Minority Report

A-Engrossed House Bill 2700

Ordered by the House February 6 Including House Minority Report Amendments dated February 6

Sponsored by nonconcurring members of the House Committee on Judiciary: Representatives OLSON, POST

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

[Authorizes court, as part of settlement or judgment in class action, to approve process for payment of damages. Directs court to order that at least 50 percent of amount awarded as damages and not paid to class members be paid to Oregon State Bar for funding Legal Services Program. Directs court to order that remainder of amount not paid to class members be paid to entity for purposes related to class action or benefiting interests of class members.]

[Declares emergency, effective on passage.]

Modifies provisions relating to class actions. Requires order entering judgment or approving settlement in class action to provide for distribution of residual funds remaining after payment of class member claims, attorney fees and costs to Oregon State Bar for funding Legal Services Program.

A BILL FOR AN ACT Relating to lawsuits; creating new provisions; and amending ORCP 32 B, 32 C, 32 E and 32 F. Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon: SECTION 1. ORCP 32 B is amended to read:

5 <u>B Class action maintainable</u>. An action may be maintained as a class action if the prerequisites

6 of section A of this rule are satisfied[,] and [in addition, the court finds that a class action is superior

7 to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. The matters perti-

8 *nent to this finding include*]:

9 B(1) The [extent to which the] prosecution of separate actions by or against individual members 10 of the class [creates] would create a risk of:

11 B(1)(a) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to members of the class which would 12 establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the class; or

B(1)(b) Adjudications with respect to members of the class which would as a practical matter
be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudications or substantially
impair or impede their ability to protect their interests;

B(2) The [extent to which the relief sought would take the form of] party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate with respect to the class as a whole; or

B(3) The [*extent to which*] **court finds that the** questions of law or fact common to the members of the class 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. The matters pertinent to these findings include:

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1 [B(4)] **B**(3)(a) The interest of members of the class in individually controlling the prosecution 2 or defense of separate actions;

3 [B(5)] **B**(3)(b) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already com-4 menced by or against members of the class;

5 [B(6)] **B(3)(c)** The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in 6 the particular forum;

7 [B(7)] **B**(3)(d) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action that 8 will be eliminated or significantly reduced if the controversy is adjudicated by other available 9 means; and

10 [B(8)] **B(3)(e)** Whether or not the claims of individual class members are insufficient in the 11 amounts or interests involved, in view of the complexities of the issues and the expenses of the lit-12 igation, to afford significant relief to the members of the class.

13 **SECTION 2.** ORCP 32 C is amended to read:

14 C Determination by order whether class action to be maintained.

C(1) As soon as practicable after the commencement of an action brought as a class action, the court shall determine by order whether and with respect to what claims or issues [*it*] **the action** is to be so maintained and shall find the facts specially and state separately its conclusions thereon. **If the court orders the action to be maintained as a class action, the order must define the class.** An order under this section may be conditional, and may be altered or amended before the decision on the merits.

C(2) Where a party has relied upon a statute or law which another party seeks to have declared invalid, or where a party has in good faith relied upon any legislative, judicial, or administrative interpretation or regulation which would necessarily have to be voided or held inapplicable if another party is to prevail in the class action, the court may postpone a determination under subsection (1) of this section until the court has made a determination as to the validity or applicability of the statute, law, interpretation, or regulation.

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SECTION 3. ORCP 32 E is amended to read:

E Court authority over conduct of class actions. In the conduct of actions to which this rule applies, the court may make appropriate orders which may be altered or amended as may be desirable:

E(1) Determining the course of proceedings or prescribing measures to prevent undue repetition or complication in the presentation of evidence or argument, including precertification determination of a motion made by any party pursuant to Rules 21 or 47 if the court concludes that such determination will promote the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy and will not cause undue delay;

E(2) Requiring, for the protection of class members or otherwise for the fair conduct of the action, that notice be given in such manner as the court may direct to [some or all] class members of any step in the action, of the proposed extent of the judgment; of the opportunity of members to signify whether they consider the representation fair and adequate, to intervene and present claims or defenses or otherwise to come into the action, or to be excluded from the class;

E(3) Imposing conditions on the representative parties, class members, or intervenors;

42 E(4) Requiring that the pleadings be amended to eliminate therefrom allegations as to repre-43 sentation of absent persons, and that the action proceed accordingly; and

44 E(5) Dealing with similar procedural matters.

45 **SECTION 4.** ORCP 32 F is amended to read:

1 <u>F Notice and exclusion.</u>

2 F(1) When ordering that an action be maintained as a class action under this rule, the court shall direct that notice be given [to some or all members of the class] under subsection E(2) of this 3 rule to all members of the class who can be identified through reasonable effort, shall deter-4 mine when and how this notice should be given and shall determine whether, when, how, and under $\mathbf{5}$ what conditions putative members may elect to be excluded from the class. The matters pertinent 6 to these determinations ordinarily include: (a) the nature of the controversy and the relief sought; 7 (b) the extent and nature of any member's injury or liability; (c) the interest of the party opposing 8 9 the class in securing a final resolution of the matters in controversy; (d) the inefficiency or impracticality of separately maintained actions to resolve the controversy; (e) the cost of notifying 10 the members of the class; and (f) the possible prejudice to members to whom notice is not directed. 11 12 If a class member requests exclusion from the class within the time specified by the court, that person's claim for monetary recovery shall be dismissed without prejudice to the right 13 to maintain an individual, but not a class, action for such claim. When appropriate, exclusion 14 15may be conditioned on a prohibition against institution or maintenance of a separate action on some 16 or all of the matters in controversy in the class action or a prohibition against use in a separately maintained action of any judgment rendered in favor of the class from which exclusion is sought. 17

18 [F(2)(i) Prior to the entry of a judgment against a defendant the court shall request members of the 19 class who may be entitled to individual monetary recovery to submit a statement in a form prescribed 20 by the court requesting affirmative relief which may also, where appropriate, require information re-21 garding the nature of the loss, injury, claim, transactional relationship, or damage.]

22[F(2)(ii) The form of the statement shall be designed to meet the ends of justice. In determining the 23language and form of the documents to be sent class members under subsection F(2)(i) or (iii), the court shall consider at least: (a) the nature of the acts of the defendant; (b) the amount of knowledge a class 24 member would have about the extent of such member's damages; (c) the nature of the class including 25the probable degree of sophistication of its members and any special needs created by class members' 2627disabilities; (d) whether it is appropriate for the statement to be prepared in alternative formats, such as large type, Braille, or in languages in addition to English; and (e) the availability of relevant in-28formation from sources other than the individual class members.] 29

[F(2)(iii)] When the names and addresses of the class members can reasonably be determined from the defendant's business records and individual monetary recoveries are capable of calculation without the need for individualized adjudications, the court, instead of requiring the statement referred to in subsection F(2)(i), may direct the defendant to send each class member notice of (a) the amount of the monetary recovery that has been calculated for that person and (b) that person's right to request exclusion from the class. All class members who do not request exclusion within the time specified by the court shall be deemed to have requested affirmative relief in the calculated amount.]

37 [F(2)(iv) The amount of damages assessed against the defendant shall not exceed the total amount38 of damages determined to be allowable by the court for all individual class members who have filed the39 statement required by the court under subsection <math>F(2)(i) or who are deemed to have requested affirma-40 tive relief under subsection F(2)(iii), assessable court costs, and an award of attorney fees, if any, as 41 determined by the court.]

42 $[F(2)(v) \text{ If the parties agree and the court approves, any of the procedures set forth in subsection$ 43 <math>F(2)(i) to subsection F(2)(iv) may be waived in a particular case.]

44 [F(3) If a class member fails to file the statement required by the court under subsection F(2)(i) or 45 if a class member requests exclusion under subsection F(2)(iii) within the time specified by the court,

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that person's claim for monetary recovery shall be dismissed without prejudice to the right to maintain
an individual, but not a class, action for such claim.]

3 [F(4) Nothing in subsections F(2) or F(3) is intended to allow the court to award any monetary 4 recovery that is not claimed either because a class member failed to file the statement required by the 5 court under subsection F(2)(i), or because a class member requested exclusion under subsection F(2)(ii)6 within the time empirical by the court 1

6 within the time specified by the court.]

7 [F(5)] F(2) Plaintiffs shall bear costs of any notice ordered prior to a determination of liability. 8 The court may, however, order that defendant bear all or a specified part of the costs of any notice 9 included with a regular mailing by defendant to its current customers or employees. The court may 10 hold a hearing to determine how the costs of such notice shall be apportioned.

11 [F(6)] **F(3)** No duty of compliance with due process notice requirements is imposed on a de-12 fendant by reason of the defendant including notice with a regular mailing by the defendant to 13 current customers or employees of the defendant under this section.

14 [F(7)] F(4) As used in this section, "customer" includes a person, including but not limited to 15 a student, who has purchased services or goods from a defendant.

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SECTION 5. ORCP 32 is amended by adding a new section O to read:

17 <u>O Payment of damages.</u> O(1) As used in this section, "residual funds" means funds that 18 remain after the payment of all approved class member claims, attorney fees and costs.

O(2) Any order entering a judgment or approving a settlement of a class action certified
 under this rule must provide for distribution of residual funds to the Oregon State Bar for
 the funding of legal services provided through the Legal Services Program established under
 ORS 9.572.

O(3) This rule does not prohibit the parties to a class action from suggesting, or the trial court from approving, a settlement that does not create residual funds.

SECTION 6. All amounts distributed to the Oregon State Bar under section 5 of this 2015
 Act are continuously appropriated to the Oregon State Bar, and may be used only for the
 funding of legal services provided through the Legal Services Program established under ORS
 9.572.

29 <u>SECTION 7.</u> Section 5 of this 2015 Act and the amendments to ORCP 32 B, 32 C, 32 E and 30 32 F by sections 1 to 4 of this 2015 Act apply only to class actions commenced on or after 31 the effective date of this 2015 Act.

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