MINUTE ENTRY FALLON, J. August 23, 2001

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

	:	MDL NO. 1355
N RE: PROPULSID	:	
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION	:	SECTION "L"
	:	
	:	JUDGE FALLON
	:	

## THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO ALL CASES:

Following the pretrial status conference on August 3, 2001, the Court heard argument from counsel on Defendants' Motion to Enter Scheduling Order for Motion and Hearing on Class Certification. The reasons orally assigned for the Court's ruling at the conference are attached to this minute entry.

with respect to the number of plaintiffs that we think would be a fair number to depose. I have made a proposal to Mr. Herman. He's going to talk with his committee, and if we cannot work it out, we will write a letter to Your Honor in short order and ask Your Honor to decide.

THE COURT: Okay. The issue before the Court is a question the role of <u>Daubert</u> in class actions.

Class actions, as we know, are an exception to the usual rule that litigation is to be conducted by and on behalf of the litigants involved in the proceedings. The class action device is designed for cases in which factual issues are common to the class as a whole, and which turn on questions of law applicable in the same manner to each member of the class.

In federal courts, for a class to be certified, the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure must be met. The rule in general requires numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy in representation, predominance on common issues, and superiority of other available means.

The party, of course, who brings the class action has the burden or establishing the perquisites of Rule 23.

The cases are clear that the Court can certify classes only if the Court is satisfied after an analysis that the requisites of Rule 23 have, indeed, been met.

In the early days of class actions, it was usual or certainly not unusual for the determination of certification to be made solely on the pleadings.

Indeed, that was the way, the accepted way of dealing with certification. But, as class actions grew in numbers and complexity and the courts became more experienced in handling them, the procedure changed. Now the typical analytical method of resolving certification is to go beyond the pleadings and convene a contradictory hearing, including presentation of either or both testimony and documents.

The defendants proposed that a hearing should take place and that the Court should entertain <u>Daubert</u> issues in connection with the class certification hearing.

The plaintiffs object to the introduction of

Daubert issues at this stage arguing, in essence, that this
will result in a mini trial on the merits, which is
inappropriate and premature at this point in the litigation.

The latest expression of the Fifth Circuit, to me, seems to favor a hearing on the class certification issue. It seems to recognize that in some instances a class certification can be made solely on the pleadings. But in most instances, something other than the pleadings should be considered.

The Fifth Circuit in the <u>Costano</u> case states "Going beyond the pleadings is necessary as a court must understand

the claims, defenses, relevant facts and applicable substantive law in order to make a meaningful determination on the certification issues." See 84 F.3d at 744.

But, when this is done, that is to say, when a hearing is conducted, the hearing on class certification may not become an inquiry into the merits of the case.

The <u>Eisen versus Carlisle</u> case, 417, U.S. 156, makes that clear. In fact, in <u>Miller versus Mackey</u>, the Fifth Circuit held that a district court could not deny certification based on its belief that the plaintiff could not prevail on the merits of the case. See 452 F.2d at 427.

Notwithstanding these impediments, courts have held that there is a role for a <u>Daubert</u> hearing at the class certification phase: In Re: <u>Visa Check</u> case, 192 FRD 68..

Also, there is an article dealing with this issue at 15, Number 4, Federal Litigator, page 86, April 2000 issue. But, although there is a role for a <u>Daubert</u> at the cert stage, it's a very limited role.

The issue at the cert stage is not whether the plaintiffs have stated a cause of action or will prevail on the merits of the cause of action, but, rather, whether the requirements of Rule 23 are met: namely whether there is numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy in representation, predominance of common issues, superiority over other available methods. Let me turn to these

requisites.

You shouldn't waste a lot of time on numerosity in this case. That appears to be present.

Commonality may be of interest.

Typicality may be of interest.

Adequacy in representation, don't waste time on that. That's present.

The big issues with regard to the role of <u>Daubert</u> at the certification state are: predominance of a common issue and superiority over other available methods.

The <u>Visa</u> check case captures it this way. "A court considering a class classification motion must look somewhere between the pleadings and the fruit of discovery. Enough must be laid bare to let the judge survey the factual scene on a kind of sketchy relief map, leaving for later view the myriad of details that cover the terrain." Visa at 79.

With regard to the focus on predominance and superiority, it seems to me that the key issue is whether or not the issues of the injury, in fact, proximate cause, reliance, affirmative defenses, compensatory damages are so overwhelmingly replete with individual circumstances that they outweigh predominance or superiority.

Further in this regard, particularly with regard to superiority, it seems to me attention or thought should be given by all sides to whether or not there are any problems

in presenting the trial on the merits of any class action.

Also, whether or not it is feasible to try class actions by state or by region or issue.

So, I will allow <u>Daubert</u> issues to be presented at a certification hearing, but in a limited way.

I give you these comments in the hope that it will give you some guidance in your future pursuit in this matter.

Do we have any other issues at this point?

MR. IRWIN: Your Honor, with respect to the motion for the entry of the class certification order, we did have an issue with respect to a fixed hearing date as opposed to

THE COURT: Yes, I have had an opportunity to meet with counsel for both sides, both liaison counsel earlier today, and it's my feeling which I expressed to them that we ought to have a fixed date, but having said that, I'm not keyed into the February date.

I suggest to counsel that they get together on it and see whether a date can be set. If not, then I will set dates either before or after February.

But, when I set a certification date, I expect each side to be ready. That means that both sides must cooperate in the discovery process so we can expeditiously complete this aspect of the case.

So, while a date certain will be set, I expect that

the discovery will be forthcoming in sufficient time to allow for presentation by each side.

I want the defendants to have the discovery that they need, and I want the plaintiffs to have the discovery that they need in advance of the hearing date.

MR. HERMAN: May it please the Court, on behalf of the plaintiffs' legal committee, I just want to reiterate for the record what we have indicated previously. The defendants tell us that they will not have the overseas discovery available for us until next year. After the depositions were taken in Belgium, we're certain that's where the mother lode of the information is.

We still are awaiting electronic discovery. We have just received substantial documents from American discovery. I'm well aware that you don't have to have every document and every scrap of paper and everything reviewed, but the critical documents in the case, we haven't seen yet, and we are willing to sit down and discuss a cert date that's reasonable, but we see way we can meet a February date. I just state that for the record.

THE COURT: All right. This is something that I look to you all for input on, at least from the standpoint of the first try. Both of you can pick a better date than I can pick because you know your case, you know your requirements, you know your needs, you know what you're able to do.