

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON  
MEDFORD DIVISION

JENNIFER HARRISON, on behalf of  
herself and others similarly situated,

Case No. 1:18-cv-00410-CL  
**ORDER**

Plaintiff,

vs.

HARRY & DAVID OPERATIONS, INC.,  
and HARRY AND DAVID, LLC,

Defendants.

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AIKEN, District Judge:

Magistrate Judge Mark Clarke has filed his Findings and Recommendation (“F&R”) (Doc. 180) recommending that defendants’ Motion for Decertification (Doc. 142) should be DENIED; plaintiff’s Motion for Class Certification under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 (Doc. 134) should be GRANTED; and defendant’s motions to exclude and strike (Docs. 155, 157) should be DENIED. This case is now before me. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b).

When either party objects to any portion of a magistrate judge's F&R, the district court must make a *de novo* determination of that portion of the magistrate judge's report. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Commodore Business Machines, Inc.*, 656 F.2d 1309, 1313 (9th Cir. 1981), *cert denied*, 455 U.S. 920 (1982).

Defendants' have filed timely objections to the F&R (Doc. 183) and plaintiff has filed a timely response. Doc. 184. Additionally, defendants filed a notice of supplemental authority (Doc. 185) to which plaintiff responded. Doc. 186. Defendant then filed a reply (Doc. 187) to plaintiff's response to the objections to the F&R. Plaintiff has now moved to strike defendants' notice and reply. Doc. 188. The Court denies plaintiff's motion to strike in the interest of considering the whole record before it.

Having reviewed the objection, responses, notice of supplemental authority, and the entire file of this case, however, the Court finds no error in Magistrate Judge Clarke's order. The Court notes that it is not persuaded by defendants' argument that the Ninth Circuit's decision in *Castillo v. Bank of Am., NA*, 980 F.3d 723 (9th Cir. 2020) undermines Judge Clarke's ruling regarding the "predominance" requirement under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). First, the Court does not read *Castillo*, which dealt with proposed class action for claims under California state law, to undermine the authority relied on by Magistrate Judge Clarke in his finding.<sup>1</sup> Here,

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<sup>1</sup> Further, in *Castillo* the Ninth Circuit was affirmed, under an abuse of discretion standard, a decision from the Central District of California which denied class certification.

