



PPE. *See Report*, at pp. 12-15. Judge Giblin also discussed *Integrity Staffing Solutions, Inc., v. Busk*, \_\_U.S.\_\_, 135 S. Ct. 513, 518 (2014) and *Steiner v. Mitchell*, 350 U.S. 247 (1956) in his report, which plaintiffs cite in their objections. The plaintiffs' objections do not show how Judge Giblin erred in his application of those cases to the evidence at hand. Judge Giblin's analysis on the PPE issue contains ample legal support and the cases cited by plaintiffs in their objections do not persuade the Court that his findings were in error. After considering the record, the Court agrees that the PPE at issue here was not integral and indispensable to the plaintiffs' work. Even if it were integral and indispensable, the plaintiffs' PPE claim does not rise above the level of *de minimis* because the evidence shows that it took less than five minutes to don and doff this PPE.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the Court conducted a *de novo* review of the magistrate judge's findings, the record, the specific objections, and the applicable law in this proceeding. After review, the Court finds that Judge Giblin's findings should be accepted.

The Court ORDERS that the report and recommendation (#82) is ADOPTED. Plaintiffs' objections (#83) are OVERRULED. The Court further ORDERS that the defendant's motion for partial summary judgment (#61) is granted in part and denied in part, as recommended by Judge Giblin. The plaintiffs' claims for compensable time based on the donning and doffing of the PPE are dismissed with prejudice, but genuine issues of material fact exist on the remaining claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

SIGNED at Beaumont, Texas, this 29th day of June, 2015.



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MARCIA A. CRONE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE