UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

Deborah S. Hunt Clerk 100 EAST FIFTH STREET, ROOM 540 POTTER STEWART U.S. COURTHOUSE CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202-3988

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Filed: February 04, 2022

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Re: Case No. 21-305/21-306, *In re: A&L Home Care and Training Ctr, et al* Originating Case No. : 1:20-cv-00757

Dear Counsel,

The Court issued the enclosed Order today in these cases.

Sincerely yours,

s/Ryan E. Orme Case Manager Direct Dial No. 513-564-7079

cc: Mr. Richard W. Nagel Mr. Jonathan D. Urick

Enclosure

No mandate to issue

Nos. 21-0305/0306

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

In re: A&L HOME CARE AND TRAINING)	FILED Feb 04, 2022 DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk
CENTER, LLC, et al. (No. 21-0305); In re:)	
LARRY HOLDER, et al. (No. 21-0306),)	<u>O R D E R</u>
)	
Petitioners.)	

Before: SUTTON, Chief Judge; GRIFFIN and NALBANDIAN, Circuit Judges.

Plaintiffs and Defendants separately petition for permission to appeal the district court's partial grant of a collective action under the Fair Labor Standards Act. In 21-0305, Defendants ask us to determine what standard to apply when conditionally certifying a collective action. Plaintiffs did not respond, but the United States Chamber of Commerce moves to file an amicus brief in support of the petition. In 21-0306, Plaintiffs ask us to determine: (1) whether the existence of valid arbitration agreements should be considered when conditionally certifying a collective action; and (2) what evidentiary burden applies for purposes of determining the applicable statute of limitations. Defendants respond.

We may, in our discretion, permit an appeal to be taken from an order certified for interlocutory appeal by the district court if: (1) the order involves a controlling question of law; (2) an immediate appeal may materially advance the ultimate conclusion of the litigation; and (3) a substantial difference of opinion exists regarding the correctness of the decision. 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b); *see also In re Trump*, 874 F.3d 948, 951 (6th Cir. 2017) (order). In addition to the statutory factors, prudential factors may also guide our exercise of discretion. *Trump*, 874 F.3d at 952. The district court certified Defendants' issue and Plaintiffs' first issue for immediate appeal.

We agree, for the reasons stated by the district court, that the statutory factors support review of these issues. See Holder v. A&L Home Care & Training Ctr., LLC, No. 1:20-CV-757, 2021 WL 3400654, at *9-12 (S.D. Ohio Aug. 4, 2021). Plaintiffs also seek review of the district court's determination that the applicable statute of limitations was two years, not three years. "[S]ection 1292(b) authorizes certification of orders for interlocutory appeal, not certification of questions." Trump, 874 F.3d at 951 n.3 (quoting Linton v. Shell Oil Co., 563 F.3d 556, 557 (5th Cir. 2009) (per curiam)). Thus, regardless of whether this issue fits within the prerequisites for obtaining certification, Plaintiffs may raise it in their appeal.

The petitions for permission to appeal and the motion for leave to file an amicus brief in support of Defendants' petition are **GRANTED**.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk