

in Franklin and Lynn, Massachusetts. Both plaintiffs were employed as delivery truck drivers at the Franklin facility.

Garellick company policy provides that delivery drivers are to be afforded two, paid 15-minute breaks and one, unpaid 30-minute meal break during each six-hour shift. Although Garellick requires that all drivers take the unpaid meal break, drivers have complete discretion as to when during their shift they take their meal breaks. Accordingly, when and how a driver takes his meal break varies significantly from driver to driver.

Plaintiffs allege that Garellick automatically deducts 30 minutes of time from a truck driver's time card regardless of whether the driver actually takes the meal break. They suggest that Garellick is able to confirm whether a driver took his break through XATANET, a program used by Garellick for tracking truck movements and other metrics, planning routes and complying with Department of Transportation safety regulations. Garellick supervisors encourage drivers to record all breaks and other delays that occur during their shifts in XATANET, although breaks often go unrecorded or are recorded incorrectly.

Each Garellick facility has its own break policy. For example, a driver at the Franklin facility may divide his daily allotment of 60 minutes of break time into increments of any length. The Lynn facility, however, prohibits a driver from combining his two 15-minute breaks with his 30-minute meal break

and also encourages drivers to separate their breaks by at least 90 minutes of work time. The Franklin facility requests that drivers keep their vehicles within sight when parked for meal breaks. The Lynn facility has no similar policy, although both facilities expect drivers not to go "off route" by more than five or ten miles to take meal breaks.

Prior to this action, a Franklin facility driver who did not take his meal break during a particular shift was instructed to communicate with his supervisor in order to ensure that he was properly compensated for that time.¹ Lynn facility drivers who were unable to take their breaks were also told to communicate with their supervisors, who would then review the driver's route and, if warranted, allow the driver to take extra break time later in the week.

II. Procedural History

_____Plaintiff Walter Raposo filed a class-action complaint in the Massachusetts Superior Court for Norfolk County in September, 2011. In November, 2011, Garelick removed the case to this Court and shortly thereafter moved to dismiss. In response, plaintiffs filed an Amended Complaint in December, 2011, in which Joseph Mingolla was added as a named plaintiff. In their Amended Complaint plaintiffs allege that Garelick 1) failed to pay wages

¹Subsequent to the filing of this lawsuit, Garelick formalized this process so that a driver must complete a written waiver form if he fails to take a break.

in violation of M.G.L. ch. 149 § 150 and 2) has been unjustly enriched by its failure to pay proper wages in violation of state common law.

In April, 2012, plaintiffs moved for leave to file a Second Amended Complaint, seeking to assert two new claims against Garelick and in September, 2012, defendant moved to strike plaintiffs' class claims. Shortly thereafter, the Court denied both motions.

Now before the Court are plaintiffs' motion for class certification and the parties' joint motion to extend deadlines.

III. Motion for Class Certification

Plaintiffs request that the Court certify a class consisting of: "All individuals who have worked as delivery drivers for Garelick Farms in Massachusetts since September 27, 2005."

A. Legal Standard

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, a court may certify a class only if it finds that the proposed class satisfies all of the requirements of Rule 23(a) and that class-wide adjudication is appropriate for one of the reasons set forth in Rule 23(b). See Smilow v. Sw. Bell Mobile Sys., Inc., 323 F.3d 32, 38 (1st Cir. 2003). Here, Plaintiffs request that the Court certify a class pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3).

"A district court must conduct a rigorous analysis of the prerequisites established by Rule 23 before certifying a class."

Id. (citing Gen. Tel. Co. of Sw. v. Falcon, 457 U.S. 147, 161 (1982)). A district court's inquiry into the merits of a case at the class certification stage should be conducted only "to the extent that the merits overlap the Rule 23 criteria." In re Boston Scientific Corp. Sec. Litig., 604 F. Supp. 2d 275, 280-81 (D. Mass. 2009) (quoting In re New Motor Vehicles Canadian Export Antitrust Litig., 522 F.3d at 24). However, when factual premises are disputed, a court may "probe behind the pleadings [and] formulate some prediction as to how specific issues will play out." In re New Motor Vehicles Canadian Exp. Antitrust Litig., 522 F.3d 6, 20 (1st Cir. 2008) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted).

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) requires that a class meet the following criteria: 1) "the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable" (numerosity), 2) "there are questions of law or fact common to the class" (commonality), 3) "the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class" (typicality), and 4) "the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class" (adequacy). Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) (1)-(4).

Under subparagraph (b) (3) of the same Rule, litigation may proceed as a class action if the four criteria of subparagraph (a) are satisfied and

the court finds that the questions of law or fact common to class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and that a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b) (3).

B. Commonality Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) (2)

To satisfy the Rule 23(a) requirement of commonality, "questions of law or fact common to the class" must be present. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) (2). District courts are to perform a "rigorous analysis" to determine that the commonality requirement is satisfied, "because actual, not presumed, conformance with Rule 23(a) remains indispensable." Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes, 131 S. Ct. 2541, 2551-52 (2011).

In analyzing whether a purported class has sufficient commonality, a court should not consider "common 'questions'" but rather "the capacity of a classwide proceeding to generate common answers apt to drive the resolution of the litigation." Id. at 2551 (citations omitted) (emphasis in original). As a result, under Rule 23(a) (2) a plaintiff must depend on a common contention where "determination of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke." Martins v. 3PD, Inc., No. 11-11313-DPW, 2013 WL 1320454, at *6 (D. Mass. Mar. 28, 2013) (quoting Wal-Mart, 131 S. Ct. at 2551). In other words, the commonality requirement is met where the "questions that go to

the heart of the elements of the cause of action" will "each be answered either 'yes' or 'no' for the entire class" and "the answers will not vary by individual class member." Donovan v. Philip Morris USA, Inc., No. 06-12234-DJC, 2012 WL 957633, at *21 (D. Mass. Mar. 21, 2012).

C. Application

Plaintiffs' claims arise from Garelick's policy of automatically deducting 30 minutes from drivers' time cards for mandatory, unpaid meal breaks. Plaintiffs do not claim that it is unlawful to deduct from employees' pay for breaks actually taken; instead they challenge Garelick's automatic deduction of 30 minutes from every shift without regard to whether a break was actually taken.

The drivers allege that they are owed compensation for unpaid meal breaks which they did not take because, in order to meet work requirements, they were frequently forced to work through meal breaks without compensation. Plaintiffs also claim that even if a driver takes his 30-minute break, the restrictions Garelick imposes on where and how such a break must be taken render that time compensable.

1. System Wide Policy

Plaintiffs argue that the Rule 23(a) commonality requirement is satisfied simply because defendant has "system-wide" automatic deduction and break policies that apply to all class members.

Those policies are not, however, system-wide because some of them apply to only one facility and hence to only some class members. Even if the policies were system-wide, the cases plaintiffs cite for the proposition that commonality is satisfied where a lawsuit challenges a system-wide policy or implementation of a common scheme were decided prior the Supreme Court's recent decision in Wal-Mart. The Court is not persuaded that those cases remain applicable. Instead, it now must evaluate whether each of plaintiffs' claims depend on common questions which generate common answers apt to drive the resolution of the litigation. Wal-Mart, 131 S. Ct. at 2551 ("any competently crafted class complaint literally raises common 'questions'").

2. Worked-Through Meal Breaks

Plaintiffs' primary claim is that Garelick's policy of automatically deducting 30 minutes of time from drivers' time cards to account for mandatory unpaid meal breaks violates Massachusetts state law. To prove such a claim plaintiffs must demonstrate that Garelick knew or should have known that drivers were working during those meal breaks. See Republican Pub. Co. v. American Newspaper Guild, 172 F.2d 943, 945 (1st Cir. 1949). Plaintiffs assert that in this case defendant knew or should have known based on XATANET logs.

Evaluation of plaintiffs claim depends upon the answers to two questions: 1) Did all drivers in the class work through meal

breaks and, if so, why? and 2) If any driver worked through meal breaks, was he compensated for that time? See, e.g., Boelk v. AT & T Teleholdings, Inc., No. 12-CV-40-BBC, 2013 WL 261265, at *12 (W.D. Wis. Jan. 10, 2013) ("the crucial question" with respect to plaintiffs' claim that they were owed compensation for unpaid meal breaks during which they actually worked "is why plaintiffs and other technicians worked through all or part of their meal breaks") (emphasis in original); York v. Starbucks Corp., No. 08-07919 GAF PJWX, 2011 WL 8199987, at *26 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 23, 2011) (where plaintiffs assert that they did not receive meal breaks, the "crucial question . . . is whether any violation of California law occurred in the first place and, if so, why the violation occurred").

Neither of the inquiries is, however, capable of generating common answers as is necessary to satisfy the commonality requirement as articulated in Wal-mart. First, deposition testimony indicates that not all drivers worked through their meal breaks. In fact, several drivers stated that they always, or almost always, took their meal breaks. Almeida Decl. 9; Craib Decl. 7; Gill Decl. 16; Haringa Decl. 7, 12; Kneeland Decl. 14; Marcone Decl. 6; Rivera Decl. 7; Santos Decl. 10-11; Stanley Decl. 9; Walker Decl. 7.

Furthermore, among drivers who did actually work through their breaks, the reasons for doing so vary from driver to driver

and from day to day. Some drivers, for example, skip their meal break in order to go home early or to an appointment. See, e.g., Mingolla Dep. 187:22-188:8. Others simply chose not to take the break. For example, a driver stated that he sometimes did not take a meal break because he "just didn't need a break." Rivera Decl. 16. Plaintiffs also claim that drivers often are forced to work through meal breaks in order to meet Garelick's business and productivity requirements. Thus, it is clear that whether an individual driver worked through his meal break depended on the facility from which he worked, the day, the volume of work, the length of the route, the kinds of deliveries, supervisors' varying expectations and the driver's individual needs and desires. As a result, the reason why drivers worked through breaks cannot be answered on a class-wide basis.

The second question, i.e. whether drivers were compensated for working breaks, also is incapable of class-wide resolution. As the Supreme Court held in Wal-Mart, a

policy of allowing discretion by local supervisors over employment matters. . . is just the opposite of a uniform employment practice that would provide the commonality needed for a class action; it is a policy against having uniform employment practices.

Wal-Mart, 131 S. Ct. at 2554 (internal quotation marks omitted) (emphasis in original). Plaintiffs acknowledge that some drivers who worked through breaks were subsequently compensated for that time after notifying their supervisor. As a result, whether a

driver was compensated for working through a meal break depended on decisions made by his individual supervisor. Thus, whether drivers were compensated for working through breaks cannot "be answered either 'yes' or 'no' for the entire class," Donovan, 2012 WL 957633, at *21, and the proposed class cannot satisfy the commonality requirement.

3. Meal Breaks Converted to Working Time

Plaintiffs also claim that, even when they do take meal breaks, the breaks are subject to restrictions that in effect convert those breaks in to "working time" for which drivers must be compensated. Although the Court is skeptical that such a claim was even properly pled in plaintiffs' Complaint, even if it was, it is not capable of classwide resolution.

Meal breaks during which an employee is relieved of all work-related duties are not considered "working time," 455 CMR § 2.01, and as such an employer is not required to compensate for that time. In order to qualify as a bona fide meal period, "an employee must be completely relieved from duty" and not required to "perform any duties, whether active or inactive, while eating." Manning v. Boston Med. Ctr. Corp., No. 09-11463-RWZ, 2012 WL 1355673, at *4 (D. Mass. Apr. 18, 2012) (internal quotations and citations omitted) (emphasis in original).

Plaintiffs' point to two of defendant's practices to advance their claim that their meals breaks are actually "working time":

1) the request that drivers try to keep their vehicles within sight when parked for meals and 2) the expectation that drivers not go "off route" more than five to ten miles to take their breaks. As an initial matter, the first policy does not apply to plaintiffs' proposed class of all Garelick truck drivers because it is only in effect at the Franklin facility and is therefore not capable of classwide resolution.

The only policy shared by both facilities is the expectation that drivers will not go "off route" more than five or ten miles to take their breaks. Plaintiffs have presented no evidence of an official policy requiring drivers to stay on (or near) their route. The only evidence plaintiffs have provided of any such policy is from employee depositions. See Brown Dep. 28:4-11 ("we don't condone them to go out of route to take necessary breaks. We ask them to take the break somewhere within that route"); Murphy Dep. 31:22-32:4 (drivers may go off route "within reason").

Regardless of the strength of such evidence, the essential inquiry with respect to plaintiffs' claim is whether the restriction foreclosed a driver's use of his break to the point that it was "working time." That is, whether the restriction from going off-route prevented a driver from having a "bona fide meal period" in which he was "completely relieved from duty." This inquiry does not generate common answers and cannot be

answered "yes" or "no" on a classwide basis. Whether the restriction on driving off route for a meal break would result in a driver being unable to use his break period as he so chooses would require an individual inquiry.

For example, whether a driver can access a restaurant or other food establishment without deviating far from the assigned route depends on the specific route, the volume of work, and the job assignment. An urban route would likely have far more food options within five or ten miles of the assigned route than would a rural route. A route on a highway may or may not have rest areas depending on the particular stretch of highway. Whether a particular route allows a driver to take a bona fide break may also depend upon the driver's individual needs and desires. Thus, any answer to this inquiry requires an individual analysis making the claim incapable of classwide resolution.

Because the questions essential to the determination of plaintiffs' claims are not subject to classwide resolution plaintiffs' proposed class fails to satisfy the commonality requirement and class certification will be denied. Because the proposed class cannot satisfy Rule 23(a)(2), the Court need not address the remaining Rule 23(a) factors or the requirements of Rule 23(b)(3).

ORDER

In accordance with the foregoing,

- 1) plaintiffs' motion for class certification (Docket No. 49) is **DENIED**, and
- 2) the joint motion to extend deadlines (Docket No. 68) is **ALLOWED**.

So ordered.

/s/ Nathaniel M. Gorton
Nathaniel M. Gorton
United States District Judge

Dated July 11, 2013