

1 esthetic services without compensation. This practice allegedly allows the Defendants to offer the
2 services to the public at lower costs than are typically charged by cosmetology salons which do not
3 use uncompensated labor. ¶¶ 21-28. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants' failure to pay the students
4 for their services violates the FLSA and Nevada law which require employers to pay their
5 employees minimum wages and overtime wages.

6 The Complaint is devoid of any specific factual allegations regarding Plaintiff Marni M.
7 Guy. Ms. Guy has, however, submitted a declaration in support of her motion for circulation of
8 notice. *Motion (#20), Exhibit 1, Guy Declaration*. Ms. Guy states that she attended Defendants'
9 Aveda Institute Las Vegas from March 27, 2011 through February 1, 2012 as a student in the
10 cosmetology training program. *Guy Declaration*, ¶2. While participating in the training program,
11 she was required to perform cosmetology services on customers at Aveda's salon which was
12 located on the school campus. This salon work requirement was imposed on all students in the
13 cosmetology training program and a student could not graduate from the program without
14 performing such salon work. ¶3. Ms. Guy further states that the customers paid significant fees to
15 Aveda for the cosmetology services provided by the students. ¶4. Ms. Guy and the other students
16 were not paid anything for the cosmetology services they provided to Aveda's customers, even
17 though the students typically worked in the salon approximately 8 hours a day, four days a week.
18 On a single day, Ms. Guy's work would sometimes generate \$150 to \$200, or more, in customer
19 charges collected by Aveda. Based on her observations of the work performed by other students,
20 Ms. Guy believes that Aveda often collected similar charges for the cosmetology work they
21 performed. ¶5.

22 Ms. Guy also alleges that Aveda required the students to perform other work necessary to
23 the operation of the salon, including general cleaning and janitorial duties, stocking and displaying
24 hair products in the salon, taking inventory, performing laundry tasks, and working at the color
25 dispensary. ¶6. Aveda also pressured the students to sell hair products to salon customers. Aveda
26 held contests which awarded prizes to the students who sold the most products, but did not pay
27 commissions or other compensation to the students for the products they sold. ¶7. Ms. Guy
28 estimates that there were in excess of 60 students attending the Aveda cosmetology training

1 program during the time she attended the program. ¶9.

2 Plaintiff requests that the Court conditionally certify an FLSA opt-in class consisting of “all
3 Aveda Institute Las Vegas students who performed salon services on paying clients in Aveda’s
4 salon and: A. who performed such work after December 10, 2010, and B. who did not receive
5 minimum wage as required by the FLSA.” *Motion for Circulation of Notice (#27), Exhibit 2,*
6 *Proposed Notice of Collective Action, pg. 2.*

7 Defendants argue in their response that the Court should defer ruling on the motion to
8 circulate notice until after the Court rules on their pending motion to dismiss for failure to state a
9 claim upon which relief can be granted. *Response to Motion (#27), pg. 2. See also Defendants’*
10 *Motion to Dismiss (#10).* Defendants argue that requiring students to perform cosmetology
11 services as part of their educational training does not violate federal or state minimum wage and
12 overtime laws. Defendants also argue that Plaintiff has not met her burden to show that there are
13 other similarly situated individuals who desire to join this action. *Response (#27), pgs. 3-4.*
14 Defendants have not, however, submitted any evidence to counter Ms. Guy’s declaration regarding
15 Defendants’ alleged practices.

16 DISCUSSION

17 Under the FLSA, an employee may initiate a collective action on behalf of herself and other
18 similarly situated people. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The requirements for class action certification under
19 Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(a) do not apply to claims arising under the FLSA. *Kinney Shoe Corp. v. Vorhes,*
20 *564 F.2d 859, 862 (9th Cir. 1977); Davis v. Westgate Planet Hollywood Las Vegas, 2009 WL*
21 *102735 *8 (D. Nev. 2009).* Although a plaintiff may bring an action on behalf of herself and others
22 similarly situated, “no employee shall be a party to any such action unless he gives his consent in
23 writing to become such a party and such consent is filed with the court in which such action is
24 brought.” 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). District courts have the discretion in appropriate cases to implement
25 § 216(b) by facilitating notice to potential plaintiffs. *Hoffmann-LaRouche, Inc. v. Sperling,* 493
26 U.S. 165, 169, 110 S.Ct. 482, 107 L.Ed.2d 480 (1989); *Edwards v. City of Long Beach,* 467
27 F.Supp.2d 986, 989 (C.D. Cal. 2006).

28 . . .

1 The Court must determine whether the potential plaintiffs are “similarly situated” to create
2 an opt-in class under § 216(b). *Davis v. Westgate Planet Hollywood Las Vegas*, 2009 WL 102735
3 at *9, citing *Grayson v. K-Mart Corp.*, 79 F.3d 1086, 1097 (11th Cir. 1996). A named plaintiff
4 seeking to create a § 216(b) opt-in class need only show that his/her position is similar, but not
5 identical, to the positions held by putative class members. *Sperling v. Hoffman-La Roche, Inc.*, 118
6 F.R.D. 392, 407 (D.N.J. 1988), *aff’d* in part and *repealed and dismissed in part*, 862 F.2d 439 (3rd
7 Cir. 1988), *aff’d*, 493 U.S. 165, 110 S.Ct. 482, 107 L.Ed.2d 480 (1989). The similarly situated
8 requirement of § 216(b) is more elastic and less stringent than the joinder and severance
9 requirements found in Rule 20 and Rule 42 respectively of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

10 **I. Whether Plaintiff Has Made A Sufficient Showing for Conditional Class**
11 **Certification.**

12 The Ninth Circuit has not yet formulated a test to determine whether putative class
13 members are similarly situated. Numerous district court decisions, however, apply a two-step
14 approach for determining whether potential plaintiffs are similarly situated. *Davis v. Westgate*
15 *Planet Hollywood Las Vegas, supra*, at *9. At the first stage, the court makes a preliminary
16 determination whether to conditionally certify a class under § 216(b) and send notice to potential
17 class members and give them the opportunity to join the action. After discovery is completed, the
18 defendant may move, at the second stage, to decertify the collective action and the court then makes
19 a final determination, based on the evidence, whether the FLSA collective action should go
20 forward.

21 At the first stage, the court relies “primarily on the pleadings and any affidavits submitted
22 by the parties,” [to decide] “whether the potential class should be given notice of the action.”
23 *Davis, supra*, at *9, citing *Leuthold v. Destination America, Inc.*, 224 F.R.D. 462, 466 (N.D. Cal.
24 2004). A fairly lenient standard is applied at this stage because the court has “minimal evidence” to
25 make its determination. *Mooney v. Aramco Services, Co.*, 54 F.3d 1207, 1213-14 (5th Cir.1995);
26 *Kane v. Gage*, 138 F.Supp.2d 212, 214 (D. Mass. 2001). A plaintiff need only make substantial
27 allegations that the putative class members were subject to a single decision, policy, or plan that
28 violated the law. *Mooney*, 54 F.3d at 1214 n. 8. *See also Byard v. Verizon West Virginia, Inc.*, 287

1 F.R.D. 365, 369 (N.D.W.Va. 2012) (“District courts in this Circuit have found conditional
2 certification appropriate where plaintiffs put forward at least a ‘modest factual showing’ that the
3 members of the putative class were victims of a common policy or practice that violated the
4 FLSA.”) The Sixth Circuit has given implicit approval to the two step approach and the lenient
5 standard applied at the first step. *Comer v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 454 F.3d 544, 546-547 (6th Cir.
6 2006).

7 Although a lenient standard is applied at the initial stage, a plaintiff does not meet her
8 burden through unsupported assertions of widespread violations. *Edwards v. City of Long Beach*,
9 467 F.Supp.2d 986, 990 (C.D. Cal. 2006). *See also Bernard v. Household Intern., Inc.*, 231
10 F.Supp.2d 433, 435 (E.D. Va. 2002) (“Mere allegations will not suffice; some factual evidence is
11 necessary”); and *Smith v. Sovereign Bancorp., Inc.*, 2003 WL 22701017, *2 (E.D. Pa. 2003)
12 (same). Affidavits in support of a motion for conditional certification must be based on the
13 affiant’s personal knowledge, which may be inferred based on what the affiant would have
14 probably learned during the normal course of employment. *White v. MPW Industrial Services, Inc.*,
15 236 F.R.D. 363, 369 (E.D. Tenn. 2006). The court, however, does not resolve factual disputes,
16 decide substantive issues on the merits or make credibility determinations at the first stage. *Fisher*
17 *v. Michigan Bell Telephone Co.*, 665 F.Supp.2d 819, 826 (E.D. Mich. 2009); *Byard v. Verizon West*
18 *Virginia, Inc.*, 287 F.R.D. at 371.

19 Some courts have held that a motion for conditional class certification must be based on
20 admissible evidence. *Harrison v. McDonald Corp.*, 411 F.Supp.2d 862, 865-866 (S.D. Ohio
21 2005); *Richards v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 2004 WL 2211691, *1 (D. Conn. 2004); and *Threatt v.*
22 *Residential CFR, Inc.*, 2005 WL 463199, *5 (N.D. Ind. 2005). Other courts state, however, that
23 evidence submitted in support of a motion for conditional certification does not have to meet the
24 admissibility standard applicable to summary judgment motions. *White v. MPW Industrial*
25 *Services, Inc.*, 236 F.R.D. 363, 368 (E.D. Tenn. 2006); *Crawford v. Lexington-Fayette Urban*
26 *County Government*, 2007 WL 293865, *2-*3 (E.D. Ky. 2007); *Bredbenner v. Liberty Travel, Inc.*,
27 2009 WL 2391279, *2 n. 1 (D.N.J. 2009); *Howard v. Securitas Security Services*, 2009 WL 140126,
28 *3 (N.D.Ill. 2009); and *Longcrier v. HL-A Co., Inc.*, 595 F.Supp.2d 1218, 1224 n. 8 (S.D. Ala.

1 2008). *Fisher v. Michigan Bell Telephone Co.*, 665 F.Supp.2d at 826 states that “[b]ecause final
2 disposition is not an issue at the conditional certification stage, requiring a plaintiff to present
3 evidence in favor of a conditional certification that meets the hearsay standards of the Federal Rules
4 of Evidence fails to take into account that the plaintiff has not yet been afforded an opportunity,
5 through discovery, to test fully the factual basis of his case.” (internal quotation marks and citations
6 omitted). *See also Davis v. Social Service Coordinators, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5361746 (E.D. Cal. 2012).
7 This Court believes the evidentiary standard applied by *White* and *Fisher* at the conditional
8 certification stage is the better view.

9 Some courts, primarily (if not entirely) in the Eleventh Circuit, have required plaintiffs to
10 show that other individuals within the putative class desire to opt into the action. *Dybach v. State*
11 *of Florida Dept. of Corrections*, 942 F.2d 1562 (11th Cir. 1991). This requirement has not been
12 applied by district courts in the Ninth Circuit. *See Davis v. Westgate Planet Hollywood Las Vegas*,
13 2009 WL 102735, *12 (D.Nev. 2008); *Kiser v. Pride Communications, Inc.*, 2011 WL 3841021, *2
14 (D.Nev. 2011); *Hoffman v. Securitas Security Services*, 2008 WL 5054684, *5 (D.Idaho 2008);
15 *Mowdy v. Beneto Bulk Transp.*, 2008 WL 901546, *7 (N.D.Cal. 2008); and *Davis v. Social Service*
16 *Coordinators, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5361746, *20 (E.D.Cal. 2012). The *Hoffman* court’s rejection of
17 this requirement is worth quoting:

18 “As a practical matter it would make little sense to require plaintiffs
19 to have the knowledge they attempt to obtain by gaining approval of
20 notice from the court.”); *Adams*, 242 F.R.D. at 535-36 (discussing
21 only similarly situated requirement); *Leuthold*, 224 F.R.D. at 468
22 (same); *Edwards v. City of Long Beach*, 467 F.Supp.2d 986, 990
23 (C.D.Cal. 2006) (same). Independent of this apparent reality, such a
24 threshold requirement strikes this Court as contradictory to the very
25 notion of providing *notice* to potential plaintiffs of the opportunity to
26 become part of a collective action-what the FLSA expressly provides.
27 Such a perspective is not unique; indeed, in characterizing as dicta
28 *Dybach’s* requirement that other employees definitively desire to
opt-in to the action, the district court in *Reab v. Electronic Arts, Inc.*,
214 F.R.D. 623 (D.Colo. 2002) reasoned:

The cited language in *Dybach* is *dicta*. Research fails to
reveal any court that has applied this requirement. Moreover,
the instruction appears to conflict with United States Supreme
Court’s position that the [FLSA] should be liberally “applied
to the furthest reaches consistent with congressional
direction.”

1 *Reab*, 214 F.R.D. at 629 (quoting *Alamo Found. v. Secretary of*
2 *Labor*, 471 U.S. 290, 302, 105 S.Ct. 1953, 85 L.Ed.2d 278 (1985)).

3 *Reab* persuasively goes on to discuss the consequence of mandating
4 what amounts to a guarantee that potential plaintiffs would actually
5 seek to join the lawsuit, stating:

6 [R]equiring plaintiffs in § 216(b) actions to have some
7 unknown number of persons decide whether to opt in places
8 plaintiffs in the position of communicating with potential
9 litigants without court supervision or guidance, leaving
10 plaintiffs subject to allegations of improper solicitation and
11 “tainting” of the putative class. At this stage of the
12 proceedings, the number of persons who wish to join the
13 action is not a factor I consider in determining whether to
14 grant Plaintiffs’ motion to certify.

15 *Id.*; see also *Heckler v. DK Funding*, 502 F.Supp.2d 777, 780
16 (N.D.Ill.2007) (producing evidence of other opt-in plaintiffs “would
17 essentially force plaintiffs or their attorneys to issue their own form
18 of informal notice or to otherwise go out and solicit other plaintiffs.
19 This would undermine a court’s ability to provide potential plaintiffs
20 with a fair and accurate notice and would leave significant
21 opportunity for misleading potential plaintiffs.”).

22 *Hoffman*, 2008 WL 5054684 at *6.

23 The Court finds that Plaintiff Guy’s declaration sets forth sufficient facts, based on her
24 personal knowledge as a student at Aveda between March 27, 2011 and February 1, 2012, to show
25 that Defendants required cosmetology students to perform work in Aveda’s cosmetology salon
26 located on the school campus, and that Aveda charged customers for the student’s services.
27 Defendants have not disputed these factual allegations or Plaintiff’s assertion that Defendants
28 conducted the cosmetology salon as a for-profit enterprise. The Court therefore finds that Plaintiff
29 has provided a sufficient factual basis for the conditional certification of an FLSA. opt-in class
30 consisting of all Aveda Institute Las Vegas students who performed salon services on paying clients
31 after December 10, 2010, and who were not paid minimum wages or overtime wages.

32 The Court also finds no basis to defer authorizing the sending of notice until the Court rules
33 on Defendants’ pending motion to dismiss. This is equivalent to a stay of pretrial proceedings
34 which may only be entered if the court is convinced that the dispositive motion will be granted.

35 See *Bacon v. Reyes*, 2013 WL 5522263, *2 (D.Nev. 2013), citing *Twin City Fire Ins. v. Emp’r of*
36 *Wausau*, 124 F.R.D. 652, 653 (D.Nev. 1989) and *Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. Tracinda Corp.*, 175

1 F.R.D. 554, 556 (D. Nev. 1997). The Court has reviewed Defendant's motion to dismiss and the
2 opposition thereto, and is not convinced that it will be granted. Additionally, if the Court deferred
3 the sending of notice, the statute of limitations would continue to run and the claims of some
4 potential opt-in plaintiffs would likely become time barred, in whole or in part, before they had the
5 opportunity to opt-in. Finally, the primary burden and expense of sending notice falls on the named
6 Plaintiff and her counsel. The relatively minor burden and inconvenience that Defendant will avoid
7 if this action is later dismissed, does not outweigh the interest in moving this action forward.

8 **II. Opt-In Period.**

9 Plaintiff requests that the Court authorize a period of 120 days from the date the notice of
10 pendency of this action is mailed, for the collective action class members to join this action by
11 filing consents with the Court. Defendants request a much shorter opt-in period of 45 days. This
12 Court, in the past, has approved notice periods of between 60 and 90 days. *See Allerton v. Sprint*
13 *Nextel Corporation*, Case No. 2:09-cv-01325-RLH-GWF, Order (#33), filed November 16, 2009
14 (granting an opt-in period of 60 days); *Lewis v. Nevada Property 1, LLC*, 2013 WL 237098, *16
15 (D.Nev. 2013) (granting opt-in period of 90 days). In *Small v. University Medical Center*, Case
16 No. 2:13-cv-00298-APG-PAL, the Court approved a stipulated notice period of 75 days. *See Dkt.*
17 *Nos. 114 and 116. See also Kiser v. Pride Communications, Inc.*, 2011 WL 3841021, *1 (D.Nev.
18 2011) (approving 60 day opt-in period); *Cranney v. Carriage Services, Inc.*, 2008 WL 608639, *5
19 (D.Nev. 2008) (approving opt-in period of 120 days which may have been unopposed by
20 defendant); and *Phelps v. MC Communications*, 2011 WL 3298414, *6 (D.Nev. 2011) (granting 90
21 day opt-in period).

22 The class in this case is limited to students who attended the Aveda Institute in Las Vegas,
23 Nevada within the three year period prior to the filing of the complaint. Plaintiff states that
24 approximately 60 students were enrolled in the program during the period she attended. The parties
25 have not otherwise provided information regarding the number of students who attended Aveda's
26 cosmetology school since December 2010 so that the Court could reasonably estimate the size of
27 the potential opt-in class. While the size of the class does not appear to be substantial, a large
28 portion of the class may consist of former students who are not presently connected to the

1 Defendant. The Court concludes under the circumstances that a notice period of ninety (90) days is
2 reasonable.

3 **III. Posting and Mailing of Notice.**

4 Plaintiff requests that her counsel be provided with the names, last known addresses, last
5 known phone numbers, and email addresses of all the potential class members. Plaintiff also
6 requests that the notice of pendency and consent forms be posted in an area in Defendant's salon
7 where it will be conspicuous to all current students in Defendants' cosmetology training program.
8 Plaintiff further requests that Defendants be required to email the notice and consent form to the
9 potential class members. Defendants oppose Plaintiff's request that the notice and consent forms
10 be posted in Defendants' school or that Defendants be required to email the notices to potential
11 class members. Defendants also oppose Plaintiff's counsel sending the notice by email.

12 Some judges in this district have required the posting of the notices in the defendant's
13 workplace, while others have not. *See Schemkes v. Presidential Limosine*, 2011 WL 868182, *5
14 (D.Nev. 2011) (ordering posting) and *Phelps v. MC Communications*, 2011 WL 3298414, *6 (D.
15 Nev. 2011) (refusing to order posting). The court in *Phelps* stated that there was no indication that
16 service by first class mail or email would be ineffective or inadequate. The court noted that
17 defendant should have proper addresses for their current employees and that posting the notice in
18 the workplace would not provide notice to former employees for whom defendant had no current
19 information. *Id.*, at *5. There is no indication in this case that Defendants are unable to provide
20 current mailing addresses and/or email addresses for the students who fall within the opt-in class,
21 such that posting on the school premises is necessary to provide them with notice of this action and
22 the opportunity to opt-in.

23 The Court will not require Defendants to email the notice and consent forms to opt-in class
24 members. The Court will, however, authorize Plaintiff to send notice to putative class members by
25 email. Although some courts have disapproved of using email to send notice due to concerns about
26 subsequent modification and distortion of the notice, *see Espendscheid v. DirecStat USA, LLC*,
27 2010 WL 2330309, *15 (W.D.Wis. 2010), this Court agrees with the statement in *Phelps* that
28 "[e]mail is an efficient, reasonable, and low cost supplemental form of notice, particularly where

1 the Defendants may lack current physical mailing address information for its former employees.”
2 *Id.* The Court will, therefore order Defendants to provide Plaintiff’s counsel with both the last
3 known physical (street or post office) mailing addresses and email addresses for past and present
4 students within the defined class. Plaintiff may send the court authorized notice and consent forms
5 to class members by regular first class mail and/or email.

6 The Court will also order Defendants to provide the last known telephone numbers of
7 potential class members. Having such telephone numbers will facilitate later communication with
8 present or former students who elect to opt-in to this action. FLSA case law, however,
9 contemplates the sending of court approved written notice to putative class members to ensure that
10 accurate and impartial information about the lawsuit, the approved class and the opt-in process is
11 provided. Plaintiff and her representative should not attempt to contact putative class members by
12 telephone prior to sending them the authorized written notice by first class regular mail or email. In
13 *Espendscheid*, the court authorized plaintiffs to communicate with putative class members by
14 telephone if plaintiffs were unsuccessful in contacting them through the court approved notice. The
15 court, however, required the plaintiffs to use a court approved script when communicating with
16 putative class members by telephone. In this case, Plaintiff should seek and obtain specific court
17 approval prior to attempting to communicate with putative class members by telephone.

18 **IV. Form of Notice.**

19 The form of notice attached to Plaintiff’s motion as Exhibit 2 generally conforms to the
20 form of notice approved by the Court in other cases. It also defines the class in accordance with the
21 class conditionally certified by this order. The notice, however, will have to be modified to
22 conform to provisions of this order.

23 Defendants request that the notice inform prospective class members of their potential
24 obligation to participate in discovery or to testify at trial. In support of this request, Plaintiff cites
25 *Whitehorn v. Wolfgang’s Steakhouse, Inc.*, 767 F.Supp.2d 445, 450 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) which states
26 that courts in the Southern District of New York routinely accept language requiring the notice “to
27 inform potential plaintiffs that if they opt-in, they *may* be asked to (1) appear for depositions; (2)
28 respond to written discovery; (3) testify at trial.” *See also Behnken v. Luminant Min. Co., LLC*, ---

1 F.Supp.2d ----, 2014 WL 585333, *10 (D.Tex. 2014) (notice should include information regarding
2 possible obligation to respond to written discovery, appear for deposition or testify at trial); *Mitchel*
3 *v. Crosby Corp.*, 2012 WL 4005535, *7 (D.Md. 2012) (same); *Byard v. Verizon West Virginia,*
4 *Inc.*, 287 F.R.D. 365, 374 (N.D.W.Va. 2012) (same); *Pack v. Investools, Inc.*, 2011 WL 5325290,
5 *4 (D.Utah 2011) (same), and *Phelps v. MC Communications*, 2011 WL 3298414, at *7 (same).

6 These decisions hold that the inclusion of such language in the notice will be helpful to recipients
7 in understanding their obligations if they join the lawsuit and in making reasoned decisions about
8 the time they will need to invest in the lawsuit should they decide to opt-in. Including such a brief
9 statement in the notice will not unreasonably deter class members from joining the lawsuit.

10 The Court agrees with these decisions and orders that the following statement be added to
11 the notice at the end of the section entitled “EFFECT OF JOINING THIS SUIT:”

12 By joining this case, you may be required to respond to written
13 discovery, appear for a deposition or testify at trial.

14 Defendants also request that the notice inform the recipients that by joining the lawsuit, they
15 may be liable for costs and attorney’s fees to the defendant if plaintiffs do not prevail in the action.
16 The cases from other districts are split on the issue of whether it is proper to include such a
17 statement in the notice. *See Byard v. Verizon West Virginia, Inc.*, 287 F.R.D. at 374-75, citing
18 cases pro and con. Judges in this district have refused to require such a provision in the notice. In
19 *Phelps v. MC Communications*, 2011 WL 3298414, at *7, the court noted that attorney’s fees may
20 only be awarded to a defendant in an FLSA action if the plaintiff litigates in bad faith. The court
21 found that the remote possibility of such an award did not support inclusion of the requested
22 language and only served to discourage collective action members from joining the suit. In *Green*
23 *v. Executive Coach and Carriage*, 895 F.Supp.2d 1026, 1030 (D.Nev. 2012), the court agreed with
24 the line of cases stating that the inclusion of such information in the notice is not proper because it
25 ““may have an *in terrorem* effect that is disproportionate to the actual likelihood that costs or
26 counterclaim damages will occur in any significant degree.”” *Id.*, quoting *Guzman v. VLM, Inc.*,
27 2007 WL 2994278, at * (E.D.N.Y. 2007). The court also cited *Whitehorn v. Wolfgang’s*
28 *Steakhouse, Inc.*, 767 F.Supp.2d at 451, in which the court denied the defendants request to notify

1 potential plaintiffs that they may be responsible for counterclaim damages or any other costs. *Id.*
2 This Court will follow *Phelps* and *Green* and decline to include such language in the notice.

3 Although not raised by Defendants, the notice shall not indicate that it bears the signature of
4 the District Judge or Magistrate Judge, since such a signature may suggest to the recipients that the
5 Court has made a decision on the merits of the action.

6 **V. Equitable Tolling.**

7 Plaintiff moves the Court to toll the running of the statute of limitations from the date the
8 instant motion was filed through the end of the notice period. As stated in *Davis v. Westgate*
9 *Planet Hollywood*, 2009 WL 102735, *14 (D. Nev. 2009), federal courts have applied equitable
10 tolling in two situations: (1) when the plaintiffs are prevented from asserting their claims by some
11 wrongful conduct on the part of the defendant; or (2) when extraordinary circumstances beyond
12 plaintiffs' control make it impossible to file the claims on time. *Alvarez-Machain v. United States*,
13 107 F.3d 696, 701 (9th Cir. 1996). There is no evidence that Plaintiff has been prevented from
14 asserting her claims by any wrongful acts of the Defendants. The judges in this district have not
15 granted motions to toll the running of the statute of limitations where the defendant has filed a non-
16 frivolous opposition to the motion for conditional certification of the FLSA class. See e.g. *Davis v.*
17 *Westgate Planet Hollywood*, at *14; *Phelps v. MC Communications, Inc.*, 2011 WL 3298414, *8
18 (D. Nev. 2011) (tolling not warranted); *Williams v. Trendwest Resorts, Inc.*, 2006 WL 3690686, *8
19 (D. Nev. 2006) (tolling not warranted); and *Lewis v. Nevada Property 1*, 2013 WL 237098, *14-15
20 (D.Nev. 2013). In *Phelps v. MC Communications, Inc.*, 2011 WL 3298414, at *8, the court noted
21 that "the fact that Defendants opposed the motion to circulate notice did not, in and of itself,
22 preclude any potential plaintiff from asserting his or her claim." Although Defendants' opposition
23 to conditional certification is not particularly persuasive, the Court does not find it to be frivolous.
24 Defendants have also raised legitimate issues regarding the form of the notice and the opt-in period.
25 Tolling the statute of limitations from the date that Plaintiff filed her motion is therefore not
26 warranted.

27 The court's delay in deciding the motion for conditional certification, or the potential delay
28 that may occur in providing the information needed to send notice to the class members may justify

1 some tolling of the statute of limitations. In *Lucas v. Bell Trans*, 2010 WL 3895924, *5 (D. Nev.
2 2010), the court granted equitable tolling of the statute of limitations for the period caused by the
3 court's delay in ruling on the motion and because Rule 23 class status had already been granted for
4 plaintiff's state law claims.

5 In *Small v. University Medical Center*, 2013 WL 3043454, *3-4 (D.Nev. 2013), the court,
6 relying on *Adams v. Inter-Con Security Systems, Inc.*, 242 F.R.D. 530, 543 (N.D.Cal. 2007), tolled
7 the running of the statute of limitations from the date that plaintiff's motion for conditional
8 certification became ripe for decision through the date that defendant provided the names and
9 addresses of the class members to the plaintiff. The court stated that defendant's motion was ripe
10 for decision thirty days after it was filed. The court did not issue its decision, however, until three
11 months after the motion became ripe. The court stated that defendant would not be prejudiced by
12 tolling the running of the statute of limitations because it knew of the scope of its potential liability
13 from when the complaint was filed and was also aware of plaintiff's objective to join all employees
14 within the conditionally certified class as parties to the action. *Small, supra*, at *4. The court
15 further ordered that the tolling period would end on the date that defendant provided the employee
16 contact information to plaintiff's counsel, or the date that an opt-in plaintiff filed his/her consent to
17 join the action, whichever occurred earlier. The statute of limitations was not tolled as to any
18 plaintiff whose consent to join the action was filed before the tolling period began.

19 Plaintiff Guy's motion for circulation of notice was filed on April 4, 2014. The opposition
20 and reply briefs were filed in a timely manner. Using *Small's* thirty day ripeness period, the motion
21 became ripe for decision on May 5, 2014. There has not been any significant delay in the Court's
22 issuance of this decision. In order to provide some consistency with *Small*, however, and to avoid
23 prejudice that may result from any delay in providing the addresses of the opt-in class members, the
24 Court will toll the running of the statute of limitations from May 5, 2014 until the date that
25 Defendants provide Plaintiff's counsel with the last known addresses, email addresses and
26 telephone numbers of the potential class members. As in *Small*, if a class member files his/her
27 consent to join the action before the date that Defendants provide the contact information to
28 Plaintiffs, then the tolling of the statute of limitations with respect to that class member shall end

1 on the date his/her consent is filed.

2 **CONCLUSION**

3 Based on the foregoing,

4 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Motion for Circulation of Notice of the
5 Pendency of this Action Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and for Other Relief (#20) is **granted** as
6 follows:

7 1. The Court conditionally certifies an FLSA collective action class consisting of all
8 Aveda Institute Las Vegas students who performed salon services on paying clients in Aveda’s
9 salon and:

10 A. who performed such work after December 10, 2010, and

11 B. who did not receive minimum wage as required by the FLA.

12 2. The Court further authorizes the sending of the written “Notice of Pendency of
13 Collective Action Lawsuit Under the Fair Labor Standards Act” (hereinafter “Notice”) and
14 “Consent to Join Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216(b)” (hereinafter “Consent”) in accordance with the
15 forms attached as Exhibit 2 to Plaintiff’s Motion (#20), as modified by this order. As set forth
16 above, the Notice shall include an opt-in period of ninety (90) days; shall inform the recipients of
17 their obligation to participate in discovery or appear at trial if they opt-in; and shall not include the
18 signature of the District Judge or Magistrate Judge. Plaintiff shall file the revised Notice form
19 with the Court Clerk within ten (10) days of the date of this order.

20 3. Defendants shall provide Plaintiff’s counsel with the names and last known mailing
21 addresses, email addresses, and telephone numbers of the potential collective action class members
22 within thirty (30) days from the date of this order. The date for providing such information may be
23 extended by order of the Court, pursuant to stipulation of the parties or upon motion for good cause
24 shown.

25 4. Plaintiff shall send the Notice to the potential collective action class members within
26 fourteen (14) days after receiving the contact information from Defendants. Plaintiff shall also
27 promptly file a statement with the Court Clerk certifying the date that the Notice was sent to the
28 potential class members.

