

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TIFFANY CURTIS, on behalf of herself and  
all persons similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

EXTRA SPACE STORAGE, INC., a  
Maryland corporation, EXTRA SPACE  
MANAGEMENT, INC., a Utah corporation,  
and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

No. C 13-00319 WHA

**ORDER DENYING  
 MOTION TO INTERVENE  
 AND VACATING HEARING**

**INTRODUCTION**

In this action for violations of the Self-Service Storage Facility Act, thirty of the storage facility's former tenants move to intervene pursuant to FRCP 24. For the following reasons, the motion to intervene is **DENIED**.

**STATEMENT**

The relevant facts have been explored in a prior order (Dkt. No. 109). The facts behind this motion can be summarized briefly. On August 15, 2013, the undersigned judge held that defendants must turn over to plaintiff the names and contact information of 1,000 potential class members (Dkt. No. 57).

After the denial of class certification, thirty of defendants' former tenants, twenty-nine of whom were disclosed to plaintiff by defendants pursuant to the August 15 order, filed a motion to intervene in the instant action as either by right or by permission (Dkt. No. 111).

1 On December 2, defendants filed a letter brief alleging that plaintiff’s counsel, Jeffery  
2 Wilens, had used the contact information obtained from defendants to solicit new clients  
3 (Dkt. No. 114). On December 3, the undersigned judge ordered the parties to attend a meet-and-  
4 confer concerning the foregoing dispute.

5 On December 6, the parties stipulated that plaintiff would return to defendants all  
6 documents containing the information produced pursuant to the August 15 order. Plaintiff’s  
7 counsel was to cease-and-desist from using the contact information obtained from defendants.  
8 The stipulation did not apply to the thirty individuals on whose behalf plaintiff and her counsel  
9 had already filed a motion to intervene. Defendants reserved the right to challenge plaintiff  
10 counsel’s use of the contact information in connection with the thirty putative interveners. The  
11 stipulation also called for *in camera* review of plaintiff counsel’s correspondences with the  
12 putative interveners, however, the undersigned judge instead ordered plaintiff’s counsel to  
13 tentatively file them under seal (Dkt. No. 118). In response, plaintiff’s counsel filed exemplars  
14 under seal and they were reviewed by the undersigned judge (Dkt. No. 121).

15 This order addresses the motion to intervene filed on November 25, 2013, and follows  
16 full briefing.

17 **ANALYSIS**

18 **1. INTERVENTION AS OF RIGHT.**

19 Intervention as of right is appropriate, upon timely application, “when the applicant claims  
20 an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action and the  
21 applicant is so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical matter impair or  
22 impede the applicant’s ability to protect that interest, unless the applicant’s interest is adequately  
23 represented by existing parties.” FRCP 24(a). The Ninth Circuit has held that an applicant  
24 seeking intervention as of right must meet four requirements: “(1) it has a ‘significant protectable  
25 interest’ relating to the property or transaction that is the subject of the action; (2) the disposition  
26 of the action may, as a practical matter impair or impede the applicant’s ability to protect its  
27 interest; (3) the application is timely; and (4) the existing parties may not adequately represent the  
28

1 applicant's interests." *Donnelly v. Glickman*, 159 F.3d 406, 409 (9th Cir. 1998) (internal citation  
2 omitted). FRCP 24(a)(2) is generally interpreted "broadly in favor of intervention." *Ibid*.

3 Intervenor cannot demonstrate intervention as of right pursuant to FRCP 24(a)(2)  
4 because their request is not timely. The April 4 case management scheduling order set May 31,  
5 2013, as the deadline for adding new parties. Thus, this motion is nearly six months late.  
6 Plaintiff cites the Supreme Court decision of *Crown, Cork & Seal Co., Inc. v. Parker* for the  
7 proposition that class members cannot generally intervene prior to denial of class certification.  
8 462 U.S. 345 (1983). Plaintiff argues that an "overly strict reading of the timeliness requirement  
9 of Rule 24 could place class members in a position where they are compelled to intervene  
10 prematurely in every class action" (Reply Br. 6). Plaintiff, however, misconstrues the Supreme  
11 Court's holding in *Crown*. There, the Court held that the filing of a class action tolls the statute of  
12 limitations. *Id.* at 345-46. The Court did not hold that intervention as of right is preserved past  
13 any deadlines previously set by the Court. Accordingly, the motion to intervene is not timely and  
14 intervenors cannot demonstrate that it is their right.

15 **2. PERMISSIVE INTERVENTION.**

16 In the alternative, permissive intervention may be granted where the applicant  
17 demonstrates "(1) independent grounds for jurisdiction; (2) the motion is timely; and (3) the  
18 applicant's claim or defense, and the main action, have a question of law or a question of fact in  
19 common. FRCP 24(b); *Nw. Forest Resource Council v. Glickman*, 82 F.3d 825, 839 (9th Cir.  
20 1996). "In exercising its discretion the court shall consider whether the intervention will unduly  
21 delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties." FRCP 24(b).

22 Defendants object, and plaintiff admits, that taking the depositions of all thirty prospective  
23 intervenors may not be feasible by the discovery cutoff date of March 31, 2014 (Br. 5; Opp. 8).  
24 Plaintiff also admits that plaintiff Curtis "[does] not allege she suffered each of the violations that  
25 the intervenors suffered" (Br. 3). Accordingly, to allow intervention would require defendants to  
26 prepare new defenses against new theories of liability. Accordingly, the Court declines to  
27 exercise its discretion to allow permissive intervention here due to the resulting prejudice to  
28 defendants.

1           **3. PROTECTIVE ORDER ISSUE.**

2           Defendants argue that the August 15 order bars plaintiff’s counsel from representing the  
3 prospective intervenors either in this action or separately. The order at issue compelled discovery  
4 of 1,000 potential class members so that plaintiff could collect additional evidence in advance of  
5 the September 26 deadline for class certification (Dkt. No. 57). Defendants objected to the  
6 discovery on the grounds that plaintiff’s counsel had allegedly used a similar tactic in the past to  
7 solicit new clients for follow-on lawsuits. The defendants’ contention, however, was unsupported  
8 by the evidence and the order held that sufficient protections were in place to protect any privacy  
9 concerns of potential class members.

10           While the motion to intervene is denied, this order does *not* hold that plaintiff’s counsel is  
11 barred from bringing separate actions on behalf of the prospective intervenors. Defendants cite  
12 an excerpt of the August 15 order which stated, “[plaintiff’s counsel] may use the disclosed  
13 contact information solely for the purposes of this litigation. For the avoidance of doubt, this  
14 restriction includes, but is not limited to, using the disclosed information to solicit clients for  
15 future actions against defendants” (*ibid.*). Defendants argue that this language restricts “the use  
16 of the contact list to prosecuting the claims of the named plaintiffs at the time and those of the  
17 class if a class was certified” (Opp. 15).

18           Defendants read the language of the order too narrowly. The order does not distinguish  
19 between using the contact list to represent prospective tenants as class members or as intervenors.  
20 The language merely states that plaintiff’s counsel is to use the information obtained in  
21 connection with “this case” and “this litigation.” Having reviewed the communications between  
22 plaintiff’s counsel and the prospective intervenors in a prior order, the undersigned judge found  
23 nothing untoward nor any evidence that plaintiff’s counsel planned to contact the defendants’  
24 former tenants in connection with separate litigation (Dkt. No. 130). The letters suggest that  
25 plaintiff’s counsel was solely focused on identifying other tenants who had suffered a harm  
26 similar to plaintiff Curtis and who could potentially act as putative class members. As such,  
27 plaintiff’s counsel did not violate prior protective orders.

28

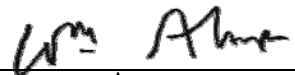
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

The August 15 order did not, however, restrict prospective plaintiffs from requesting representation once class certification had been denied. It is true that once plaintiff's counsel contacted the thirty intervenors that they were more likely to request his services either in this action or in a separate action. That was a bell that cannot be unrung. Whether plaintiff's counsel should be barred from representing these individuals when it was his intention to represent them in this action is a separate issue that the August 15 order did not decide. Accordingly, prospective plaintiffs are free to choose plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Wilens, or any other counsel of their choosing, if they wish to pursue claims against defendants.

**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the motion to intervene is **DENIED**. This will be, however, without prejudice to the intervenors filing separate actions against defendants, in which case the new actions may, upon notice, be related to the undersigned judge.

Dated: December 26, 2013.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WILLIAM ALSUP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE