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Regarding the statute of limitations, the jury should not be instructed on the four-year statute of limitations applicable under the California Business and Professions Code because relief thereunder is equitable in nature and for the court, not the jury, to decide. The jury is to resolve the claims under the FLSA which is not governed by the four-year limitations period.

As to the affirmative defense to liquidated damages, the Court's proposed instruction directs the jury to determine whether Defendants failure to pay overtime if any, was in good faith. Once the jury makes that determination, the Court, not the jury, determines whether to impose liquidated damages. Neither party had ever contended otherwise. Should Plaintiffs have contrary authority indicating this should be the jury's responsibility, it shall file a letter brief listing those authorities by February 8, 2011.

Regarding the definition of "employer", the Court's proposed instructions closely tracks the

language of the Ninth Circuit law. See Boucher v. Shaw, 572 F.3d 1087, 1091 (9th Cir. 2009).

This order disposes of Docket Nos. 135 and 141.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 7, 2011

EDWĂRD M. CHEN United States Magistrate Judge