessary and relevant
8 information.
- 9 • Fourth, NDOC argues that the second full paragraph under the heading “EFFECT OF
10 JOINING THIS LAWSUIT” should be amended to include the following language:
11 “. . . to the Plaintiffs’ counsel. Additionally, any settlement amount that exceeds the
12 State statutory cap currently in effect pursuant to NRS 41.034 must be presented to the
13 Board of Examiners of the State of Nevada for their approval. This is not to say that the
14 cap applies in this action, but that certain settlement amounts which exceed the cap
15 require approval.” The court approves of the proposed language and finds that it
16 provides relevant information to the class. Therefore, the proposed notice should be
17 amended to include this language.
- 18 • Fifth, NDOC argues that in the consent to join form, the phrase “and/or any and all its
19 affiliated entities” should be removed from the third line on page two because the
20 statement makes no sense in the context of this action. The court agrees. The relevant
21 sentence should be amended to read: “Pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act,
22 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), the undersigned hereby consents in writing to become a party
23 plaintiff against my Employer, or Former Employer.”
- 24 • Finally, NDOC argues that the notice improperly references a six-year statute of
25 limitations period which is not the appropriate statute of limitations period in this
26 action. The court has reviewed the notice and finds that there is no improper reference

1 to a six-year statute of limitations period. Therefore, the court shall overrule this
2 objection.

3 **V. Tolling of the Statute of Limitations**

4 Under the FLSA, the statute of limitations on each individual plaintiff's claim continues to
5 run until his or her consent to joinder is filed with the court. 29 U.S.C. § 256. Nevertheless, courts
6 have found that section 256 is a merely a procedural limitation that may be tolled when equity
7 warrants. *See Partlow v. Jewish Orphans' Home of So. Cal., Inc.*, 645 F.2d 757, 761 (9th Cir.
8 1981), abrogated on other grounds by *Hoffman-La Roche*, 493 U.S. at 167, ("the FLSA does not bar
9 the district court-imposed suspension of the statute of limitations [where] such tolling is supported
10 by substantial policy reasons"). Because the delay on this motion was not caused by the parties, the
11 court finds that equity warrants that the statute of limitations be tolled for the time that has elapsed
12 while the present motion has been pending before the court.³ *See Lucas*, 2010 WL 3895924, at *5
13 (granting plaintiffs' request to toll the statute of limitations where delay was not caused by the
14 parties); *see also Lee*, 236 F.R.D. at 200 (tolling the statute of limitations during the pendency of
15 the motion).

16
17 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that plaintiffs' motion for circulation of notice pursuant to
18 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) (Doc. #7) is GRANTED.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiffs shall have ten (10) days after entry of this order
20 to submit amended proposed notice and consent to join forms that incorporate the aforementioned
21 changes for signature.

22 ///

23
24 _____
25 ³ Plaintiffs request that the statute of limitations also be tolled during the notice period. However,
26 *Lucas* does not lend support for that proposition. Moreover, the case on which *Lucas* relies, *Lee v. ABA Carpet & Home*, explains that tolling is appropriate "[w]here parties are ordered . . . to suspend proceedings" or otherwise "prevented from obtaining legal relief." 236 F.R.D. 193, 199-200 (S.D.N.Y. 2006). Accordingly, the Court finds that such relief is not warranted under the circumstances.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that notice of this lawsuit shall be sent to all current and
2 former non-exempt hourly paid employees, including sergeants and lieutenants, who were
3 employed by NDOC as correctional officers at any time from May 12, 2011, to the present.

4 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, within twenty-one (21) days of the issuance of this order,
5 defendant shall provide plaintiffs' counsel with a list in computer-readable format of: (a) the full
6 name; (b) current home address or last known address; (c) telephone number; and (d) email address
7 of each person who falls within the definition set forth in the above paragraph. Plaintiffs shall treat
8 this information as confidential and shall not disclose it to third parties.

9 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, within twenty-eight (28) days of the issuance of this
10 order, plaintiffs' counsel or a claims administration company that plaintiffs' counsel selects to
11 process the mailing and opt-in forms (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Claims
12 Administrator") shall mail the approve notice, consent to join form, and a postage pre-paid
13 envelope to each person identified on the list disclosed in the above paragraph.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any person who wishes to opt into this lawsuit shall
15 properly complete the consent to join form and return it to plaintiffs' counsel.

16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, in the event any package is returned undeliverable, the
17 Claims Administrator shall, within fourteen (14) days thereafter, notify the court and take the
18 requisite steps to obtain an alternate address for that addressee and mail the notice package to that
19 alternate address. The Claims Administrator shall keep a record of: (a) the date on which any notice
20 package is returned undeliverable; (b) the date on which the undeliverable notice package is sent to
21 an alternate address; and (c) any updated addresses.

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiffs' counsel shall date-stamp and number each
23 properly completed consent to join form and accompanying envelope that is received. Plaintiffs'
24 counsel shall send a copy of the consent to join forms it receives to defendant's counsel on each
25 Friday after the initial mailing.


26 ///

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiffs' counsel shall file the list of people who timely return their consent to join forms identified above along with a copy of the timely consent to join forms with the court within thirty (30) days after their receipt, or earlier. Plaintiffs' counsel shall retain a copy of the list and the envelopes in which the consent to join forms were received.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 16th day of March, 2015.



LARRY R. HICKS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE