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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK				
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3	GM IGNITION SWITCH MDL PLAINTIFFS,				
4	, Plaintiffs	5,			
5	V .		14 MD 2543 (JMF)		
6 7	GM IGNITION SWITCH MDL DEFENDANTS,				
8	Defendants	5.			
9		X	New York, N.Y.		
10			October 2, 2014 9:30 a.m.		
11	Before:		3.30 a.m.		
12	HON. JESSE M. FURMAN,				
13			District Judge		
14		APPEARANCES	District daage		
15					
16	HAGGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAE Attorneys for Plaint BY: STEVE W. BERMAN				
17	LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN &	BERNSTEIN LLP			
18	Attorneys for Plaint BY: ELIZABETH J. CABRASE				
19	HILLIARD MUNOZ GONZALES I	.LP			
20	Attorneys for Plaint BY: ROBERT HILLIARD				
21	SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP				
22	Attorneys for Defend BY: EUGENE A. SCHOON	lants			
23	HARTLINE DACUS BARGER DRE	YER LLP			
24	Attorneys for Defence BY: KYLE HAROLD DREYER				
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1	Ea20gmic Conference	
1	1 APPEARANCES (Continued)	
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4	RICHARD C. GODFREY BARRY E. FIELDS	
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6	<u>-</u>	
7	BY: MELISSA M. MERLIN 7	
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(Case called in open court)

THE COURT: Welcome back. I hope you guys appreciate the party I arranged for you outside of the courthouse.

All right, let me get started right away with a couple of housekeeping matters, and then we can jump in with the agenda.

First, I want to thank counsel, again, for setting up the call-in number, which I understand is operational and, hopefully, folks are listening in.

I do want to tell you, I indicated that I would be trying to make arrangements for the Court to handle that, and the Court has in fact contracted with a service called Court Call that I gather other courts around the country have been using for a long time. And I'm going to be the guinea pig for purposes of the Southern District with respect to the service. My plan is to begin using it for the November 6 conference. And in that regard, you should anticipate, in the next couple weeks, either orders or guidance of some sort with respect to how that system works. I need to figure that out myself first. And needless to say, I look forward to your feedback on whether and how it works but, hopefully, it will be helpful and work well.

Now, also just an FYI. I made the call-in number that we're using today available to judges presiding over related cases, including Judge Gerber and his staff, and the other

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judges around the country. Now, some of them, or members of their staffs may well be listening in, and I want to make sure everybody is aware of that, both because the acoustics in the courtroom are not so good and, for that matter, because there are demonstrators outside and, also, because folks are listening in, it is especially important to speak into the microphone. So just a reminder to please do that, even if it means shuffling things about and/or moving about. Just make sure that you speak loudly, clearly, and into the microphones.

All right. Other housekeeping matters.

I am speaking with our technology folks about setting up a website devoted, or web page I should say, devoted to this MDL. I agree that it would be an excellent idea. And there is some provisions in the coordination order that I signed with respect to that. Now, as advanced as this district is, however, the Court's website, to put it bluntly in my opinion, leaves some things to be desired. And, in fact, the Court is in the process of reviewing it and may be overhauling it. But at least right now, I'm told, that the only real option is to set up something along the line of the web page that is currently in use for the 9/11 litigation that Judge Hellerstein has been presiding over. Some of you may be familiar with that. If not, you can check it out. The link is through the There is a case link on the Court's website and there cases. is a link there to the 9/11 litigation.

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Now, in my view, it is far from ideal. It doesn't have text searchability, for example. And, you know, it is sort of only has the basics, but it is better than nothing. That being said -- and I'm prepared to move forward and have the folks, our technology folks, set something up akin to that, unless and until something better is available within the court.

There is always the option of counsel setting up some website that might be better than what the Court can make available. And in that regard, I think you guys should confer and discuss whether that is preferable. It just may be more functional and user friendly that way. In principle, I would prefer for the website to be managed by me and by the Court, but it may be that the technical limitations and opportunity outweigh the advantages of my managing it. So why don't you discuss that and let me know.

One additional word on that. And I think in the coordination order, the proposed language had included a reference to the possibility of setting up a portion of a website as password protected. That would be available only to me and to judges presiding over related cases. I actually changed the language to say that it "may" -- I "may" do that, rather than committing myself to do that. Upon reflection, I am inclined not to do that. I think there are both sort of logistical management issues, as well as my concerns about

security and how well protected it would be. Bottom line is I think that I can communicate and coordinate effectively with the other judges through other means, and I don't think I need that. And given that and the other concerns, I don't think that is necessary.

So, as I said, why don't you guys talk and you can let me know before the next conference whether you think it is better for you to set up a website with perhaps more bells and whistles, or if you think that I should proceed with something along the lines of the 9/11 web page on the Court website.

One other thing. I think counsel know I have had my law clerk e-mail a red-lined copy of the order that I entered, the coordination order indicating the changes that I had made from the proposed order that had been submitted to me. I did that obviously so that you wouldn't have to go through line by line in order to figure out what changes I made. I will continue to do that going forward, just for convenience of counsel. I don't think that that is something that needs to be publicly docketed in the sense that my order is what matters. It is just for your convenience to know what changes, if any, I have made.

If I don't have my law clerk send you a red line of that sort, it means that I haven't made any substantive changes, which is to say that if I make a typographical change or something of that sort, I don't see the need to send you the

red line. But I will continue that practice going forward for the convenience of counsel.

All right, turning to more substantive matters per my endorsement of the other day and as of the September conference, my intention is to largely track the proposed agenda set forth in counsel's letter, in this case, of September 29th. And I thank you again for that letter, which is very helpful, and I anticipate will continue to be helpful going forward.

I did of course flag two supplemental issues that I wanted you to be prepared to discuss. And we will get to those as well, but I will basically go in order of that letter.

All right. The first item in the letter -- and sorry about the background noise -- is the document depository.

Let me say a few things, and then I'm happy to hear from you.

Number 1, I definitely think this is an issue that we have to resolve sooner, rather than later. At the same time, I'm inclined to think that the issue is not ripe for me to weigh into just yet. That is to say that you can, and should, confer further and try to work through the issues. And I think this letter indicates that you are essentially doing just that. But let me share some preliminary thoughts about the issue on the theory that it might help, although it always has the possibility of hurting more than helping.

Number one, I am concerned about the timing of plaintiff's objections and concerns, that is, you know, lead counsel explicitly agreed to the use of ShareVault, knowing that the costs would be shared pursuant to some formula to be worked out. And I think it's fair to say that the time to do due diligence on ShareVault, its pricing structure, and its capability, was before agreeing to the use of it. And from that standpoint, plaintiffs' objections are not especially well taken. And to the extent that the issue is presented to me to resolve, I would want more specific information about the chronology of events, that is when the agreement was made, the nature and extent of that agreement, and the information provided to counsel and so forth, in order to decide whether, again, the objections or concerns are timely made.

Having said that, you know, I think sticking with ShareVault solely because the parties have paid some money to it already is a classic case of what is known as the sunk cost fallacy, which is if you're not familiar with it, that costs already incurred should not be factored into the utility of decisions going forward. Now, that is to say that if there is another option that is cheaper and better -- and I'm not expressing a view on that -- then it may well pay to change, despite whatever contractual obligations have already been incurred. And if so, then it probably, as I said at the outset, pays to do that sooner rather than later, before the

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transaction costs of changing vendors are prohibitive, that is to say, before it effectively becomes too late.

Finally, I am inclined to agree that, all things being -- equal, and I want to emphasize that because I don't know whether they are. I do think it is better to have a vendor that allows you more advanced search capabilities and the like. There may well be tools out there that can do that, that is to say, you know, separate tools. And I would certainly encourage counsel to look into that.

But to the extent that the depository is intended for use, not just by counsel in the MDL who may well have the resources and capabilities to use and obtain other tools to sort through what is likely to be quite voluminous materials, but also by plaintiffs' counsel or counsel in related cases. It may be unrealistic, if not inefficient and more costly, to expect each and every counsel to get their own separate software and tools to go through materials.

Now, in addition, if ShareVault is indeed just a secure platform for the delivery of documents, as defendants themselves describe in the letter, that is in essence a sophisticated version of the, you know, of Drop Box, if you will. And I do find it a little hard to understand why that would be more expensive than more functional alternatives.

So, those are my thoughts, for what they are worth.

Again, they may be helpful, they may complicate matters

further, I don't know. But I do think that you can, and should, try and resolve these issues yourselves and, in that regard, should confer further about it. But I'm obviously happy to resolve the issue if you can't. And, in either case, as I said, I think it's in everybody's interest that we resolve this sooner rather than later. And I would think certainly at the November conference, if not before.

Anyone wish to say anything? Why don't I start with the folks at the front table.

MR. HILLIARD: Judge, unfortunately probably ends up coming to you to resolve it because the Court's right. In your last order, you said the costs of production in ShareVault would be bourne by the producing party. The costs of ShareVault will be shared. And, in fact, I had forgotten, as well. But I went back and read your transcript. And you actually brought that up. You asked Ms. Cabraser what about the costs of this. She said we're sensitive to it, and we're going to test it against other vendors. And your reply was, well, let me know if you need my help.

And though we have continued to confer -- because you can imagine when we told the defendants if you're going to charge us 250,000 post contract without us negotiating with you, we have an issue with that, especially since it is just a sophisticated Drop Box. And it's sticker shock to us. And they were concerned that we're not going to help pay. But we

got passed it and we tried to find a way to reach an agreement. We talked and talked and just could not do it.

We have now picked a vendor. Our vendor is a secure vendor. And ShareVault charges \$250,000 just to get the documents into storage. Our vendor — and they were vetted, they were interviewed, they showed us their product — charges zero. And we can also do proprietary searches and work product searches.

they get the documents that ShareVault takes from GM, will then charge us for the proprietary searches, for the work product searches. Our suggestion to GM was why don't we make plaintiffs' chosen vendor the MDL depository for all of the related actions. They have to sign a protective order, the state court plaintiffs if they want to look at it, they will be bound by the protective order. And it will keep them from having to pay a pass-through charge that we had to pay for ShareVault. We thought we had a solution. And the only impediment to that is they signed a contract for six months. And they advised us of that, post contract, and asked us to pay. And we said no. And we had told them over and over how much, how much is it going to be. Because that's the issue.

My proposal is, and my proposal to GM was, you guys bear the costs of ShareVault, because you have to drop the documents in on October 2nd. Our vendor can take them, as

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well, on October 2. So they can bypass ShareVault if they want, put it in our vendor's depository, and we will give them the protections that they deserve to have that, you know, to make sure no documents were seen by anyone that doesn't comply with or agree to be bound by your court's protective order. And that's where it is.

So I can tell you that, based on my conversation with Andrew, that we're still talking, we're trying to figure out a way that GM doesn't carry the full ShareVault nut. And we don't have to take the 250,000, which is just a pass-through. You know, we just get the documents from ShareVault, put them somewhere where we can do our searches, and share them with the other plaintiffs. But there is no solution yet.

THE COURT: That is a long way of saying, I think, that you are talking about it, and that my notion that you should continue, is at least right for now.

I guess what question I have, is how time sensitive is this issue. Is this something that we need to resolve immediately, or is it something that we could, for example, resolve at the November conference. I ask, only because I don't know what it means to upload these things into ShareVault if, having done that, it becomes impossible to provide them to an alternative vendor, or if that simply can be done with the click of a button, in which case perhaps it is not as urgent as I might have thought.

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MR. HILLIARD: Delphi has produced documents to ShareVault. We have access to ShareVault. So it is not time sensitive in regards to us looking at the documents, or GM producing the documents. Right now, GM is simply carrying the cost of ShareVault to us. And they have not even permitted us access at all. So we can continue with the status quo in regards to production, getting those documents into our vendor. And if we can't meet and confer on the final percentage share, then we'll come back to you.

THE COURT: Okay. So I think this is something that we should, hopefully, or plan to discuss further if not resolve at the November conference, and you should continue your discussions between now and then.

Now, I will say, if you can't resolve them and the issue is presented to me to resolve, again, I want to know more about the timing of the discussions and substance of those discussions. I also, to the extent that you indicated that you have identified an alternative vendor, will want to know, I mean basically want a detailed comparison of the pros and cons of the two options, both in terms of price and in terms of capabilities, in terms of security and the like. But I think it is in everybody's interest to identify a single site and depository to be used. And it's not clear to me that you shouldn't all be on the same page. So I would hope that you can work through these things. Anyone at the back table want

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to say anything? You don't need to make your position known.

If you have any disagreement with my way of proceeding, let me know.

MR. GODFREY: Your Honor, Rick Godfrey.

I think that the meet and confer should take place. think there are two points that the Court needs to be aware of now. And I don't know plaintiff's position. In the very first conversation that we had about this, I said there are two ways to select an MDL document depository vendor. One is to select one with full search capabilities. The other is one, which you might call it a Drop Box. But it is just a posting service. I said I have seen it done, and I've done it both ways. plaintiffs' bar, generally, did not like the full service capabilities for the MDL depository, because of concerns about opposing parties seeing what they were searching. And I said so we're prepared to do it, we have our own search tools with our own document vendor. You can have yours, we're prepared to do it either way. And they agreed and said let's just have ShareVault. So they may have a different position now. But we're going to have to walk through that issue, because we have some securities concerns that, traditionally, have been raised by opponents across the bar. And they are legitimate concerns.

Secondly, the reason for the costs of ShareVault being expensive, I am informed that, prior, people who negotiated a contract with security, it's got very good security. So when

someone says we have a vendor that can do it for far cheaper, given the sensitive nature of certain of the documents, and the confidential designations, and that, I think it behooves us to have a pretty clear understanding about is this the security that we have seen from our security services. Like, what O'Hare, one man can shut down central air transport in the center of the country, or is it security that we would expect to have from ShareVault. So I think a meet and confer is necessary, I think it is helpful. I would hope — and I mean this sincerely — I would hope that we don't have to bother your Honor again with this.

And either present your Honor with here's what we're going to do with ShareVault, split the cost and try to get a new vendor, or here's what we are going to do, work with ShareVault and tell them to get the costs going forward and I think we have agreed to that by November 4. It will not, in the meantime, since we have signed the contract, inhibit at all the production of documents.

In fact, this morning, General Motors completed its production, as you required. I am pleased to tell the Court we posted 4,123,346 pages in the ShareVault, now, I'm told in the production. There's Congress, NHTSA and Melton, in two productions. Later today, the various privilege logs will be produced also to counsel, so that we are -- I think your Honor made it very clear you wanted it to be done by today. We are

going to be done by today with the first phase of the documents. So we'll meet and confer. I'm confident that we can work it out and we'll present the Court with discrete issues and a basis and a timeline for the Court to resolve.

THE COURT: Right, okay. I'm pleased to hear about the production, which was something I would have asked about shortly, and urge you to continue your discussions. And I, too, hope that you can work them through. But if you can't, I'm obviously prepared to help you. And I do agree that security is definitely something that is a high priority and needs to be considered in the mix.

All right. Moving on, items two and three, that is third-party discovery, and preservation issues, and additional preservation protocols. You have indicated that you are continuing to meet and confer. And I see no reason to discuss them further, unless there is anything that you need to discuss or want to update me on. But, you know, seeing nobody getting up, I will move on.

Item number 4, is now moot, because I signed and entered order number 17 the other day. So we are on to item number 5, about which I don't have a whole lot to say, either.

Item number 5 is the use or the potential need for a discovery or privilege master. And counsel indicated that a magistrate judge would be suitable. As I previously indicated, my hope and intention is to handle discovery issues myself.

For various reasons, I think that is more efficient and sensible. And, hopefully, will deter you from having any issues at all. But if that proves -- I mean that is something that can always be revisited. And if it proves to be unrealistic or unmanageable for me, and is causing undue delay, then I may well take you up on your suggestion of involving the assigned magistrate judge, Judge Dolinger and turning to him for help. And if that proves to be unrealistic or unmanageable, we can always revisit the issue of whether we should consider a different option or route all together. But, again, just to stress that, for now, I will handle things myself and pursuant to the procedures that we have already discussed.

All right. Item number 6, the proposed bellwether order. Again, this is a little bit of a theme for today. It doesn't seem to me that it is ripe yet for my intervention. That is to say the letter indicates that you are continuing to discuss the issue, and that if you have not resolved it that you may be in a position to update me or present the issue for me to decide at the November conference.

Let me say a couple of things right now.

Number one, I do agree that some order should be entered, and that we ought to do that sooner rather than later so that everybody is on the same page about discovery issues relating to cases and, just generally, about how we are going

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Now, number two, that I want to make the language from order number 16 -- I think it was my mantra here, maybe it Order 16, I'm losing track of the numbers, but I think reasonable but aggressive should apply here too. That is to say that, you know, we should set a schedule that provides for bellwether trials as quickly as reasonably possible, given the nature and extent of the discovery and the claims in this litigation. That is, in my view, consistent with my obligations under Rule 1 of the Federal Rules. It is also in the interests of justice and in the interests, as I have mentioned several times, of promoting maximum coordination between the MDL and related cases pending in other courts. That is, as I have already remarked, I think those courts are more likely to coordinate with this litigation and defer to the what I am doing, if they believe that we are moving things forward steadily and reasonably quickly. And so I think that that should be the guiding mantra, again, reasonable but aggressive.

So, I guess the question I have is, because I do think it is in everybody's interest to do this sooner rather than later, does it pay for me to give you a deadline by which you should either submit an agreed-upon bellwether order, or if there are disagreements, then you can submit dueling orders to me with the red line, as you have done before showing the

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differences, and letter briefs supporting your respective versions.

Mr. Hilliard?

MR. HILLIARD: When we talk bellwether, those two adjectives are used by both of the parties. You can guess which side uses which. But, in all seriousness, we need your help. Because we believe we can't reasonably and aggressively be ready for trial in 12 months, and they just said we have a, fair to say, a different view. We have agreed to discuss the plaintiffs' fact sheet which is step 1. They have to know the universe of the bellwether potential plaintiffs. And we're about to hopefully close the loop on getting the Court an agreed to plaintiffs' fact sheet. But then we have to pretty quickly get into, after the discovery documents are produced and reviewed, we have to start taking depositions of their liability witnesses. And they have to be able to take depositions of the chosen bellwether to prepare for trial. my view, and my experience, tells me that the sooner the Court gives us some direction on what the bookends of us having to decide are, the less time will be wasted.

THE COURT: So my question was whether I ought to set a deadline for that. Let me through out maybe October 31 as the deadline for either the submission of an agreed upon order or if there is not an agreement, then competing orders and, again, letter briefs supporting your respective proposals.

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can say that.

MR. HILLIARD: That's fair. We can be ready by then. Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Godfrey, or anyone at the back table. MR. GODFREY: I think, your Honor, October 31 would be fine. I think the phrase "reasonable yet aggressive" is a phrase that I already see somewhat differently, as we'll discuss a bit later. I do think that there is wisdom to, at some point, getting a bellwether order. I think that the proposal that is being advocated would be unprecedented, in the sense of at this stage of the litigation, we don't have the plaintiff access to basic discovery. But I think the parties will get some things in agreement on, and then the Court is going to have to take a look at it from a reasonable timing perspective, and feasibility perspective, and consistent with the Court's own view of a case like this how best to manage it. I think we can tee it up by October 31 for the Court to decide. Because I'm fairly confident that we're not going to end up agreeing to certain issues with respect to timing. I think I

THE COURT: Okay, great.

Then I will set a deadline for the submission of either an agreed upon order or competing orders. And obviously as you have in the past, to the extent that you can agree on as much as possible, and narrow your disagreements, that is obviously the best course and most helpful to me. And

consistent with prior practice, if you can give me your competing orders in a red line showing the differences, that is most helpful to me.

In addition, in any letter briefs that you submit, in conjunction with the competing orders, if you are not able to agree, it will would be helpful to me, and I imagine you would have done this anyway, just to site, and even attach might be helpful, examples of these kinds of orders from other MDL litigations, just since that may be a helpful point of reference.

Mr. Godfrey.

MR. GODFREY: I was going to say headline points for the Court to be aware of. Timing. Who gets to select, whether the plaintiffs gets to select all, or whether it is a equal selection process, relationship to plaintiffs' fact sheets.

And then how it measures with the overall schedule of the MDL.

Because I think, statistically, as the Court knows, there are the personal injury cases, some number of which are being considered, we believe -- I don't have the details -- but we believe by Mr. Feinberg and his process, which we need to give the time and opportunity to resolve. And Mr. Hilliard probably knows, more than I do, about that, since I think a number of his clients are in the Feinberg process. But those are some kind of headlines that, so the Court is not surprised when you see the letters, those are points of departure I think that can

capture in a sense the boundary conditions that people see differently.

THE COURT: I don't find any of that surprising. I don't need to hear your respective positions now. I would encourage you to agree on as much as you can and I'm happy to resolve any other disagreements.

All right. Moving on to the next issue, item number 7, your letter on consolidated complaints and motion practice. I don't think there is much that needs to be said on that, either, except that here, too, I think it would pay to give you a deadline to either submit an agreed upon order or competing orders of the same sort. And my inclination would be to set the same deadline, just to simplify matters, of October 31. Does that make sense.

MR. BERMAN: That makes sense, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Godfrey, any objection?

MR. GODFREY: No problem. Mr. Berman and I had discussed a tentative schedule, but since we have not seen the complaint, we decided to wait to see the master complaint. but I have no question we'll be able to work this one out, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BERMAN: I think we have a question, just to give you a framework for what we are discussing. We're going to file two complaints. One will be post bankruptcy sale, one

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The complaint involves the laws of all 50 states. And they're presently in the draft form that we sent out to lawyers throughout the country. Each complaint is over 800 pages. So the concept is we don't want you to be hit with motions in all 50 states, right out of the box in entirety, for example. We picked some states and we are talking about that. But given the fact that there is gonna be a motion, and we're going to be talking about page limits and timing, we're wondering what your inclination is on pages. Judges can be very different in how they accept lengthy briefs. And give us some guidance on that. I'm thinking, given the length of the complaint, that they may want 50 pages. If we're talking in that kind of range, is that something that —

THE COURT: I mean, listen, I gonna punt on that one, and let you guys discuss it. Because I think you're in a better position to decide, in the first instance, what you think you need. And I can then decide whether I think that is reasonable. And that may also be influenced by seeing the complaints when they are filed. Although the mere reference to the number of pages, alone -- well, anyway that was the most notable thing you have said to me.

You know, my interest is in ensuring that the briefing is not duplicative. I don't object if you -- I want to give you an adequate number of pages to make whatever arguments you

want to make. And I trust that you are good lawyers, and I trust that you know that I will be annoyed if I read your briefing and I think that there is a lot of fat that could have been trimmed. And in that regard, it is in your interest, as much as mine, for you to be economical in your briefing. And for that reason, I am not inclined to give you artificial page limits. But I want to make sure that you have an adequate number of pages. What I am concerned about, and want to avoid, and I think you are sensitive to this and this is what you will be discussing, is to ensure I don't get multiple briefs basically making the same arguments, when I think you know you could coordinate, in advance, and ensure that that doesn't happen.

Why don't you discuss, again, and make a proposal to me about page limits, mindful that, obviously, the fewer pages that I have to read, the better. But I want to make sure that you can make whatever arguments you think should be made. Sounds good?

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

MR. BERMAN: Sounds good.

THE COURT: All right.

Item number 8, document discovery and fact sheets and the like. So number one, I was going to ask about a status report on the discovery previously ordered. I don't know if there is anything further to be said on that.

Maybe, Mr. Schoon, you can update me on your end of that.

MR. SCHOON: We are up to date. We produced all of our documents as required yesterday. Posted on ShareVault. And accessible to the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Great. Is there anything else I need to be told, just to update.

MR. SCHOON: This is really very minor. I think your order number 11 required, by yesterday, a report on data that was not reasonably accessible. Quite honestly, I missed that deadline. But I saw the GM letter last night. And this morning we filed a letter concurring with their position on that.

THE COURT: I think you dated it yesterday, though.

MR. HILLIARD: I apologize if that happened. It was drafted last night.

THE COURT: Hard to trick ECF, though.

MR. HILLIARD: My apologies, your honor.

THE COURT: I will grant you an extension nunc protunct to today.

MS. SOWERS: Continental is in the same position as Delphi, with respect to letter regarding ESI and our letter will be filed today, as well. And so if we could be granted the brief extension, as well, I would appreciate it, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Sure. I'll grant everyone an extension today to file the letter in compliance with, I think it was Section 16 of order number 11.

I thank you, Mr. Godfrey, for complying with the deadline and bringing it to everybody's attention.

MR. GODFREY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. On the broader discovery issues, I guess here, too, I'm inclined to give you a deadline by which you should either submit an agreed upon order or competing order. And you're probably detecting a Halloween theme here, but I would propose an October 31 here, as well.

Does that sound sensible?

MR. HILLIARD: It does, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Godfrey, or anyone at the back table?

MR. GODFREY: I think we can do that, your Honor. I

think the Court ought to be aware, my comment that was

somewhat cryptic about reasonable, yet aggressive. I'm not

sure the Court contemplated over 1300 separate document

requests under the limited discovery. I have found that we

have worked through what we considered a phase one discovery

plan. And if not, we will tee it up for the Court so that the

Court can decide it and discuss it at the November 6

conference.

THE COURT: Great. All right. And I guess the next item is distinction between class and merits discovery. I

would think that its really part of the same conversation, and so should be part of whatever order is submitted to me by October 31 or whatever submissions are made by that date. Or, if you decide that it doesn't need to be decided on the same schedule, you can let me know that. But I guess I would just fold that into the same category.

Does that make sense?

MR. BERMAN: That works for us, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Godfrey?

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

THE COURT: All right.

And then the last item of your letter is the need for a separate coordination order. There is, I think, no need to discuss that. I trust that you will bring it up if or when you decide that a separate coordination order is needed. Though, obviously, you should confer first in the event that either of you, or any of you, comes to think that it is.

Now, as for the coordination order that I did enter, I know that Judge Tanksley adopted it in her case in the Melton case. I don't on know if there is any other update. If counsel wants to tell me where things stand in terms of either bringing it to the attention of the other judges or whether anyone has adopted it.

MS. CABRASER: Your Honor, Dawn Barrios is not here this morning. She's appearing in a hearing before Judge Fallon

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in another MDL. So wanted to make sure to report in that letters have been sent to all the plaintiffs' counsel in the related state actions, with your Honor's coordination order, inviting them to consider and support coordination. And that has been sent to 106 counsel. Some counsel have reported in that their actions have been removed. They may be in the process of being transferred as part of this MDL. But I think the long story short is counsel are aware of the order, they are considering it, and the judges will also be made aware of the order. Ms. Barrios is on a mission to encourage maximum coordination among the courts. And I wanted to make sure your Honor was aware of that.

THE COURT: Thank you. And I am aware of that, especially insofar as she has been conscientious and helpful in making sure that I have an up-to-date list of the judges presiding over those cases and contact information for them.

In that regard, I should note, I think it's no mystery, that I have been communicating with the judges, or many of the judges, presiding over related cases. I made that clear in some of my orders.

Number one, I have communicated with all of them by e-mail. I had a conference call a couple of weeks ago with a critical mass of those judges. And I have spoken to some of them individually, as the need has arisen.

Now, we have also agreed to stay in touch in a variety

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of ways, including having regular conference calls I think at least every other month, and perhaps more if the need arises. And I have also taken steps, or actually have simply sent the coordination order to all of them by e-mail. So in that regard, judges may well already be aware, or should already be aware, of that order. But I just want to make that known, and put that on the record, as with my communications with Judge Gerber and his staff, I also want to make clear that we're not discussing substance, per se. I think each of us, to the extent that we have to make decisions about substantive matters should, you know, exercise our own judgment. But this is all in aid of coordinating matters and sort of processing and schedule, more than anything else, just to make sure that this litigation and the related cases proceed in an orderly fashion.

Mr. Godfrey.

MR. GODFREY: I agree with Ms. Cabraser.

Three quick points. Either later today or tomorrow, the coordination order will be submitted to the Texas MDL Judge Schaffer, so that is in process. And we are hopeful that he will consider it, enter it.

Secondly, I was not aware that Judge Tanksley had adopted, yet, the coordination order. She did adopt or enter a companion protective order that measures nicely with this Court, so we have resolved that issue.

I'll look into, I know we are working on a

coordination order. I just was not aware of -- your Honor maybe have advance notice of this than we do about the coordination order. But I was not aware. We are working on that, as well. Ms. Cabraser has been very helpful I think dealing with Mr. Cooper.

And then, finally, I meant to mention one thing or ask one issue of the Court. I don't think this is in dispute. On the documents we were served last night with 900 some requests, but as our letter reflected, on the 23rd of September, we were served with the first 415. I am assuming that until we work out, and the Court decides that what takes place with these document requests is General Motors, New GM, does not have to respond, that is file answers and objections to the first 415, since that will precede the November 6 date and it will precede that October 31 date. And a great deal of leg room and also seems that it should be something we should have a meet and confirm about. I wanted to raise that before, I apologize for raising it out of order. I want to be sure we have the quidance of the Court on that.

THE COURT: I sort of took the last discussion, namely that you were meeting and conferring about discovery, as a sign that everybody was in agreement, that rather than responding you would discuss the schedule and a process for working out any objections and responding to those requests. And folks at the front table are nodding to that, so I think that's a fair

1 statement.

MR. GODFREY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hilliard, you were rising.

MR. HILLIARD: I'm not sure if the Court is aware, but the MDL judge for Texas has set a hearing for Friday this week. And presumably, since he does have the coordination order, he will likely enter it on that date. I just didn't know if that was on your radar or not. And that's true on the discovery, as well, Judge. Mr. Godfrey and I have talked about which adjective will rule the day on when we gonna reply. Until we get guidance from the Court, we are simply trying to come up with a matrix of what documents we get first.

THE COURT: Okay. And I'm happy to give you guidance, but I think the best practice, as we have generally followed, is to let you try and work out and/or narrow the disagreements before I give you any definitive guidance.

All right, that exhausts the issues that you had listed in your agenda letter. Let me turn to the two items that I had, and then I have a couple of other issues at least to flag.

First, I mention the California vs. General Motors.

Docket number here is 14 CV 7787. Has been transferred to MDL.

And I am aware that there is a fully-briefed remand motion in that case. I don't know if -- well, counsel, I don't think, is present from the plaintiffs' side on that. But perhaps lead

counsel has communicated with them.

The question I pose is to the extent that Second

Circuit law governs my decision about, at least the federal

legal issues in that whether either new briefing should be done

or at least supplemental briefing, insofar as the briefs

presumably focused on Ninth Circuit law, I not have actually

looked at them, just to be clear.

Mr. Berman?

MR. BERMAN: I happen to be one of the counsel in that case.

THE COURT: Well. Then counsel is present. Go ahead.

MR. HILLIARD: I have spoken with Mr. Godfrey --

THE COURT: Move the microphone a little bit.

MR. HILLIARD: The briefs were based on Ninth Circuit law. We think that Second Circuit law is a little bit different, although not outcome different. So we do want to rebrief it. So we're proposing that we file our opening brief one week from today. Mr. Godfrey would respond one week thereafter. And the People of the State of California would respond one week thereafter.

THE COURT: All right. Is that a joint proposal?

MR. GODFREY: Yes, your Honor. We agree with that.

THE COURT: That is fine by me. So that is how we will proceed. And I take it those briefs will replace the existing briefs, so I don't need to look at those.

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MR. BERMAN: That's correct.

THE COURT: All right. The second issue, the safety related discovery issue which is now fully briefed, let me give you my current thoughts, and then give you an opportunity to respond.

My inclination -- and again this is a little bit of a theme, as well -- is to defer deciding the issue. I'm inclined to think that it is better to await, at a minimum, the filing of the consolidated complaints and, perhaps, even to await the filing of a motion for preliminary injunctive relief, if that is sought.

Now, I think that because, in my review of the case law on conflict preemption, at least, it seems to me that the analysis is not one that can, or should, be done in the abstract but, really, depends on a nuanced analysis of the claims that are being made and the law upon which plaintiffs are relying, and whether and to what extent that law conflicts with federal law.

Now, I'm inclined to think that, in light of that, that it is hard to make those assessments in the absence of, at a minimum, again, the consolidated complaints which we'll presumably make clear the law upon which plaintiffs are relying and clarify the claims that are being made, as well as the relief being sought — and again, that maybe it pays to even await the filing of an actual motion, which would obviously

make the basis for the claim, then the relief sought, even clearer.

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Now, I recognize that one of the reasons that plaintiffs argued, or asked, for the discovery, or argued that they should get it now, is precisely to make a decision about whether to seek preliminary relief. Number one, given the motions that were previously filed, I think in Benton and Kelly, if I remember correctly, it is not clear to me that the discovery is necessary in order to make such a motion. And, in any event, I certainly don't see any reason to decide the issue before the filing of the consolidated complaint.

Now, I grant you that there may be less need for a more developed record to decide the issue of field preemption and maybe even the issue of primary jurisdiction. And those are points that new GM has argued. But number one, I'm somewhat skeptical of those arguments, though I'm not deciding them today. And number two, I think that the more responsible approach would be to consider the narrower issue of conflict preemption before turning, and maybe never turning, to those issues and arguments.

So given that, my inclination and my current thought is to defer the question, again at least until the consolidated complaints are filed.

Thoughts. Let me start with the front table, since this is your application.

MR. BERMAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Seems to me there is two different issues here. One is you're allowing document discovery to go forward, even though the consolidated complaints have not been filed with respect to the new GM vehicles. And so document discovery is going forward, and we don't think that this category should be any different. The documents are plainly relevant to the current complaints.

The current complaints allege violation of state consumer protection laws, warranty laws, and the law of fraudulent concealment. The current complaints allege that the repairs are not adequate. And so the discovery sought is to test and to see whether or not we are correct that the repairs are not adequate, which will allow us to frame the motion for injunctive relief.

Let me give you an example. First of all, we filed a rifle shot. These are four simple requests. Four document requests. I'm a little surprised that GM's resisting, because one of the statements that GM's CEO has made is she wants everyone out there, driving a car, to have peace of mind. That's a direct quote. Well, what better way to assure the American public peace of mind is to let us have discovery to see if there are safety issues, even after the recalls.

If we find that there are safety issues, then we will present the motion to you. And it's at that time that you will

see a framework to see whether or not there is preemption. But the mere fact of asking for the documents, I don't think that that implicates, as of yet, a preemption concern. They are just turning over documents that are relevant to the case. And it's when we actually make a motion that the issue of preemption will be framed. Right now, I think that objection is premature. On the Benton motion, sure we rushed in and filed a motion for preliminary injunction. But we have now decided that we have to show irreparable injury and that the equities are in our favor. If we take discovery now, and we find that there are continual reports of people having stalls and safety issues, that certainly helps us on the irreparable injury and balance of the hardship tests.

So we think, for those reasons, we don't want to wait, and we should not wait, for later in the case. We want to get the discovery going now, along with the discovery that they are now producing. Again, it is a rifle shot. It is four simple document requests. And we don't think that that mere production of documents invokes preemption at this stage.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me say a few things in reaction, and then turn to the folks at the back table.

I certainly agree that discovery, itself, doesn't implicate preemption in the sense that, I mean ordering and granting the request for discovery itself. I don't think there is a colorable argument that allowing discovery is somehow

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conflicting with federal law in a way that implicates preemption.

I think the argument is that to the extent that the claims for relief sought is preempted, it is not relevant to any viable legal claim. And I think there is an argument to be made especially if responding to the requests would be burdensome, then that is an issue that can be decided or should be decided before responding to discovery. I think that's the issue.

Having said that, now, I guess the question that I will pose is, number one, maybe -- well, I think I do want a little bit more information about how burdensome it would be to comply with the requests, because maybe the better course is to allow the discovery, allow plaintiffs to make a preliminary injunction motion, and then to the decide the preemption issues in the context of such a motion, which I have already indicated I think is probably the better course, ultimately, anyway.

Now, number two, my general approach to preliminary injunction motions would be -- I mean defendants are certainly correct that they are often, if not usually, filed in conjunction with the filing of a complaint. Or at least early on in a case before discovery has been taken. And in that regard, you know, it is not necessary, or not often necessary, for discovery to be taken before such a motion has been made.

But my usual practice in those cases is to schedule an

immediate conference, bring the parties together, craft a schedule for adjudication of the preliminary injunction motion, and have a discussion with counsel about what discovery is needed in connection with litigation of that issue.

So, you know, to the extent that I would follow a similar practice here, I am not sure it makes a whole lot of sense to force the plaintiff to file a motion without the discovery on the theory that it would be a bit of a formality if they are telling me that that motion will ultimately be made. Now, to have them do that, and then order discovery, as opposed to doing it in the other way.

So having said that, let me turn to the folks at the back table and hear from you on your reactions to those thoughts, and my initial inclinations to defer this. And, also, just on what the burden would be of responding to particular requests.

MR. BLOOMER: Your Honor, I think we agree with your inclination to defer this matter. There is no, I think as the Court right knows, these are better off decided in the context of specific claims. And there is no evidence before the Court of an actual issue. And I think our concern is that the discovery that's served, when you actually look at it -- and I would probably beg to differ with my friend across the bar, on the issue of whether it is a rifle shot, is directed at the recall process itself. Every request asked for information

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regarding the recall remedies. And I'll jus tread you a couple This is Request for Production 2: With respect to of them. each of the recalls, all documents relating to, A, the proposed time frame for completely implementing the recall remedies as set forth in the recall notices sent to owners of the subject vehicles; B, the reasons why that time frame was proposed; C, any and all delays in meeting the proposed time frame, including the reasons for any such delays; and, D, any interim steps you have considered to take to address any safety issues in advance of the completion of the provision of the recall remedies. That's one document request relating to scores of recalls. Request for production number 4: With respect to each of the recalls, all documents relating to the sufficiency of the recall remedies, including all documents related to the initial choice of each recall remedy, all documents relating to any proposed remedies that were considered and rejected; and, C, all documents concerning the sufficiency of each recall remedy in subject vehicles that have received a recall remedy.

Now, there's a theme here. Each of these requests is directed specifically at what NHTSA I doing in overseeing right now. And while the plaintiffs chide us for organizing over preemption, what I don't think is in dispute is that the issue of any claim relating to a recall or recall remedy, is preempted. And if the Court is going to reach that issue, it shouldn't be in the abstract. It should be done in the context

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of a specific claim, with some evidence, so that the issue can get tee'd up.

While the plaintiffs have talked generally about filing some request for injunctive relief, neither we, nor the Court, has any idea what that would entail. But if you look at their document requests, it relates specifically, and would relate specifically to the recall process which NHTSA has and it's in the exclusive province of NHTSA. Do they want a park it now injunction. That's been considered and decided both by federal courts, Judge Ramos in the Silvas case, as well as by NHTSA itself. NHTSA is actively engaged overseeing this process, has already exercised jurisdiction to enter into a consent order. Do they want documents related to the timing of the recall, notice of the recall, timing of the recall remedy and repairs. These are the issues, your Honor, that are all under the purview of NHTSA right now. And trying to decide these issues -- and we would respectfully submit trying to decide these issues before they get tested, even on dispositive motion, I think is problematic. But trying to deal with them in the abstract, I think, underscores the Court's good judgment to say it's best to defer this. And I don't think the Court --I think the Court is right, right now, it doesn't need to decide the issue of preemption or primary jurisdiction. I think the way this has been tee'd up, the plaintiffs have simply not made a prima facia showing of why this discovery is

necessary. I mean the bottom line is they have not identified any actual issue, much less one requiring immediate discovery or action.

They have an existing administrative remedy that they can petition NHTSA to do something different about the recalls. They have not done that. Their discovery requests for the purpose of potential claim relating to recall process conflicts with NHTSA's oversight. And I think it is going to, in the abstract, just entangle the Court, without much of a record, with issues implicating NHTSA's jurisdiction.

So the bottom line is, your Honor, I think the Court's right to defer this, because the plaintiffs have not explained what they need. To the extent they have served requests, those are extremely wide-ranging requests applying to scores of recalls. They have not explained why they need it. And they have not explained why it would not interfere with NHTSA's exclusive jurisdiction in the area.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I think there is more agreement or overlap between your positions than you are both perhaps suggesting, or at least than Mr. Bloomer is suggesting in the sense that I don't hear plaintiffs arguing that the issue of preemption should be decided in the abstract. I think you both are agreeing with me that that issue is best decided in the context of, again, at a minimum, the consolidated complaint, and I think even better, in the context of an actual

motion for injunctive relief.

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In that regard, the question, I think everybody's in agreement, that that is an issue better deferred until there is a concrete context and record for it.

So the question, now, which is whether discovery should proceed in advance of any such motion, or if a motion should be made and then we discuss discovery in connection with it. And I guess the question that I had posed is is there really a big difference between those. And it turns to me a little bit on the burden of responding to their request. And maybe the better course here is for you guys to discuss the requests in the context of discussing what relief the plaintiffs are contemplating seeking, to see that if the request could be narrowed to a point where the burden is not insurmountable. And mindful that if the plaintiffs were forced to file a motion before discovery proceeded that, again, I would have you back in here promptly to figure out what discovery I would allow in aid of litigating that issue. so to the extent that you can work that out in advance, and to the facilitate the filing of any such motion, then that may be the way to go.

So, what are your thoughts on that?

MR. BERMAN: Your Honor, I disagree with it slightly in this respect.

I think we all probably read the newspaper article

last week about Ms. Gass, I believe her name was, a law student who died in a vehicle that had been repaired by GM.

So there is a current need to find out what the safety issues are when people go in, their car is repaired, and they come out and they die.

Request number 1 asks for all documents relating to communications to or from owners of the recalled vehicles that have had a remedy and have reported safety issues.

The burden is minimal. These safety issues go to a dealer from the customer. The dealer reports of safety issues are rolled up onto a data base at GM. GM contextually searches that data base and produces though documents to us now. In a week. It is not a big deal. It is done all of the time in automobile cases. We know about those customer data bases.

Once we find out the frequency of safety issues, what vehicles they involve, how often they are occurring, once we get that information, then we'll be in a position to frame what relief we want.

The relief could be for the repair. For example, the NHTSA administrator suspects, according to his testimony that we cite in our brief, that it's an algorithm issue. It's in the province of this Court, if we identified a defect like an algorithm defect in air bags to order a repair. Not NITS. That's something that judges do in auto defect cases all of the time.

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So again, we think the way we should do this, we are glad to sit down and perhaps work out a schedule for this.

But, again, I think the burden is minimal. Let us look at the safety issues, from their documents. And let us then frame the motion that we want to bring. And that motion will then tee it up for you. That's the process that we think makes more sense.

THE COURT: Okay. And, here's my suggestion.

I think you guys should talk about this today, or this week, and see if you can work out a schedule. And see if perhaps, in discussing both the relief that plaintiffs believe that they might seek, and the burdening, if any, on defendants of complying with the requests, that maybe you can agree on either a staged production or narrowing the requests in a way that everybody is okay with.

And then let me know, I'll say by next Tuesday, if there is agreement on that. And, if not, let me know that. And if there is not agreement, then I want a specific explanation of what the burdens are of complying with the existing requests. And then I will decide whatever is left to be decided.

Does that make sense?

MR. BERMAN: That's fine with the plaintiffs, your Honor.

MR. BLOOMER: What I think your Honor, would be helpful -- and I don't disagree at all with the notion of

talking -- it obviously is helpful to try to understand what the specific claim is. Because the way this is tee'd up right now, it is just wide-raining discovery, that the plaintiffs would like to get, and then figure out what might fall out of that.

I think if there are specific claims that would put some meat on the bones and provide a basis for meaningful discussion about what discovery would actually be necessary to decide those claims, that would be a proper way for this to proceed. It is hard to handle, in the abstract, when a party says just give us the documents and then we'll tell you what we can do.

THE COURT: I think that's exactly what I'm saying, is you can get some elaboration, I would think, on that front.

And that can frame the discussion. And you can provide further information to counsel on what the burdens would be of complying with their requests. And my hope is that in that discussion you can forge an agreement on some sort of compromise or reasonable compromise that minimizes the burden on defendants, but gives something to plaintiffs to make the arguments that they want to make.

So, again --

MR. BLOOMER: One point of clarification, your Honor.

I don't think -- I read the same argument Mr. Berman

did. As I understand it, that tragic accident, the individual

unfortunately was killed. But not before the car was repaired. It was at the very beginning of the recall process when the accident occurred on an icy freeway in Virginia.

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THE COURT: All right.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BLOOMER: I wanted to make that clear, based on what I read in the public records.

THE COURT: We don't need to litigate that case which is not before me.

So let me know, by close of business on Tuesday, where things stand on that front, and if there is agreement or disagreement. I will try and give you my reactions to whatever you submit promptly. Next Thursday and Friday are Jewish holidays, so that's why I'm setting a deadline of Tuesday so that I can hopefully give you my views by the next day. My views may end up being that I am going to wait and see what is in the consolidated complaint. But, regardless, my hope is that you can resolve and/or narrow the issues by Tuesday.

All right. Moving on to other business. There are a couple of issues that I just want to flag as issues that I think should be or, you know hopefully are, on your radar.

Number one, we're not yet in position to begin with depositions. But I hope and assume that you're continuing to talk about the need for, and if there is a need for, the particulars of protocols to govern depositions and, obviously, think that that should be discussed and resolved before we get

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to depositions, rather than after.

Now, number two, I had previously raised and flagged the need to have procedures with respect to cost sharing vis-a-vis counsel in related cases as they are not part of the MDL. I don't think that I have actually addressed that in any of the prior orders, but just want to flag that as something that may be an open issue as well.

Number three, the two letters that have been filed in compliance with the ESI order that is order number 11, I think, that is GM's letter of yesterday, and Mr. Schoon's letter of either yesterday or today, depending on which date you follow, and whatever letters are subsequently filed, there may be nothing to discuss. But obviously counsel should discuss those. And if there are any issues, be prepared to raise them with me at or before the November 6th conference.

Finally, we had deferred discussion about the discovery of documents provided by new GM to government agencies other than NHTSA until after the filing of a consolidated complaint. My guess is that that issue can now be folded into the larger discussion about discovery, generally. And maybe we don't need to focus in particular on it, but obviously insofar as the consolidated complaints are to be filed in the next couple of weeks, that is an issue that you should be discussing and that should be on our agenda for November, if there are any issues that need to be discussed.

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In that regard, for the November conference, you should obviously follow the procedures that have been set up, and that you have been following to submit a proposed agenda in advance. I have mentioned any number of things today that I think should be on that agenda, and many things you have the October 31 deadline, so I presume that all of those would be on the agenda. But, needless to say, just go through what we have discussed today and any other issues that arise.

Before I conclude, are there any other items or issues that counsel wants to raise?

THE COURT: Mr. Godfrey?

MR. GODFREY: Just one housekeeping question, your Honor.

Mr. Bloom, or I, obviously, will be at every status conference. But there will be times when one of us, and I have two trials now set for next year. I don't know if you have a protocol, when one of the lead counsel is unavailable because of a trial conflict, whether you want a letter before or something else, but I don't want to be impolite to the Court. But there will be times when one or more of us, I'm sure same is true for the plaintiff side, have a conflict, what protocol you want us to follow in that regard.

THE COURT: I think that you should notify me and opposing counsel. What I don't want to happen is have a conference where an issue arises and the counsel who can't be

here is the relevant party on the other side to discuss it, and. In that regard, I don't think I need any more notice than the joint agenda letter that you submit in advance of each conference. And in that regard, I think what you can do is just make sure that the other side is advised of the issue. And if anyone is going to be absent, advise me in the context of that letter, assuming that you know. Again, you will generally have a better idea of what issues are going to be discussed, and what needs to be discussed. And to the extent there is an issue, I think it can be raised in that context. And if there is not an issue, you can just alert me in that letter. And I think that's probably an natural way to proceed.

MR. GODFREY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further, from the front seat?

MR. GODFREY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. BERMAN: One housekeeping issue, with respect to the consolidated complaints, and how we can assist the court in receiving those. So there are going to be two 850 page documents, just on the notebooks, because the complaint was of similar length. What would you like us to do to help you with those documents. Do you want more than one set, so your clerk has a set, whatever you want.

THE COURT: I want you to e-mail a copy to the chambers e-mail address, so I have an electronic version, because that is my general way of reading things these days and

1 saves paper.

I want one courtesy hard copy for us to have in chambers for use of my staff, if not for me. And, obviously, you should just work with the clerks's office to figure out something. I'll give you heads up. It may be complicated to file on ECF. Just work with the ECF Help Desk to figure out the best way to do that. I'm not sure you can even file it electronically. We're changing that procedure. But I think amended complaints need to be submitted in a different manner.

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What I want you to do, though, is to ensure that it is text searchable. That is most important with respect to the electronic copy that you provide me. And that should be easily done. But if there is some way that working with the Help Desk you can ensure that the one that is publicly filed is text searchable, as well, given the length, I think that is helpful for everybody involved. That would be very helpful.

MR. BERMAN: We'll do all that. And just, you know, we are charged with representing the laws of 50 states. And just setting forth the counts for each state takes pages. And just so you understand we're not trying to make these things big.

THE COURT: I do understand. And, you know, I trust that you all are doing what you need to do on behalf of your clients, and I have no problem with that.

All right. Anything else to be discussed?

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1	All right, in that case, I thank everybody for helping
2	make this an efficient and productive conference.
3	I will see you November 6, if not before, and I look
4	forward to all of your filings. Thank you very much.
5	THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.
6	(Adjourned)
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