

NC Equal Access to Justice COMMISSION



Cy Pres & Other Court Awards Can Increase Access to Justice:

A reference for North Carolina attorneys & judges



Introduction from the Chair of the NC Equal Access to Justice Commission

With current economic conditions, the demand for the services of our legal aid providers has increased dramatically. However, funding for legal aid has been steadily decreasing.

The financial crisis has caused reduced interest rates on IOLTA accounts, and state and federal governments, foundations, and individuals have also curtailed funding to legal aid providers.

The Resource Development Committee of the NC Equal Access to Justice Commission has been exploring ways to supplement funding for civil legal aid. This toolkit is designed to provide information about how *Cy Pres* and negotiated settlement awards can increase funding for legal aid providers in North Carolina.

Sarah Parker

CHIEF JUSTICE SARAH PARKER

Chair, NC Equal Access to Justice Commission

80% of the civil legal aid needs of the poor—domestic violence, divorce, child custody, housing, consumer protection, employment, benefits, and health—go unmet.

There is one private attorney for every 554 residents of North Carolina. There is one legal aid attorney for every 19,162 low-income residents of North Carolina.

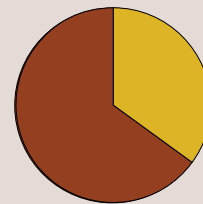
Cy Pres and Other Court Awards Can Increase Access to Justice

THE USE OF THE CY PRES DOCTRINE in class action settlements allows the court to distribute unclaimed and residual funds to charitable organizations that have a positive connection to either the case itself or the class. Legal aid organizations across the country are often the deserving recipients of these awards, as they exist for the benefit of the members of the disadvantaged class.

The distribution of funds to legal aid providers can also occur through mediation, arbitration, and settlement agreements. These strategies, along with *Cy Pres* awards, can be valuable sources of funding for legal aid providers. Legal aid organizations can use these court awards to fund the delivery of civil legal aid to the poor in North Carolina. In the face of budget cuts, these funds have become more important than ever in ensuring justice for all residents of North Carolina. Legal Aid of North Carolina already turns away eight potential clients for every one accepted. This number is likely to rise as poverty affects more Americans every day.

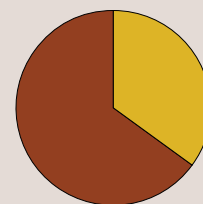
This guide will outline strategies and analyze court awards in order to make judges and attorneys aware of the importance of such awards to legal aid organizations. The following pages include information on different types of court awards, tips for structuring award agreements, examples of awards, and a primer on how to structure a *Cy Pres* settlement.

Ability of Low-Income North Carolinians to Secure Representation in Civil Legal Matters



- 20% successfully secure representation
- 80% are unable to secure representation

North Carolinians Qualifying for Assistance from Legal Aid Agencies



- 35% qualify [3.1 million]
- 65% do not qualify [5.7 million]

On the Use of *Cy Pres* Funds in North Carolina

The court has broad discretion in exercising their general equity powers to distribute *Cy Pres* funds. Manuals abound concerning how to establish a suitable “nexus” for allocating the funds and seeing that they are distributed fairly and for the specific benefit of the plaintiffs. Fortunately, these challenges are minimal obstacles to the use of *Cy Pres* awards in North Carolina. North Carolina has one of the broadest *Cy Pres* statutes in the United States, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-267.10. This statute directs the courts to allocate unpaid residuals in class action litigation to “further the purposes of the underlying causes of action” of the suit OR to “promote justice for all citizens of the state.” Unless otherwise directed by the court, the statute provides that all residual funds be divided equally, with half going to the Indigent Person’s Attorney Fund and half to the NC State Bar “for the provision of civil legal services for indigents.” Even under the North Carolina statute, the Court has broad discretionary powers, given the clause “unless otherwise directed by the court. . . .”

N.C. State Bar: A Suitable Nexus

The NC State Bar and its Interest on Lawyers Trust Account (IOLTA) program serve as a funding nexus for organizations that provide civil legal services to low-income North Carolinians in all 100 counties. IOLTA works closely with local aid societies and a host of legal professionals to develop and fund statewide legal aid projects where help is needed most. Since 1984, IOLTA has provided over \$50 million to various North Carolina programs to help those in need. Strategically positioned to serve the entire state, the NC State Bar’s IOLTA program is an ideal nexus for the simple and effective distribution of *Cy Pres* awards in North Carolina for the distribution of civil legal services for low-income residents while the Indigent Person’s Attorney Fund supports criminal defense for indigent persons.

Case Law

The following cases are intended to illustrate some recent precedent on the use of *Cy Pres* awards in North Carolina. Specifically, these cases indicate the usefulness of *Cy Pres* awards in constructing a settlement agreement in cases where the plaintiff class is diffuse or the distribution to individual class or members is de minimis.

Confidential Settlement Agreement (2011)

Legal Aid of North Carolina, Inc. received \$200,000 as a result of a negotiated settlement.

Beaulieu v. EQ Indus. Servs., Inc., No. 5:06-CV-400-BR, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 66950 (E.D.N.C. Aug. 22, 2008)

Plaintiffs sued EQ Industrial Services, Inc. and EQ Holding Company, which managed a hazardous waste facility in Apex, NC, for their negligence in an explosion and fire which resulted in the evacuation of 17,000 residents. Certifying the class and assessing economic damages was a complicated issue requiring multiple subclasses, because various individuals and businesses were affected differently by the fire. Though the principal amount of the \$8 million settlement was allocated among the plaintiffs, \$80,000 in residual funds was earmarked for the town of Apex itself under the *Cy Pres* doctrine.

Thai Holding of Charlotte, Inc. v. Archer Daniels Midland Co. (2007 NCBC 11)

Plaintiffs launched a multi-state class action against Archer Daniels and others alleging that the defendants had conspired to fix prices and restrain trade of monosodium glutamate and certain nucleotides. In the North Carolina action, due to the diffuse nature of the class, the principal amount of the \$2 million settlement was distributed by application of *Cy Pres* among seven North Carolina food banks, rather than to the individual plaintiffs.

Negotiated Settlements: Another Type of Court Award

Cy Pres awards refer specifically to the undistributed residuals in a class action suit. However, there are other types of court awards, particularly negotiated settlements, which can be distributed to charitable organizations via the NC State Bar. Like *Cy Pres* awards, these grants can be useful when the plaintiffs in a class action are especially diffuse.

Terms of negotiated settlements may provide for donations to one or more specific charities. In class action settlements, the parties can stipulate that a designated charity or non-profit receives residual funds after disbursement to the class. This can also provide an unambiguously positive destination for punitive damages.



N.C. Practice Points and Tips

Counsel should raise the issue of a *Cy Pres* provision very early in settlement negotiations. This often makes the idea of paying money more palatable for a defendant given the knowledge that the funds will be directed toward a good cause. From the plaintiff's side, a *Cy Pres* provision ensures that residual funds will be directed to legal aid for the poor instead of allowing these monies to revert to the defendant.

While structuring a *Cy Pres* provision in a class action lawsuit, counsel should keep in mind that the court, as well as the class members, must approve the settlement agreement. Ample opportunity must be given for the absent class members to opt out or object to the settlement. Most commonly, *Cy Pres* agreements stipulate that leftover funds be awarded to a charity. However, even if all class members are identifiable and likely to receive settlement funds, the parties can agree to set aside a certain amount or a defined percentage for a *Cy Pres* award.

Although plaintiffs' counsel most often creates the initial proposal for a *Cy Pres* provision, counsel for the defendant should consider *Cy Pres* settlements as an opportunity to further the work of organizations they already strongly support. Consequently, settlement awards may be an attractive option for both parties during a class action suit.

CONCLUSION

IT IS IMPORTANT for counsel and judges to note that there are many ways to allocate court awards, including *Cy Pres* awards, whether through the North Carolina Statute or directly to specific organizations to fund the delivery of civil legal aid to the poor in North Carolina. On the next page is a sample court order that relies on the language in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-267.10 to distribute *Cy Pres* funds. This is merely a guide as the court has broad discretion in its distribution authority.

SAMPLE ORDER
CIVIL FILE NO. 0-0

Person, Other Person, et al on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Corporate, Inc.

Defendant.

After hearing the facts of the case, this court entered a judgment for the plaintiffs on _____. In its judgment, the court held that the creation of a *Cy Pres* fund at a time when it was not known whether any undistributed monies would remain was premature. As of today, _____, Defendants have issued _____ checks, totaling \$_____, and move the Court for the return of all undeliverable monies remaining in the Escrow account. The Plaintiff Class opposes this Motion, and moves for an order establishing a *Cy Pres* fund to allocate all residual funds to be divided equally between the North Carolina State Bar and Indigent Person's Attorney Fund, pursuant to NC G.S. §1-267.10.

Per this statute, this court has broad jurisdiction concerning the *Cy Pres* allocation of residual funds. Unless otherwise directed by the court, residual funds are to be distributed equally between the Indigent Person's Attorney Fund for criminal representation and the North Carolina State Bar "for the provision of civil legal services for indigents" (NC G.S. §1-267.10). Consequently, the court finds that a payment of the remaining undistributed balance in this suit, totaling \$_____, allocated equally to the NC State Bar and the Indigent Person's Attorney Fund would satisfy the statutory requirements of the *Cy Pres* doctrine as well as the best interests of the Plaintiff Class in this suit.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The Motion of Defendant Corporate, Inc. for Return of Remaining Escrow to Defendant Corporate, Inc. is DENIED.
2. Plaintiff's Motion for Creation of a *Cy Pres* fund is GRANTED.
3. All funds remaining in the Escrow fund following the expiration of the ninety-day negotiable period for the outstanding Escrow Refund Member checks are hereby designated as a *Cy Pres* fund, with such funds to be distributed equally between the Indigent Person's Attorney Fund and the North Carolina State Bar.
4. Within five (5) days of this Order, Defendants shall disburse the remaining Escrow account funds as directed herein by issuing appropriate certified funds made payable in equal parts to the North Carolina State Bar and the Indigent Person's Attorney Fund. The certified funds shall be tendered to class counsel who shall distribute the funds to the respective organizations.
5. Escrow Refund Members who were not located by the Plan Administrator by _____ are deemed to have forfeited their claims for a refund from the Escrow account.
6. This court shall have and retain jurisdiction to implement and enforce its orders here made upon application of the parties to the court upon such occasions as the orders provide for applications or accounting to the court.

LET THE JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

Date: _____

The Honorable Judge

Court

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