

For the Northern District of California **United States District Court**

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States. v. Alexander, 106 F.3d 874, 876 (9th Cir. 1997) (Absent certain conditions not 1 2 present here, "[f]ailure to apply the doctrine of the law of the case . . . constitutes an abuse of 3 discretion."). The Court determines that the SAC's second claim is barred by the law of the case doctrine and therefore GRANTS Defendant's motion to dismiss the SAC's second 4 claim.¹ The Court's Feb. 19 Order held that Plaintiffs had conceded the validity of 5 Defendant's asserted defenses to wage claims based on an alleged failure to pay wages for 6 7 missed or noncompliant meal periods. See Feb. 19 Order at 8-9. The SAC merely cloaks the 8 same facts in a new legal theory, one amenable to the same defenses that have already 9 prevailed. Thus, to win relief on the SAC's second claim, Plaintiffs would have to relitigate 10 an issue the Court has already resolved, i.e., the validity of Defendant's asserted defenses to wage claims premised on unpaid meal periods. Doing so would offend "the salutory policy 11 12 of finality that underlies the rule." Moore v. James H. Matthews & Co., 682 F.2d 830, 834 13 (9th Cir. 1982).

14 The same policy of finality leads the Court to DENY Defendant's motion for reconsideration. Defendant argues that its First Motion to Dismiss (dkt. 6) ("FMTD") never 15 16 asserted the merits of a defense based on California Labor Code section 514. MTR at 3-4. Not so. Defendant clearly raised the merits of that defense in its First Motion to Dismiss, 17 offering it as an "alternative basis for dismissal." FMTD at 6 n.4. Contrary to Defendant's 18 19 suggestion that the claim has not been subjected to the adversary process, Plaintiffs 20 responded to the argument, FMTD Opp'n (dkt. 15) at 10, and Defendant, in turn, replied, 21 FMTD Reply (dkt. 21) at 3 n.1. Further, Defendant has not made the showing required by this Court's local rule governing reconsideration. See Civil L.R. 7-9(b) (requiring specific 22 showing that moving party "did not know" of materially different law than that presented to 23 24 Court, despite "exercise of reasonable diligence"). On the contrary, Defendant represents 25 that it decided not to present that law to the Court – which necessarily implies knowledge of 26 the law. See MTR at 2.

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¹ The Court need not and does not reach Defendant's preemption defense.

For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Defendant's motion for partial dismissal and DENIES Defendant's motion for reconsideration. The Court VACATES the hearing on these matters set for June 28, 2013. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: June 26, 2013 CHARLES R. BREYER UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE G:\CRBALL\2012\5860\order granting 2d mtd, denying mot to reconsider.

United States District Court For the Northern District of California