

THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

BALAPUWADUGE MENDIS,
MICHAEL FEOLA, ANDREA
ARBAUGH, and EDWARD ASH, on
their own and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SCHNEIDER NATIONAL CARRIERS,
INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C15-0144-JCC

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
CERTIFY CLASS

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification (Dkt. No. 51). Having thoroughly considered the parties’ briefing and the relevant record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and hereby GRANTS the motion for the reasons explained herein.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs Balapuwaduge Mendis, Michael Feola, Andrea Arbaugh, and Edward Ash are current and former truck drivers for Defendant Schneider. (Dkt. No. 114 at 1, 2.) Plaintiffs are Washington residents with commercial driver’s licenses issued by the State of Washington. (*Id.* at 3; Dkt. No. 51 at 12.) Schneider is a truckload company that services customers throughout the United States. (Dkt. No. 114 at 1.) Schneider maintains a drop lot in Sumner, Washington, where drivers may park their equipment. (Dkt. No. 95 at 9.) Plaintiffs allege that Schneider has engaged

1 in a common scheme of wage and hour violations against its driver employees. (Dkt. No. 114 at
2 2.) Specifically, “[t]his scheme has included failing to pay driver employees for all hours
3 worked, making unlawful [wage] deductions . . . , failing to [issue] itemized wage statements, and
4 failing to pay driver employees for the rest breaks to which they are entitled” in violation of
5 Washington law. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs now seek certification under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23
6 and move for an order certifying the following proposed class:

7
8 All current and former employees of Schneider National Carriers,
9 Inc. who, at any time from December 30, 2011 through the date of
10 final disposition, worked as drivers for the company while residing
11 in the state of Washington.

12 (Dkt. No. 51 at 10.)

13 **II. DISCUSSION**

14 **A. Legal Standard for Class Certification**

15 A party seeking to litigate a claim as a class representative must affirmatively satisfy the
16 requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and the requirements of at least one of the
17 categories under Rule 23(b). *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338, 345 (2011); *Mazza v.*
18 *Am. Honda Motor Co.*, 666 F.3d 581, 588 (9th Cir. 2012). In determining whether the plaintiffs
19 have carried this burden, the Court must conduct a “rigorous analysis.” *General Tel. Co. of Sw. v.*
20 *Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 161 (1982). This inquiry may “entail some overlap with the merits of the
21 plaintiff’s underlying claim[.]” though the Court considers the merits only to the extent that they
22 overlap with the requirements of Rule 23 and allow the Court to determine the certification issue
23 on an informed basis. *Ellis v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 657 F.3d 970, 981 (9th Cir. 2011). The
24 ultimate decision to certify a class is within the Court’s discretion. *Vinole v. Countrywide Home*
25 *Loans, Inc.*, 571 F.3d 935, 944 (9th Cir. 2009).

26 **B. Rule 23(a) Requirements**

Rule 23(a) requires that one or more members of a class may sue as a representative
plaintiff only if (1) the class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable; (2) there are common

1 questions of law or fact to the class; (3) the claims or defenses of representative parties are
2 typical of those of the class; and (4) the representatives will fairly and adequately protect the
3 interests of the absent class members. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a); *Mazza*, 666 F.3d at 588 (Rule 23(a)
4 requires “numerosity, commonality, typicality and adequacy of representation”). *Schneider*
5 contests certification on commonality, typicality, and adequacy grounds. (Dkt. No. 95 at 18–23.)
6 Because a rigorous analysis is required regardless of a defendant’s opposition, the Court
7 addresses each requirement independently.

8 **1. Numerosity**

9 Rule 23(a)’s first requirement is satisfied when the proposed class is sufficiently
10 numerous to make joinder of all members impracticable. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). The
11 numerosity requirement requires the examination of the specific facts of each case, though “in
12 general, courts find the numerosity requirement satisfied when a class includes at least 40
13 members.” *Rannis v. Recchia*, 380 Fed. App’x 646, 651 (9th Cir. 2010) (unpublished); *see also*
14 *Troy v. Kehe Food Distributors, Inc.*, 276 F.R.D. 642, 652 (W.D. Wash. 2011) (certifying a class
15 of forty-three to fifty-four workers). Here, the putative class contains between 150 and 890
16 members. (Dkt. No. 114 at 4; Dkt. No. 51 at 25.) *Schneider* does not dispute numerosity. (Dkt.
17 No. 95 at 18.) The Court finds that the numerosity requirement is met.

18 **2. Commonality**

19 Under Rule 23(a)(2)’s commonality requirement, a plaintiff must demonstrate that the
20 “class members’ claims ‘depend upon a common contention’ such that ‘determination of its truth
21 or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each claim in one stroke.’” *Mazza*,
22 666 F.3d at 588 (quoting *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 350). The key inquiry is not whether the plaintiffs
23 have raised common questions, but whether “class treatment will ‘generate common *answers* apt
24 to drive the resolution of the litigation.’” *Abdullah v. U.S. Sec. Assocs., Inc.*, 731 F.3d 952, 957
25 (9th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. at 2551) (emphasis in original). Every question of law
26 or fact need not be common to the class. Rather, all Rule 23(a)(2) requires is “a single significant

1 question of law or fact.” *Id.* (quotation omitted); *see Meyer v. Portfolio Recovery Assocs.*, 707
2 F.3d 1036, 1041–42 (9th Cir. 2012). The existence of “shared legal issues with divergent factual
3 predicates is sufficient, as is a common core of salient facts coupled with disparate legal
4 remedies within the class.” *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1019 (9th Cir. 1998)
5 (amended).

6 “[C]laims by workers that their employers have unlawfully denied them wages to which
7 they were legally entitled have repeatedly been held to meet the prerequisites for class
8 certification[],” including commonality. *Ramos v. SimplexGrinnell LP*, 796 F. Supp. 2d 346,
9 359–60 (E.D.N.Y. 2011) (gathering cases and noting that numerous courts have found wage
10 claims are perhaps “the most perfect questions for class treatment”). Plaintiffs argue that their
11 claims present numerous common factual and legal issues, including whether, under Washington
12 law:

- 13 • Schneider is obligated to compensate class members for rest breaks;
- 14 • Schneider’s per diem program results in a deduction from the wages of class
15 members who are enrolled in the program to the benefit of Schneider;
- 16 • Schneider’s fuel card program results in deductions from the wages of class members
17 who use those cards to the benefit of Schneider;
- 18 • Schneider obtains a benefit from the wage deductions it takes from class members to
19 pay for safety equipment drivers are required to purchase as a condition of their
20 employment;
- 21 • Schneider is obligated to pay overtime compensation to class members; and
- 22 • Schneider willfully withheld wages.

23 (Dkt. No. 51 at 27; Dkt. No. 114 at 10.)

24 Schneider disputes commonality on two grounds: (a) putative class members would
25 require individualized inquiries to determine whether Washington law applies to their claims,
26 and (b) individualized inquiries are required to determine whether each putative class member

1 was entitled to overtime pay. (Dkt. No. 95 at 18–19.)

2 *a. Applicability of Washington Law*

3 Schneider argues that because some putative class members park their trucks or begin
4 and end their routes at the Operating Center in Portland, Oregon, they are not Washington-based
5 employees. (Dkt. No. 95 at 18.) Essentially, Schneider argues that if some class members are not
6 Washington-based, then another state’s wage laws are applicable.

7 Washington’s wage and hour laws apply to “employers who are doing business in
8 Washington and who have hired Washington-based employees.” *Bostain v. Food Express, Inc.*,
9 153 P.3d 846, 855 (Wash. 2007). Whether a putative class member is Washington-based
10 “depend[s] on factors that courts routinely use for deciding choice of law issues.” *Id.* at 852, n.5.
11 Washington courts apply a two-step approach to choice of law questions. *See Kelley v. Microsoft*
12 *Corp.*, 251 F.R.D. 544, 550 (W.D. Wash. 2008). First, the court determines whether an actual
13 conflict between applicable state laws exists. *Id.* Second, if there is a conflict, the court follows
14 the most significant relationship test. *See Burside v. Simpson Paper Co.*, 864 P.2d 937, 940–41
15 (Wash. 1994).

16 Here, an actual conflict exists because Oregon law provides fewer protections to Oregon-
17 based employees than Washington law provides to Washington-based employees. *See, e.g.*,
18 *Gafur v. Legacy Good Samaritan Hosp. & Med. Ctr.*, 185 P.3d 446, 453 (Or. 2008) (holding that
19 violation of the rest break requirement does not give rise to a wage claim); Ore. Admin. Rule
20 839-020-0125(3)(a) (excluding employees regulated by the Motor Carrier Act from Oregon’s
21 overtime laws); Ore. Rev. Stat. § 652.610(3)(b) (allowing wage deductions so long as they are
22 authorized by the employee, even if they benefit the employer). The Court therefore turns to the
23 most significant relationship test.

24 The most significant relationship test requires the Court to consider “which contacts are
25 most significant and to determine where these contacts are found.” *Johnson v. Spider Staging*
26 *Corp.*, 555 P.2d 997, 1000 (Wash. 1997). If the contacts are evenly balanced, courts evaluate

1 “the interests and public policies of the concerned states, to determine which state has the greater
2 interest in determination of the particular issue.” *Zenaida-Garcia v. Recovery Sys. Tech., Inc.*,
3 115 P.3d 1017, 1020 (Wash. Ct. App. 2005).

4 Plaintiffs point out that the putative class members are residents of Washington and have
5 Washington-issued commercial driver’s licenses (CDL). (*See, e.g.*, Dkt. No. 68-5; Dkt. No. 68-
6 6.) Washington is listed as the driver’s state of residence on her paystub and Schneider pays
7 Washington-specific taxes. (Dkt. No. 68-2 at 63–64.) If a driver asks to be mailed her paystub, it
8 is mailed to the Washington address on the paystub. (Dkt. No. 113-1 at 25–27.)

9 Schneider, on the other hand, argues that because many putative class members travel
10 from their homes in Washington to the operating center in Portland, Oregon, to begin their
11 routes, Oregon has the most significant relationship.¹ (Dkt. No. 95 at 18–19.)

12 The Court agrees with Plaintiffs. Given the significant contacts with the state,
13 Washington’s wage and hour laws apply to the proposed class members. Even if the contacts
14 were evenly balanced, Washington’s “long and proud history of being a pioneer in the protection
15 of employee rights” would tip the scale in Washington’s favor. *Drinkwitz v. Alliant Techsystems,*
16 *Inc.*, 996 P.2d 582, 586 (Wash. 2000). Washington law should be applied to Washington-based
17 employees. To the extent that Schneider’s argument is in fact a challenge to ascertainability, in
18 order for a putative class member to be Washington-based, she must reside in Washington, have
19 a Washington-issued CDL, and have Washington listed on her paystub. Although potentially
20 time consuming, the record in this case thus far demonstrates that the parties will be able to
21 determine who should be included in the class.

22 *b. Plaintiffs’ overtime claim*

23 Washington law requires employers to pay their employees one and a half times the
24

25 ¹ Based on Defendant’s argument, any number of states could have the most significant
26 relationship because some of the drivers start and end their routes from multiple states. (Dkt. No.
111 at 9; Dkt. No. 113-1 at 2, 28–162.)

1 regular rate for hours worked over 40 hours per week. Wash. Rev. Code § 49.46.130. An
2 exception to this rule applies to interstate truck drivers subject to the Federal Motor Carrier Act
3 (“FMCA”), 49 U.S.C. § 3101 *et seq.*, “if the compensation system under which the
4 truck . . . driver is paid includes overtime pay, reasonably equivalent to that required by [Wash.
5 Rev. Code § 49.46.130], for working longer than 40 hours per week.” Wash. Rev. Code
6 § 49.46.130(f). In other words, Schneider may satisfy the requirements of Revised Code of
7 Washington section 49.46.130 and Washington Administrative Code 296-128-112 if it can show
8 that under the piece-rate mileage plan, Plaintiffs earned a “reasonable equivalent” of the local
9 hourly rate, including overtime, that other truck companies pay their employees.

10 Schneider argues that Plaintiffs’ overtime claim should not be certified because it will
11 require individualized inquiries. (Dkt. No. 95 at 19.) Schneider cites this Court’s order on its
12 motion for summary judgment, in which the Court dismissed Plaintiff Mendis’ overtime claim
13 because it was undisputed that he received more than the reasonable equivalent of what he would
14 be paid hourly, including overtime, by another trucking company. (Dkt. No. 92 at 16.) Plaintiff
15 Feola’s claim survived summary judgment because a jury could conclude that 86% or 92% was
16 not the reasonable equivalent of what he would have been paid hourly, including overtime. (*Id.*)
17 Schneider argues that because each driver will have earned a different percentage of the
18 established hourly and overtime rate, the jury will have to determine liability for each individual
19 plaintiff. (Dkt. No. 95 at 20–21.) Put another way, not every proposed class member suffered an
20 overtime injury.

21 However, the inclusion of uninjured class members is not a basis for denying
22 certification. *See Torres v. Mercer Canyons Inc.*, 835 F.3d 1125, 1137 (9th Cir. 2016).² Should
23 Plaintiffs’ prove an overtime violation, “such fortuitous non-injury to a subset of class members
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25 ² The Court notes that *Torres* was discussing the predominance requirement, however the
26 predominance requirement has been construed more rigorously than the commonality
requirement. *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1019.

1 does not necessarily defeat certification of the entire class, particularly as the district court is well
2 situated to winnow out those non-injured members at the damages phase of the litigation.” *Id.*
3 The fact that some members of a class did not experience an injury is “an argument not for
4 refusing to certify the class but for certifying it and then entering a judgment that would largely
5 exonerate [the defendant].” *Butler v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 727 F.3d 796, 799 (7th Cir. 2013).

6 As to commonality, the question of whether Schneider pays its drivers the “reasonable
7 equivalent” of what a truck driver in Washington being paid hourly would receive for the same
8 number of hours worked is a common question that can be resolved once for the entire class.³
9 The jury only need determine what percentage constitutes “reasonable equivalence.” For
10 example, the jury could determine that payment of less than 97% is not reasonably equivalent.
11 From there it becomes an issue of damages. If a class member received less than 97% of the
12 established hourly rate, including overtime, for the actual hours she worked, then she is entitled
13 to damages. Each damage inquiry will of course be different, but “damages determinations are
14 individual in nearly all wage-and-hour class actions” and “the presence of individualized
15 damages cannot, by itself, defeat class certification.” *Leyva v. Medline Indus., Inc.*, 716 F.3d 510,
16 513–14 (9th Cir. 2013) (citations omitted).

17 However, because some putative class members received “reasonably equivalent”
18 compensation as a matter of law, i.e. 100% or more, the Court finds a subclass appropriate. Fed.
19 R. Civ. P. 23(c)(5); *see also Fox v. Prudent Res. Trust*, 69 F.R.D. 74, 77 (E.D. Pa. 1975) (“The
20 court has power to . . . create subclasses as to one or more counts of the complaint.”); *In re*
21 *Conseco Life Ins. Co. Lifetrend Ins. Sales & Mktg. Litig.*, 2010 WL 5387793, at *5 (N.D. Cal.
22 Dec. 22, 2010) (certifying a nationwide subclass *sua sponte*). Furthermore, because not all

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25 ³ To hold otherwise would allow employers of truck and bus drivers to avoid classwide
26 resolution of its employees’ overtime claims under Revised Code of Washington section
49.46.130(f) and Washington Administrative Code 296-128-112 by opting to pay them through a
piece-rate mileage plan.

1 putative class members were eligible, or opted, for the per diem pay plan, a second subclass is
2 warranted. Accordingly, the Court creates the following subclasses:

- 3 i. Individuals who (1) meet the criteria for membership in the class, and
4 (2) received less than 100% of what they would have been paid hourly,
5 including overtime, using the local hourly rate.⁴
- 6 ii. Individuals who (1) meet the criteria for membership in the class, and
7 (2) were enrolled in the per diem pay plan and received \$0.02 less per mile as
8 a result.

9 As to the other claims, the Court finds that the rest break, per diem, payroll card
10 deduction, safety equipment deduction, and willful withholding of wages claims present
11 questions that are suitable for classwide resolution.⁵ Each claim hinges on the question of
12 whether Schneider’s system of compensation violates Washington law. Accordingly, the
13 commonality requirement is satisfied.

14 3. Typicality

15 Plaintiffs must next show that their claims are typical of the class. Fed. R. Civ. P.
16 23(a)(3). “The test of typicality ‘is whether other members have the same or similar injury,
17 whether the action is based on conduct which is not unique to the named plaintiffs, and whether
18 other class members have been injured by the same course of conduct.’” *Ellis*, 657 F.3d at 984
19 (internal quotation marks omitted). The commonality and typicality inquiries, which “tend to
20 merge,” both serve as “guideposts for determining whether under the particular circumstances
21 maintenance of a class action is economical and whether the named plaintiff’s claim and the

23 ⁴ These rates have already been established during discovery. (*See* Dkt. No. 92 at 14–15,
24 Dkt. No. 95 at 19–20.)

25 ⁵ The payroll card and safety equipment deduction claims are currently the subject of a
26 pending motion to dismiss before the Court. (Dkt. No. 115.) The Court declines to exercise its
discretion as to creating subclasses for the payroll card and safety equipment deduction claims
until it rules on the motion to dismiss.

1 class claims are so interrelated that the interests of the class members will be fairly and
2 adequately protected in their absence.” *Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. at 2551, n.5 (quotations and citation
3 omitted). Ultimately, representative class claims are typical if they are “reasonably co-extensive
4 with those of absent class members; they need not be substantially identical.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d
5 at 1020; *see Rodriguez v. Hayes*, 591 F.3d 1105, 1124 (9th Cir. 2010) (noting the “permissive”
6 nature of the typicality inquiry).

7 Schneider does not allege any conflicts of interest between the named Plaintiffs and
8 proposed class members. Rather, Schneider argues that Plaintiffs have not shown typicality for
9 the same reasons given in its opposition to commonality: (1) Washington law may not apply to
10 some of the putative class members, and (2) some putative class members will have suffered no
11 overtime injury. (Dkt. No. 95 at 22–23.) For the reasons set forth previously in this order, the
12 Court rejects Schneider’s argument. Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of other class
13 members because they arise out of the same alleged conduct and are based on the same legal
14 theories. Rule 23(a)(3) is satisfied.

15 **4. Adequacy of Representation**

16 Finally, Rule 23(a)(4) requires that the named plaintiff “fairly and adequately” protect the
17 interests of the class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). To determine whether the representative parties
18 will adequately represent a class, the Court must examine (1) whether the named plaintiff and her
19 counsel have any conflicts of interest with other class members; and (2) whether the named
20 plaintiff and her counsel will prosecute the action vigorously on behalf of the class. *Ellis*, 657
21 F.3d at 985 (citing *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020). As the Ninth Circuit has noted, adequate
22 representation depends upon “an absence of antagonism between representatives and absentees[]
23 and a sharing of interest between representatives and absentees.” *Ellis*, 657 F.3d at 985
24 (quotations and citation omitted).

25 Schneider does not allege any conflicts of interest between the named Plaintiffs and
26 proposed class members. Rather, Schneider argues that the named Plaintiffs were Van Truckload

1 and Intermodal drivers, and not Dedicated Dollar Tree or Daily Rate drivers, and are therefore
2 inadequate representatives. (Dkt. No. 95 at 23.) However, that named Plaintiffs may have “had
3 different duties and performed different types of work is not particularly relevant to whether they
4 are similarly situated with respect to [the class members’] claims.” *Mendez v. Radec Corp.*, 232
5 F.R.D. 78, 92 (W.D.N.Y 2005) (citation omitted). Schneider also repeats its application of
6 Washington law argument, (Dkt. No. 95 at 23), which has already been addressed. The Court
7 finds that the named Plaintiffs will adequately represent the class and that Plaintiffs’ counsel are
8 competent to prosecute this action. (Dkt. No. 68 at 6–11.) The adequacy requirement is met.
9 Plaintiffs have satisfied the four requirements of Rule 23(a). The Court now moves on to address
10 the Rule 23(b)(3) requirements.

11 **C. Rule 23(b)(3) Requirements**

12 After satisfying the Rule 23(a) prerequisites, a plaintiff must also demonstrate that the
13 case is maintainable as a class action under one of the three Rule 23(b) prongs. Here, Plaintiffs
14 argue that the class is certifiable under Rule 23(b)(3). Rule 23(b)(3) requires two separate
15 inquiries: (1) do issues common to the class “predominate” over issues unique to individual class
16 members, and (2) is the proposed class action “superior” to other methods available for
17 adjudicating the controversy? Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). Ultimately, certification under Rule
18 23(b)(3) is appropriate “whenever the actual interests of the parties can be served best by settling
19 their differences in a single action.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1023 (quoting 7A Charles Alan Wright,
20 Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, Federal Practice & Procedure § 1777 (2d ed. 1986)).

21 **1. Predominance**

22 The predominance inquiry under Rule 23(b)(3) “tests whether proposed classes are
23 sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication by representation.” *Amchem Prods., Inc. v.*
24 *Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 615–16 (1997); *Abdullah*, 731 F.3d at 964. This inquiry presumes the
25 existence of common factual or legal issues required under Rule 23(a)’s “commonality” element,
26 focusing instead “on the relationship between the common and individual issues.” *Hanlon*, 150

1 F.3d at 1023. “When common questions present a significant aspect of the case and they can be
2 resolved for all members of the class in a single adjudication, there is a clear justification for
3 handling the dispute on a representative rather than on an individual basis.” *Id.*

4 Schneider contests predominance by arguing that the question of whether Washington
5 law applies would require separate adjudication of that defense for every class member. (Dkt.
6 No. 95 at 24.) But that question is settled. The primary issue for resolution here is whether
7 Schneider’s uniform policies and practices—as they relate to compensation for rest breaks,
8 alleged wage deductions, and overtime pay—violate Washington law. A district court in
9 California recently certified a class with similar wage and hour claims against Schneider, ruling
10 that “[w]hether such a compensation scheme is legal is a question of law which may be
11 determined on a class-wide basis and which predominates over individualized issues.” *Bickley v.*
12 *Schneider Nat’l Carriers, Inc.*, Case No. 08-05806-JSW, (Dkt. No. 168 at 13) (N.D. Cal. Sept. 7,
13 2012); *see also* Dkt. No. 68-1 at 24.

14 Should Schneider be found liable for any of the alleged violations, the amount of
15 damages to which each class member is entitled must be calculated. But the fact that damages
16 vary for each class member, as they will in virtually any wage and hour class action, does not
17 preclude certification. *See Vaquero v. Ashley Furniture Indus., Inc.*, 824 F.3d 1150, 1155 (9th
18 Cir. 2016) (affirming district court’s holding that different damages calculations in wage and
19 hour class action did not defeat predominance); *Helde v. Knight Transp., Inc.*, 2013 WL
20 5588311, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 9, 2013) (holding that the ministerial nature of individualized
21 damage issues did not defeat predominance). Because common issues predominate over
22 individualized issues, the predominance requirement is satisfied.

23 **2. Superiority**

24 Rule 23(b)(3) also requires the Court to find that a “class action is superior to other
25 available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
26 23(b)(3). When undertaking this inquiry, the Court considers (1) the interest of individuals

1 within the class in controlling their own litigation; (2) the extent and nature of any pending
2 litigation commenced by or against the class involving the same issues; (3) the convenience and
3 desirability of concentrating the litigation in a particular forum; and (4) the manageability of the
4 class action. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(A)–(D); *Zinzer v. Accufix Research Inst., Inc.*, 253 F.3d
5 1180, 1190 (9th Cir. 2001). Consideration of these factors must “focus on the efficiency and
6 economy elements of the class action so that cases allowed under subdivision (b)(3) are those
7 that can be adjudicated most profitably on a representative basis.” *Zinzer*, 253 F.3d at 1190.

8 Here, a class action is superior to other available methods of adjudicating the class
9 members’ claims. Classwide resolution of the common issues is superior to filing multiple and
10 duplicative lawsuits which may yield different results. Further, there are no other pending
11 lawsuits, concentrating Washington state law claims in this forum is desirable, the damages can
12 be managed effectively, and class certification here promotes judicial economy. Plaintiffs satisfy
13 the requirements of Rule 23(b)(3).

14 **III. CONCLUSION**

15 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification (Dkt. No. 51) is
16 GRANTED. The Court ORDERS the class be certified as:

17 All current and former employees of Schneider National Carriers,
18 Inc. who, at any time from December 30, 2011 through the date of
19 final disposition, worked as drivers for the company while residing
20 in the state of Washington.

21 The Court further ORDERS the certification of the following subclasses:

- 22 i. Individuals who (1) meet the criteria for membership in the
23 class, and (2) received less than 100% of what they would have
24 been paid hourly, including overtime, using the local hourly
25 rate.
- 26 ii. Individuals who (1) meet the criteria for membership in the
27 class, and (2) were enrolled in the per diem pay plan and
28 received \$0.02 less per mile as a result.

29 The Court APPOINTS Plaintiffs Balapuwaduge Mendis, Michael Feola, Andrea Arbaugh, and
30 Edward Ash as class representatives, and Terrell Marshall Law Group PLLC and Rekhi & Wolk
31 P.S. as class counsel. Finally, the Court APPROVES mailing of notice to the class.

1 DATED this 7th day of February 2017.

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8 John C. Coughenour
9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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