

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 STACY CALVERT on behalf of herself and all)
4 similarly situated persons,)

5 Plaintiffs,)

6 vs.)

7 ALESSI & KOENIG, LLC, a Nevada Limited)
8 Liability Company; DOE individuals 1 through 20)
9 inclusive and ROE Corporations 1 through 20,)
inclusive,)

10 Defendants.)
11)

Case No.: 2:11-cv-00411-GMN-CWH

ORDER

12 Pending before the Court is Plaintiff Stacy Calvert’s Motion for Class Certification (ECF
13 No. 7). Defendants Alessi & Koenig, LLC filed no opposition to the motion.

14 **I. BACKGROUND**

15 Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act
16 (“FDCPA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1692, et seq. and of Nevada Revised Statutes 41.600 et seq. by
17 Defendants Alessi & Koenig, LLC. (Complaint, ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff alleges that Defendants
18 engaged in unfair or deceptive collection practices in violation of the FDCPA by mailing out
19 collection letters that (a) used false, deceptive, and/or misleading representations or means in
20 connection with the collection of a debt; (b) failed to disclose that the communication was from
21 a debt collector; and (c) failed to disclose that the debt collector was attempting to collect a debt
22 and that any information obtained would be used for that purpose. (See Mot. Class Cert., ECF
23 No. 7.)

24 Plaintiff seeks certification of a class pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23,
25 which governs class actions. Plaintiff describes the proposed class as “comprised of consumers

1 with Nevada addresses who a) within one year prior to the filing of this action; b) were sent a
2 collection letter by Defendants; c) in a form materially identical or substantially similar to the
3 letter sent to the Plaintiff, attached as Exhibit ‘ 1 ’ to Plaintiff’s Complaint, and d) the letter was
4 not returned by the postal service as undelivered.” (Id.)

5 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

6 Class action remedies are expressly authorized under the FDCPA. See 15 U.S.C. §
7 1692k(a)-(b). A party seeking class certification bears the burden of demonstrating that all four
8 prerequisites of Rule 23(a) and at least one criterion of Rule 23(b) are met. *Conn. Ret. Plans &*
9 *Trust Funds v. Amgen. Inc.*, 660 F.3d 1170, 1175 (9th Cir. 2011). The four prerequisites to class
10 certification are that:

11 (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable;

12 (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the class;

13 (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or
14 defenses of the class; and

15 (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the
16 class.

17 Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). “[Rule 23(a)]’s four requirements – numerosity, commonality, typicality,
18 and adequate representation – ‘effectively limit the class claims to those fairly encompassed by
19 the named plaintiff’s claims.’” *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 131 S.Ct. 2541, 2550 (2011)
20 (quoting *Gen. Tel. Co. Sw. v. Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 156, 102 S.Ct. 2364, 72 L.Ed.2d 740
21 (1982)). If Rule 23(a) is satisfied a class action may be maintained if the party seeking class
22 certification can also show that one of the criteria in Rule 23(b) is met. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b).

23 A class action “may only be certified if the trial court is satisfied, after a rigorous
24 analysis, that the prerequisites of Rule 23(a) have been satisfied.” *Gen. Tel. Co. Sw. v. Falcon*,
25 457 U.S. 147, 161, 102 S.Ct. 2364, 72 L.Ed.2d 740 (1982). “[A]ctual, not presumed,

1 conformance with Rule 23(a) remains . . . indispensable.” Id. at 160. “Rule 23 does not set forth
2 a mere pleading standard. A party seeking class certification must affirmatively demonstrate his
3 compliance with the Rule – that is, he must be prepared to prove that there are in fact
4 sufficiently numerous parties, common questions of law or fact, etc.” Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v.
5 Dukes, 131 S.Ct. at 2551. Therefore, notwithstanding Defendant’s failure to file an opposition,
6 the Court will not presume conformance with the Rule 23 requirements and will conduct an
7 independently rigorous analysis of Plaintiff’s request for class certification.

8 **III. DISCUSSION**

9 Plaintiff’s Motion to Certify Class appears to be a verbatim copy of the motions to certify
10 class in Calvert v. Alessi & Koenig, LLC, No. 2:11-cv-00333-LRH-PAL, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
11 5310 (D. Nev. 2011), and in Calvert v. Alessi & Koenig, LLC, No. 2:11-cv-00442-LRH-PAL,
12 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5312 (D. Nev. 2011), which were both denied without prejudice for
13 failure to meet the numerosity and adequate representation requirements of Rule 23(a).¹

14 In support of the motion’s numerosity argument, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants “sent
15 form collection letters to collect debts and the form letter, represented by Exhibit ‘1’ to the
16 Complaint, provides an appropriate basis for certification of an FDCPA class.” (Mot. Class
17 Cert., 7:8-10.) Plaintiff cites to Santoro v. Aargon Agency, Inc., 252 F.R.D. 675, 682 (D. Nev.
18 2008) and quotes from the portion of the Santoro court’s order addressing the typicality
19 requirement, not the numerosity requirement. (Id. at 7:11-14.) In fact, the Santoro court did find
20 that the numerosity requirement was met. Id. at 680. However, in Santoro, this finding was
21 supported by the defendant’s affidavit confirming that 10,016 letters were sent. Id. at 680.

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24 ¹ The Court notes that in addition to the instant lawsuit and the two lawsuits named above, this Plaintiff has also filed suit
25 against Defendants in a fourth action, represented by the same law firm. See Calvert v. Alessi & Koenig, LLC, No. 2:11-cv-
01004-PMP-GWF (D. Nev. 2011). None of these four cases has yet been decided on the merits. The Court also notes that
Plaintiff’s counsel represent other plaintiffs in lawsuits against Defendants that also have yet to be decided on the merits. See
Carpenter v. Alessi & Koenig, LLC, No. 2:11-cv-01495-PMP-GWF (D. Nev. 2011); Cooley v. Alessi & Koenig, LLC, No.
2:11-cv-00625-GMN-CWH (D. Nev. 2011).

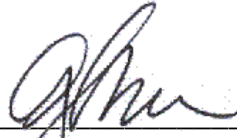
1 Here, because no party alleges or submits evidence as to the number of similar letters that
2 were sent by Defendants, and no discovery has been produced to the Court, the Court has no
3 evidence on which to base a finding that Plaintiff's claim is correct that "the collection letter at
4 the heart of this litigation is a mass mailed form letter." Lacking any showing that "the class is
5 so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable," the Court cannot find that Plaintiff
6 has met its burden under Rule 23(a)(1).

7 Because the Court finds that Plaintiff has not met her burden to show that Rule 23(a)(1) is
8 satisfied, Plaintiff's motion must be denied. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). Therefore, the Court need
9 not address and makes no findings as to whether the remaining requirements have been satisfied.

10 **IV. CONCLUSION**

11 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification (ECF No. 7)
12 is **DENIED without prejudice**.

13 **DATED** this 7th day of March, 2012.

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17 Gloria M. Navarro
18 United States District Judge
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