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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

M.G., et al.

Plaintiffs,

vs.

METROPOLITAN INTERPRETERS
AND TRANSLATORS, INC., and
J.C.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 12cv0460 JM(MDD)
13cv1891 JM(MDD)
13cv1892 JM(MDD)ORDER DENYING MOTION
FOR CERTIFICATION OF
ORDER FOR
INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL

Defendants Metropolitan Interpreters and Translators, Inc. (“Metropolitan”) and J.C. move for Certification of Order for Interlocutory Appeal Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1292(b) and to Stay the Action (“Motion”). Plaintiffs in all three actions, M.G, F.M., L.A., J.M., L.G., F.B., M.N., R.G., L.S., E.R., M.D., M.T., E.S., oppose the Motion. Pursuant to Local Rule 7.1(d)(1), the court finds this matter appropriate for decision without oral argument. For the reasons set forth below, the court denies the Motion.

BACKGROUND

The court incorporates its October 24, 2014, Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Motions for Summary Judgment (“Summary Judgment Order”).

DISCUSSION

In order to certify an order for interlocutory appeal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1292(b), the court must find that an interlocutory order: (1) involves a controlling

1 question of law; (2) there is substantial ground for difference of opinion on that
2 question; and (3) a resolution of the legal issue will materially advance the ultimate
3 termination of the litigation. 28 U.S.C. §1292(b). “A question of law may be deemed
4 ‘controlling’ if its resolution is quite likely to affect the further course of the litigation,
5 even if not certain to do so.” Sokaogon Gaming Enter. v. Tushie-Montgomery Assoc.,
6 86 F.3d 656, 659 (7th Cir. 1996) (citations omitted); Reese v. BP Exploration (Alaska)
7 Inc., 643 F.3d 681, 688 (9th Cir. 2011). An issue of law may also be considered
8 “controlling” if reversal of an order would terminate the action. Genetech, Inc. v. Novo
9 Nordisk A/S, 907 F.Supp. 97, 99 (S.D.N.Y. 1995).

10 Defendants identify the controlling issue as “whether, as a matter of law, an
11 employer may be liable under [the Employee Polygraph Protection Act (“EPPA”), 29
12 U.S.C. §§2002(1), (2), and (3)] when a federal law enforcement agency with which it
13 contracts requires that the employer’s employees submit to polygraph examinations
14 pursuant to a criminal investigation.” (Motion at p.1:16-19). If such an issue as
15 framed had an adequate basis in law, and was raised and resolved in Defendants’ favor,
16 the court concludes that a favorable resolution would likely absolve Defendants of
17 liability under the EPPA. The first factor is satisfied.

18 The second factor requires a showing that there is a “substantial ground for
19 difference of opinion.” 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b). Defendants fail to satisfy this factor. As
20 noted in Couch v. Telescope, Inc., 611 F.3d 629, 633 (9th Cir. 2010):

21 Courts traditionally will find that a substantial ground for difference of
22 opinion exists where “the circuits are in dispute on the question and the
23 court of appeals of the circuit has not spoken on the point, if complicated
24 questions arise under foreign law, or if novel and difficult questions of
25 first impression are presented.” 3 Federal Procedure, Lawyers Edition
26 § 3:212 (2010) (footnotes omitted). However, “just because a court is the
27 first to rule on a particular question or just because counsel contends that
28 one precedent rather than another is controlling does not mean there is
such a substantial difference of opinion as will support an interlocutory
appeal.” *Id.* (footnotes omitted).

27 While Defendants acknowledge that no court has ruled on the issue raised, conflicting
28 authorities are not a prerequisite for granting a §1292(b) motion.

1 Our interlocutory appellate jurisdiction does not turn on a prior court's
2 having reached a conclusion adverse to that from which appellants seek
3 relief. A substantial ground for difference of opinion exists where
4 reasonable jurists might disagree on an issue's resolution, not merely
5 where they have already disagreed. Stated another way, when novel legal
6 issues are presented, on which fair-minded jurists might reach
7 contradictory conclusions, a novel issue may be certified for interlocutory
8 appeal without first awaiting development of contradictory precedent.
9 Reese, 643 F.3d at 688.

10 Defendants contend that two Department of Labor (“DOL”) regulations support
11 their view that the EPPA does not apply to them. The first regulation, 29 C.F.R.
12 §801.4(b), provides that “Employers who cooperate with police authorities during the
13 course of their investigations into criminal misconduct are . . . not deemed engaged in
14 prohibitive conduct [under the EPPA] provided that such cooperation is passive in
15 nature.” The second regulation generally provides that the government may be exempt
16 from EPPA as to its own employees but the exemption does not extend to the
17 polygraph examination of a contractor’s employees.¹ 29 C.F.R. §801.10(d). The court
18 concludes that these regulations are not helpful to Defendants under the facts of this
19 case. Under EPPA, it is unlawful “for any employer engaged in or affecting commerce
20 or in the production of goods for commerce—

21 (1) directly or indirectly, to require, request, suggest, or cause any
22 employee or prospective employee to take or submit to any lie detector
23 test;

24 (2) to use, accept, refer to, or inquire concerning the results of any lie
25 detector test of any employee or prospective employee;

26 (3) to discharge, discipline, discriminate against in any manner, or deny
27 employment or promotion to, or threaten to take any such action against--

28 (A) any employee or prospective employee who refuses,
declines, or fails to take or submit to any lie detector test, or

(B) any employee or prospective employee on the basis of
the results of any lie detector test;”

¹ For the reasons set forth in this court’s March 20, 2013 order denying the
United State’s motion to dismiss, the government is not exempt from EPPA liability
pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §2006. (Ct. Dkt. 60).

1 An employer is defined as “any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an
2 employer in relation to an employee or prospective employee.” 29 U.S.C. § 2001(2).

3 Here, because the undisputed evidentiary record demonstrates Defendants’ direct
4 and indirect involvement in the polygraph examinations (in contravention of the
5 EPPA), 29 C.F.R. §801.4(b) does not apply under the circumstances. As set forth in
6 this court’s October 24, 2014 Order, Defendants exercised substantial control over the
7 nature, structure, implementation, and ultimate use of the polygraph examinations. Not
8 only did Defendants organize, schedule, and coordinate the polygraph examinations but
9 they provided employees with information concerning the nature of the polygraph
10 examinations, used the polygraph examination results to screen new applicants,
11 reported the results to Immigration and Customs Enforcement, discouraged and
12 prohibited employees from contacting the DEA concerning the examinations, and
13 provided erroneous information and misstatements of law and fact to Metropolitan’s
14 employees concerning the polygraph examinations. Furthermore, Defendants failed
15 to consult with any lawyer or non-lawyer about the legality of the polygraphs nor did
16 they convey Plaintiffs’ concerns to the DEA about the legality of polygraph
17 examinations. As noted by DEA Assistant Special Agent Torres, had Defendants
18 informed him about the concerns of Metropolitan’s employees, he would have
19 consulted with DEA’s Chief Counsel to obtain additional information about the legality
20 of the polygraph examinations. (Ct. Dkt. 123-1 at pp. 27-43).

21 The court also highlights that Defendants failed to articulate any particularized
22 suspicion of criminal activities by any Metropolitan employee.² Without such
23 particularized suspicion, submitting every employee (and prospective employees) to
24 a mandatory polygraph examination and terminating the employee if he or she declines
25 to take the polygraph examination or “fails” the examination is unlike any of the
26 authorities cited by Defendants. For example, in Menen v. Easter Stores, 951 F.Supp.

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28 ² The court notes that only one employee, Javone Huerta, was suspected of any possibility of criminal wrongdoing based upon a relative being a target of another agency’s investigation.

1 838 (N.D. Iowa 1997), the employer believed that either Plaintiff or another employee
2 were responsible for thefts from a cash register as they were the only two individuals
3 who operated the cash register. There was also testimony that three “suspicious”
4 individuals were observed in the store at about the time of the theft. The police were
5 contacted and believed the theft was an “inside job.” The police requested and
6 received permission from both the employer and plaintiff to take a polygraph
7 examination. The employer did “not request, suggest, or cause [plaintiff] to submit to
8 the polygraph test.” The plaintiff employee voluntarily agreed to take the polygraph
9 examination. The employer merely gave its consent to polygraph its employee. Under
10 these circumstances, the court concluded, after a bench trial, that the employer merely
11 passively cooperated with the police and did not actively participate in the polygraph
12 examination and, therefore, concluded that there was no basis for liability under
13 §2002(1), requiring the polygraph examination, although the employer was liable under
14 §§2002(2) and (3), using the polygraph examination results and disciplining the
15 employee. Unlike Menen, for the reasons set forth above and in the Order, Defendants
16 actively participated in requiring the polygraph examinations (nor is there any genuine
17 issue of material fact that Defendants used the polygraph examination results and
18 disciplined Metropolitan’s employees).

19 In light of the evidentiary record and the absence of legal authorities supporting
20 Defendants’ contentions, Defendants fail to establish that there is a substantial ground
21 for difference of opinion on the issue as required by 28 U.S.C. §1292(b). Defendants’
22 undisputed involvement in the nature, structure, implementation and use of the
23 polygraph examinations strongly and persuasively undermines Defendants’ claim that
24 they were mere passive actors in the polygraph examination of Metropolitan’s
25 employees. Under these circumstances, the court finds that no substantial ground for
26 difference of opinion exists to warrant granting the Motion. The second factor is not
27 satisfied.

28 The third factor requires that resolution of the legal issue materially advance the


1 ultimate termination of the litigation. 28 U.S.C. §1292(b). Even assuming a dispute
2 exists with respect to Defendants' involvement in requiring polygraph examinations
3 of Metropolitan's employees (in violation of §2002(1)), there is no dispute that
4 Defendants used the polygraph examination results and disciplined the employees in
5 violation of §§2002(2) and (3). Defendants fail to identify any legal authority that
6 permits Defendants to use polygraph examination results and to discipline employees
7 for failing or refusing to take the polygraph examination. Furthermore, the damages
8 sought by Plaintiffs appear appropriate under either §§2002(1), (2), or (3). Under these
9 circumstances, resolution of the issue raised by Defendants would only marginally, and
10 not materially, advance the ultimate resolution of this action. The third factor is not
11 satisfied.

12 Finally, the court questions the propriety of resolving, by means of a motion for
13 interlocutory appeal, an issue that could have been raised in Defendants' motion for
14 summary judgment but was not. By avoiding the issue on summary judgment,
15 Defendants have sidestepped the extensive factual record demonstrating the
16 Defendants' active involvement in requiring Plaintiffs to submit to polygraph
17 examination and then using those results to the detriment of Plaintiffs. In the absence
18 of extraordinary circumstances not demonstrated by Defendants, it is generally
19 inappropriate to review legal issues entwined with factual considerations raised for the
20 first time on a motion for interlocutory appeal. See In re Mortgage Store, Inc., 773
21 F.3d 990, 998 (9th Cir. 2014).

22 In sum, the court denies Defendants' motion for interlocutory appeal.

23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24 DATED: January 26, 2015



Hon. Jeffrey T. Miller
United States District Judge

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26 cc: All parties

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