1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
2	In re GENERAL MOTORS LLC IGNITION SWITCH 14 MD 2543 (JMF)
	LITIGATION
4 5	New York, N.Y. October 9, 2015
6	9:37 a.m.
7	Before:
8	HON. JESSE M. FURMAN District Judge
9	APPEARANCES
10	LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN LLP Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs
11	BY: ELIZABETH J. CABRASER
12	WACENG DEDWAN GODOL GUADIDO LID
13	HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs
14	BY: STEVE W. BERMAN
15	HILLIARD MUNOZ GONZALES LLP
16	Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs BY: ROBERT HILLIARD
17	JOSEPH E. PAPELIAN
18	Attorney for Defendant Delphi Automotive Systems
19	SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP
20	Attorneys for Defendant Delphi Automotive Systems BY: EUGENE A. SCHOON
21	
22	KIRKLAND & ELLIS LLP Attorneys for Defendants
23	BY: ANDREW B. BLOOMER RICHARD C. GODFREY
24	ROBERT C. BROCK WENDY L. BLOOM
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Mr. Hilliard.

1 (Open court) 2 (Case called) 3 MS. CABRASER: Good morning, your Honor. Elizabeth 4 Cabraser for plaintiffs. MR. BERMAN: Good morning, your Honor, Steve Berman. 5 6 MR. HILLIARD: Good morning, Judge. Bob Hilliard. 7 THE COURT: Good morning to all of you. Welcome back. MR. PAPELIAN: Good morning. Joseph Papelian, Delphi 8 9 Automotive Systems, LLC. 10 MR. SCHOON: Good morning, your Honor. Gene Schoon on 11 behalf of Delphi Automotive Systems, LLC. 12 MR. GODFREY: Good morning, your Honor. Rick Godfrey 13 on behalf of New GM. With me is Mr. Bloomer, Mr. Brock and 14 Ms. Wendy Bloom. Ms. Bloom has not appeared before your Honor 15 before. She's here in case you have questions about certain 16 topics. 17 THE COURT: Welcome, Ms. Bloom. Welcome to all of 18 you, but the others are used to me by now. All right. Let's 19 get to it. Welcome back. Good to see you all. Again, I think 20 you know that CourtCall is in operation, and for all I know, some judges are listening in; so just a reminder about that, 21 22 and the reminder to speak into the microphones, especially

All right. Going through the agenda letter, the

those of you who are on the tall end of the spectrum,

bankruptcy proceedings, thank you for the update, and I certainly appreciate that and would like you to continue to update me. I don't think there's a whole lot that we need to discuss here. The one thing I will say is to make sure that you keep me apprised on pretty much realtime basis if there are any developments that have a bearing on the bellwether trials and, obviously, the first bellwether trial in particular.

I think you can assume that Judge Gerber and I are communicating as well, and he will likely advise me if there are material developments, but no harm in your telling me as well. So please keep me in the loop, so to speak. Anything else we need to talk about on that front? Very good.

Second item is coordination in related actions. I have received New GM's letters. The most recent ones I think are September 25th and October 8th, as well as its sort of follow-up letter, if you will, regarding the Davidson matter. On that, I will tell you that I have spoken with Judge Corbin Johnson, who's presiding over that matter, and I am, let me put it this way, confident to the extent that her rulings may implicate issues that concern the MDL, she and I will be speaking further.

It might be helpful in that regard because I have not,
I will confess, read all of the papers who have been filed in
her actions, there are enough to read in my own actions; so it
may be helpful for you to elaborate the ways in which you think

her rulings could implicate the issues in the MDL and/or jeopardize things here.

I will say, in that regard, that my inclination thus far has been to coordinate with other judges on sort of procedural matters that could essentially disrupt the efforts that we're doing here, but to the extent that there are substantive issues that are raised that are specific to another case that -- you know, being sensitive to that judge's prerogative to decide substantive matters in their own cases. So I don't know who wants to speak to that, probably from the back table. Mr. Godfrey, I just remind you to speak slowly, clearly and into the microphone, please.

MR. GODFREY: Yes, your Honor. The Davidson case, in our view, poses a direct threat and risk to the Court's 502(d) order, and the Court's voluminous materials opinion. As we read the papers that the plaintiffs are seeking, including the underlying interview materials and this Court under 502(d) and the statute, the Court's ruling controls that. We filed yesterday a supplemental paper which outlines in some detail those issues, but the bottom line is it's, in addition to other privileged materials, the first and foremost is voluminous.

THE COURT: All right. So I was aware of that much, and so I think I am on top of it but just wanted to see if there was more than that. Well, let me put it this way. Of the others that are referenced in New GM's most recent related

case update, I am inclined to think that the cases that perhaps call for my outreach, if you will, are Brochey, B-r-o-c-h-e-y; Mathes, M-a-t-h-e-s; Colarossi, C-o-l-a-r-o-s-s-i; and Petrocelli, P-e-t-r-o-c-e-l-l-i. I think two or maybe three of those have pending motions for entry of the coordination order and Mathes there's some separate issues.

Do you agree, and are there other actions that you would want to sort of highlight, and are there any updates to the most recent letter? Obviously, it's dated only yesterday; so I'm hoping not. Mr. Godfrey?

MR. GODFREY: I believe that your Honor listed every one on my list with the exception of the first item in yesterday's letter, which is Shell v. General Motors, LLC, which is pending in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. This is Judge Dowd again. I think you're familiar very much with the Felix matter and the related matters; so it's a similar issue.

THE COURT: I actually had that on my list, but somehow didn't mention it. All right.

MR. GODFREY: Thank you, your Honor. That covered my list.

THE COURT: All right. I assume no material updates since yesterday?

MR. GODFREY: Fortunately, not.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. Item No. 3 is document production. Again, appreciate the update. I take it

that you are on track to complete discovery or meet the upcoming deadlines. Is that a fair assumption? Mr. Brock is nodding his head. So Mr. Godfrey?

MR. GODFREY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Excellent. I am, obviously, pleased to hear that.

On the deposition update, I also appreciate that update. It sounds like you guys are making considerable progress there, and presumably you're on track to meet those deadlines as well.

There are two disputes that are fully briefed and, therefore, presented ripe for me to decide. First is the dispute over plaintiff's desire to depose Amber Hendricks and Lisa Stacey. Upon review of the parties' letters, I will allow both depositions to go forward but with the understanding that, barring exceptional circumstances, that is going to be it for deviations from the existing schedule and deposition protocols.

Based on the plaintiff's proffers and their letter, there's no question in my mind that both witnesses are highly relevant. While it certainly sounds like the plaintiffs were aware of their existence earlier, it is entirely plausible to me, given the nature and scope of discovery in this matter, that as discovery progressed, the assessment of their relative importance shifted.

The bottom line is, given the nature of this case, it

doesn't seem surprising to me that there would be some evolution, if you will, in the plaintiff's theory or desires of who should be deposed and when, and given everything that the parties and lead counsel have done to comply with the reasonable but aggressive schedule that I have imposed and fairly enforced, I think, I think it is unfair to argue that plaintiff has not been dually diligent.

Finally, the arguments that New GM makes about prejudice ring a little hollow to me, since the large number of depositions in the coming months are based, at least in part, on GM's own need to reschedule certain witnesses. The bottom line is, I will grant the plaintiff's request to do those to depositions and leave it to you guys to work out the scheduling issues.

The second dispute is the one between New GM and Delphi over New GM's 30(b)(6) notices, and there are two sub-disputes, if you will, there. On the first is whether Delphi needs to produce a 30(b)(6) witness to testify about communications with plaintiff's counsel in the MDL.

I agree with Delphi substantially for the reasons it sets forth in its letter yesterday. Put simply, I don't see how Delphi's communications with plaintiff's counsel are relevant to the issues in the MDL or to be tried. To the extent that they are relevant, I think that the disclosures that Delphi has made or will make, coupled with its offers in

the letter to provide information more informally as well, that those are more than sufficient to provide New GM with what it needs. So I will sustain Delphi's objection to that aspect of New GM's notice.

On the second sub-dispute, however, I agree with New GM. Delphi may well be right that none of the boxes at issue contained materials relating to the ignition switch and, therefore, relevant to this matter, but in my view, New GM has at least a colorable basis to believe otherwise and is entitled, in my view, if it wants, to probe the issue with an appropriate witness. So I will overrule, if you will, Delphi's objections to that, and New GM may proceed with a 30(b)(6) deposition on that issue. Any questions? Anything else? Yes.

MR. GODFREY: Yes, on the first point, your Honor.

THE COURT: The first point being?

MR. GODFREY: The first point being the Delphi 30(b)(6) communications with plaintiffs. A very precise issue. When a Delphi witness is being prepared jointly with a plaintiff lawyer or lawyers and a counsel for Delphi, we do not understand how that could be privileged. We assume that, at the depositions going forward, we will be allowed to ask questions about who said what, including what the Delphi lawyer said in the presence of the plaintiff's lawyer to the witness in preparation.

THE COURT: Mr. Schoon?

MR. SCHOON: We don't disagree with that, but they've already deposed two Delphi witnesses, and we did not object to those questions. Where there were meetings with plaintiff's counsel, we agree those are not privileged, and if there are future Delphi depositions, we will not object on that basis.

THE COURT: Very good. Sounds like there's no issue there.

MR. SCHOON: May I just speak to the document issue for clarification? This came up in the context of New GM's rule 30(b)(6) Notice of Deposition. We simply do not have a witness who could respond to the topics as articulated in that notice. GM sort of shifted now to this Iron Mountain issue, and the documents that we admit were destroyed.

We understand your Honor's ruling that we should be producing a witness, but that's not the subject that was within the Notice of Deposition. So I'm assuming that what we should get from New GM is a new Notice of Deposition that would address that topic, and we will comply with your Honor's ruling in that regard.

THE COURT: All right. Well, why don't you guys discuss that. I agree, looking at the 30(b)(6) notice, that there was some imprecision, and I understand the argument that you were making that, in your view, because none of the boxes pertained to the ignition switch, ergo, you didn't have a witness to testify about it.

But I think, technically, if I remember correctly, I'm having trouble finding it, the third paragraph of the notice presented the issue of the Iron Mountain boxes generally, and again, some imprecision to the side, I think it can, fairly or liberally construed, be read to basically test or probe the question of what was in those boxes. So why don't you guys discuss it.

MR. GODFREY: We will work that out.

MR. SCHOON: We'll do that.

MR. GODFREY: Among other things, we have the 2002 PPAP packages, which is supposed to be maintained.

MR. SCHOON: That's a whole different issue. That's not even within this notice, and New GM has already admitted that in the deferred prosecution agreement that there's really no issue as to the approval of the switch in 2002; so that's really going beyond what this dispute is about.

THE COURT: All right. Again, I think to the extent that the issue is briefed to me, I think it's fair game for them to get further information and have a witness who is binding on Delphi to discuss what was in those boxes and whether it was or wasn't relevant or related to this case.

I'll leave it to you guys to discuss the particulars, and if there are further disputes, obviously, you know how to raise them with me.

MR. SCHOON: Thank you, your Honor. We'll work it

out.

THE COURT: Very good. All right. The agenda letter also referenced a dispute with respect to plaintiff's subpoena to Michael Millikin, the former general counsel of GM. It might be helpful if you gave me a preview of what the issues are there, and I'm open to setting a briefing schedule, but the question I have is, to the extent that that is a trial subpoena with respect to the bellwether trial, perhaps that's more appropriately raised in the motion in limine schedule that we currently have set. Mr. Hilliard?

MR. HILLIARD: It is a trial subpoena related to the bellwether, Judge. To remind the Court, Mr. Millikin is, basically, one of the ground zero witnesses in regards to information either provided to or kept from upper management. Again, just by way of refresher, cases that settle for under \$5 million do not have to go to his desk; others do. The Melton case in Georgia settled for that exact amount.

His deposition, he was produced in New York. He was served through his counsel with a subpoena by agreement that the counsel would accept the subpoena. I think that, in all fairness to GM, they said they were going to reserve the right to determine whether or not the service was valid in regard to Mr. Millikin, but factually, it was given to his counsel right towards the end of the deposition.

So it will need to be figured out before we start the

very first bellwether trial, and I don't disagree with you that the motions in limine are one way to handle that and can be handled that way because if the subpoena is valid, then we need to work with his schedule somewhat because he will be a witness in August in our case of chief. I think I'm following your direction, but I felt myself meandering a little bit physically.

THE COURT: You do have a height advantage or disadvantage, depending.

MR. HILLIARD: Depending on the sport.

THE COURT: Mr. Brock?

MR. BROCK: Yes, sir, briefly. First of all, the location of the service of the subpoena is not determinative to whether or not the witness can be compelled to attend. This witness resides in Detroit. He's not subject to being compelled to appear in New York, but that would be the subject of a motion to quash.

Mr. Millikin's personal counsel is Jonathan Streeter, who practices with the Dechert firm, and in communication with him, he has asked for permission to file a motion to quash the subpoena at the time of close of discovery. But, you know, if your Honor wanted that done earlier, of course, we will comply with the request. But I think that primary motion would probably be coming from Mr. Streeter at the Dechert firm.

THE COURT: All right. I'm guessing that you all may

know this, but I worked with Mr. Streeter for a number of years at the U.S. Attorney's Office, but I don't think that presents any issues here.

I mean, my general view, and this will be a theme in some of the other things that I say today, is the sooner we can resolve things, the better, and I anticipate in the lead up to the first trial, there are obviously going to be a slew of issues and the more we can handle in advance, the happier I will be and, therefore, the happier you will be.

In that regard, I'm happy to brief it more quickly.

I'm happy to set a deadline sooner. You have a better sense of what you think is appropriate or reasonable or feasible in this case. I mean, any thoughts on that? I'm happy to leave it to the motion in limine schedule, but to the extent it implicates a third party, maybe it makes sense to set a separate briefing schedule.

MR. HILLIARD: I brought up the motion in limine because the Court suggested that, but I think that, given that we're creating both a theme and a witness list, the sooner the better. And we are sensitive to Mr. Millikin's position and schedule, and we'd like to have it resolved by the Court so that we can work with his counsel to be sure that he can make himself available and not have to come and sit through much testimony. But we'll tell him when he's going to testify, and on what day, should the Court determine that the subpoena was

valid. So the sooner the better, but we're really flexible in regards to GM's desire and Mr. Millikin's availability at trial, should we prevail.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Brock, any view on scheduling?

MR. BROCK: The only request that I have from his personal counsel is that he would like to do it at the close of discovery; so I'm sure that Mr. Streeter and Mr. Hilliard and I can get together and talk about a date. If that's not acceptable, then, you know, maybe we can talk about doing it a little bit earlier than that.

THE COURT: Again, I'll take you up on that. Why don't the three of you guys discuss it, and you can submit a letter proposing a briefing schedule to me. And assuming that it doesn't unduly delay things, then I'll probably bless it, but again, as a general matter, the earlier we can resolve things, if they are ripe to be resolved, then the better.

MR. BROCK: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. That brings me to the next issue, which is the bellwether expert discovery disputes. The first dispute referenced in the agenda letter was resolved by agreement and so ordered by me yesterday; so we don't need to discuss that.

As for the second, and sticking with the theme of ripeness, upon review of the parties' letters of yesterday, I'm

inclined not to rule on the issue now. That is to say that I'm inclined to wait until New GM produces its expert reports, and I assume that the plaintiffs could quickly examine them and determine if they felt that rebuttal reports were appropriate or necessary, and then raise the issue with me after discussing it with New GM.

That view is informed by a few thoughts. First, I think the dispute right now is fairly abstract, and to the extent that there are arguments about need and prejudice, I think it is better to evaluate those arguments in the context of specifics rather than the abstract.

Second, it may become moot. That is to say, to the extent -- I mean, this is not a case where the issues were sort of unknown. I imagine that many of the things that will be in New GM's reports would have been anticipated in the initial round of reports, and in that regard, this may not be anything that is appropriate for rebuttal, or the issues that are appropriate for rebuttal may be sufficiently narrow that New GM consents and there's not an issue.

So on the theory, while as much as I am a fan of resolving things as soon as possible, I'm also a fan of not resolving things before they're ripe, and my inclination is to think that they're not, that this particular issue is not yet ripe and that it is better to give you a deadline shortly after the October 19th deadline for you to confer and then advise me

whether there's agreement, or if there is not agreement, essentially supplemental arguments as to why I should or should not allow rebuttal reports or whether the topics on which the plaintiffs want to produce rebuttal reports are or not appropriate under the rules. Any thoughts on that?

MR. HILLIARD: Just a practical thought, Judge, and that is when the Court says a short time frame after the expert reports are produced, that's encouraging because we had already reduced the amount of time necessary in order to see if GM and plaintiffs could reach an agreement from 30 days to 25 days to get the rebuttal report in.

We've also agreed to reproduce any experts that GM, upon receiving the rebuttal reports, decides they want to redepose. So simply because of the constraints of the calendar, if we could have a pretty tight schedule from the Court on once plaintiffs get the expert reports, make a decision, brief it and get it in front of me by, you know, really days would be much better because if you do rule that there should be some sort of rebuttal, it's just going to be a process of getting the expert to generate it, producing it, and with everyone's calendars, the more time we have, the better.

THE COURT: I completely understand, and I will say if
I do allow it, it will be on the truncated schedule that you
have proposed. Again, I think the appropriate steps here are
you get the reports, you look at them, you confer with one

another to see if there are any issues in dispute, and then you can raise the issue with me again. I'm happy to do that as quickly as you want, and the 19th is a Monday. I'll turn to it. As soon as something is filed, you tell me what you think is a reasonable deadline for you to take all of those steps. What are your thoughts?

MR. HILLIARD: I think that's right; so we will huddle with GM immediately to determine once we get the reports, we'll try to agree to the amount of time we need in order to let them know that we do need rebuttal and why, and then we'll try to pre-agree to their response time and just get it in font of you on the schedule in case that schedule needs to be implemented.

THE COURT: Fine. But why don't I set a deadline where you have to report back to me either that you have agreed, or here are the reasons why, in light of developments, we should or should not, as the case may be, have rebuttal experts?

MR. HILLIARD: 25th?

THE COURT: 25th is a Sunday.

MR. HILLIARD: 26th.

THE COURT: I mean, I'm inclined to do it the same week as the 19th, which is to say maybe the 23rd, which is Friday. That way, I can review it over the weekend and, hopefully, give you an answer as early as the 26th.

MR. HILLIARD: We agree with that, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Brock?

MR. BROCK: Just as part of that schedule that we're making up, are we asking — I should ask first. Are we asking the plaintiff to let the Court know or to let GM know by the end of that week if they want to call, or they want to file amended reports?

THE COURT: So the 23rd would be a deadline to report to me, either jointly or in separate letters if there are issues in dispute, and before you did that, you would have to confer with one another. So I think in those four days or four-plus days, plaintiffs would have to review the reports, figure out what, if any, topics they want to have a rebuttal expert on, confer with you, figure out if there are any issues in dispute, and if there are, submit it to me, and if there aren't, jointly submit a letter to me.

MR. BROCK: Okay. That sounds fine.

THE COURT: Okay. Very good. All right. Next issue is trial witnesses. Sounds like you guys are conferring on the issues raised there; so I don't think we need to say or do much on that, but, obviously, continue to. And to the extent that there are issues that need to be resolved sooner rather than later, obviously, raise them sooner rather than later.

I will say three things just by way of observation. First, it's obviously in everybody's interest -- actually, the first is what I just said. It's, namely, in everybody's

interest to resolve things way in advance; so please do discuss these issues and raise them with me sooner rather than later.

Second, to the extent that all things being equal, I will tell you that I generally prefer live testimony, and I think that that's more compelling, if you will, to jurors. So I'll leave it at that, to the extent that that is helpful.

And, third, my general practice, which is reflected in the most recent version of my individual rules -- which, if you didn't know, I revised a couple of weeks ago; so you may want to take a look at them if you have not already -- is that witnesses who are listed by both sides should generally be called only once at trial. That is to say that counsel should confer on that, and I think it's more efficient to allow the defendant to go beyond the scope in its cross-examination, to do essentially what would have been done on direct rather than having to re-call witnesses.

So I realize that's not precisely the issue, or at least I don't think that's precisely the issue, that's under discussion but thought I would mention that and perhaps it will be helpful. Anything else to discuss there?

MR. HILLIARD: This is just to point out that this is just becoming a timing issue because if the Court does rule that live witnesses should be produced by GM, we're going to be perhaps already in November, which is so close to trial. Scheduling our own witnesses, making sure that we understand

the witnesses GM has agreed to or been ordered to bring becomes an issue if it goes too deep into the late part of this year, and it's just now shifting from the legal arguments into the practical side of trying this case, once you have live witnesses who have their own lives that need to be considered and coordinated with.

So I would just point out to the Court that, as much as we can get this issue into our trial schedule and theme as early as possible, the better it's going to be to make sure that we understand how we're going to tell our story, and we understand when to tell our experts and other witnesses to appear.

THE COURT: Understood, and I think that basically reiterates my point that it's better to resolve things sooner rather than later. Yes, Mr. Brock?

MR. BROCK: Yes, your Honor. The one point I'd like to make is that GM in this case is defending. It is the first case in the bellwether program. Our decisions on which witnesses we will call live during our case is going to be dependent somewhat on what plaintiffs do. I think that there are witnesses that, by the time we get to, say, December, we will be very confident that they will be called, but I think we have other witnesses where it will be a judgment call based on the evidence that's offered by the plaintiff.

And I didn't know if the Court might consider possibly

allowing the parties to submit a "will call" list and a "may call" list of witnesses. Those that we're very certain we would call; those that we might call depending on how the case unfolds. I just didn't know if you had an approach on that.

THE COURT: I honestly don't have a strong view. In cases that I've tried, parties have sometimes done that and other times have not. I think it probably depends on the circumstances, and it may well be appropriate here. Why don't you guys discuss it in the first instance as part of the ongoing discussions you're having regarding those issues, and if you're in agreement that that makes sense, that's fine with me, and if not, you can present that to me as one of the things that I need to decide.

MR. BROCK: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hilliard?

MR. HILLIARD: One more quick matter, Judge, and this is very unique to this case and to give the Court a heads up. In light of the deferred prosecution agreement entered into between the DOJ and GM, there are 115 stipulated statements of fact which cannot be controverted in any litigation. Many of the depositions of GM employees that we took, their testimony controverts some of those statements of fact.

And to give the Court just a heads up, we intend to, or may need to request that those witnesses be compelled to come and testify live so they can correct their testimony.

Given the agreement that GM made and that GM did say in any litigation by any employees or attorneys, which I will concede it makes it very difficult for GM to try this case given the preexisting sworn testimony, but be that as it may, those witnesses — this a heads up again because I know it's not ripe yet, but those witnesses may need to come and testify live, with the request of the Court or by agreement, or need to be re-deposed in order to understand that they have shifted their testimony.

Because right now, their testimony basically doesn't work. If we put a video on and they take the position that we know is not a position that GM takes in this trial, it fogs up the issue of the elements of proof necessary for the negligence claims.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I was planning to raise the statement of facts later when we got to that item on the agenda and just ask what the implications are for us, and I anticipated there might be some disputes or litigation over its admissibility and the like, and the effects it has on the trial.

I think you should basically just discuss that in the context of whatever you're talking about, but I guess my immediate reaction -- it's a little dangerous to share immediate reactions -- I don't necessarily see why that requires a witness to come to court and testify live. I mean,

the statement of facts can either be introduced or not, as the case may be, or a stipulation to that effect, you know, can be introduced.

But I don't see why the jury can't just be instructed that, notwithstanding whatever one witness may have said, the parties agree on the following fact and that is binding on you, and I don't know why it necessarily requires the witness to be either re-deposed or to come to court. But I'll leave it at that for now, let you guys discuss it, and we can figure out how it will play out when the time comes. Anything else on that?

All right. Turning to the jury selection matters, and just a couple other sort of logistical or practical trial-related issues that I would raise at the same time. First, I shared my views, or at least preliminary views, in order No. 80; so I invited you to respond today and would like to hear your thoughts.

Obviously, the three issues I think I addressed in that order, aside from scheduling the final pretrial conference were, one, my thoughts about the size of the jury pool; two, my thoughts on the nature of the questionnaire, namely that it should be kept quite short and really limited to things that would result in the disqualification for cause of jurors without any real argument by either side; and, third, just a preview of the sort of timing and process that I thought should

be used for purposes of the questionnaire.

That's based on the experience of the jury department in this court and my discussions with other judges that have presided over high-profile cases involving questionnaires. So your thoughts? Mr. Hilliard, do you want to start?

MR. HILLIARD: So I spoke with GM beforehand, Judge, and I lost the coin flip, or agreed to take it on the chin and ask the Court's permission to allow us to submit specific questionnaires, perhaps ten each at least, for your consideration and evaluation to determine if they would be appropriate for the questionnaire.

THE COURT: I'll allow you to submit it. I'm not saying that I'll --

MR. HILLIARD: But given your position, I wanted to be sure that we were on the same page, that it's coming and both sides would like a chance to -- and, you know, seriously, though, on cases like this, I found that the questions that we submit, we understand they need to be both objective and probing, and they are very helpful. If we could get some limited permission to do that, it would inform our selection process.

THE COURT: So here's what I would suggest and propose. I will tell you it is a very strong inclination on my part to keep the questionnaire very short and limited to sort of, again, questions that both sides would agree would require

disqualification, and that is for a variety of reasons.

One, I think, and based on my conversations with other judges and my involvement in cases with questionnaires in the past, that the more detail that you elicit in those, just the more problems that arise, the more disputes that arise. I think sometimes, where somebody answers something, a follow up reveals that it's really a non-issue and, therefore, is sort of better addressed in open court.

I think there are public access and press access issues, and if it's kept relatively simple, those are either non-issues or nobody really wants them, or there are a variety of reasons where I think that is the better practice and it keeps it more realistic to keep things on a better tight time frame.

So it is a very strong inclination, and I will tell you that, but you're welcome to propose whatever questions you think are appropriate. What I would propose for those purposes is that you separate, maybe identify and, ideally jointly, questions that you sort of think fit in the categories that I've described, namely questions that are objective, simple, straightforward and would require disqualification for cause, and then, as a separate category, here are some additional questions that we think you should ask in the context of the questionnaire.

I'm not saying I will categorically reject all of

those, but at least I will understand the ones that you agree upon or believe fit within the parameters that I'm describing. My intention is to ask all the prospective jurors questions that I think are necessary and appropriate to ask. The question is just whether it should be on a questionnaire, a written questionnaire versus done in oral voir dire in court. So it's not that those questions won't be posed. It's just a question of when and how.

MR. HILLIARD: You know, Judge, I've heard now for the last year this Court's views on public access and admire those and agree with them, and so the tension simply is based on both parties' sense of what needs to be gleaned from the panel, and perhaps the questions being asked by the Court will do it.

Both sides are cognizant of your reluctance and your unwillingness to keep things out of the public domain. With that in mind, again, we'll confer and perhaps give the Court even less questions than we thought we would, but we'd like to at least continue the conversation with the Court through the process.

THE COURT: I will be happy to continue the conversation. All right. Mr. Brock, anything to add?

MR. BROCK: I apologize for this. I couldn't find the number, but I do recall that your Honor had in mind summoning, I think it was, maybe in the range of 125 to 150 jurors. Was it in that range?

THE COURT: I said 100 to 150.

MR. BROCK: 100 to 150. So I just was going to ask the question if we have, say, 100 jurors who are summoned, some number probably don't appear, but say we get 90, whatever number, they will all prepare the questionnaire. There would be a process, as you've outlined, for excusals for cause that could take place before we return the next week for jury selection.

Would you bring all of the remaining jurors to the courtroom for that, or would you then narrow again to, say, 40 or 50 jurors after the excusal?

THE COURT: So this is all a work in progress.

MR. BROCK: Yes.

THE COURT: But the way I was thinking of it was the 100 to 150, whatever the appropriate number is, would complete the questionnaire. You guys would get the questionnaire that Wednesday, confer, and jurors who the parties agreed should be excused for cause, you'd submit that list by, I think it was, Friday at 10:00, and those jurors would be told that they do not appear; that everyone else would appear on Monday, the 11th, and I would basically give instructions to the entirety of that panel, and then proceed with jury selection.

The way I do jury selection -- this is outlined in some detail in my individual rules for trial, so would recommend that you look at those; I think Mr. Hilliard, either

himself, I think, maybe sat through a painful example of it in a recent trial -- is I'll basically qualify some. I mean, I need to think of how many jurors I need to select here. My standard practice in a civil case is eight jurors. I think here I'd probably do ten or twelve.

So bottom line is I would qualify, of those who come to court on the 11th, whatever number of jurors I intend to select, plus six, namely the three that each side gets for peremptories, or if you think that more are necessary here, you can make that argument to me and go through a process to make sure that we have that number.

And then once we have that number, you'll exercise peremptories, and whoever is left over is the jury. But I basically would bring everybody here because, obviously, through the voir dire, more people will end up getting excused and I'll need to replace them from the pool as we go along. The ultimate objective being to have that number that I've described.

So that's a general description. So the short answer to your question is, I think everybody who is not excused by agreement of the parties that Friday would return on Monday and be present for oral voir dire and jury selection.

MR. BROCK: All right. Thank you. So our supplemental questions, I guess the one I was going to make our supplemental questions, other than the ones that would be

strikes for cause, we'll try to propose them to you in a way that we are not asking for any personal information. This would be my view of what we would do, anyway, simple answers to questions, maybe even questions that could be answered "yes" or "no."

But it is hopeful to us, like when we start doing a voir dire and there's a large group of people and we're trying -- we do have questions that we're trying to keep up with all the answers, I do think it lends to the efficiency of the process a little bit; so we'll submit them. You might like them; you might not.

THE COURT: I don't want to get too much into the weeds, but it may be helpful, and maybe you know this and if not, it's helpful to clarify. My general approach, the way I do jury selection in motion cases — and, again, Mr. Hilliard saw this — I hand out to the pool a written questionnaire that has questions about knowledge of the case, knowledge of the parties, and so forth, all of which are phrased as "yes" or "no" questions. The "yes" answers are the ones that would require either excusal or follow up.

What I do then, at the end of those, there's a set of individual questions about where the person lives and what they do and what they read and all that. I go through the questionnaire with juror No. 1 and require everybody to listen as I go along and to circle the number of a question if the

answer to the question is a "yes," and basically go through, in that manner, with juror No. 1, and then beginning with juror No. 2 basically say: Do you have any "yes" answers to any of the questions? And then only go through the "yes" answers that they may have. And that's my general approach.

So my intention here would be to follow that, which is to say that I would use a written questionnaire of sorts for purposes of oral jury selection, but I would differentiate it from the written questionnaire that we're describing that I would contemplate handing out to the larger pool of prospective jurors the week before, that they would actually write answers on the questionnaire.

So that might be helpful in the sense that the kinds of questions that you're describing, again, it's really not a question of whether I ask them or not, it's just when and in what manner. Maybe I need to look back at the order that I've entered on this, but what I was understanding is I think November 20th is your deadline to submit a proposed questionnaire. I think that is just the written questionnaire that jurors would complete themselves, and that is the one that I think should be kept very short and limited to questions that would require by agreement excusal for cause.

You should also be submitting proposed questions of the nature that I would ask in the oral portion of the voir dire that, again, I would actually have a written

questionnaire that they would follow along, but I would pose those questions orally. I don't know if that clarifies or if that is helpful.

MR. BROCK: That is helpful.

THE COURT: And that's the context in which I'm okay with broader questions that would require follow up. That's my standard practice, and the way it should be done, I think.

MR. BROCK: Okay. Thank you for that.

THE COURT: If you have any questions, any issues, talk to each other and just submit something and I'm happy to clarify it as needed.

Again, not any other issues on the jury selection front? All right.

These aren't technically jury selection matters, but I said I had a couple other sort of logistical or trial-related things. First, on the jury instructions front, since you will be submitting proposed requests to charge, again, I think I revised my individual rules on this recently; so you should look at those.

But consistent with that, you really don't need to give me the kind of standard charges about burden of proof and, you know, what a preponderance means and so forth, unless you think that there is a particular reason to do so here. That is to say, I'm not prohibiting you from doing that, but it is sufficient for my purposes if you just say, you know, please

provide your standard instructions on the following.

In all likelihood, I'm going to use my standard instructions on that; so I think your attention and focus is better spent, if you will, on the sort of substantive charges that are specific to this case. So I'll leave it at that for now.

Second, it is up to you to anticipate, let me put it that way, what your needs are with respect to sort of concrete things relating to trial. I already mentioned in order No. 80, I think it was, your need to and obligation to ensure that whatever technological needs you have are met and tested and the like well in advance of trial.

I will tell you, once I have a jury in the box, I don't want to delay and I don't want to waste their time. So it's up to you to make sure that everything is working and that you have backup plans in case they don't and so forth. But if you have other needs, I would imagine that you might be interested in having war rooms, if you will, in the courthouse.

Those are the sorts of things that if you can anticipate them and contact either the Court or chambers sooner rather than later, would be, obviously, extremely helpful. Forgive me one second. Yes, Mr. Brock?

MR. BROCK: One question on that. I believe we're going to conduct the trial on the 26th floor in the other building?

1 THE COURT: Correct.

MR. BROCK: Would we coordinate a visit to that courtroom and coordination of technology with your office, or would there be someone at that courtroom who we should be in touch with about that?

THE COURT: That is a good question. Let me -- hang on.

(Pause)

So at least in the first instance, with my chambers. That courtroom belongs to another judge, Judge Duffy, who is kindly lending it to me for purposes of this trial; so I'll need to coordinate, or my staff will need to coordinate, with his staff if or when you want to visit and check things out.

So if you could get in touch with my chambers, maybe provide a few dates if the parties, either separately or ideally together, want to do a walk through or the like, we can help coordinate. And those are the sorts of things that the more advance notice we have, you know, the better we will be. And we'll figure out who we need to talk to, or who you need to talk to, and then we can deal with it appropriately.

MR. BROCK: Okay.

THE COURT: Again, something like a war room, I don't know, given the nature of this case, I imagine it might make sense if we have the space to provide you with rooms at 500 Pearl Street. If you can let me know those sorts of things

sooner rather than later, so we can do what we need to do, or I can contact folks. And you're all nodding, which suggests to me you're interested.

MR. HILLIARD: I tell you, speaking for both sides, the answer is yes. If there are war rooms available, both sides could certainly use them, and I don't know what the offer is but if there's more than one, we might could use two or two each. I just don't know what's available to us. I don't want to overstep the invitation, but I can tell you that that's quite rare and great that we have one in the courthouse itself.

THE COURT: Well, real estate is hard to come by in Manhattan, but we can try to see what can be done. I'll look into it. I don't know if you meant to suggest that one possibility is a single war room for both sides; that does not strike me as a good idea. So I'll look into whether --

MR. HILLIARD: We are getting along pretty well, Judge, but not that well.

THE COURT: I don't want to -- Yes, anyway.

MR. BROCK: There are some good broom closets over there that I think would be good for Mr. Hilliard's team.

THE COURT: And some bathrooms, I think.

MR. HILLIARD: Given the case, that's all we're going to need, Judge.

THE COURT: How many lawyers would you anticipate needing to fit into a room? Obviously, a lot of the documents

here are electronic, not physical, but I mean, if you can give me a sense of what size rooms we're talking about, that might --

MR. HILLIARD: Again, without knowing what the options are, you know, the bigger the better. I would say it would be, during trial itself, at least five or six lawyers and staff in the war room, you know, listening through the realtime transcripts and bringing things over and coordinating, and then during breaks it would probably increase to 15 or 20, I would guess, for both sides. But again, Judge, you know, whatever we can get inside the courthouse itself, you know, we would be both happy to have and grateful to have.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Brock?

MR. BROCK: It has worked in other cases, depending on availability, to have like a jury deliberation room or two available. Those are nice size. There's usually a table there, and that might be a possibility for this. I don't know if there is a —— like a mediation conference area in this courthouse. Some courthouses do have that, like attorney breakout rooms that could just be assigned for trial.

I think, you know, we're talking about really two primary needs, one is support staff for things that are happening during trial and then, of course, I'm sure most lawyers sort of follow this practice. It's probably easier to stay in the courthouse at the lunch break than it is to go out

and come back. And maybe we don't even have a lunch break. We go 9:30 to 2:30 or something like that?

THE COURT: 9:00 to 2:30 with a half-hour break.

MR. BROCK: With a half-hour break, yes. So I think we're looking at primarily for support staff, but we bring witnesses over earlier or something like that, it would be nice to have a place. I agree with Mr. Hilliard, if there are a couple of rooms for each side that could be available, that would be great, but I think we could make do with one also if that's what it came to.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HILLIARD: And while we're just talking about things on the practical list, we would bring in daily catering for witnesses and staff as well. I'm just not sure if we need a special permission to get that through security in order to have that ready during the 30-minute lunch break.

THE COURT: I will look into that. Those are the sorts of things that if you can anticipate and raise sooner rather than later, it would be super helpful, and I can figure out what we need to do or what you need to do, more likely. It would be helpful if that wasn't done in a scattershot manner.

Maybe talk within each side and to each other, and to the extent you can say, here's a laundry list of our wish list, if you will, of what we would love to have, and to the extent that I can accommodate you and make the trial easier, I'll do

it. But, obviously, there are limits even to what I can do.
All right? Very good.

Next issue is the privilege disputes. I did receive a letter last night from plaintiffs about 9:00 raising or seeking a clawback or seeking five documents that GM had clawed back, I think. I guess my question is, is that the full extent of the dispute that is referenced in the letter? Mr. Berman is shaking his head no, which suggests that there's more potentially coming down the pike, and if there is more coming down the pike, should we set some sort of deadline?

I think these are the sorts of things that we need to resolve sooner rather than later, certainly with an eye on the fact that we have a trial date coming up. So we have those issues and then, obviously, also should we discuss New GM's response to the letter of last night? Mr. Hilliard?

MR. HILLIARD: Thank you, Judge. Mary Barra's deposition, the current CEO of General Motors, is currently scheduled for next week. There is a clawback issue relating to documents that we want to be able to use, if the Court should determine that we are allowed to, during her deposition. So that might need to have the Court's attention a little quicker.

THE COURT: And those are not the five documents discussed in the letter of last night, or they are?

MR. HILLIARD: They are.

THE COURT: Okay. And when is her deposition

scheduled for?

MR. BERMAN: The 19th, your Honor.

THE COURT: So that's a week from next Monday? Okay.

And are there additional disputes coming down the pike?

MR. BERMAN: We are working on additional discovery disputes, and given your comments about teeing things up sooner, we'll circle back, see where we are and try to get those tee'd up promptly.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Godfrey? Anyone? Mr. Bloomer?

MR. GODFREY: I think we need to get the documents.

If there are documents unique to the Barra deposition, then we should tee it up quickly. We should get a briefing schedule so you could decide it next week, before the 19th.

THE COURT: I mean, it sounds like it was tee'd up by the letter that plaintiff submitted last night.

MR. GODFREY: Then we'll file our brief on Wednesday. Is that enough time on those documents?

THE COURT: How about Tuesday?

MR. GODFREY: Yes, that's what I was thinking, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's what I thought. I think you just misspoke. All right. We'll make it Tuesday, and I will resolve that promptly so that everybody is on the same page for the --

MR. GODFREY: I don't anticipate -- we've had a number

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of high-level depositions recently where we worked things out. I don't anticipate needing the Court's assistance during the deposition, but if we were, it's the 19th, it starts at 8:30. We're conducting it, for logistical reasons, in Houston.

Mr. Hilliard has agreed she will not be served with a subpoena by showing up in Houston. So I don't anticipate needing the Court's assistance, but I do want to let the Court know that the 19th is the deposition date.

(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: All right. I am here on the 19th. I will tell you I am starting a trial on that day, so in that regard, I will be a little less available than I would be if I were sitting in chambers. That being said, if there are disputes that require immediate attention, you should bring them to my attention and I'll do what I can do to resolve them. Please do discuss any other privilege issues, or for that matter, any discovery disputes so that those can get teed up sooner rather than later. The clock is ticking, so to speak.

Item No. 9 is the timing and scope of motion practice on the second amended consolidated complaint. GM is correct that I have, in fact, already ruled on this and my inclination is that there's no basis presented to me to reconsider the issue or revisit the issue at this point; that is to say, I'm not sure what has changed that would justify revisiting it. But perhaps Mr. Berman can elaborate.

MR. BERMAN: I'll give it a shot, your Honor. Our thinking is that there are clearly claims that involve just New GM vehicles and New GM owners. And the economic loss complaint is just held in limbo. I understand that part of that complaint is intertwined with what's going on in the bankruptcy court, but just take, for example, the RICO claim for a New GM owner. It's a clean issue. It's not tied up to anything in the bankruptcy court. If we're going to get a schedule going, I mean, look at it this way, why not have a motion practice on

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that RICO claim now and if new claims, new cars come back into the picture, we'll already have the benefit of that ruling; we will advance the case and be bound by it or not. So if we can get going on some clean claims, I think it will work toward advancing the schedule of the economic loss case.

THE COURT: As you know, I'm a fan of pushing things forward as much as we can. Having said that, I think that really is sort of rearguing the issue that I've already decided, and for a variety of reasons, I'm not persuaded. quess I will say this. If my prior order on the subject didn't make it clear, I am at least for now inclined to proceed once Judge Gerber rules on the issues that are presented to him, and part of the reason that I'm not persuaded to revisit my prior ruling, I would assume, given his recall status, among other things, that he will be deciding those things as quickly as he can. To put it another way, I'm not inclined to wait until the appellate process has run its course and the circuit has ruled, and I would assume whoever loses in the circuit might seek cert, all of which is to say that even with an expedited schedule on the appeal, the appellate process may take a long time to run its course. I, at least now, would love to figure out a way to push things forward as much as possible after Judge Gerber rules on what is before him, recognizing that there may be some inefficiencies to that, but I think weighing the costs and benefits, there is an argument for doing it. All

of that is to say I'm not persuaded that we should schedule it now, but those are my tentative thoughts. Obviously you will discuss further after Judge Gerber rules and you guys should confer on the issues once Judge Gerber rules and make whatever arguments and proposals you deem appropriate.

Anything else we need to talk about now?

Phase three discovery plan granting you an extension, I think at this point nunc pro tunc, is OK with me until the 16th, but obviously I wanted to make sure that the train, to avoid car metaphors, continues to move forward. I think the phase two is scheduled to end, if I'm not mistaken, on October 30 and I think it's in everybody's interests to ensure that there's a phase three plan in effect before that date so that things do keep moving forward. I'll give you until the 16th, but my hope is that we can deal with that shortly thereafter.

The last item on the agenda before just a couple of housekeeping matters is the question of the settlement category. Again, I'm content to know that you guys are talking about it, and as the letter regarding the settlement of 1,380 cases suggests, obviously you are talking about it. And as I have said in the past, to the extent that I can provide assistance, you should let me know.

On the settlement of those cases, can you give me some sense of what the timing would be of the motion that you anticipate filing? And then also I'm assuming that there's no

reason to think that nonsettling the plaintiffs, if you will, have any stake or interest, that is to say, that they would be prejudiced by the settlement. I'm guessing that the pool here is not limited such that they have a stake or interest in the matter.

MR. HILLIARD: That's correct. It's a finite, known number of cases and the discussion is continuing as to other pools of cases to keep the Court generally informed in that regard. Regarding the filings, my office and Ms. Williams specifically for Kirkland & Ellis have really been working daily to make sure that we effectuate the settlement as quickly as we can. I would turn this over to Wendy so she can give the Court the timetable on the filing; she's got her pulse on it a little more closely than I do.

THE COURT: By Wendy, I assume you mean Ms. Bloom.

MR. HILLIARD: Ms. Bloom. I apologize.

THE COURT: Ms. Bloom.

MS. BLOOM: Your Honor, we anticipate with respect to the aggregate settlement resolution of claimants that are represented by Mr. Hilliard and Mr. Henry to be filing a motion either today or on Monday, that would be to appoint two special masters, who will both be involved in working on the settlement framework that's particular to these claimants, and the number is now 1,382 who may be eligible to participate, all in the postbankruptcy grouping, and those two folks are John Perry and

Daniel Balhoff. They both are mediators and special masters out of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with special experience in MDL matters as special masters, so that would be the focus of the first motion, to allow them to engage with us in that manner.

The second motion that we would anticipate filing as well, next week sometime, is a motion to have the Court approve a qualified settlement fund with a trust agreement that would be attached. As your Honor may be well aware, there are, in certain cases, benefits to a QSF-type format. It allows the deposit of funds into the trust and allows claimants before they take receipt of them to make decisions around how they might want to receive those funds. It allows for lien payments to be made in an expeditious manner, and in order to have this QSF, there does need to be a court approval of one and then court supervision of a QSF. That would go along with a QSF administrator that the parties are proposing together by the name of Scott Freeman, who also has extensive experience in the area of QSF management. That would be what we anticipate at the moment and then I'll stop right there.

THE COURT: First, you should not presume a whole lot of knowledge or experience on my part with these matters.

This, frankly, is uncharted territory for me, so in that regard, whatever education you can provide on those sorts of things would be helpful. Two questions. One, are you anticipating these to be joint motions?

MS. BLOOM: Absolutely.

MR. HILLIARD: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: Is there anybody who needs to be heard in your view or be given an opportunity to be heard in opposition to motions? That sort of goes to the question that I posed.

I'm assuming, based on my general sense of things, that this is not a limited pool such that settlement with these plaintiffs could prejudice or jeopardize the recovery of nonsettling plaintiffs. Is that correct?

MS. BLOOM: That's correct, your Honor. This is just a private settlement for these 1,382 folks, and in kind of anticipation of what your Honor has proposed and as Mr. Hilliard has indicated, GM, New GM is interested and willing to engage in further discussions with other groups. The nature of settlements that might be derived would be unique to those facts and circumstances, and we would certainly report back to the Court when there is news to report back with respect to other settlements, and we would certainly invite any lawyer or groups of lawyers who have postbankruptcy accident cases to engage with us and particularly reach out to the Kirkland & Ellis firm as we continue with those types of discussions.

THE COURT: All right. I'm sure to the extent those lawyers are not listening, lead counsel will convey that, if they have not already.

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Mr. Hilliard.

2 MR. HILLIARD: To give the Court some comfort, the 3 structure that Ms. Bloom conveyed to the Court is really typical of settlements with larger groups of folks, and the 4 5 process at this point is almost purely procedural in order to properly set up the QSF, and the appointment of the three 6 7 individuals mentioned, both parties vetted them, interviewed them, were satisfied both with their experience and their track 8 9 record on both sides, because both sides agreed to 10 Messrs. Balhoff and Perry as the special masters and 11 Mr. Freeman as the administrator of the QSF. Assistive to, if 12 this is the Court's first one, we will continue to answer any 13 questions, and there may be after this point some issues that 14 we'll need your more specific focus, but right now, this is 15 simply getting it set up.

THE COURT: And I assume the motion or agreement will address, for example, who is paying for the special masters and those sorts of matters.

MR. HILLIARD: Correct, as well as accounting of how they're going to charge their fees, and the key is transparency, so that type of relation will be set out and shared.

THE COURT: Is it contemplated that that would be something under my supervision or oversight, that I would have to approve fees or payments?

MS. BLOOM: No. It's all set up through the private arrangement. There's no fee approvals that need to be approved.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. I'll await whatever filings you make. I appreciate the heads-up on those.

The other matter referenced in item 11 is the criminal settlement, and again I've already touched on this, but I would imagine that there may be some issues with respect to the statement of facts and its admissibility at trial and the like. Maybe not. I don't know. I'm not a fan of generating problems where there aren't, but to the extent that that is an issue, I want to make sure that it is on your radar, that it's briefed appropriately when there is a motion in limine or otherwise, and you have a better sense than I, frankly, of what effects or bearing that has and how that might affect things, so you should be talking to one another about it, and again, sticking with the theme, when it is ripe and as quickly as possible, assuming it is ripe.

Any comments on that?

MR. BERMAN: Yes, your Honor. Getting ready for the hearing today, I reread the crime-fraud briefs which are under submission, because I thought you might have questions. You may not, you obviously are prepared. And it occurred to me in reading those briefs, and we haven't raised this with GM yet, that the briefs are kind of stale because they take positions

and make factual assertions that I think are contradicted by the DPA. So what I was alerting you to, I think we need to have a meet and confer with GM about either their retracting certain statements that are contradicted by the DPA that are in the opposition briefs or whether we need to do a quick round of very short supplemental briefs on how the DPA affects the crime-fraud issues.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Godfrey.

MR. GODFREY: This is news to me that plaintiffs have that concern. New GM's position is it will comply strictly and appropriately and comply 100 percent with the DPA. If there is an issue or they think there's something in the brief that's inconsistent, point it out to us, we'll take a look at it and we'll form a judgment. The company is going to comply with the DPA. I was not aware of any suggestion that there was something in the crime fraud briefing, several weeks ago, that was inconsistent with that, and we'll listen and figure out what to do about it if there is something to do about it.

I don't want you to spend a whole lot of time talking about it.

I want you to report back to me sooner rather than later if you think that there are any supplemental submissions that are appropriate or necessary or it has some bearing on the issue or issues addressed in the brief. Why don't you talk about it, ideally frankly, today and if you can submit a joint letter to

me on Tuesday indicating whether and to what extent you think additional submissions are appropriate and necessary and propose a time frame for those and a short time frame at that, then I'm open to it, but I want to make sure that that issue is resolved sooner rather than later. I'll put it that way.

MR. GODFREY: Very good.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HILLIARD: As to those submissions and the Court's first comment regarding admissibility, the plaintiffs strongly believe these are direct admissions against a party opponent and will request that they be allowed to be part of the trial, but regarding the upcoming deposition of Ms. Barra, I would not be surprised if she's questioned pretty extensively about those 115 statements of fact. To give the Court a heads-up, should she either be instructed not to answer or there be any objections to that line of inquiry, we would almost immediately seek to adjourn the deposition and contact the Court in regards to our right to probe through questioning in her deposition these 115 statements.

THE COURT: All right. That doesn't seem like something I need to get into now.

That exhausts the issues raised in the agenda letter.

I have a few other issues, more of a sort of housekeeping

nature than anything else. First, there are more than a

handful, I guess, of pending motions for leave to amend. New

GM filed a letter on October 1, docket No. 1446, proposing that motions in ten of those cases be stayed pending Judge Gerber's rulings, and there was no opposition to that proposal as contemplated or provided by my order, order No. 81. Between that and the fact that I agree that it makes sense to do that, I will stay further briefing on those motions pending further order, and per paragraph 4 of my order, New GM is to advise me within a week of Judge Gerber's rulings on the relevant issues and propose how to proceed.

New GM filed another letter two days ago, on October 7, docket No. 1462, and proposing the same treatment; namely, to stay in five other cases other motions that were filed later. As a technical matter, I think under my order, the plaintiffs in those cases have until today to file any opposition. I don't know if any counsel here can speak to that. I'm assuming that they, too, may not oppose, but I don't know if you can speak to that. Mr. Hilliard is shaking his head.

MR. HILLIARD: I'm not comfortable speaking to it just off the cuff, Judge.

THE COURT: I will defer ruling until the time for those plaintiffs to be heard has passed and you should anticipate the ruling on Tuesday on those motions. Suffice it to say, again under paragraph 4 of order No. 81, New GM is required to submit a letter to me within a week of Judge

Gerber's ruling. Now, to the extent, even if motions are filed at different times and are therefore subject to different timing on the front end, that is to say, the letter of October 7 versus the letter of October 1, I think I'm contemplating a single letter that would be filed after Judge Gerber's ruling addressing any and all cases that have been stayed or are affected by it.

Second, there is one motion to vacate the dismissal, and this is in 15 CV 3229, filed by plaintiff Lisa King, docket No. 66 in that case. Technically, New GM's response to that motion isn't due until, I guess because of the holiday Monday, October the 13th, and I don't know if anyone is prepared to or can speak to it now. I'm happy to wait until that deadline to see what, if anything, is filed, or if you're able to speak to it now, maybe we can address that.

Mr. Bloomer.

MR. BLOOMER: Your Honor, I think we can submit a letter to the Court today letting the Court know our position on that, if that is acceptable.

THE COURT: That is indeed acceptable and you have until Tuesday to do that. Just a reminder to everyone that those motions, really all motions in member cases, should as a housekeeping matter be filed both on the MDL docket as well as on the member docket so we can keep track of everything that is filed.

Relatedly or similarly, the deadline to reinstate the last round of economic loss claims that were dismissed pursuant to order No. 50, and I think these were referenced in New GM's letter at docket 1365, has passed without any motion or objection. Is there any reason I should not so order that letter?

MR. BERMAN: None that I'm aware of.

THE COURT: I will do that today.

Next, I think the one motion to dismiss that remains pending is the motion to dismiss with prejudice the claims of Mr. Cameron, John Cameron, docket No. 1248. I had, as you may recall, granted his counsel's motion to withdraw. Technically, he has until, I think, next Tuesday to respond to that motion, but I don't know if anyone has any update or any knowledge of where that stands or has communicated in any way with Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Bloomer, do you have any idea?

MR. BLOOMER: Your Honor, I do not, no.

THE COURT: We'll wait and see what, if anything, I receive on that. Obviously to the extent that he is I think technically at the moment proceeding pro se, it may be a few days after the deadline before I can comfortably assume that nothing has been filed.

A brief comment on sealing and redactions. Just really a reminder to adhere to the deadlines and the process

set by my order, order No. 77; that is to show cause why something should remain redacted or sealed and if I've granted a motion to temporarily seal or redact something, after I have resolved the issue, and then to file whatever needs to be filed, whether in unredacted form on ECF or with the sealed records department after I have ultimately resolved the issues. The bottom line is I don't want my clerk or staff to have to track you guys down to follow up on those things. My hope is that you can do what you need to do without our needing to bother you about it.

MR. SCHOON: Your Honor, may I just ask one question on that. If we don't intend to seek permanent sealing, should we notify your Honor?

THE COURT: I think that would be ideal just to be sure it doesn't escape our radar, but obviously the deadline for you to make the case for sealing or redaction is what the deadline is, so if you haven't been heard by that date I'll assume there is no party that believes it should remain under seal and will likely order it unsealed on that basis. But there are a lot of things going on in this case, so to the extent you can file something to make sure it's on our radar, that would be helpful.

MR. SCHOON: Thank you.

THE COURT: Speaking of radars, the next status conferences are November 20 and December 18, and per order No.

80, the final pretrial conference for the first bellwether is set for January 6. I think really that will be limited to trial issues in that case and not a status conference for the MDL as a whole. I don't know if it makes sense at this time to schedule a status conference for the MDL for January or February. That might be a bit much given the trial, but if you have thoughts or you want to just discuss that, we can address that at the November conference. Maybe that makes more sense.

MR. HILLIARD: We'll be here anyway, so if something comes up for the subsequent trials, we can probably just advise the Court that we have an issue and perhaps just address it since all parties will be here then, instead of a specific date right now.

THE COURT: That probably makes sense. My inclination might be to put a date on for February, though, just to ensure that we keep things moving with respect to the MDL as a whole, but we can address that in November.

Mr. Berman.

MR. BERMAN: I think in terms of the next MDL status conference, the most important thing from what I'm hearing today from the non-PSI would be Judge Gerber's ruling and we're arguing that next week. We may have a ruling, he seems to be early prompt, by early November, so maybe a status conference in November might make some sense.

THE COURT: We have one scheduled for November 20. I

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think we have one on November 20 and one on December 18. I would think that that suffices for now. At the November conference, I may schedule a conference for sometime in February after the first bellwether would likely be over, just to give you a heads-up about that.

One thing to put on the radar for the next conference or conferences is the issue of public access with respect to trial. Obviously, there have been a number of filings and issues related to sealing and redaction in this case, and I just want to make sure to discuss in advance how they will play out at trial and to whatever extent things can remain under seal and remain confidential if they are used at trial, I think the presumption is probably not, but I want to make sure that we have thought that through to the extent that we can, and to the extent that we can and everybody's on the same page in advance of trial, and obviously members of the press, for example, may wish to be heard on that, I think it does pay to just make sure that we address it sooner rather than later. don't know if it's appropriate to put that on the November agenda, but I just flag it as an issue that I can see coming down the pike and you ought to be discussing and discuss with me at some point.

Mr. Hilliard.

MR. HILLIARD: Yes to the observation that it should go on the November agenda, because again, there's competing

scheduling issues. For example, we have an IT person, both sides do, that we're going to use to bring up documents, show the jury, show the Court, and in order to understand and there will be a screen that folks who are in the gallery can see as well, so in order to understand when to turn off what screen, we have to identify the documents, and given November is really the time that we're all drilling down to get the trial ready, I would request that we do address this and get some real clarity from the Court and understanding of GM's objections to it in November.

THE COURT: Sounds good to me. Why don't you talk about it and plan to put it on the agenda for November. It may be that members of the press wish to be heard on this issue as well.

Yes, Mr. Godfrey.

MR. GODFREY: We understand the Court's general views on this topic. We will see whether by November we can work out the protocol, if we can. I think it's best for us to work out what we can and then present to your Honor what we can't. I've never had a problem with the protocol on this issue and I anticipate we will do that here. If not, then your Honor will quickly decide, one way or the other.

THE COURT: That's fine. This is, needless to say, an area in which the parties' interests are sometimes different than the public's interests. In that regard, I'm not likely to

simply bless something that you guys agree to.

MR. HILLIARD: Judge, the issue is not the protocol. We'll agree to the protocol. The issue is we're not going to agree what documents the protocol applies to. That's going to be the real issue. If there are clearly documents that the protocol should apply to, there's no doubt that the structure of the protocol could be agreed to, subject to the Court saying, You guys are nuts, we're not doing that. But the documents that we believe should be publicly viewed will be different entirely, I promise you, than what GM believes. That's going to be the issue more so than the protocol.

THE COURT: All right. You guys can discuss it. I would think that some sort of process to identify, and obviously there is already a process to identify exhibits and the like, but some sort of process to identify those that one side or the other thinks should somehow remain confidential in whatever fashion in an adequate amount of time to present disagreements to me and opportunity for members of the press, or anyone else for that matter, to be heard on those probably makes sense. But to the extent stick to the protocol to do that and then we're all in agreement that everything is public, then it won't be an issue, but why don't you discuss it.

MR. GODFREY: To be clear, your Honor, by protocol, I didn't mean some mechanistic "here's how the Court decides it."

I was hoping we could cover document categories and types so we

can just resolve this problem once and for all so we don't interrupt the flow of the trial. That's what I'm focused on.

I do not want to interrupt the flow of the trial either and so I'm anticipating these sorts of things. I'm really very much relying on you guys to anticipate other things like that. My desire, once we start with the trial and have a jury in the box, is to proceed without interruption. Part of the reason I do the 9-to-2:30 schedule is so that we have adequate time in the afternoon to address issues, but I also have other cases that I need to attend to, so to the extent, not to sound like a broken record, but you can issue, spot and anticipate things in advance and raise them with me in an appropriate manner and certainly at the conferences in November and December, you will definitely make me a happier judge.

Anything else that I haven't covered that we need to address? No one looks like they want to say anything, so I'll leave you with a couple of things. One is obviously you should submit a proposed order memorializing what we have done today in accordance with order No. 8 and follow the same procedures for the agenda in November.

The last thing I want to leave you with is a literary matter, and I'll be deliberately oblique about this. I started reading Harper Lee's so-called sequel to "To Kill a Mockingbird" to my daughter, "Go Set a Watchman," and again I'm

going to be deliberately oblique, and I'm not going to give a judicial recommendation or not about the book, but I recommend that you all read page 11. All right? Does everybody know what I'm talking about?

MR. HILLIARD: Riding in the GM.

THE COURT: I'm going to leave you with that. I wish you all a pleasant weekend, and thank you very much. We're adjourned.

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