

## 96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2009 and 2010 HB4001

Introduced 2/26/2009, by Rep. Jil Tracy

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

735 ILC	CS 5/2-801	from	n Ch.	110,	par.	2-801
735 ILC	CS 5/2-802	from	n Ch.	110,	par.	2-802
735 ILC	CS 5/2-803	from	n Ch.	110,	par.	2-803
735 ILC	CS 5/2-808 new					
735 ILC	CS 5/2-809 new					
735 ILC	CS 5/2-810  new					

Amends the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to class actions. Adds additional requirements concerning: prerequisites to the maintenance of a class action (including provisions that a class action may be certified only if: the plurality of the class members are residents of Illinois or if the plurality of the class members were physically in Illinois when the cause of action arose; and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy); where a class action may be brought; preliminary determinations to be made by the court; notice to the class; coupon and other noncash settlements; loss by class members under a proposed settlement; and attorney's fees.

LRB096 08207 AJO 18313 b

1 AN ACT concerning civil procedure.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by changing Sections 2-801, 2-802, and 2-803 and adding Sections 2-808, 2-809, and 2-810 as follows:
- 7 (735 ILCS 5/2-801) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-801)

members is impracticable.

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- 8 Sec. 2-801. Prerequisites for the maintenance of a class 9 action.
- (a) An action may be maintained as a class action only in
  the any court sitting in the county of this State in which (i)
  the defendant's principal office is located, (ii) the plurality
  of class members who are Illinois residents reside, or (iii)
  the cause of action arose for the plurality of class members.

  and A party may sue or be sued as a representative party of the
- 16 class only if the court finds:
  17 (1) The class is so numerous that joinder of all
- (2) There are questions of fact or law common to the class, which common questions predominate over any questions affecting only individual members and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. The matters

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- 10 (3) representative parties will fairly and 11 adequately protect the interest of the class.
- 12 (4) The class action is an appropriate method for the 13 fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), a class action may be certified only if the plurality of the 15 16 class members are residents of Illinois or if the plurality of 17 the class members were physically in Illinois when the cause of action arose.
- (Source: P.A. 82-280.) 19
- 20 (735 ILCS 5/2-802) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-802)
- 21 Sec. 2-802. Order and findings relative to the class.
- 22 (a) Preliminary determinations. Before making any of the 23 determinations set forth in subsections (b) and (c), the court 24 shall determine whether the action which has been brought as a 25 class action has been commenced in the court sitting in the

- 1 County of this State in which (i) the defendant's principal
- office is located, (ii) the plurality of class members who are
- 3 Illinois residents reside, or (iii) the cause of action arose
- 4 for the plurality of class members, and, if the court
- 5 determines that it has not been commenced in such county, the
- 6 court may not permit the action to be maintained as a class
- 7 action pursuant to subsections (b) and (c).
- 8 (b) Determination of Class. As soon as practicable after
- 9 the commencement of an action brought as a class action, the
- 10 court shall determine by order whether it may be so maintained
- and describe those whom the court finds to be members of the
- 12 class. This order may be conditional and may be amended before
- 13 a decision on the merits.
- 14 (c) <del>(b)</del> Class Action on Limited Issues and Sub-classes.
- 15 When appropriate, an action may be brought or maintained as a
- 16 class action with respect to particular issues, or divided into
- 17 sub-classes and each sub-class treated as a class. The
- 18 provisions of this rule shall then be construed and applied
- 19 accordingly.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 82-280.)
- 21 (735 ILCS 5/2-803) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-803)
- Sec. 2-803. Notice to class members.
- 23 (a) For any class certified under this Part 8, the court
- 24 may direct appropriate notice to the class.
- 25 (b) For any class certified under this Part 8, the court

1	must direct to class members the best notice practicable under
2	the circumstances, including individual notice to all members
3	who can be identified through reasonable effort. The notice
4	must concisely and clearly state in plain, easily understood
5	language:
6	(1) the nature of the action;
7	(2) the definition of the class certified;
8	(3) the class claims, issues, or defenses;
9	(4) that a class member may enter an appearance through
10	<pre>counsel if the member so desires;</pre>
11	(5) that the court will exclude from the class any
12	member who requests exclusion, stating when and how members
13	may elect to be excluded; and
14	(6) the binding effect of a class judgment on class
15	members under this Part 8. in class cases. Upon a
16	determination that an action may be maintained as a class
17	action, or at any time during the conduct of the action,
18	the court in its discretion may order such notice that it
19	deems necessary to protect the interests of the class and
20	the parties.
21	An order entered under subsection (a) of Section 2-802 of
22	this Act, determining that an action may be maintained as a
23	class action, may be conditioned upon the giving of such notice
24	as the court deems appropriate.
25	(Source: P.A. 83-707.)

(735 ILCS 5/2-808 new)

Sec. 2-808. Judicial scrutiny of coupon and other noncash settlements. The court may approve a proposed settlement under which the class members would receive coupons or other similar noncash benefits or would otherwise be required to expend funds to obtain part or all of the proposed benefits only after a hearing to determine whether, and making a written finding that, the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate for class members.

10 (735 ILCS 5/2-809 new)

Sec. 2-809. Protection against loss by class members. The court may approve a proposed settlement under which any class member is obligated to pay sums to class counsel that would result in a net loss to the class member only if the court makes a written finding that nonmonetary benefits to the class member outweigh the monetary loss.

(735 ILCS 5/2-810 new)

Sec. 2-810. Attorney's fees. Any attorney representing any member or members of the plaintiff class in a class action may seek payment of attorney's fees and costs pursuant to a petition filed with the court of jurisdiction. The court shall make a determination based on findings of fact that the amount awarded for attorney's fees and costs is reasonable and commensurate with the benefits conferred upon the members of

- 1 the class represented by the attorney or attorneys who are the
- petitioners for fees and costs.