

1 interests of the class.² While the court will not go so far as to say that Plaintiffs must show
2 exhaustion before this court will certify a class, the court nonetheless orders briefing and proof on
3 the issue.

4 The second issue this court will order briefing upon is the qualifications of Plaintiffs'
5 counsel. This issue is relevant to the Ninth Circuit's requirement under Federal Rule of Civil
6 Procedure 23(a)(4) that "Plaintiffs are represented by qualified and competent counsel," *Dukes v.*
7 *Wal-Mart, Inc.*, 509 F.3d 1168, 1185 (9th Cir. 2007), and Rule 23(g)(1)(A)'s requirements, which a
8 court must consider in appointing class counsel. Rule 23(g)(1) provides,

9 (1) **Appointing Class Counsel.** Unless a statute provides otherwise, a court that certifies
10 a class must appoint class counsel. In appointing class counsel, the court:

11 (A) must consider:

- 12 (i) the work counsel has done in identifying or investigating
potential claims in the action;
- 13 (ii) counsel's experience in handling class actions, other complex
litigation, and the types of claims asserted in the action;
- 14 (iii) counsel's knowledge of the applicable law; and
- 15 (iv) the resources that counsel will commit to representing the
class;

16 In support of their Motion for Class Certification, Plaintiffs contend the following in their
17 points and authorities:

18 Plaintiffs are represented by the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties
19 Union Foundation (NPP), the ACLU of Nevada, and Holland & Knight LLP. Both NPP
20 and Holland & Knight have extensive experience litigating federal class actions
21 regarding conditions inside prisons and jails. Moreover, the ACLU of Nevada is amply
experienced in civil rights litigation before this Court. Counsel are therefore experienced
in class actions, civil rights, and conditions of confinement litigation and able to
prosecute this action vigorously.

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23 ²In considering a motion to certify a class, a court should first look to the pleadings to determine
24 whether they provide sufficient information to form a reasonable judgment on each of Rule 23's requirements.
25 *Blackie v. Barrack*, 524 F.2d 891, 901 n.17 (9th Cir. 1975). However, if necessary, a court may request the
26 parties to supplement the pleadings. *Id.* Moreover, if the parties submit conflicting evidence on Rule 23's
requirements, the court must conduct a "rigorous analysis" to determine if the plaintiffs have met the Rule. *See*
Dukes v. Wal-Mart, Inc. 509 F.3d 1168, 1177 n.2 (9th Cir. 2007).

1 (Pls.’ Mem. of P. & A. in Supp. of Mot. for Class Certification (#7-2) at 8.) While the court
2 suspects that this statement is true, Plaintiffs have offered nothing more than this statement in their
3 brief to support their contention that counsel is qualified to represent the purported class.
4 Moreover, Plaintiffs do not address Rule 23(g)(1)(A)(i) and (iv)’s requirements concerning “the
5 work counsel has done in identifying or investigating potential claims in the action” and “the
6 resources that counsel will commit to representing the class”—both requirements Rule 23(g)(1)
7 states a court must consider in appointing class counsel. Therefore, the court will permit Plaintiffs
8 the opportunity to supplement the record with competent evidence regarding Rule 23(a)(4) and
9 (g)(1)’s requirements.

10 The third issue this court will order briefing upon is the need to appoint all the attorneys
11 currently seeking to act as class counsel. Currently, CM/ECF lists five attorneys as representing
12 Plaintiffs: (1) Allen Lichtenstein, ACLU of Nevada; (2) Amy Fettig, National Prison
13 Project–ACLU; (3) Margaret Winter, National Prison Project–ACLU; (4) Stephen Hanlon, Holland
14 & Knight LLP; and (5) Lee Rowland, ACLU of Nevada.

15 The Committee Note to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 provides,

16 The rule states that the court should appoint “class counsel.” In many instances, the
17 applicant will be an individual attorney. In other cases, however, an entire firm, or
18 perhaps numerous attorneys who are not otherwise affiliated but are collaborating on the
19 action will apply. No rule of thumb exists to determine when such arrangements are
20 appropriate; the court should be alert to the need for adequate staffing of the case, but
21 also to the risk of overstaffing or an ungainly counsel structure.

22 If Plaintiffs ultimately prevail in this case, the court will, of course, review any fee award for
23 reasonableness. Nevertheless, the court orders briefing on the need for each of these attorneys to
24 act as class counsel in this case.

25 Fourth, this court also orders briefing on whether notice should be provided to the absent
26 class members, so they can choose to intervene or challenge the adequacy of the named plaintiffs’
representation. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(d)(1)(B). Although Rule 23 requires only notice to class

1 members in a Rule 23(b)(3) action, *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), the Rule also states that a court
2 may direct appropriate notice to the class in a Rule 23(b)(2) case, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(A).
3 Moreover, commentators have stated that giving some type of notice in actions under Rule 23(b)(2)
4 probably is the best practice in most cases. *See* 7B Charles Alan Wright et al., *Federal Practice*
5 *and Procedure* § 1793, at 15 (3d ed. 2005). Commentators have also noted that posting or
6 distributing a court-approved form of notice to inmates is the common method of serving notice on
7 inmate classes. 8 Alba Conte & Herbert Newberg, *Newberg on Class Actions* § 25:32 (4th ed.
8 2002); *see also* *Dean v. Coughlin*, 107 F.R.D. 331, 335 (S.D.N.Y. 1985) (ordering notice to a
9 prisoner class via distribution to each inmate and posting notice in the law library, clinic, and each
10 housing area for the pendency of the suit). Therefore, the court orders briefing on whether notice
11 should be provided to the absent class members.

12 The fifth issue the court requires briefing upon is whether the named plaintiffs are familiar
13 with their claims and the role of a class representative. Courts have required a showing that named
14 plaintiffs have some understanding of the complaint and proceedings. *See, e.g., Massengill v. Bd.*
15 *of Educ., Antioch Cmty. High Sch.*, 88 F.R.D. 181, 185-86 (D. Ill. 1980); *see also* 7A Charles Alan
16 Wright et al., *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 1766 (3d ed. 2005).

17 Finally, the court orders Plaintiffs to submit a proposed order containing the matters set
18 forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(1)(B), which provides that “[a]n order that certifies a
19 class action must define the class and the class claims, issues, or defenses, and must appoint class
20 counsel under Rule 23(g).”

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IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Plaintiffs are granted 30 days to file an opening brief and a proposed Rule 23(c)(1)(B) order. Defendants are granted 20 days to respond, and Plaintiffs are granted 10 days to file a reply.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 13th day of January 2009.



LARRY R. HICKS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE