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1 (In open court) 2 (Case called)

THE COURT: You may be seated.

Good morning, everyone, and welcome to New York, those of you who are not from New York, and welcome to the Court regardless.

What I am going to do is take notices of appearances for temporary lead counsel and counsel for defendants, but given the number of lawyers here, generally I am not going to take notices of appearance from other counsel. Instead I will ask each of you if or when you speak, to just please clearly and loudly identify yourselves and for the benefit of the Court Reporter and for me, for that matter, spell your name. That way we'll get a sense who you are and make a proper record.

If you want a record of your appearance at this conference more generally, I think most of you or all of you have already signed in. My intention I think is just to docket that sign-in sheet on the theory that will reflect who was actually here. If you have not signed in, make sure that you find my Deputy before the end of the proceeding to do so.

With that, let me ask temporary lead counsel to please indicate your appearances.

MR. ROBINSON: Mark Robinson, temporary lead counsel for plaintiffs.

MR. BERMAN: Steve Berman for the plaintiffs.

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MS. CABRASER: Good morning your Honor, Elizabeth Cabraser, temporary lead counsel for plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Good morning to all of you.

MR. GODFREY: Good morning. Rick Godfrey, on behalf of General Motors LLC. With me is Mr. Joseph Lines, Mr. Kyle Dreyer. I think Mr. Andrew Bloomer signs the letters to the court.

MR. SCHOON: Eugene Schoon, on behalf of Delphi Automotive, PLC and Delphi Automotive Systems, LLC. With me is my partner Mr. Jones also from Sidley Austin.

MS. SOWERS: Michelle Sowers, from Continental Automotive Systems.

THE COURT: Anyone else?

MR. GODFREY: If I may? I neglected Mr. Arthur Steinberg behind me. He is bankrupt counsel for General Motors before Judge Gerber.

THE COURT: Anyone else?

Let me just say the acoustics in this courthouse are a little challenged. It is a beautiful courthouse. We are working out some of the kinks. I ask each of you to make sure you speak into the microphone and loudly and clear to make sure the Court Reporter and I can hear you, but everyone else present as well.

Let me tell you what our agenda is for today beyond what I've already said by way of order. I am going to start SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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with just a few general principles and housekeeping matters. After that I will turn to the substantive agenda, and in that regard my intention is to basically just follow the agenda that I outlined in Order No. 7 that I issued last Thursday, including discussion of what, if any, discovery to have, consolidated pleadings and the like.

Per that order, my intention is to basically hear from temporary lead counsel on behalf of all plaintiffs with respect to those matters, with the exception of the one issue that was raised by the filing of Mr. Peller, Gary Peller, as to which I will give Mr. Peller an opportunity to be heard.

After I have heard all of the items on that agenda, I will give other counsel an opportunity to be heard to the extent that they believe that temporary lead counsel has not adequately represented their interests or has not addressed an issue of concern to them. Obviously, if you have a sort of one-off concern that applies to just one case or a few cases, it may be better to just deal with that through a written submission than to take everybody's time here today. I think the principal focus today should be issues of concern to the MDL as a whole and sort of focusing on getting the process squared away.

After that I will turn to the applications for leadership positions. My hope and intention is that we will get through all of the substantive agenda before an appropriate SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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time for lunch, at which point we will break and then when we come back, I will hear from anyone who wishes to be heard with respect to an application for one of those positions.

Needless to say, there is a lot to cover, so I intend to keep things moving. I would ask you to all be mindful of the fact that we have a lot to cover as well, so be economical in your own remarks. And again just a reminder, please identify yourselves and spell your names so that the Court Reporter can make an accurate record.

Let me also just note that throughout the litigation -- and today is no exception -- I am likely to ask lead counsel and defense counsel to submit proposed orders after any conferences that we hold just to ensure that we make an accurate record and everyone is on the same page. Again today is no exception, so I would just ask you all to pay attention and make good notes on what we're doing so that you can submit an accurate proposed order.

With that let me turn to the sort of general principles and housekeeping items that I mentioned as first on the agenda.

Number one, let me say my intention is to do everything in my power to ensure and comply with Rule No. 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; namely, to ensure that this is a just, speedy and inexpensive determination of the disputes here. That is obviously a massive challenge in this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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particular circumstance because at present I think by my count, there are 109 cases, they're pretty substantial cases and this is a pretty complex litigation. That is certainly my task, my challenge, and my mission, and I will do everything in my power to ensure that it is done.

By "just," that means justice for both sides to ensure that the resolution, whenever it happens, is fair to both sides, the process is fair to both sides, and within the plaintiffs' side, that is fair to all plaintiffs, in my judgment. As you know, the structure that I have adopted for counsel is appropriate given my present understanding of the case and the present composition of the multidistrict litigation.

I intend to monitor both of those, that is my understanding of the litigation and the issues in the litigation as well as the conduct of any counsel that I appoint to leadership positions and I am not adverse to modifying the structure or even specific appointments if the circumstances warrant it.

I am also going to be sensitive about stepping on the toes of Judge Gerber and the bankruptcy proceeding and ensuring an orderly process of the litigation of any issues before the bankruptcy court, mindful of the bankruptcy court's exclusive jurisdiction. I will do what I can for that matter to facilitate that litigation in his jurisdiction, but at the same SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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time I want to ensure that to the extent that there is litigation going on before me, that will ultimately go on before me, that we do what we can do to make sure that we are proceeding as efficiently and speedily as we can.

In that regard, my intention, as I think I made clear in the order last week, is to advance the litigation as much as possible, both to push forward cases that will not ultimately or plausibly be subject to any ruling or order by the bankruptcy court, and to ensure once there is a ruling from the bankruptcy court, and any appeals from whatever that ruling is, whatever claims are left can proceed expeditiously and are in a position to do so.

I also intend throughout the litigation to encourage settlement as much as possible. Ultimately the best outcome for everybody is one that is negotiated by the parties involved. You are the ones with both the technical expertise and the better understanding and knowledge about the issues in the litigation. I think it is obviously pretty early to do that at this point, and my sense from having read the letters that you submitted -- which I should note were extremely helpful to me -- is it is premature to really get into that.

I do want to set up a structure sooner rather than later to facilitate meaningful settlement discussions, and one of the things I do want to focus on if not today, then soon is what discovery would be helpful or necessary in order to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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facilitate those discussions.

Again I recognize maybe at least with respect to a lot of the cases and claims, we may have to wait until we have rulings from the bankruptcy court to engage in that kind of discussion, but one of my tasks is to do what I can in advance of those rulings to ensure that once you have the benefit of them, you are in a position to swiftly move to those sorts of discussions.

I should say that I intend -- and this will be a major factor in my decisions on the appointment of counsel -- I intend throughout this litigation to rely on counsel very heavily. I think you all probably know I am a relatively new judge to the Bench, and that while I have presided over a couple of other multidistrict litigation proceedings, every MDL is different and involves unique challenges, and certainly this one has its own share of particular complexities.

My intention and my hope is that I can rely on counsel to educate me as necessary about both the substantive issues in this case, but that is both issues of law and issues of fact and technical issues and the like, as well as more generally best practices and procedures for the handling of litigation of this sort.

Needless to say, I have some of my own notions in that regard, and I am taking liberal advantage of the opportunity to consult with colleagues who have presided over these things to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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sort out and to give me guidance on that score.

In that regard, let me say at the outset, I want to thank temporary lead counsel in particular at this point. I appreciate that you have stepped up and taken the lead in the early stages of the litigation to help me figure out, if nothing else, how to get to this point today.

As I indicated in the order appointing you, Order No. 1, that appointment is not a precursor to more permanent appointments. I will make those appointments on the merits after hearing from anyone else who wants to be heard from today, but I certainly appreciate the efforts that you have made to date to facilitate things and coordinate with your fellow counsel.

Those are sort of the general principles I wanted to articulate at the outset. Let me turn to a couple of more housekeeping-type matters.

Number one, this should go without saying, but as with all such things that should be said nonetheless, you should all read my orders. You should also read my individual rules and the local rules and you should do all of that before calling my chambers. My goal is to facilitate the litigation in this case, and in that regard we are in a service business and we are happy to serve, but a lot of the questions that we get by telephone can be readily answered by resort to the orders and the rules.

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You should really not be calling unless it is a last resort; that is, you can't figure it out or there is some ambiguity in whatever you have read and you really can't figure it out. I am, of course, asking you if not for my sake, but for the sake of my staff to please try to find the answer in

the orders and rules before you call me.

In that regard, as you know, I did create the master docket, the MC docket, and that was done for both my benefit as well as yours. It is really intended to identify filings and orders of significance, and it will contain every order of significance that applies to the MDL as a whole. That should assist you in identifying orders that really pertain to the management and logistics of the MDL as a whole.

As I stated in Order No. 1, that docket is intended to be limited to orders of significance and filings of significance. The MD docket is already cluttered with a lot of other things; pro hac motions, notices of appearance, orders that pertain to individual cases and the like. That will continue to be the case. The MC docket is really intended to sort of be narrowed down to those things that pertain to the MDL as a whole, and I will continue to file things there if they pertain to most cases or all cases. You should do the same.

Order No. 1 identified the categories of things that should be filed in both the MD docket and MC docket. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 doesn't fall into those categories -- namely, master pleadings or motions that pertain to all or most cases, or things that I direct you by order to file in both dockets -- you should only file it in the MD docket and whatever individual case it pertains to.

If there is ambiguity in that regard or you need further guidance, give us a call so there is no need to strike things from the MC docket, but again the order should give you most of the guidance you would need.

Let me note, I don't know if it has hit the docket already, but I did receive the parties' joint motion. By "parties," I mean temporary lead counsel and defense counsel or JAM counsel, the joint motion for a preservation order. I did sign that this morning. It may or may not have hit the docket already. If it has not been docketed, it will be docketed soon.

I also assume at some point you may want or need something in the nature of a protective order. That is something we can discuss today or soon thereafter.

I will note that one thing that I am particularly attentive to in that regard, and this bears emphasis for the litigation as whole, the presumption in favor of public access particularly in a case of this nature where there is widespread public interest in it and press interest in it. I intend to ensure that to the extent, unless there is a reason justifying SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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something be filed in redacted form or under seal, any filings are public and publicly available to the press and the public alike.

In that regard, in any protective order you should be mindful of that parties in my experience sometimes purport to give themselves authority to file things under seal. As far as I am concerned, I am the only one in this room that has the authority to direct something can be filed under seal, and you can bind yourself to make application to me, but you can't give yourselves permission to do that.

With that, let me turn to the agenda I set forth in Order No. 7. The first item on that agenda is whether and to what extent there are claims or cases that are not within the scope of the litigation pending before the bankruptcy court, such as personal injury or wrongful death cases related to accidents or incidents postdating the sale order.

Needless to say, the trust of this issue or question is I want to get a sense of whether and to what extent there are claims or cases that whatever the bankruptcy court ends up ruling are likely to proceed or inevitably will proceed before me, on the theory it might have some bearing on what discovery is authorized at this juncture in the case.

My impression is that new GM does not even intend to argue that at least as to the one category I have flagged, namely, post-sale accident and incident claims, that there is SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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no intention to make any motion to enforce before the bankruptcy court, that is, no intention to argue those types of claims are barred by the sale order and injunction.

Let me turn to you, defense counsel, and check if that is, in fact, the case and just get some sort of clarity on that and, if so, how many cases there are in that category and how many other such categories there may be.

MR. GODFREY: Yes, your Honor. Rick Godfrey.

There are 109 cases thus far in the MDL. Three more lawsuits were filed last week in the federal court. They have not yet been tagged, but they will be tagged for consolidation and transfer here.

 $\,$ THE COURT: I remind you, speak into the microphone if you can, please.

 $\,$ MR. GODFREY: Sure. Okay. I will bend over if that is okay with the court.

There are 109 cases in the MDL. There are 98 of those are economic loss cases. One of the 98 is a mixed case; that is, economic loss plus a personal injury. There are 11 personal injury cases. Of the 11, 9 of them are eligible for, at least as we understand the facts, so that is our understanding, we don't know for certain, as we understand the facts, 9 of them are eligible for Mr. Feinberg compensation protocols.

Two of them do not appear to be eligible. We have SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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added up the number of named plaintiffs. To give your Honor a sense, there are 983 named plaintiffs by our count in the MDL thus far. 81 percent of those -- or 794 -- are clearly on the face of the complaint pre-363 sales and injunction order plaintiffs.

Another group, 12 percent of them, or 116, we cannot tell from the face of the complaint whether they are presale or post-sale. We just don't know at this point. 7 percent are post-sale, 363 sale parts or vehicles. I think the court knows from our letters what we are referring to when we say, "parts." It could be a presale vehicle with a part that was put in or post-sale vehicle, post-sale vehicle with a presale part that was put in. So that is how we see the cases.

Outside of the federal level, I think our August 5th letter in Exhibit B outlines the cases in the state courts by judge, location, et cetera, and I think that is set forth in some detail in Exhibit B of our letter. I can go into more detail if the court wants.

Again some of those will be eligible as we read it for Mr. Feinberg's protocols. Some we can't tell, and ultimately they will be Mr. Feinberg's determination, not ours.

THE COURT: Okay. I have a couple of follow-up questions. No. 1, the two cases not eligible for the Feinberg protocol, why is that? What is different about those two cases?

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MR. GODFREY: The Feinberg protocols have a defined set of criteria for eligibility. As we read the complaint, they do not appear to involve the ignition switch at issue or something else. I don't know in particular, but they don't fit within the criteria as we read it. We could be wrong.

The complaints are not as clear as we would like. When we look at the complaints, those two cases do not appear to fall squarely within Feinberg eligibility criteria, although that is Mr. Feinberg's decision, not ours. I am reporting on how we read it and how we read his criteria.

THE COURT: Okay. The second question is of the 109 cases, how many are stayed either by voluntary stay orders or by order of the bankruptcy court?

And I guess more to the point, how many are not stayed? In your July 21 letter, Docket No. 73, I think you indicated that if you include the Phaneuf Elliott cases, which Judge Gerber ordered stayed last week, I think there were 88 stayed which would presumably leave something in the neighborhood of 21 or thereabouts that are not stayed. Is that correct? As of that time there were I think only 101 cases in the MDL.

MR. GODFREY: I believe the number stayed is 95. I will confirm that for the court, but I believe the number is 95. Some have not yet -- as the court knows, we filed two additional motions on the 1st of August. We provided the court SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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THE COURT: In the neighborhood 14 not stayed? MR. GODFREY: Roughly correct. I will get precision in a few minutes.

THE COURT: As a general description, if you had to identify what is or describe those 14 cases, are they the personal injury, wrongful death cases for the most part or what is different about them?

 $\,$ MR. GODFREY: I believe those are all, almost all personal injury wrongful death cases.

THE COURT: I want a little more clarity on that from somebody because on your description there are 11 personal injury, wrongful death cases, and if there are 14 --

MR. GODFREY: I have the note somewhere. I will find that. I should correct one thing. There are 983 cars identified by named plaintiffs, not 983 plaintiffs, vehicles that were identified, 983 vehicles.

THE COURT: Okay. What about the cases pending before other courts, before predominantly the state courts?

Are any of those subject to voluntary stays or the -MR. GODFREY: Most of those are identified in Exhibit
B by detail. Four, there are only four cases where there is
either requests for discovery, where your Honor is going, to
predict or the possibility of discovery. One is the Melton
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case which we will discuss at some point today. One is the Smith case, one is the Beckwith case and one is the Green case. They're in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and the State of California. The rest of those are at a very early stage thus far

What we did in our August 5th letter, we tried to give the court the most up-to-date information we had as of August 5th in Exhibit B as to each of those cases, hopefully the judge's name, the court and the status of discovery requests, et cetera.

THE COURT: Very good. That is very helpful.

Needless to say, part of the reason I wanted to get
that information -- and you should factor it into this
discussion when we have it in short order -- is to the extent
that there is ultimately and inevitably going to be discovery
into certain matters, it raises the question of why not proceed
with that now as opposed to waiting until the bankruptcy court
rules.

I recognize whatever ruling the bankruptcy court makes, again subject to whatever appeals there are from that ruling, certainly have a bearing on what the MDL looks like generally. If ultimately discovery is going to be had on certain areas or categories of information, it does beg the question of why we shouldn't proceed with that now, on the theory it will obviously be needed and will be most efficient SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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and facilitate the claims that survive the bankruptcy court's ruling. Again we can discuss that when we get to that item on the agenda.

No. 2, the nature and status of claims against defendants other than General Motors, including but not limited to claims against Delphi and claims against the entity DPHDAS that has indicated that it does not intend to appear. I am trying to get a sense of what role other defendants aside from GM are likely to play here.

In particular, with respect to Delphi, there was an indication in the defendant's status letter, again Docket No. 73, that Delphi may also seek relief from the bankruptcy court, but it is holding off at the moment on the theory it might not need to, and there were other rationales cited. That gave me some pause because I was wondering whether that ought to be flushed out now as opposed to waiting and whether it might result in delay later on. Maybe there is good reason to hold off

MR. SCHOON: Yes, your Honor, Eugene Schoon, on behalf of Delphi Automotive PLA and Delphi Automotive Systems LLC, we did note that because there are circumstances related to the new Delphi that are similar to circumstances that new GM has, and in some ways they're different.

We thought that because Judge Gerber is already under way with analyzing those issues, much of what he'll do will SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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have a direct or at least a guiding impact on Delphi. Even maybe even more to us, while this case is very important to Delphi, we think Delphi is a very small participant here. The company that I represent -- companies I represent -- didn't come into existence until -- one in 2009 and one in 2011. All of the switches -- and we are talking about switches -- were made by the old Delphi Corp. which is now DPHDAS. The Delphi automotive companies that I represent didn't make any of those switches. So for that reason we think there is a difference.

Even if you look just at the switches themselves, this is just a component part of a larger system. The old Delphi had nothing to do with where they were put on the steering wheel, any of the other components, the fact that the power would cut off to the airbags, for example, and perhaps more importantly, GM through its own CEO, has said that GM approved the switch. The old Delphi, the manufacturer of the switch, provided exactly what GM asked for.

So there are a lot of reasons why we think it will make sense to hold back a bit. If nothing else, I have already talked to lead, temporary lead plaintiffs' counsel about what any consolidated amended complaint may look like. That may provide some additional clarity, but whatever we do, we will not do anything that would substantially delay any of the proceedings here.

This is a GM, in our view, GM-focused case. We will SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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do everything within our power not to interfere with the orderly progress even if we should have to go to Judge Drain, who handled the old Delphi bankruptcy.

THE COURT: My concern, again just to articulate it, to the extent that the proceedings before the bankruptcy court related to GM are obviously, for lack of a better term, holding up kind of proceeding full throttle -- no pun intended -- in this Court, what I don't want to do is allow, wait for Judge Gerber to finish what he is doing with respect to GM and then only when you have seen that, for you to go ahead and file what you're going to file before Judge Drain and have to wait for that to run its course as well. That is the concern.

In your view, that is not something I should be concerned about?

MR. SCHOON: Yes, your Honor. To the extent we may have to seek relief from Judge Drain, we think it will be on a much more streamlined basis. We'll have the benefit of the GM ruling and the factual issues that GM has to deal with that are just not going to be present. We don't, for example, think there will be any due process argument as to the Delphi entities. There is simply no evidence of any knowledge that the old Delphi had concerning the switch problem at the time that the events were unfolding. All of that developed much later. We don't think so.

I am very mindful of that. We are very mindful of it SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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as we're looking at what the appropriate time is to move.

THE COURT: Let me turn to temporary lead counsel and just get your thoughts on this, mindful of the concern that I articulated.

MR. BERMAN: Steve Berman.

You asked in Question 2 what were the nature of the claims against Delphi, and Delphi built the ignition switch per GM's spec, but the company knew that the switches as built did not meet that spec, so they have been sued because of that.

The other defendant, Continental Automotive, built the airbags, but they built them according to GM specification, as we now understand the facts. The claims against Delphi and Continental are for conspiracy, fraudulent concealment and RICO.

What we think makes the most sense here, and we suggest to the court is the role of those defendants will be on our minds when we're preparing the consolidated complaint. In the Toyota case, by way of example, you had hundreds of claims that were brought before the consolidated complaint. All kinds of defendants were named. At the end of the day, after consulting with the executive committee and many claimants out there, there were no other defendants other than Toyota, and that may be the case here. I don't know it is the case because lead counsel, whoever they are, will have to consult with the plaintiffs' group out there. It could be one of the reasons I SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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think you want the consolidated complaint to go forward is to eliminate, if that is going to be the case, defendants who probably want to know whether they're going to be in or out of this litigation.

THE COURT: What I hear you saying is that there are concerns here, but we ought to just defer them until later and when you have a better sense of the claims you're pressing and so forth. Is that correct?

MR. BERMAN: That's correct. We have already agreed to meet with counsel for Delphi and get further clarification on their role and consider that as well.

THE COURT: All right. Very good.

MR. SCHOON: Thank your Honor.

THE COURT: Turning to No. 3, the question of whether I should withdraw the reference with respect to any claims or proceedings that are currently pending before the bankruptcy court. This is an issue on which I did share my preliminary views; namely, I am disinclined to go that route because of the interrelated nature of the claims in this case, on the theory Judge Gerber is in a better position to interpret his prior orders and figure out what is and isn't subject to those orders and that it will just cause undue complications to withdraw the reference as to some subset of claims or proceedings.

This is definitely an area where I might benefit from some education and argument from counsel. It may be something SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 that warrants some sort of motion practice or briefing, which is to say, that maybe this is something that I hear from you but we decide should be briefed. Let me turn to temporary lead counsel and ask you to address this.

MS. CABRASER: Good morning, your Honor. Elizabeth Cabraser, temporary lead counsel.

We think the court's insight that the consolidated complaint should be filed sooner rather than later provides the key to this issue. You heard from GM's counsel on how they categorize the claims. We categorize them somewhat differently based on our review of the complaints thus far.

We see many claims arising from post-bankruptcy purchases of post-bankruptcy vehicles. We see many post-bankruptcy crashes. We see many complaints, at least 36, that allege conduct on the part of new GM that began after the sale.

The complaints, because they were filed at different times by different counsel with different perspectives representing clients with different circumstances, don't provide a key or categorization of those claims. We think the role of the consolidated complaint is to set forth in separate counts and separate sections an organization of claims so that we have a basis for discussion and briefing after the consolidated complaint is on file as to whether and to what extent a withdrawal of the reference is necessary or SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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appropriate.

It may well be that most of the work of this MDL, most of the discovery involved the allegations against new GM or the conduct of the recall and for other post-bankruptcy conduct based on liability theories that are independent of the issue of assumed and retained liabilities that is before Judge Gerber today. If we organize the consolidated complaint in a way that separates those claims, that it will be important for this Court to use devices such as Rule 42 to sever, and at least it would enable briefing and determination on withdrawal of reference issues to be made on a basis on which the issues are joined.

I think right now the discussions tend to pass each other a little bit because we are coming at this from different perspectives. Mr. Berman will address the timing and procedure for getting that consolidated complaint on file, but we intend to file it within 60 days, and we would hope that the permanent lead counsel would consult with all plaintiffs' counsel in the preparation and organization of that complaint. It would be, I think, an exercise in at least confusion to at least to brief and determine withdrawal of the reference today before everyone has hat complaint as a template.

THE COURT: That certainly reinforces my belief which I articulated in Order No. 7, it is prudent to get that consolidated pleading filed sooner rather than later. It will SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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help clarify matters not just for me, but also for Judge Gerber perhaps.

What I hear you say is basically to defer this issue until after a consolidated pleading is filed so that everybody has a better sense what we are arguing about and we can figure out a briefing schedule if that is the appropriate way to handle it at that point. Is that correct?

MS. CABRASER: That's right. We also submit that won't delay discovery or pretrial proceedings here because the focus of so many complaints and the consolidated complaint will be primarily on new GM post-2009 and, of course, the discovery of witnesses and the documents will relate across the board. This is the MDL court under 1407 in charge of discovery that will be coordinated not only with the state courts that are proceeding, but with the bankruptcy court as well.

THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard on defense counsel's side?

The upshot is I am inclined to agree, we should basically get a consolidated pleading filed at which we have a better sense of what we are and aren't talking about.

MR. GODFREY: We agree with your Honor's preliminary view that Judge Gerber should continue to do what he is doing. I don't think there is anything more that I need to add currently in light of the court's indication, other than two quick points. The court is not yet aware on late Friday the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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parties, under the processes outlined by Judge Gerber, entered into 290 groupings of stipulated facts.

I think in an MDL, at least in my experience, it is unprecedented at the start of the MDL you have a mass of core stipulated facts by the parties that will then frame the proceedings going forward so we can talk about discovery later, but we are way beyond that.

We have got a core group of the key facts that are stipulated which is unprecedented pursuant to the process set up by Judge Gerber which we hope and believe will enable Judge Gerber to resolve the threshold issues. There will be a discussion with him on the 18th, a status about that because the going-forward plaintiffs are seeking some discovery.

I think the the only point -- I looked at my notes. Of 109 cases, 92 are stayed, four we expect to be stayed because they are subject to our new motions to enforce. The remaining 13 are either personal injury or a post-petition vehicle. So it is different. That gives you the precise numbers that you asked for earlier. I checked my notes, and those are the numbers.

MR. ROBINSON: Michael Robinson.

Regarding discovery, I think that is No. 10 on your issue agenda, at that time I would like to address what counsel just said. By my silence, I want to make sure we will respond to that.

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 THE COURT: Understood.

MS. CABRASER: There is one thing I forgot to mention. I think it is part of an orderly case management here for your Honor's consideration. It is very typical in MDL's for the MDL transferee court to stay motion practice until a case management order and sequencing can issue.

We think it would be appropriate here in the interim before the consolidated complaint is filed for a similar stay with respect to parties that are before the court in these proceedings. One thing we don't want to have happen, Judge Gerber has a full plate right now. GM filed a couple of motions last week. We would not be amenable to seeing such additional motions filed by GM to try to increase the ambit of the bankruptcy court. If we can preserve the status quo until that consolidated complaint is filed with respect to motion practice by anyone, it might help start us organized and keep us organized.

THE COURT: Motion practice is later on the agenda as well and we will get there. My initial reaction, I have ample authority to limit control and schedule motion practice in cases before me, but I am not sure that my authority either does or should extend to motions that may be filed before Judge Gerber. That might be taking things a bit too far for my purposes recognizing, of course, that that obviously does have some implications for me. We can discuss that in due course.

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 Let's turn to the next item on the agenda, which is the issues raised by the filing of Mr. Peller, Docket No. 195, notice of conflict within the plaintiffs' group. It overlaps, as many of these things do, and as we just saw, obviously the agenda is not, each item is not seemlessly isolated in its own right. This overlaps with the question that we'll turn to later regarding the appeal filed by the Phaneuf plaintiffs as well as the next issue on the agenda, issues arising from cases involving parts or issues unrelated to the ignition switch defect.

It is my initial inclination to think that the conflict, as stated by Mr. Peller -- and I see Mr. Peller is present, yes -- $\,$

MR. PELLER: Yes.

THE COURT: -- the conflict as stated by Mr. Peller is exaggerated if not nonexistent or that it is not one that we need to address or take on at this point.

Among other things, temporary lead counsel in their own status letter, that is Docket No. 72, argue that, as we just discussed, some of the claims are not or may not be subject to sale order and injunction. As to those claims, some discovery if not all discovery should proceed, which is effectively, as I understand it -- and maybe I am misunderstanding something -- the same argument that Mr. Peller has made in his filing or intimated at.

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Now, in any event, I am inclined to think along the lines of the footnote in Order No. 5, which set up counsel structure. That structure is adequate for present purposes at least and it is premature to address any of the conflicts or potential conflicts that might arise within the universe of plaintiffs in this litigation.

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Many of those that may arise or are likely to arise I think can be addressed adequately through the use of committees and the structures intended to provide lead counsel and the executive committee with an appropriate degree of flexibility to create such committees as appropriate.

Further, as I indicated before and in the orders themselves, the structure and the appointments I make are subject to modification based on developments including, but not limited, to whatever rules the bankruptcy court may make.

The other thing is that I will be definitely considering in making my appointments both to the lead counsel and executive committee mindful of the different categories of cases and ensuring that they're adequately represented in whatever the leadership structure is.

Having said all of that, let me actually first hear on the theory Mr. Peller has had something of a say in his filing. Let me hear from temporary lead counsel if you have anything you want to say in connection with that filing before I turn to Mr. Peller.

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MS. CABRASER: Thanks, your Honor.

Your Honor, I think you have put it aptly, there will inevitably be differences of opinion with respect to timing and sequencing and tactics. That is healthy. We have those discussions amongst plaintiffs' counsel. We have done our best as temporary lead counsel to listen to and consider, work with all counsel to come up with our best temporary view of how the litigation should proceed.

We did the same with Mr. Peller. We respect his positions on behalf of his plaintiffs. There are many plaintiffs and claims that are similar, and so, of course, we have had similar discussions with other counsel.

The other issue that Mr. Peller raised in his filing was a concern about privilege. We take that seriously. We have done our best to preserve it. As this litigation goes on, the court's entry of the Federal Rule of Evidence 502 (d) order will assure everyone on both sides of the V, that there wouldn't be waiver, inadvertent or otherwise, of information or documents that are truly privileged. That will facilitate discovery and discussion.

THE COURT: In your filing, Mr. Peller, it wasn't clear to me you were actually seeking any sort of relief so much as putting me on notice of what you thought were issues lurking here, but let me turn to you.

I know also since that filing there have obviously SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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been some developments on your end, namely, Judge Gerber's ruling with respect to the Elliott matter. I don't know if there is anything you want to add.

MR. PELLER: Yes, your Honor, I appreciate and my clients appreciate this opportunity to address the court.

Let me start with a structural statement, and then with the court's indulgence, I would like to describe the ethical obligations I feel I am under in terms of my obligations to my clients that make it mandatory that the case management issues that leadership has pressed upon the court have to take a back seat to the question of the bankruptcy court's subject matter jurisdiction over the lawsuits that I filed on behalf of several clients.

As the temporary leadership has explained the situation to the court and with GM, they have divided up claims that they believe the bankruptcy court may have jurisdiction over, and those claims, personal injury claims mentioned that both sides agreed the bankruptcy court would have no jurisdiction over.

However, your Honor, there is an important third category of claims over which the bankruptcy court has no jurisdiction, and those are claims that are asserted against a non-debtor, new GM by a third party that asserts independent, nonderivative breaches of duties that that non-debtor owed to plaintiffs, consumers and members of the public.

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It is our position the bankruptcy court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over those claims categorically. The leadership's letters to the court to this point have only informed the court of due process infirmities of the alleged application of the 2009 sale order to the plaintiffs before the bankruptcy court and, respectfully, have neglected the subject matter infirmities. The subject matter infirmities the Sesay plaintiffs believe are important because in our understanding of the jurisdiction of a court of limited jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction is a predicate to and must be established before any case management, case management discipline can be imposed.

My clients --

THE COURT: Let me interrupt. If you could move about an inch further from the microphone, it might make it a little easier to hear you.

MR. PELLER: I will need a few moments to state the interests of the Sesay plaintiffs that led them to notify the court of adversarial relationship and to particularly articulate the public safety issues that are implicated in what otherwise may seem to be a technical disagreement about jurisdiction and coordinated proceedings.

As my description will make clear, the underlying -THE COURT: Slow down a lot. You may be speeding up.
I am mindful of the fact I am telling you you don't have a
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whole lot more time. That is true because I have read everything you have filed before me.

I have also read some of what you have filed in the bankruptcy proceeding and I have red Judge Gerber's opinion. The question I have for you, just to cut to the chase, is you will obviously have an opportunity, if you avail yourself of it, to appeal from Judge Gerber's order and you may do that. That is a means by which you can tee up your argument as to subject matter jurisdiction.

MR. PELLER: Yes.

THE COURT: Beyond that --

MR. PELLER: Yes.

THE COURT: -- is that not adequate to raise and tee up the issue you're raising now or --

MR. PELLER: It is not.

THE COURT: Why don't you focus on telling me why that is the case and you think it can be teed-up if not through the appeal.

MR. PELLER: The Elliotts will be appealing, the Elliott plaintiffs will be here on direct appeal as soon as that order is entered by Judge Gerber. The Sesay plaintiffs I represent were brought before the bankruptcy court and will begin the process all over again. They will have three days, according to the scheduling order that leadership and GM acquiesced in, to make a series of complex arguments about SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 subject matter jurisdiction and other constitutional infirmities we believe infect the existing bankruptcy court proceedings.

That three days is a very short time. It reflects the lack of, respectfully, lack of attention to the need, the possibility that lawsuits might be filed over which the bankruptcy court has no subject matter jurisdiction; and, therefore, shouldn't be stayed.

The stake for my clients are these. When I began representation of my clients, there was a pending motion to dismiss. Their pro se papers were before Judge Jackson in the Federal District Court, for the United States District -- District of Columbia. I thought that the appropriate, professional thing to do upon reviewing the complex multi-tribunal, tribunes that GM had taken their case to was to amend their complaint in order to repair the deficiencies that GM had identified.

GM did the unusual step of refusing to consent to amendment of the pro se complaint and went to Judge Gerber after we had actually filed our motion to amend, induced the bankruptcy court to order us to withdraw that pleading from the active consideration before Judge Jackson. When we notified Judge Jackson of that unlawful assertion of power over her docket by an Article I Judge, she after hours and after our order entered at 7:20 that evening, mooted Judge Gerber's order SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 by granting our motion to amend.

 THE COURT: Mr. Peller, I understand you have some strong views and strong arguments to make. My question for you is you'll have ample opportunity to raise the arguments that want to make I am sure before Judge Gerber. To the extent you lose there, there is an opportunity to appeal.

What is your application, if any, at this juncture, mindful of the fact you will have an opportunity to appeal any adverse orders from the bankruptcy court?

MR. PELLER: It is a complex situation, your Honor, and I am sorry it has taken me so long to make it clear to the court. My clients are under a threat, constant threat of being held in contempt of court by GM. My understanding is the appropriate way to protect my clients is to establish the lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

THE COURT: You are litigating that issue before the bankruptcy court, and if you lose, you will have an opportunity to appeal it to this Court.

MR. PELLER: Yes. I believe it is prejudicial for the leadership, purporting to represent the interest of plaintiffs, to come into the bankruptcy court as they did last week and speak in front of the bankruptcy court, alleging a position that is inconsistent with the petitions of plaintiffs in this proceeding. It is in nobody's interest to have cases that do not belong before Judge Gerber in that court.

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 When I met and took up representation of my clients, they were driving very unsafe cars. I know I needed an avenue of judicial relief available if I was going to move to get them out of those unsafe cars.

GM, and with the absence unfortunately of leadership I tremendously respect, but GM and the leadership acquiesced in the state procedure in the bankruptcy court that virtually closed every courthouse door in any attempt to get my clients out of their unsafe cars. To this day, the Elliotts continue to drive cars that --

THE COURT: Slow down.

MR. PELLER: -- of death and serious injury.

THE COURT: You can have a seat.

As far as I have heard, you will have ample opportunity to raise these arguments by way of litigation you have before Judge Gerber and by way of appeal. I am not persuaded I need to deviate from what I have done thus far or intend to do in short order. You can go back there.

Issue No. 5, any issues arising from those cases that involve parts other than ignition switches, there were two cases cited in the defendants' letter of July 21. That is the Andrews cases. From reviewing the applications of counsel for leadership positions, I think there may be a couple of others that were either omitted from that list or post-dated the list, the Stevenson and Jones cases as well.

I am trying to get a handle on the number of cases in the MDL that implicate parts other than ignition switch and what implications that has for either case management or otherwise going forward.

MR. BERMAN: First, maybe the court knows this, but there is a little confusion about what an ignition switch is I want to alert you to. We have the 2.1 ignition switch vehicles that were recalled in February and March of this year. Those are the subject of the stay order or stay motion in the bankruptcy court.

When we were working out the preservation order which dealt with those $2.1\ \mathrm{vehicles}$ --

THE COURT: When you say "2.1," you mean 2.1 million? MR. BERMAN: 2.1 million. It became clear to the three of us we have different terminology for what an ignition switch case is because in June and July of this year, GM recalled 10.8 million cars for what we believe are also ignition switch defects.

For example, on June 13th, 2014, GM recalled 500,000, 2010 to 2014 Camaros. That is new GM vehicles that were are not implicated by the bankruptcy. Because the cars' ignition switch can be bumped by your knee, that is the same issue that was in the 2.1 million cars. There is an issue here that we have to, when we talk about ignition switch, we should be aware the parties might not agree what that means, okay?

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That gets us to the Andrews case and related cases. We don't think that there are any issues from a case management standpoint that you need to address now because when we filed the consolidated complaint, we will be discussing with all of the counsel what to do with the interrelationship between the ignition switch cases and the non-ignition switch cases.

Let me give you a little background on that. One of the things I think I did and Mr. Pitre did you will be hearing from because we work on the damage issues in the Toyota case, there actually were very few cases in the history of the United States that dealt with how do you measure diminution of value. It is not like a stock market case where people have been doing this for years or an antitrust case where there are models.

We had to find an expert. We found an expert and began to analyze it, and it could be that the best interests of ignition switch plaintiffs and non-ignition switch plaintiffs to have unified theory of damages, namely, it is not the defect that caused the damage, it is the accumulation of over 50 recalls that tarnished the brand. What we want to do is sit down with all the plaintiffs' lawyers and hash out do we have a unified complaint or do we have the Andrews non-ignition parts cases be a subclass of itself and on a different schedule.

So I think the consolidated complaint will help answer how the leadership sees that issue, and it could be that we have different discovery tracks. I don't know that that is SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

something we will have to discuss with all counsel.

THE COURT: All right. I am detecting a theme here. These two can and should be deferred until after the filing of the consolidated complaint.

MR. BERMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: Defense counsel, do you wish to be heard? MR. GODFREY: Briefly.

First, the court is correct there are four cases in the MDL by the names Andrews, Jones, Sauer and Stevenson that implicate parts or aspects of the motor vehicles that are different than the ignition switch.

 $\,$ Andrews, as I think the court already knows, has the ignition switch, but --

THE COURT: There are 34 others.

MR. GODFREY: -- there are 34 others. At one point we lost count in the plaintiffs' complaint. It is the kitchen sink. When a consolidated complaint is filed, that will flush out the relationship between the theories of liability, whether those theories survive the sale order and injunction, whether they include successor liability or something different.

As we see it -- and I put a footnote in our letter which the court has read -- we think allegations as we understand them thus far overlap and are substantially similar. We really don't know.

The only other comment I would make is that we did SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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work out a preservation order, and I will comment on that a little bit later. There is a terminology difference between the parties that will probably get worked out as we work through some of the issues, preservation order issues.

We are taking on the preservation order we started with the original recall, the originally three recalls, the ignition switch and will work that out cooperatively with temporary lead counsel. We are going to move in stages to the next set when we know more as to how best to preserve and fulfill the court's admonition, but not have GM become a warehouse for the parties to come back. There is a difference in terminology. We will work that out. They will clarify that, we will work that out and clarify that until the consolidated complaint.

MR. SCHOON: I won't argue my motion to dismiss now, but I want to note none of these additional recalls would have involved the old Delphi entities or new Delphi entities when it came to the manufacture of switches.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's move on to Item No. 6, the status of any related cases not currently part of MDL, including but not limited to cases pending in state court.

I know from defense counsels' letter of August 5th that there was an oral argument or proceeding before the state court in Georgia in connection with the Melton case two days a ago. I saw reference in the press to the motion to dismiss SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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that case was denied. Trial was scheduled for sometime in the Spring of 2016.

I guess let me turn first to temporary lead counsel and find out: One, if there are any updates beyond that and what is attached to the defendants' letter of August 5; and number two, what implications this has for the MDL going forward.

MR. ROBINSON: There are various cases with claims for damages occasioned solely by the conduct of the new GM, and Melton is such a case. In Melton, the allegation is that GM fraudulently concealed evidence from the Meltons. So that is something that new GM did and that is the focus of that case.

So there was removal, but it was remanded back to state court, and as you heard, there was a motion to dismiss that was denied Saturday morning. As I understand it, the judge issued an order requesting written discovery by August 26th of this month, on September 27th documents and privilege log.

I do think that that is a case that does not involve the Bankruptcy Bar. It is something based on conduct that new GM did. I think that is the focus of the Melton case.

THE COURT: What bearing does that have on our proceedings here, or in your view it can proceed on a separate track, Mr. Robinson?

MR. ROBINSON: I think that actually it is a state SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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court case. When I talk about discovery later, I think the fact that there is discovery going on in that case, has been ordered in that case may be something the court may want to consider. I would like to reserve that until we get to discovery.

THE COURT: Mr. Godfrey.

MR. GODFREY: Mr. Robinson is correct that the motion to dismiss was denied. General Motors has evaluated its options given the judgment of dismissal which is still of record, judgment with prejudice of record that is not set aside.

The court did order the beginning of discovery. Mr. Robinson correctly outlined the dates as I understand them. The lawyers for the Meltons are in the jurisdiction of this Court. The Beasley Allen firm has eight cases here in total. Mr. Cooper has five cases here in total. They are subject to this MDL. Mr. Cooper is seeking a position and has been recommended by temporary lead counsel to have a position on the executive committee. In terms of coordination, the court has, as Judge Gerber put it at May 2, may not consider other courts but certainly control parties and their counsel.

It is a difference in viewpoint to suggest the Melton case does not involve new GM conduct. The Melton case is designed to set aside the settlement so they can sue over the allegations involving Mr. DiGiorgio and what old GM did, et SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 cetera, and very much involves the same discovery, the same issues here. Once you get by the judgment, which we will continue to raise, and once you get by the settlement agreement, which the court rejected, the judges rejected our argument.

The court on Saturday issued a scheduling order. We will be happy to provide a copy of that to the court once we discuss how the court wants updates periodically, and another agenda item, the court did set a trial date for April of the Year 2016.

That is all I have to say about Melton, but I do think there is an inherent challenge of coordination between this MDL and the lawyers appearing in this MDL for other parties in those and those same lawyers, the discovery that they seek in a case which we find indistinguishable in the state court of Cobb County, Georgia.

THE COURT: Are there other cases other than the Melton case that are proceeding that I should be -- the short answer is there is. Of the other cases proceeding in state courts or for that matter in federal courts not yet been transferred here, are there ones that you want to flag?

MR. GODFREY: The August 5th letter, you need a microscope to see the little footnotes, at least I do, it identifies where it has been no discovery or discovery has been requested. There are four cases where, by our count, discovery SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

has been requested. I identified those earlier. Melton was one of them. Green, Smith and Beckwith, and they pending in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and in California.

Mr. Cooper or Mr. Beasley from the Beasley Allen firm are involved in three of those. The Beckwith case, which I believe is in California, I don't know the counsel there. It is at the very early stages, and the only case thus far I would say discovery has -- there is an order of a court to proceed with discovery is the Melton case.

THE COURT: All right. Yes, Ms. Cabraser.

MS. CABRASER: Briefly -- and I know GM made you aware of this -- there is a Texas MDL was recently formed. There are only four cases involved in that thus far. They're in the very early stages. One of them is the Adams case I know about involves a post-bankruptcy crash from late December 2013.

That MDL provides an opportunity to coordinate discovery interjuristictionally between the two courts. Additionally, we would note that the inclusion of counsel in leadership that do have state court cases pending also provides an opportunity to coordinate discovery and other matters going forward, and a number of MDL courts have taken that into consideration as a positive factor in structuring their own cases.

THE COURT: My sense is there is not a whole lot more we can or should say on this topic now except to say this is SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 something I am attentive to and mindful of the need to coordinate with my state counterparts. That was a significant factor in my creating the federal-state liaison position and plaintiffs' leadership.

So it is something I will want to hear more from counsel on, and when there is someone appointed to that position, that person in particular I would love any and all suggestions you have for the ways in which I can coordinate with my state counterparts in ways that would facilitate the litigation here and obviously advance the interests of all the parties involved.

I will state that, and we can move on to the next topics. A process for review of cases filed directly in this district to ensure they're properly included in the MDL. I did, as you know, authorize direct filing of cases because I think it is more efficient and in everybody's interest or maybe in everybody's except the Clerk's Office in this district interest to do it that way.

I also want to ensure that there is some sort of process to flag cases if counsel on either side believes they're not properly included in the MDL. I am mindful of the fact you know more about these cases usually than I do and my determination on relatedness is often based on a fairly cursory review of complaints and whatever the statement of relatedness is that counsel makes.

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The threshold question is if anyone has any idea how many more such cases there are out there or are likely to be filed? I am guessing the answer is no, nobody really has any idea.

Mr. Godfrey, you're laughing. I will turn to you first.

MR. GODFREY: I wish we knew, your Honor. I would think that once the leadership structure is established, given the size and number of the members of the plaintiffs' bar, that there will be a process where they can amend and add in without having much of a disruption to the court where they add another plaintiff here or there or whatever.

We don't have any way of knowing at this point. The number of cases being filed has been on a weekly count, been reduced as compared to what it was two months ago. As I said, we had three last week. I am sure we'll have notice, e-mail notices at midnight from the automatic service that another one was filed over the weekend.

I just picked it up. This will go on a while, and hopefully with the establishment of the lead counsel structure, the plaintiffs will be able to, through easy amendment, solve that problem for all of us or at least the court.

THE COURT: Let me suggest a procedure in the meantime at least. I am inclined to think once the leadership structure is in place, it will facilitate things as well.

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 What I would suggest, thus far I have basically been following the related case procedures that this Court uses and which were recently modified, and I think I will continue to do that, but I do want to ensure again that if any party believes that a case is improperly included in the MDL, it has an opportunity to be heard on that. You shouldn't assume just because I make a preliminary determination that something appears to be included, that perhaps there is a wrinkle to it or nuance to it that I might not be aware of.

What I would suggest -- and I am happy to hear your views on it -- is basically within, let's say, five days of a case being accepted and deemed related and consolidated with the MDL, if any party has an objection to the inclusion of that case in the MDL, it can file a letter motion indicating that objection and articulating why it should not be included in the MDL, that the other side or the counsel who has filed the related case has three days in which to respond in similar fashion, that is, by letter on ECF. Then I will make a determination whether the case should be included.

If there is no such filing, I will assume that no one has an an objection, and any objections to inclusion of a case would be waived and we would just proceed.

Does that make sense, Mr. Godfrey?

MR. GODFREY: It makes eminent sense, but I make one slight modification request to perhaps ease the burden on the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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court. If you made it within seven days, in the meantime you imposed a meet-and-confer obligation upon plaintiffs' lead counsel and GM, we can probably work most of these out and take the burden off the court. That way we'll act as filter to make it easy and facilitate -- lessen the burden on the court than have you get a bunch of letters. If we had had a chance to talk, we would have worked it out amongst ourselves.

MS. CABRASER: It is disconcerting to say so, but the procedure that we were going to propose is precisely that once appointed liason meet and confer with GM counsel on new filings that come in, they will presumably be identified on the civil cover sheet, noting the MDL as a related case or not.

If they seem to involve on the face of the complaint allegations that belong here, counsel can meet and confer and advise the court. There will publicly be few, if any, disagreements either between liaison counsel and GM or between the filer and those counsel.

THE COURT: That sounds good to me.

One thing I am sensitive to, if plaintiffs counsel files a case directly in this district, it may not have served it on GM, and as resourceful as GM is and likely as they are no know about it, there may be circumstances they don't know about it until I enter an order in the MDL. This is not inconsistent with what I said a moment ago as modified by Mr. Godfrey. I would basically essentially say the deadline is seven days from SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 the time that I enter an order deeming it related or included, mindful you may think that I made the initial determination incorrectly, and you can be heard on that, and in the meantime you should confer before filing any objections.

Does that make sense?

MR. GODFREY: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Since I have already included some cases, why don't I say seven days from the date on which I make my appointments to the leadership positions, that basically you should confer with respect to any cases that have already been included and deemed related, and if there are any objections or tweaks on those, that seven days, within seven days of my appointment of the leadership, you should make yourselves heard on that, all right?

Let's turn to the next matter, which is a fairly big topic; namely, suggested procedures for coordination of this litigation with the bankruptcy court litigation, and we have already discussed the related state court litigation to some extent. Maybe bankruptcy court is the bigger issue at the moment.

I will say that I have been in regular communication with Judge Gerber. I am mindful I may be called upon to review some of his orders and decisions, and in that regard I am sensitive and careful about not discussing substantive issues with him that may ultimately come to me or other judges of this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 court for review.

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One of the JPML, Judicial Party on Multidistrict Litigation's primary reasons of assignment of this MDL to this district was opportunity to coordinate things with the ongoing bankruptcy litigation. The only way to take advantage of that, and I am mindful that it is Judge Gerber and I to communicate on a regular basis to ensure we are not stepping on each other's toes logistically or on a procedural matter and proceeding fairly efficiently and in a logical matter.

I am not sure if anyone has any suggestions beyond that. Again this is something that once I appoint liaison counsel who is tasked with facilitating communications between counsel and those proceedings and the courts, maybe that is something we can defer until that appointment is made. Obviously, this is something that I will want counsels' views on.

Is there anything else that should or can be said?

MR. ROBINSON: Only other thing I might add, temporary lead counsel and proposed executive committee members have actually been the ones who actually retained the designated counsel, the counsel designated by Judge Gerber as the leaders in the MDL, the bankruptcy, and so I think that when you do appoint lead counsel and your committee or executive committee, that kind of coordination we have now should be carried on with the bankruptcy-designated counsel.

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THE COURT: I certainly agree.

MR. GODFREY: I assume if not, we would request that obligation continue, and in your first pretrial order, Page 14, you imposed upon us the obligation to periodically notify the court by filing of events in the bankruptcy court of significance. We intend to continue to do that. It is a good way of ensuring that your Honor's aware of something of significance like the Elliott ruling takes place. I assume that will continue.

THE COURT: Yes, that certainly should continue. Unless and until I modify the order, it has to continue. I think I will often be aware of those developments even before you notify me of them. It is better safe than sorry.

Item 9 on the agenda, and I appreciate we are making good progress here, is whether and if applicable to what extent plaintiffs should file a consolidated complaint, and how and when counsel should be given an opportunity to object if claims are omitted from that consolidated pleading.

MR. GODFREY: I apologize. I had perhaps misread the court's agenda, but I thought Item 8 also included coordination with state courts. I have a suggestion for the court to consider in that regard.

THE COURT: Sure. I thought we had covered that earlier, albeit under a different agenda item.

MR. GODFREY: I was thinking mechanistically, first I SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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24 25 think it would be good if every two weeks or whatever time period your Honor feels is more appropriate, that as we did with the joint status letter of July the 28th, the lead counsel and the defendants collectively file a letter, we have schedules and updates on matters taking place of significance that would possibly enhance or interfere with this Court's coordination and oversight in this MDL. I think two weeks is probably right at the start, but minds can differ on that. That kind of rigorous notification would be good for all concerned, particularly the court.

Secondly, I think that we take, as the court knows, we take no position on in terms of which members of the plaintiffs' are appointed to the committee. I know many of them. I have respect for them. I do think one criteria ought to be that for people who are active in the state courts, if they're being proposed for leadership positions, that I think you have the unique opportunity, as Ms. Cabraser suggested, unique opportunity to coordinate in various state courts through counsel because they're present in this case, particularly if they're in a leadership position.

Third, I do think that the Manual for Complex Litigation suggests this, and there are a variety of ways of doing this, but the Texas MDL gives this Court an opportunity to on procedural or efficiency matters I think confer with the judge there. We provided the order in our August 5th letter so SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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24 25 we are not, if you will, tripping over each other and we can actually have an efficient and coordinated process between the various jurisdictions.

Finally, and we would get to this later, there should be and we have done this before in a case, Ms. Cabraser, we should have a single document depository where we have whatever documents are produced, one depository, and we work out the procedures for who has access to it.

We shouldn't have a document depository in State A, State C, MDL. We should have coordination of that. That will take a little bit of time to take out, not like a month or so, but will take sitting down between the parties and having discussion for a few hours. Those are my discussions on that for the court to consider. Thank you.

THE COURT: Great. That is very helpful.

I don't know if any of you want to add or respond. I think those suggestions are well taken. A lot of them are in the nature or suggest that this is a topic, obviously, a topic we will return to many times, but a topic most helpful to return to once a leadership structure is in place and you can confer with one another.

There is eminent sense in a single-document depository, and that is something counsel can work out. If there are disagreements, I am happy to adjudicate them. I imagine that is something you're in a better position to work SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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out. That needs to wait until we know --

MR. BERMAN: We agree with the idea of a letter every two weeks. We might want to talk about that in connection with the later agenda item on conferences because we are going to suggest we have a monthly conference preceded by a letter so we probably don't want to have too many letters if your Honor is inclined to do that. We agree we should begin, whoever the leadership is, to work out a single depository as soon as possible.

THE COURT: Great, I agree we should address that in connection with the agenda item on conferences and communications.

All right. Turning then to Item 9, the consolidated complaint issue, Ms. Cabraser mentioned Mr. Berman would address this. I gave my tentative view any consolidated complaint was warranted sooner rather than later and should not delay review of discovery. That view has been reinforced by discussion we had today. Let me turn to you and see what you have to --

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ BERMAN: We are going to accept your recommendation.

THE COURT: That is always a good idea!

MR. BERMAN: And proceed with the consolidated complaint. On timing, our thoughts are as follows.

We want to move forward quickly, but one of the things SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

we have to do to give the court some understanding of the task involved, is there is dozens of cases with hundreds of plaintiffs. We have to get a plaintiff fact sheet developed. We have to figure out who the class representatives will be.

We have to figure out what state laws, whether it is one state or 50 states. That takes a little time.

We were thinking the following: That within 45 days of appointment, the lead counsel would make available on some kind of secured site a draft of the complaint. We would then give any counsel seven days to object to the form and scope of the complaint, and that would give us some time after that to file the complaint within 60 days of appointment.

Then if we did not include a claim that someone thought should be included, they would have an opportunity to persuade the court why that claim should be included. This is kind of what we did in Toyota. We did it the other way around. We filed the complaint, people had time to object afterwards, and we had an opportunity to amend. It might be better for us.

I am proposing a --

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THE COURT: That makes eminent sense. Mr. Godfrey, is thee anything you want to say on that?

MR. GODFREY: Not really. We took a different position in our letters to the court, as the court knows, but in light of the court's comments, I have nothing further to add. Thank you.

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THE COURT: I should say, it was a joke you should accept my recommendation. What I said earlier about looking to you for guidance is actually more important. If you think I am off base and that I should consider a different path, I am relying on you to make your views heard, and I will give them due consideration.

I will accept that proposal and so adopt the deadlines and structure that Mr. Berman has proposed. 45 days from appointment of leadership, lead counsel will make available a draft consolidated complaint for review of all plaintiffs' counsel in some secure fashion. There will be seven days in which to make objections within in-house, so speak, to lead counsel and then 60 days from appointment, a consolidated complaint should be filed.

In terms of a process thereafter, my hope is that that will flush out and address whatever objections are made, but I imagine that some people may still have objections even after you think, maybe two weeks after or a week after filing of the consolidated complaint an opportunity to file objections with me.

MR. BERMAN: A week should do it and maybe a week for us to respond or whoever lead counsel is to respond.

THE COURT: All right. I will give one week after filing to file any objections, one week for lead counsel to respond, and I think I will not allow for replies unless leave SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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is granted. If somebody thinks a reply is warranted, on notice they can make an application for leave to file it.

Is it necessary or prudent to set a deadline for joinder of any new parties separate and apart from the consolidated pleading? I don't know if that, if that is something we can or should address at this juncture or something we should address later.

MR. BERMAN: Your Honor, given that we don't have access to discovery yet, we don't know when we are going to start discovery, it is premature to set a deadline at this point.

THE COURT: I am inclined to agree. Mr. Godfrey? MR. GODFREY: I can't argue that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's turn to what may be described the big megillah. To those of you less familiar with New York terminology, that means the big issue, whether and to what extent I should allow or authorize discovery at this point and pending a relation by Judge Gerber.

I gave my tentative view in Order No. 7. I am inclined to believe at least some discovery should proceed now; namely, General Motors should -- and other defendants to the extent applicable -- should be required to produce any and all relevant and nonprivileged materials that have been or are later, insofar as it is a continuing obligation, provided to Congress, NHTSA or any other government agencies and to the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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investigative team led by Mr. Valukas. Upon review of the submissions to date, we also may need to discuss the need for discovery in aid of any preliminary injunctive relief that plaintiffs may seek.

Plaintiffs basically stated an intention to renew the motions that had been filed in the Kelly case in Benton and to the extent there is any discovery necessary for that, it may be something we need to address at this point.

Mr. Robinson, you indicated you were -- MR. ROBINSON: Yes, your Honor.

Number one, I would say we proposed to the court that the court allow the categories that the court did say it was inclined to order in Order No. 7, and that is the discovery in the past or going to be given later to Congress, NHTSA, the government agencies, the DOJ, the Valukas team, the 41 million documents. You also said factual statements contained in the notes of witnesses interviewed by Mr. Valukas and the no depositions.

I think this: I think, frankly, obviously plaintiffs want to get going with discovery. If we can get this, that would be a heck of a start. Frankly, I did a little investigation with what was going on with Congress and the types of documents they got and the format in which they got the documents, your Honor. As I understand it, they received documents where it was possible and extracted text, so these SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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documents were searchable. I assume when Mr. Valukas' team got these documents, they had to be searchable for that team to look at 41 million documents in three months. I have seen some reference in the Valukas report to 41 million documents and I have read in the papers 41 million pages. Whatever it is, there is a lot of material to review.

I do think probably this will be an area for a meet-and-confer between defense counsel and plaintiff counsel like we just did on the preservation order we submitted to you. We do think we have to look at things such as there is an issue regarding what documents are privileged. Are there documents that went to counsel, Office of General Counsel, people that have been fired by GM, et cetera.

I don't want to get too deep into it, but I do think there is a reason for a meet-and-confer on this and there may be a another conference maybe on the phone or in person with the court on this matter. That is No. 1. We would accept your proposal that you did in the Order No. 7.

In terms of the -- one thought, earlier Ms. Cabraser talked about using Rule 502 (d) which allows a clawback. So if there are documents later on deemed to be privileged or whatever that are produced, they would have that clawback capability. That would be the way to expedite some of the transfer of documents.

I do think the meet-and-confer can set up a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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comprehensive discovery plan. What concerns is us we want the MDL to lead discovery in this litigation. As you heard, there are at least three or four cases in state court where discovery is ongoing. What is good about that is that Mr. Cooper, he is appointed to the executive committee, has told us he'd coordinate with the MDF. You have Mr. Miles also on some of

those cases, if he also has been recommended as a member of the executive committee.

I do think it is going to take some state-federal coordination on discovery. We did that in Toyota. In the beginning we had people doing discovery all over the country, and then basically we were able to get ahead of the game with Judge Selden, and we work with everybody and made, as counsel said, if we get one place where all the documents are, then we can give them to state courts or if they sign protective orders, et cetera.

I think that we can do what we did in Toyota here, your Honor, and that is get one database, one place where all the documents sit and then work with state court plaintiff lawyers. We want to make sure we cooperate with the orders, for example, in Melton. I think we can do that if GM and plaintiffs' counsel can work together like we did in the Toyota case.

That was a long list of issues. You talked about comprehensive discovery plan. I think that is also something SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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that would involve a meet-and-confer between counsel and plaintiffs' counsel. Plaintiff, we have ideas, obviously, but I do think we should have a joint comprehensive plan that would actually involve the state courts as well, your Honor.

There is going to be some discovery or may be some discovery, limited discovery hopefully in the bankruptcy court, but since the lawyers here in this courtroom here have been involved for about four months with that bankruptcy, at least watching it, trying to protect it and working with counsel, if there is discovery to be taken, we in the MDL can take that discovery. I think that's what we hope that the lawyers that we've hired that are working with the bankruptcy court would allow us to do. That may be a way so that we don't have to take the discovery twice if there is discovery ordered in the bankruptcy court.

I think we need electronic discovery, document depository and database. I said that. Then you also mentioned appointment of discovery masters. We did that in Toyota. We had two eminent retired justices of the California Court of Appeals that work for a company called JAMS. They were the discovery masters in Toyota, and basically we also had an electronic discovery master as well helping them.

I think we need to do that. I think maybe that would be worth another meet-and-confer between plaintiff and defense counsel, where we hopefully maybe get somebody here. We have SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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already talked to people at JAMS, for example, in New York here, but I am sure defense counsel will have their suggestions. I think we have a meet-and-confer and try to work out discovery masters sooner rather than later.

Frankly, an ESI master, I don't know that law is evolving in electronic stored information and frankly I think we've got to work that out in this case as well.

Those are my thoughts. If there is anything else or any questions, I will be happy to answer them.

THE COURT: The immediate question is what, if anything, we do today. I think in general, I am in agreement with you, number one, that some degree of discovery is warranted at this point. If anything, I raise as a question whether the limited discovery that I contemplated or tentatively ordered in Order No. 7, whether it should go beyond that, to the cases or claims in dispute that survive a ruling by Judge Gerber or parallel state court litigation, that will involve the same discovery. There is an argument to be made we may as well proceed and get it done.

That is a big picture question, which is to say, is there an argument for just proceeding full speed ahead and going --

MR. ROBINSON: Personally, in my whole life it seems like I have done a lot of product discovery, but basically I personally think we could do that now. I am happy that the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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court suggested some hybrid approach. I would say this, your Honor:

There are new GM-assumed liabilities in the amended sale, it is clear. If you look at Section 2.3 (a)(IX), it clearly talks about injury, deaths, accidents and incidents after the closing date. At Page 69 of the sale order, which is Section 6.15, your Honor, there are new GM-assumed claims for the Tread Act and the Safety Act. Those involve such things as reporting problems like defects to NHTSA, recalls, et cetera.

Frankly, in some states like California, Florida, Washington, Arizona, and there are others, the unfair competition laws in those states allow a class action to be based on the type of violation, say, of the Tread Act or Safety Act. GM has said well, there is no direct right of action for the Tread Act, but that begs the question because as Judge Selden said in the Toyota case, when he ruled that California unfair competition, the unlawful act prong applied and could be used as a basis for an economic loss claim, that the Tread Act violations could be used for economic loss recovery.

Frankly, under California law, the California Supreme Court and the 9th Circuit also, I can give you the cite, they basically say that that type of claim, the Tread Act claim or some sort of law, even if there is no private right of action can be used for this unlawful act prong of the unfair competition law in California.

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Frankly, I can give you a couple of cites. Basically Judge Selden, he says the Tread Act forms the viable basis for recovery under the unlawful prong of the UCL, and neither party contests this. Toyota didn't even contest it, in re: Toyota Motor, 790 F. Supp. 2d, 1152. Then this is 9th Circuit case, Cyber Sound Records versus UAB Corp., 517 F.3d 1137, at 1152, the 9th Circuit held under the sweeping standing provisions of the California UCL, Section 17 to 200, does not require a plaintiff prove that he or she was directly injured by the unfair practice or that the predicate law provides for a private right of action.

So I am not asking you to rule on this, but I do think there is a basis to start discovery if nothing more regarding the injury death accidents. For example, there is a case before you called the Ani case. As I understand it, Mr. Hilliard is in court here, he filed it, there is 622 post-sale accident plaintiffs in that Ani case. That would allow discovery under the Section 2.3 (a)(IX) regarding injury and death accidents.

Then there is a large number of cases that are filed in this MDL, especially the ones that were originally with Judge Selden and now brought here before you, your Honor. That make the same arguments that Judge Selden found as a viable claim in the Toyota case. I think that there is good reason to get going in discovery. You have got discovery going in other SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 states such as Georgia.

But I do think that a meet-and-confer is appropriate, that we should probably meet-and-confer sooner than later and then I think at some point we come back to you with a plan. I do think it ought to be a comprehensive discovery plan at some point with respect to for what is going on with Judge Gerber as well.

I am trying to focus on cases where there is new GM assumed liabilities, so they're not affected by the bankruptcy litigation and also new GM independent liabilities unaffected by the sale order. For example, Mr. Berman talked about these cars were just recalled that were post-sale vehicles that have problems with their ignition switch, but they're made by new GM

Even if say a part came from Delphi or something back before the sale order, there is case law, Hornbook tort law that allows that type of case to be brought because the manufacturer, General Motors, is liable for the complete vehicle. If one part, they chose to put a part in that came from old GM or Delphi, the case law is clear on that.

I just think there is a lot of reasons to get going with discovery sooner rather than later, and I would recommend a meet-and-confer. I think we should come back to this Court and maybe give you a plan.

Another thing is this. Once we do this consolidated SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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 complaint, and if we can get this done in two months or 60 days, that might be a time to maybe have our comprehensive settlement plan presented to you. Those are my thoughts, your Honor. Sorry I took so long, but it is a complicated issue.

THE COURT: Yes. As I said, it is the big megillah.

You indicated you wanted to be heard on the stipulated facts that were, groups of facts or what Mr. Godfrey said earlier about the facts that were filed in the bankruptcy proceeding.

MR. ROBINSON: The only thing is this. We are working with them on stipulated facts in the bankruptcy court, and now frankly there is a large number facts aren't stipulated to, and that is the problem. If we had a complete, total stipulation of facts, we'd be happy. I don't think that those stipulations of fact will help us get to the issues such as due process and some of the other issues in the bankruptcy court.

I don't think that that really is going to get us very far in this litigation. I do think at some point we need to get these documents that were given to the government, we need to get these interviews, we need to get the initial material that the court recommended in Order No. 7 and maybe start taking depositions as well.

Or if Judge Gerber does order depositions in the bankruptcy court, plaintiffs' counsel would, we think we would like to talk to our designated counsel who I think are here SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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today and suggest maybe we take those depositions.

I don't know if that answers your question. This is not an easy thing when you're talking about discovery.

THE COURT: It is not easy at all.

The immediate question is what, if anything, to do today. What I am hearing you say is -- let me back up. I am inclined to agree with your view that the best course here -- and this is will be the case for a lot of issues that arise in this litigation -- is to give the parties time to meet-and-confer and see what, if anything, they can agree upon and narrow the issues in dispute that get teed-up for me.

As a general description, that is I think a much better way to proceed. Here in particular, it is the best way to proceed. I don't think that that can be done until there is obviously a more permanent leadership structure or the personnel is in place.

I guess the question I have, if am I hearing you correctly, you propose essentially waiting until I make the appointments, allow you some time to confer before I set any deadline, or would you propose we set deadlines for the production of certain things today?

MR. ROBINSON: I haven't heard GM object. Maybe they will object to your proposal in Order No. 7. The process should begin in the collection of the documents that you said that they should provide us and then maybe giving us those SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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documents on a rolling basis. As I understand it, they have given numbers of documents to Congress. Though out of 41 million documents, I understand they gave a million pages to Congress. I think that they're giving documents to other agencies, Department of Justice possibly.

I do think we should start that. They're already collecting those documents. As long as they can give it to us in some sort of a searchable format maybe on a rolling basis, that would help us. We have a lot of lawyers here that could go to work and start looking at those documents.

I do think that some level of production along the lines of your limits in Order No. 7, where we don't take depositions now, but you give us the documents to review and maybe start giving us the transcripts of the interviews of the people mentioned in the Valukas Report. I would like to hear from General Motors.

THE COURT: Mr. Godfrey, let me turn to you. I am guessing you do have some views on this. Let me give you a sense of where I stand and then you can express agreement or disagreement and that may help facilitate things.

No. 1, I am inclined to believe, as I stated in Order No. 7, some limited discovery should at a minimum proceed, and I am inclined to think some of it can proceed now. In particular, if there are categories of those documents, I am assuming the documents provided to Congress and other SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

government agencies may be in this category as to which there aren't any plausible privilege claims, there is no reason not to get the ball rolling on your providing those and maybe table the other stuff, and I imagine there may be more privilege issues, for example, with respect to the Valukas materials, that that can await appointment of counsel and a meet-and-confer process on the theory that might facilitate litigation of those issues.

Beyond that, my inclination is to agree with Mr. Robinson, that basically wait until there is leadership in place, allow you an opportunity to meet-and-confer and then come back sooner rather than later and presumably make this one of the first orders of business after there's a permanent or interim leadership structure in place to really hammer this out and figure out what you can agree upon and what you disagree and figure out some process whereby you can each make your views heard, and I can then decide on the question and then defer the questions regarding, for example, the document depository, comprehensive discovery plan, appointment of discovery masters and the like until that point when you've had an opportunity to confer with one another.

That is sort of a general description of where I stand, but now you can speak.

MR. GODFREY: Thank your Honor.

Before addressing discovery, let me just say that the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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rendition of how Mr. Robinson reads the 363 sale order in his attempt to dress up --

THE COURT: Don't, don't address the merits yet. I am sure we will get there, but --

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ GODFREY: I don't want my silence to be deemed as acquiesence.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. GODFREY: There is a complicated balancing of competing interests. I think the court is struggling, as anyone would be, to know how best to spread the needle here to manage the litigation which is in several jurisdictions to protect plaintiffs' rights and protect General Motors' rights. I will address my comments in three buckets.

The third bucket, which I would like to start with, if the court orders some discovery, just mechanistically how do we view it take place at this stage:

One, we agree there should be no depositions;

Two, we agree on the necessity for protective and confidentiality order. We understand the court's comments. There are some documents, I will identify them for the court. The board of directors minutes contain very sensitive

information. We can work that out in a meet-and-confer;

Three, we agree with the court's comments on Page 1 of its pretrial Order No. 7, the fourth line from bottom with respect to relevant and nonprivileged materials. I want to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

underscore that language because when we get to the Valukas documents, as they have been referred to, and the Valukas raw interview notes and some other things with government agencies, that is an important concept relative to non-privilege;

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Fourth, we agree on the document depository;

Five, I wholeheartedly agree on necessity for meet-and-confer and I strongly suggest when the lead counsel are appointed and their executive committee is appointed, whoever is in charge of the state coordination, Mr. Cooper or someone else, be intimately involved with that meet-and-confer so we do it one time, not multiples so we don't have to bother your Honor but other courts, too.

Finally, two other comments. I have had wonderful success from my standpoint in terms of just efficiency and fair evaluation using magistrate judges as compared to special discovery masters. There is the power of the court that is inherent in that. I leave that to the court's discretion, but I strongly recommend any number of experienced magistrate judges of this Court are more than capable and, indeed, superior, in my view, to other alternatives. That is not to say --

THE COURT: Are you saying superior to me?

MR. GODFREY: No. I am assuming you don't want to sit down with Mr. Robinson and Ms. Cabraser for hours on end, assuming they're appointed, to argue about nuances of -
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 THE COURT: You know what happens when you assume? MR. GODFREY: I look forward to that.

THE COURT: Let me just interrupt and cut to the chase. I think what I hear everybody saying is that for the most part, this should be deferred until after appointment of permanent leadership counsel and an opportunity for you to meet-and-confer, and that really does make sense for the reasons I articulated before.

The question I would like to hear you on is whether there is any category of discovery again that the documents provided to Congress strike me as the most potential example where there isn't a need for meeting and conferring, although maybe there is. And there are items in there that would be subject to a protective order, or I can't image you have a valid privilege claim, but maybe there are arguments and issues that would benefit awaiting the meet-and-confer process as well.

One alternative is also to just give you fair warning that those are the kinds of documents that you will have to swiftly turn over and will give you an opportunity now pending the appointment of counsel and an opportunity to meet-and-confer to get the ball rolling on collecting those in a form you would be able to swiftly provide, on the theory at the next conference we can simply set more specific deadlines and that will be a category of materials that you'll have a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 sooner deadline rather than later one, which is to say, that you should be taking advantage of the time between now and then to do what you need to do to do it quickly.

Why don't you address that specific question which is a larger way of saying we should defer this till the next conference altogether or categories of documents you think can be ordered disclosed now?

MR. GODFREY: That is my second bucket, the different categories. My third bucket is my hopefully attempt to persuade your Honor to reconsider your preliminary views. I understand where we're going on this.

Let me start with Congressional documents to give you a sense what we are dealing with. It is not as simple as turning over a disc. There are 1.35 million pages produced to NHTSA, approximately. There are 1.6 million pages produced to the Congress, and there were some discs, as I understand it. I don't know what the pages are on that. Cumulatively between the two, it is over 3 million pages. I wasn't involved in that. That is what I have been told. It is a bulk of material.

THE COURT: You know 1.6 and 1.3 does not exceed -MR. GODFREY: I know that. I will give you a number.
I get something less than 3.2. They said there are other
materials as well. My point is whatever the numbers total to,
it is a substantial amount of numbers.

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THE COURT: Just keep your voice up.

MR. GODFREY: Privacy concerns, there are confidentiality concerns, being sensitive to your Honor's comment on confidentiality.

For example, board of directors minutes. The Valukas Report, as I have explained once before to designated counsel, cited a number of board of directors minutes for the negative proposition the issues at hand before this Court never reached the board. In the ordinary case you never see there was a relevant document.

If they're in the production we are willing to turn over if the court orders. Because it is competitive information in them, they need to be Bates stamped, and this will take several weeks to get it organized in a fashion that could be turned over. As to privilege issues, I understand there are clawback issues if there are inadvertent productions. So there are clawback issues. We can work that out in the meet-and-confer.

On Congress, Congress and the NHTSA productions, that is the one more easily dealable set, but it will take some time to work through the issues, and the meet-and-confer will do that.

As to Valukas Report documents, there is a misunderstanding. I have spoken at some length to Mr. Valukas, and there are not 40 million pages of materials which are, in SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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the phrase of the court, relevant and nonprivileged. What Mr. Valukas did was, many defendants' counsel, including myself, have done, we generally don't let a witness self-select which documents he or she is relevant. We say give us every document on your computer, every document that can fall into these categories, and we take a very broad purview.

He collected millions of documents, many of which have nothing to do with this matter, many of which have privilege issues. And so this is a bit like, in terms of the Valukas review documents, a bit like saying to the defendant if you reviewed 40 million to produce 10 million, I want to see the 30 million you determined were not relevant, responsive or privileged on other matters. It is a broad search by custodian, by boxes that they found and in hard copy so they could from that filter down to try to find relevant information.

It is not something -- and plus, he adds, talked to his colleagues yesterday morning, they're not sure if they can replicate and identify at this point all of the documents. That would be the hard boxes in storage. There is a misunderstanding what the Valukas voluminous documents are.

THE COURT: It didn't take them that long to do the report altogether.

MR. GODFREY: He has a big team working on this. THE COURT: All right.

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MR. GODFREY: As to Valukas interview notes.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt in the interests of time if nothing else. What I am hearing persuades me that we should just put this off until the next conference and there is a permanent leadership team or interim leadership team on plaintiffs' side and you have opportunity to meet-and-confer. It doesn't surprise me there are more complications and issues,

if you will, on Valukas Report front than there are, for example, with Congress and NHTSA and the like.

What I hear you saying is that there may be some complications even as to those, and my inclination is, in fact, to defer it all until the next conference after you have had an opportunity to meet-and-confer and mindful that those categories of documents you will be likely ordered to turn over sooner rather than later, so you can take whatever steps you think you can take without meeting and conferring with plaintiffs' counsel between now and whenever that conference is. Make sense?

The third bucket was you were going to try to talk me out of doing anything of this altogether. I don't want to deprive you of that chance. Maybe that just means we should limit your remarks to that and we can defer the rest until later.

MR. GODFREY: I would like to add one sentence, if I might, under Valukas raw interview notes. They're his work SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 product. We have never seen them. General Motors has never seen the raw interview notes. Mr. Valukas intends to stand on work product, and many of the interview notes, roughly half were cited in a footnote or otherwise in the Valukas Report, roughly half have never been cited. There are a lot of issues, but Mr. Valukas offered to file a letter with the court outlining this. I as now I am certain I can communicate this for him.

New GM doesn't have the interview notes of Mr. Valukas. I don't have them. They have never been shared. That will be an issue that will ultimately, if the plaintiffs persist in, will ultimately have to be decided by motion. I am hopeful they will honor the work product doctrine of Mr. Valukas.

THE COURT: I don't want to get into this now. That is definitely something you will need to discuss, and if there is disagreement, as it sounds like there may be, we'll figure out a process to resolve it.

MR. ROBINSON: The only thing I would add is this, is that on September 27th they're giving Mr. Cooper the documents, whatever they're going to produce in the Melton case. I really believe what your Honor had requested, and that is the NHTSA and Congress documents be given to us. If there are problems with privilege or protected information on the documents, I still think they should be able to give those to us. It may SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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drag out and maybe until September 27th.

I think that we have momentum here and I do think that -- I don't know when to come to court next. Given what is going on in Georgia, they are going to produce documents, they should produce -- at least start to produce something here. Also I do think we should have a meet-and-confer on this whole production issue as well.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GODFREY: I think I find myself and new GM finds itself in a rather odd position.

THE COURT: Keep your voice up.

MR. GODFREY: A rather odd position.

We have a sale order injunction that bars the prosecution of the lawsuit and we filed our motion to enforce against suits which on their face implicate the conduct of old GM. Judge Gerber then set about a process that was agreed to by the designated counsel, which were retained by the temporary lead counsel, and the designated counsel and the temporary lead counsel entered into three scheduling orders with Judge Gerber which provides for a stay of all discovery.

Those are orders that are still extant, were not appealed or not challenged, but were agreed to. The temporary lead counsel and most other people in this MDL, the vast majority entered into a voluntary stay stipulation which said that they agreed not to seek discovery and would only seek it SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 at a certain point in time if they thought appropriate before Judge Gerber.

Judge Gerber has set out a process which has been working which resulted in something that I think is unprecedented. We well file with the court this week 290 fact groupings, and they have subparts. I didn't add them up to get each individual fact, but there is a mass of core facts that are stipulated to, and Judge Gerber has set about a process to resolve the threshold issues which will help facilitate and materially advance what this Court will ultimately need to do.

So we're in the odd position where temporary lead counsel and designated counsel have not asked for discovery before Judge Gerber. They have signed stipulations saying they would not ask for discovery until they appear before Judge Gerber. Judge Gerber has three orders saying no discovery unless he authorizes it.

And now I think your Honor can see the issue that we face. I think there is a process that is working in the bankruptcy court to materially aid this Court to resolve the issue, and I think that process ought to be given its opportunity to be pursued and resolved which I think will materially aid the court.

If we are correct, this litigation will become a very, very small MDL. If we are not correct, then it will be a different MDL, but I find it somewhat of an interesting SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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juxtaposition in terms of the relationship between the orders that might issue here and the orders and agreements that were reached below are diametrically in opposition to each other. I think the process we outlined before Judge Gerber which thus far all parties have agreed to except for the Elliotts and Phaneuf plaintiffs is efficient, one that will materially advance the interests of this litigation. That is my pitch, if you will, to reconsider your preliminary views.

I thank you for considering that.

THE COURT: Mr. Robinson, you can have a seat.

I am not persuaded, for the reasons I stated in my Order No. 7. I do think that at least some discovery and the nature, timing and scope of that discovery is to be determined, would be helpful here, would advance this litigation, would not materially impede and, in fact, may facilitate the litigation going on before the bankruptcy court. And, needless to say, 13 of the 109 cases by your own admission are not subject to any sort of stay. I think I am well within my authority of proceeding in that fashion and do intend to. The devil is in the details and scope timing and detail of it will be worked out.

I am not going to do anything further on this subject today. I do think and sort of hope and assumed I might order some disclosure, but now I am persuaded there are issues in the least controversial buckets, if you will, that need to be SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 discussed. What I will do is wait until counsel has been appointed, allow you to meet-and-confer and then we can come back and proceed in that fashion, mindful as well there is discovery going on in connection with these state matters.

It is now 1:14. What I think I am going to do, I hoped to get through all of the substantive matters before lunch so we could turn to the applications for leadership positions, but in the interests of the Court Reporter, if not everyone else, we are going to take our lunch break now.

I will limit it to 45 minutes and we can return at 2:00 o'clock. What I will ask you to do in the meantime, the remaining issues on the substantive agenda are:

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{No.}}$ 1. Any other preservation issues, mindful that I signed the proposed order this morning;

No. 2. Briefs schedule and process for adjusting motions, including the few that were cited in Order No. 7;

No. 3. Settlement. My sense is it is pretty premature, but I want to excuse that and reinforce the interests of everybody coming up with a process for those sorts of discussions.

And then the last item is communications going forward, the need and timing for regular conferences or regular submissions and the like. Maybe you can, to the extent you haven't already, discussed those things during the break so that we can proceed swiftly through them.

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Included in that I would say if you want to discuss a proposal vis-a-vis I think the next conference should focus not entirely or exclusively, but discovery, we should address in more detail than we just did. If you want to have some preliminary discussions about timing and structuring that, that might be helpful when we return.

Before we break, let me just quickly read, there was some ambiguity in the applications for leadership positions as to who did and didn't want to speak today. I will read the list of those who I think did request an opportunity to speak, and if you are on the list I read and you actually upon reflection don't want to be heard, you can let my law clerk know that. If you are not on the list I am about to read and you would be like to heard, let my law clerk know that, which is to say, let her know if there are any changes.

I want to reiterate what I said in the order which is if you choose not to be heard, that will not prejudice your application in any way. It is just if you -- I want to give anyone an opportunity to be heard for a few minutes. I have on my list are as follows -- and get the Court Reporter spellings later: In alphabetical order, without regard to the position:

Marry Alexander, Benjamin Bailey, Steve Berman,
Jeffrey Block, David Boies, Jane Conroy, Lance Cooper, Jonathan
Cuneo, W. Daniel "Dee" Miles, Matthew Doebler, Michael Donovan,
Don Downing, Lewis Eidson, Andrew Friedman & Company. Robin
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Greenwald, Robert Hilliard, Adam Levitt, Lester Levy, Michael Kelly, Jonathan Michaels, David Mitchell, Adam Moskowitz, Alyson Oliver, Frank Pitre, J. Douglas Richards, Mark Robinson, Mark Seltzer, Patrick Stueve, Roland Tellis, Harley Tropin and Tina Wolfson.

Again if there is no change, if you're on the list properly or not on the list properly, you do not need to do anything. If there is any amendment to that list, I will ask you to speak to my intern for the summer, if I can impose on her. Ms. Sonenfeld is sitting in the front row in the middle raising her hand now. Let her know right now as you file out and we'll make any adjustments we need and we'll turn to that after lunch.

Be back here at a minute or two before 2:00 so we can start promptly at 2:00.

(Luncheon recess)
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