

the process to generate excessive attorney fees at the expense of the injured plaintiffs. Take, for example, a case in my home State involving faulty plastic pipes.

Throughout the 1970s and the 1980s, 6 million to 10 million new homes and apartments were fitted with the plastic piping. PB pipes, as they are known, were generally considered cheaper and more durable than either copper or galvanized steel systems. They were especially popular in the Sun Belt where we were experiencing a huge housing boom. Before long, however, the pipes and the fittings began to fail, causing leaks and property damage.

A class action suit was filed on behalf of the homeowners who were stuck with these defective pipes. After extensive litigation, the lawyers reached a deal. The homeowners were eligible to receive less than 10 percent of the total settlement fund—less than 10 percent. Meanwhile, the plaintiffs' attorneys negotiated for themselves a \$45 million payday—the equivalent of \$2,000 per hour. This is just one of many examples of consumers getting a fraction of the total settlement, while the lawyers got millions.

In fact, the Class Action Fairness Act enumerates a consumer class action bill of rights which will put an end to these unfair compensation packages. Under the Class Action Fairness Act, lawyers' fees for coupon settlements must be based either on the value of the coupons that are actually redeemed or the hours actually billed in prosecuting the class action. The consumer provisions will also require settlement deals to be written in plain English so plaintiffs know what is being negotiated and can make informed decisions about how to proceed.

Second, the bill before the Senate will help end the phenomenon of forum shopping. Aggressive trial lawyers have found there are a few counties that are what is known as lawsuit friendly. These elected State court judges are quick to certify a class action and juries are known to grant extravagant damage awards.

The same defendant can face copycat cases in different States, each granting a different result. These counties may have little or no geographic relationship to the plaintiffs or the defendant, but the trial lawyers know that simply the threat of suing in these counties can lead to large cash settlements. One study estimates that virtually every sector of the U.S. economy is on trial in only three State courts.

The Class Action Fairness Act moves those large nationwide cases that genuinely impact the interstate commerce to the Federal courts where they belong. These are commonsense reforms that will bring fairness back to the system.

For these reasons, the Class Action Fairness Act enjoys strong bipartisan

support. It was reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee with a bipartisan majority. I am confident if we continue working together to pass a clean bill without amendment, it will pass the House of Representatives quickly and be ready for the President's signature. Class action is an important tool of justice, but it is a tool that has been badly abused. Class Action Fairness Act will bring rationality to the system which will benefit the truly injured, keep America competitive, and restore the public respect for the law.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. BOXER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, may I ask what is the order at the current time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

Mrs. BOXER. Does one have to ask unanimous consent to go past the 10 minutes?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask unanimous consent I be able to speak for up to 20 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CLASS ACTION LAWSUITS

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, Senator FRIST came to the Senate to make some opening remarks about the class action bill that will be before the Senate. There will be a very good debate on this bill. I will make a couple of points.

The Senator said every 2 seconds a lawsuit is filed. I have no reason to doubt his number, but I wonder if he has looked at who is filing the lawsuits. The last time I looked, it was mostly one business suing another business. So before we come to the Senate and say we have to do something about the class action lawsuits, saying every 2 seconds a lawsuit is filed gives the wrong impression. We are going to get the exact numbers, but I make that point.

What we will find among colleagues, regardless of party, we all want to make sure these lawsuits are fair and that they are heard in a fair way. It appears when a class action lawsuit winds up in a Federal court, the judge, on many occasions, if not most occasions,

refuses to hear it because the plaintiffs come from so many different States. I will give an example of what these lawsuits are about.

When we talk about lawyers, we talk about fees, we talk about costs the lawyers have, or the time they have. We are overlooking the main point, which is: what are these class action lawsuits about? I will talk about a couple of these lawsuits because we need to put a human face on what they are.

Rob Sanders of Maryland explained how his daughter was killed, as were other children, by a deployed airbag in a Chrysler minivan. For years, consumers have pursued class action cases against Chrysler to force the company to replace existing airbags in such vehicles with others that deploy less rapidly and do not pose a safety risk to the car's occupant. As someone who is small in stature, I can say the automobile companies make these airbags to protect people who are much larger and much heavier, and much taller than appropriate for children. We have seen children killed by these airbags.

We all want airbags that work, regardless of our weight, our height, or stature. A class action was blocked in a Louisiana Federal court because the judge threw up his hands. But in Oklahoma—as we all know, that is a conservative State—the State court is proceeding to look at this even though the company has been working for years to block it. We are talking about life and death. We are talking about real victims.

Let's talk about the ability to make a living. Georgie Hartwig of Washington State is a former Wal-Mart employee who was cheated out of overtime pay. This is a common practice, unfortunately, at many of the company stores. Her class action case is being heard in State court. Three Federal courts have refused to hear such Wal-Mart cases, whereas five State courts have allowed them.

I am hopeful as we move this bill forward, we will ensure that at least some court will hear these important cases. They involve real people. I am sure Georgie Hartwig of Washington State and her colleagues at Wal-Mart have to raise a family and pay the rent. If we have a system that simply shuts the courthouse door, be it a State courthouse or a Federal courthouse, we are not fulfilling our job to make sure people get justice, they get it expeditiously, and it is done fairly.

Shelly Toliver is a firefighter from Connecticut. These are the people we are talking about here—Americans. Shelly Toliver, a firefighter from Connecticut, described how she brought a State class action suit against Credit Acceptance Corporation of Michigan for cheating her and other consumers out of their vehicles in violation of Connecticut law, destroying their credit ratings in the process. We all know