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## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Edward M. Chen, Judge

IN RE CHRYSLER-DODGE-JEEP ECODIESEL MARKETING, SALES PRACTICES, AND PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION.

NO. 17-md-02777 EMC

San Francisco, California Wednesday, October 3, 2018

# TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

#### **APPEARANCES:**

For Plaintiff United States of America:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Environment and Natural Resources Div. 601 D Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004

BY: LEIGH P. RENDÉ, TRIAL ATTORNEY
JOSEPH W.C. WARREN, SENIOR COUNSEL
NIGEL B. COONEY, TRIAL COUNSEL
LESLIE ALLEN, SENIOR ATTORNEY

For Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel and Chair of Plaintiffs' Steering Committee:

LIEFF, CABRASER, HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN LLP 275 Battery Street - 29th Floor San Francisco, California 94111

BY: ELIZABETH J. CABRASER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

LIEFF, CABRASER, HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN LLP 250 Hudson Street - 8th Floor New York, New York 10013

BY: DAVID S. STELLINGS, ATTORNEY AT LAW

## (APPEARANCES CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

REPORTED BY: Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR Official Reporter

1	APPEARANCES: (CONTIN	NUED)
2	For California Attorney General and the California Air Resources Board:	
3		STATE OF CALIFORNIA Department of Justice
4		Office of the Attorney General 600 West Broadway - Suite 1800
5	BY:	San Diego, California 92101  JUDITH FIORENTINI, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  JON WORM, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
7	For Defendants FCA II	S LLC and Fiat Chrysler Automobiles N.V.:
8	FOI DETERIGRATES FOR U.	SULLIVAN & CROMWELL LLP  125 Broad Street
9	BY:	New York, New York 10004  ROBERT J. GIUFFRA, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW
10		THOMAS WHITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW
11	For Defendant Robert	Bosch GmbH Robert Bosch LLC: CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & HAMILTON LLP
12	BY:	2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20006 MATTHEW D. SLATER, ATTORNEY AT LAW
13	DI:	CARMINE BOCCUZZI, ATTORNEY AT LAW
14	Special Master:	LAW OFFICES OF KENNETH R. FEINBERG
15		1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W Suite 390 Washington, D.C. 20004
16	BY:	
17		
18	(ALL OTHER APPEARANCES AS INDICTED IN THE MINUTES.)	
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# Wednesday - October 3, 2018

9:44 a.m.

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# PROCEEDINGS

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THE CLERK: Calling Multidistrict Action 17-2777, In Re Chrysler-Dodge-Jeep EcoDiesel Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation.

Counsel, please approach the podium and state your appearances for the record.

MS. CABRASER: Good morning, Your Honor. Elizabeth Cabraser, Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein, plaintiffs' lead counsel and on behalf of the PSC. With me is my partner David Stellings and a number of the members of our PSC.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning. Thank you.

MS. RENDÉ: Good morning, Your Honor. Leigh Rendé for the United States, along with co-counsel Joseph Warren, Nigel Cooney, Leslie Allen, as well as representatives of EPA.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Counsel.

MS. FIORENTINI: Good morning, Your Honor. Judith Fiorentini with my colleague Jon Worm on behalf of the California Attorney General's Office and the California Air Resources Board.

> Great. Good morning. THE COURT:

MR. GIUFFRA: Good morning, Your Honor. Giuffra with Sullivan & Cromwell for Fiat Chrysler, and I'm here with my partner Tom White.

All right. 1 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. SLATER: Good morning, Your Honor. Matthew Slater 2 of Cleary Gottlieb on behalf of Robert Bosch GmbH and Robert 3 Bosch LLC with my partner Carmine Boccuzzi. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. Good morning. MR. FEINBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Kenneth 6 7 Feinberg, settlement -- court-appointed settlement master, prepared to give an update. 8 THE COURT: All right. And while you're standing, why 9 don't you go ahead and provide that update. 10 11 MR. FEINBERG: Your Honor, I'm pleased to report to the Court that the negotiations, the settlement discussions 12 involving all of the parties, are ongoing but there does now 13 appear to be a date, aspirational as it may be, November 7th, 14 15 when we hope that all of the testing and all of the drafting of 16 the documents involving this MDL litigation and a possible 17 settlement will be completed subject to approval by their 18 principals, but that progress is ongoing. There remains some important --19 20 THE COURT: That's the settlement documents as between 21 the United States and FCA? That is correct. That is correct. 22 MR. FEINBERG: 23 THE COURT: Okay. MR. FEINBERG: Between the United States and FCA. 24

Meanwhile, on a parallel track, I can also tell the Court

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that the settlement documents involving FCA and the PSC, the nonmonetary terms, those documents are also nearing completion, not quite there but nearing completion. I'm optimistic that on a parallel track by November 7th those documents will also be completed.

The real hangup, of course, remains the monetary considerations that will enter into any settlement. Those discussions are ongoing between the government and FCA. I am not part of those discussions, but I am part of the discussions trying to get a monetary settlement between FCA and the PSC, and those are -- there are some challenges there; but, again, we've got another month now, consistent with the November 7 deadline, that hopefully we may be able to see some real movement from both sides and we'll be able to meet that deadline and get those monetary considerations finalized. I don't know but we shall see.

Similarly, Bosch and the PSC and FCA, Bosch is also part of those discussions; but, again, too early to say whether we'll have those monetary terms resolved by the 7th or not, but we're all working towards that goal. Everybody has been extremely cooperative.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FEINBERG: And they may add something, the parties, additional gloss, on what I've just said as well.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let me first ask

Mr. Giuffra, then --

MR. FEINBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Feinberg.

-- whether that accurately states the state of affairs.

I'm particularly interested in the target date. I understand it's a target date but a hopeful date of completion of the drafting of the documents with or without the monetary term, but that and the testing assessment will be completed by November 7th.

MR. GIUFFRA: Yes, Your Honor, we're quite confident we can make that deadline of November 7th. We're clearly speeding toward the finish line. FCA remains confident that we have a fix.

We've completed on our end all of the testing and submitted all the engineering reports that are specified under what was the protocol we had as of September 1. We've completed 10 months of testing. It's been done around the clock, seven days a week.

And just to give the Court some specifics because this obviously has taken some time, we've done 1,333 individual tests on 10 vehicles under different driving conditions, and this is far more testing than would be required for normal emission certification with the government.

And I think it's important to keep in mind that unlike in the *Volkswagen* case, which was handled next-door, in that case

the settlement was done and then there was still a lot more
testing and some of that testing went on literally for months,

I believe almost into December, almost a year actually for the
three leaders, in the approval process.

So in this case we will have a situation where the testing, the documents, everything will be done so consumers will be in, you know, the best possible position. There should not be any uncertainty.

We have one issue that we are working on to provide a root cause report to the government, and we endeavor to do that, you know, within the next several weeks.

So, again, we're confident that --

THE COURT: Well in advance --

MR. GIUFFRA: Of the deadline, yes.

THE COURT: -- of the November 7th?

MR. GIUFFRA: So we're confident we have a fix. We believe that it won't have an adverse effect on the consumer driving experience. That's our position.

And, you know, we're very optimistic that we will get government approval. It's obviously up to the government. They make the decision, and we appreciate all the hard work of the government folks. But, you know, we're working, you know, round-the-clock.

THE COURT: And in terms of approval by management on your side, you expect to have that fairly shortly after the

documents are completed?

MR. GIUFFRA: Yes. The only issues that we have outstanding on our end would be if we pay money to the government in connection with some sort of a resolution here. Obviously that would have to be approved by more senior management, but the CEO of the company is, you know, intimately involved in what's going on so I don't think that's going to be a problem.

THE COURT: So in terms of the nonmonetary relief that's the subject of the documents, you expect no problems in getting approval?

MR. GIUFFRA: There will not be any problem. You know, again Mr. Chernoby, who is the very senior person at the company, is involved day to day on this. He's literally participating in the negotiations and he's the person who's been tasked by management for, you know, bringing this to conclusion.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

For the government, Ms. Rendé, if you have any comments.

MS. RENDÉ: Yes. We're pleased to hear FCA say that they don't anticipate a problem with the nonmonetary terms of the CD as we are still in the process of negotiating it.

That said, just to be clear, the United States did complete its testing of the vehicles and we've been evaluating our test results, as well as reports provided by FCA.

California is in the process of testing so there is still work that is going on right now.

As you know, California and the United States will be conferring regarding the final results. All of that is to say that the agencies will be in a position to say whether or not the proposed fix is viable by the November 7th date. That's what we anticipate. And our hope is that, you know, should there be a viable fix, that any drafting of any potential settlement could be completed by then --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. RENDÉ: -- subject to approvals.

THE COURT: And you have chains of approval. I think obviously we may have discussed last time, but I understand that management or those who have been involved have been kept up with the discussions, at least fairly far up the chain.

MS. RENDÉ: That is correct. Management is aware of the ongoing discussions and where we are in the case.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. That's helpful.

Comments from the PSC at this point? There's a question we've raised previously talked about which is, number one, the PSC's access to the testing reports and data and, two, to the proposed consent decree with the government.

MS. CABRASER: Good morning, Your Honor. Elizabeth Cabraser for plaintiffs.

We will be discussing both of those matters with the

governmental representatives after this status conference, and we're hopeful that we can work out a process that will enable us to see as early as possible both the ongoing testing results -- we understand those have not been completed or completely analyzed -- and the documents. So that if we are able to reach a consumer settlement, our documentation and our provisions are complementary and consistent with the government objectives.

Our goal is simply to compensate and protect the consumers to get them everything they have already paid for in these vehicles, to compensate them for any and all performance deficits, to protect them on an ongoing basis with respect to the vehicles through a robust warranty, which we're working on, and to provide economic incentives for them to participate in the repair program because that's the only way it's going to work.

We are gratified that everyone remains optimistic that the vehicles can be repaired to original emission standards; and if that is the case, this would be a very straightforward resolution.

But in order to get the vehicles appropriately repaired and to make sure that they still have viability and value, the consumer-facing aspects of this are important and we are committed to working in parallel and in complement to the governmental entities so we consider ourselves under the same

essential deadlines that you've heard this morning.

THE COURT: All right. And it's been my understanding that there's no objection from any party of sharing on a realtime basis testing results and reports with the PSC, and I expect that will continue.

MS. CABRASER: Thank you, Your Honor.

enough access to the proposed terms of the consent decree so that we don't end up having it approved and then having to go back because then you've looked at it and then there's some inconsistency or some issues that have to be resolved, that that ought to be effectuated in some way.

MS. CABRASER: I'm hopeful, Your Honor, that we can work with the other parties to make sure that that does not happen. We'll work through the settlement master if we have any obstacles on that. We're ultimately under the Court's direction, but I think through creativity and the trust that has grown among the parties, we can make that happen.

THE COURT: All right. Well, good.

So if there is a problem, I want the parties to convey that to Mr. Feinberg with whom I will speak, and I will then direct him to take whatever steps are necessary; but at this point it does seem to me very important that the PSC have access to the information in order to make sure there's consistency here.

MS. FIORENTINI: Your Honor, Judith Fiorentini.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. FIORENTINI: I just wanted to make a brief clarification to something that Mr. Feinberg represented to the Court earlier.

I just wanted to make clear that the California Air
Resources Board and the Attorney General's Office have been
participating in the settlement process as well and are parties
to the settlement documents, and we agree with the November 7th
deadline. But I just wanted to make sure that the Court was
aware that we are a party to that document and the process.

THE COURT: Right. Right. And in terms of the testing, it was represented that you are still doing testing, CARB is still doing testing?

MS. FIORENTINI: That is correct. We believe the testing is on track to be completed in mid-October with CARB working in consultation with EPA being able to make a final determination absolutely prior to November 7th absent any unforeseen event happening, but possibly at the end of October of this year.

THE COURT: And in terms of the approval process, what's your expectation? If the testing comes out as everybody hopes and the documents are drafted, what is the timeline for approval for actually getting the documents signed?

MS. FIORENTINI: It's a several-week process. The

approval process from our office goes all the way up to the 1 Attorney General. 2 THE COURT: So several weeks? 3 MS. FIORENTINI: Yes. 4 5 THE COURT: So by the end of the year? Is that reasonable? 6 MS. FIORENTINI: We're hoping before Christmas, 7 Your Honor. We have been keeping our office apprised of the 8 process, and so we are hoping that that might be a faster 9 10 process. 11 THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Rendé, I forgot to ask you that question. Your expectations -- if all goes well 12 and the drafting is done on or before the 7th, is it a 13 reasonable prospect that approval can be obtained from Justice 14 15 and EPA by the Christmas holiday? 16 MS. RENDÉ: That is our hope, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MS. RENDÉ: And I did want to clarify one thing you 19 mentioned. I believe you mentioned earlier that none of the 20 parties object to the sharing of testing data. I wanted to 21 clarify. I believe that was in reference to testing from FCA. But if not, just to be clear --22 THE COURT: 23 Yes. MS. RENDÉ: Okay. We are not in a position right now 24 25 to answer whether or not the United States objects to the

sharing of that data that the United States has from the United States' testing. We need to speak with our client. We need to speak with management.

That said, as we mentioned before, we do want to have open lines of communication with the PSC and we want to coordinate with them, so we will speak with the PSC after the hearing to make sure we do that.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Cabraser, any comments in that regard?

MS. CABRASER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And I understand the report from Mr. Feinberg about the status of the monetary negotiations and I also understand that there have been discussions, although not part of this case, with the state Attorney Generals; is that right?

MR. GIUFFRA: Yes, Your Honor. The goal of Fiat Chrysler is to have a global settlement with all of the interested parties, from obviously the Department of Justice, the EPA, and CARB, but also the PSC, as well as 50 states, and we are in active discussions with 49 of the states. They're part of a multistate group, and then California is separately represented. And, you know, we'd like to reach an agreement with everyone, and that's our goal.

THE COURT: All right. Now, in terms of sharing documents with them, I understand that they are not technically

parties to this litigation and there may be some impediments policy-wise, at least from the Government's perspective.

I would just reiterate what I had said previously, that I think it's important that at the earliest point possible that the Attorney Generals, who are in discussions with FCA, have access. Perhaps under policy, government policy, that can't be done until there's some approval. If that's the case, you know, perhaps that's the case, but I would urge the parties to get the documents as soon as possible so that doesn't hang up this process either.

MR. GIUFFRA: Your Honor, if I could just be heard on this one point.

You know, we are probably going to, you know, increase our discussions with the Attorney Generals in the next several weeks, and the issue that they are most focused on is the consumer-facing provisions in our agreements.

We've obviously had discussions with both the PSC and the DOJ, EPA, and CARB, and those would be things like, for example, what are the warranties.

It would be extremely helpful and would help facilitate the discussions if we were able to at least share with the Attorney Generals what we were prepared to do; and I think that, you know, our willingness to, for example, give a warranty is something that, to some extent, it's really our information, it's our willingness to do something, but I know

that in those discussions that's something that's very important to the state AGs because their interest is obviously protecting consumers. And so to the extent we can share that kind of information with the state AGs, it certainly would facilitate our ability to bring resolution.

THE COURT: All right. Is there any impediment to that?

MR. GIUFFRA: I would want to -- you know, obviously I think we -- I think we have the ability on our own to just say, well, we're going to provide this kind of a warranty, unless the government has some objection to it, and I don't know whether they do have one. Just out of an abundance of caution, I wanted to just float that issue.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's see if the government has any objection to FCA sharing information regarding substantive consumer-facing issues that it intends to provide under the settlement agreement.

MS. RENDÉ: Yes, we object. We're happy to discuss offline with FCA about this, but at this point we object.

MR. GIUFFRA: I think, Your Honor, our ability to say to another party that's litigating with us "We're prepared to do the following three things as part of a settlement" is not information that's confidential to the United States. It's our information.

MS. RENDÉ: We're happy to speak with FCA about the

information that they can share. So at this point right now being told about this, this is our reaction; but as I mentioned, we're happy to speak with FCA.

**THE COURT:** Okay. Ms. Cabraser?

MS. RENDÉ: I'm sure we can come up with something.

**THE COURT:** Okay.

MS. CABRASER: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'm sure this is going to be a topic of discussion after the status conference with the governmental folks.

As far as the PSC is concerned in terms of the consumer-facing, documentation, including the warranty discussions with FCA, we don't have and we haven't had any objection to having those shared, and we've expressed this through the settlement master with the multistate group at the appropriate time.

So it's not an impediment as far as we're concerned but, again, this is a multidimensional situation here where everything intersects at least on the edges, with respect to the DOJ, the EPA, CARB, the California AG, the PSC, and the multistate group. So for our part, we don't want to initiate any information sharing that would be seen as counterproductive.

That said, I'm hopeful that we can work through all this so that all of the parties that are interested in an overall resolution can have the access they need and would like to have

to the aspects of the documentation and negotiations that are ongoing.

That's the best way for everyone to meet the November pencils down.

THE COURT: All right. Well, you know, I'm not even sure whether the government would have standing to object to, for instance, the FCA telling the multistate AGs, "Here's what we're willing to do," or the PSC indicating what are the terms of its proposed settlement provided the two parties to that don't object.

But, in any event, I'd like you to meet and confer and see if you can work something out with the goal of getting information in order to facilitate the global resolution of this case, which I think everybody wants.

Again, if there's a problem in that regard, please convey that and discuss that with Mr. Feinberg. Even though he's not directly involved in the negotiations between FCA and the multistate Attorney Generals, he should be informed of any developments or problems in that regard. All right?

MS. RENDÉ: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. So that brings us -- I'm pleased to hear that progress is being made. I'm hopeful we can come to terms soon along the timelines that you-all stated with respect to the nonmonetary terms; and that with the ongoing discussions with

respect to the monetary aspects, I hope that the parties can move forward and see if a resolution can be reached.

Obviously, as I've indicated, I am not intending to slow down or stop this litigation unless there's a clear indication that we're headed in that direction and it makes sense in order to preserve resources.

What that also means is that as we go on, resources are -tremendous resources are being put into this case. We've got
substantial motions, I've got a big motion under submission on
the motion to dismiss. There's major class certification
motions with which is affiliated numerous Daubert and other
matters, and then we have one of the things I want to discuss
is the discovery and some of the international discovery that
has to be undertaken. So there's a great deal of work that has
to be done; and, therefore, as in any large case, the sooner a
resolution can be reached, if there's going to be a resolution,
the better. But at this point there's not enough of an
indication to me to stop the presses so we're going forward.

So let me ask first about the status of discovery. It appears that significant numbers of depositions have taken place. All the represented plaintiffs, I think, have been deposed, if I'm not mistaken; but there are issues about witnesses outside of the United States, particularly in Italy, and the possible need to invoke the international process in that regard and the timing of that.

So can someone give me an update as to where they see discovery taking us and what the time frame might be?

MR. GIUFFRA: Yes, Your Honor.

Look, we've made a lot of progress in terms of discovery, but this is, you know, potentially a big case and we have spent a lot of time working through, you know, document issues, for example, and we recently got a list of revised, you know, search terms and custodians from the PSC on documents.

But in terms of the depositions, my understanding is that there have been roughly 42 total that have been noticed so far.

Of the 42, 30 are domestic; and of the 30 that are domestic, 12 have been completed and then 2 were withdrawn.

There are 12 Italian witnesses and FCA has encouraged the Italian witnesses to participate in the case. Under Italian labor law, we can't compel our employees to participate in civil litigation in the United States, and those employees are invoking their rights under Italian law to require that they be deposed pursuant to the Hague process.

It's my understanding that the Department of Justice has indicated that it may proceed through the Hague process.

That's a process that takes months. And I'm not certain as to what steps -- I don't believe -- at least on our end we're not aware of steps that the Department of Justice has taken to start that process, but -- and there has not yet been, obviously, any merits expert disclosures or expert, you know,

discovery, and that's going to take in a case like this at least three to four months would be my guess.

So we still have some depositions to do. We have this

Italian issue, which is an important one. And, again, I

believe the Hague process could easily take three months, four

months to work through.

THE COURT: I'm going to ask the United States to comment in a moment, but let me make sure I understand that only the United States is seeking to take the depositions of these 12 witnesses in Italy or is it also the PSC?

MS. RENDÉ: It's the United States in conjunction with the PSC. We've been taking depositions concurrently.

THE COURT: Okay. So the PSC is involved as much?

MS. CABRASER: That's right, Your Honor.

MS. RENDÉ: That's correct.

MS. CABRASER: We have been coordinating our discovery efforts with the United States and it's basically consolidated discovery.

THE COURT: All right. So what's your perspective about the Italian witnesses and timing?

MS. RENDÉ: Sure. And I believe we just added one more to the number of witnesses located in Italy as I was not aware that one person currently lives there.

That said, we are speaking with private counsel for these witnesses. I just had a conversation yesterday, and it appears

that a few of the witnesses are willing to be deposed so we're trying to work through this process.

That said, we are also going through the process of putting together the package to try to compel testimony through the Hague Convention. It is a lengthy process and we're working on it so the more we can work out with counsel, the better.

THE COURT: If you have to resort to Hague Convention, what's your forecast as to timing these days?

MS. RENDÉ: Three months is -- three months is a fair assessment. It might be a little bit longer than that.

THE COURT: And I understand there's an issue about if it goes to trial, whether the United States case against FCA will stay in this court absent consent from the defendants, or from the parties for that matter. But putting that aside for the moment, what's your forecast for when discovery can be completed in this case?

MS. RENDÉ: With the exception of the witnesses located in Italy, we believe that we could complete fact discovery by the end of this year. And then along -- go ahead.

THE COURT: Yeah. So within the next two, three months then?

MS. RENDÉ: That's correct. We think that is feasible.

THE COURT: Okay. And --

MS. RENDÉ: With the exception of the Italian 1 2 witnesses. THE COURT: And I take it they are fairly important to 3 the case? 4 5 MS. RENDÉ: Yes. They are the people who did the calibrations. 6 And if that takes three, four, five or 7 THE COURT: more months, that could put us into early 2019, 8 February-March 2019? 9 MS. RENDÉ: That's correct. And this is why, again, 10 11 we're trying to work with private counsel for these witnesses. Okay. All right. Let me see if the PSC 12 THE COURT: 13 has a different perspective. MS. CABRASER: Your Honor, the PSC basically concurs 14 15 with the United States' view on this in terms of the ability to 16 get all but the Italian witnesses fact discovery completed, and 17 we're hopeful that that process with the Italian witnesses can 18 be expedited as Ms. Rendé reported in. A caveat is with respect to Bosch. We had some discovery 19 20 disagreements with Bosch. My understanding is that thanks to 21 the magistrate judge in this case and the good faith of the parties, those disagreements have been resolved. 22

Mr. Stellings can speak to that in greater detail, but

that means that we will be playing catch-up with respect to the

Bosch discovery in this case. We're willing -- we're willing

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to do it, but it's a question of being able to review the information and then scheduling necessary depositions.

THE COURT: So what -- taking the catch-up into account, what's your forecast as to when discovery can be completed?

MS. CABRASER: I remain optimistic that we can get the essential discovery done by the end of this year or close to the end of this year. We may or may not be coming back to the Court with a modification of that. We would be doing that in conjunction with the United States.

We don't want to see the litigation go off onto a myriad of discovery tracks, so we're all trying as hard as we can to be efficient and to conduct the essential fact discovery so that we can hold our proposed trial date frame. I don't think we're ready to recommend that that be moved at this time.

We're still hopeful that we can get our discovery done.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Giuffra?

MR. GIUFFRA: You know, again, Your Honor, I think we have, you know, a fair bit of work to do. Realistically, I think that we're probably talking about no earlier than, you know, April-May of next year when you get all this discovery done, at least on the fact side.

Then you're looking at expert discovery. I think the expert discovery, realistically in a case like this, is probably, you know, three months. And so then -- and then

you'd have summary judgment motions. So I do think, you know, there's a fair bit of work to still do.

And I know the question Your Honor is about to ask me, which is setting a trial date. You know, again, I think that, you know, we want to get a comprehensive, you know, resolution with everyone.

There's obviously a risk we don't come to terms with the government on the penalty amount. I'm hopeful that we will.

That would be a subject for a trial, and at this point, you know, we're not consenting to have the trial here; but I'm hopeful that we'll be able to work it out with the government.

Similarly, with the PSC, I'm hopeful we can work it out with the PSC. And, you know, so this will become something that doesn't, you know, need to be -- to be -- come to fruition.

I'm a bit concerned about, you know, setting trial dates and then distracting people from the settlement. Now, obviously there's a lot of lawyers working on this case, but I think realistically now that Your Honor has been told that we'll have, you know, some sort of -- the white smoke will come up from the government hopefully, you know, by sometime in early November and, you know, we're talking about maybe even submitting settlement papers by the end of the year, and there's a process then for approval, that you have an ample opportunity to set a trial date, you know, a little further

down the road rather than, you know, arbitrarily setting one now and having it, you know, be moved, and it will just become a distraction almost I think.

And we're all working hard. I mean, we're working on class cert now. We're working on the depositions. So I don't see that as a needed thing to do at this point.

THE COURT: Well, how would -- if you're working on all that in preparation for trial and you're still foraging ahead with depositions and possibly working out a completion of depositions in Italy, I'm not sure what the distraction would be.

I mean, doing a class cert motion is a distraction, so to speak, doing all the *Daubert* motions is a distraction, but we're foraging ahead. So I'm not sure what the downside is in letting the parties know that this is all leading to a place and a time.

MR. GIUFFRA: Well, I think the issue I would have, Your Honor, is that, first of all, we don't even know the contours of the case yet. We don't know what claims are in the case. We don't know how big a trial we're going to have. You know, I don't know if the other sides have a view, but if it's a trial about, say, penalty and that happens in Detroit, maybe that is a long trial of two or three, you know, weeks, maybe into a month. I don't know. A trial with the PSC, I have no idea what the length of that would be.

So to set a trial date without even knowing what the length of trial would be seems to me to be premature. Plus, we don't even know what the impact of the fix would be. If we get the fix and the fix is approved, the fix would obviously have an effect on the scale of a trial and what the length of the trial would be.

And, you know, in this case we talked earlier about, you know, sometime in, you know, next year. I certainly would be recommending doing it after the summer because, first of all, it's never going to happen. If you set it for June, it's going to be a one- or two-month trial, I don't see it, you know, something you'd want to be doing at that period of time.

But, in any event, I think it's likely that until you know what the scope of the trial is, it's kind of hard to set and block out in your calendar, you know, is it a two-week trial, a three-week trial, or a two-month trial, and I don't know what the length of the trial would be at this point. I don't know what the issues would be. We may stipulate to certain issues.

You know, one issue that could come up in a trial is, well, were there undisclosed AECDs in the vehicles. I don't know what our position would be on that. That may be determined on the government's settlement. We have a settlement with the government but we don't have one with the PSC. The trial might look one way based on things we say in our government settlement papers.

So I just think that getting the benefit of a little bit more factual legal development in this case would allow the Court to set a realistic trial date with a realistic length of the trial, and to do so now we would literally be shooting in the dark.

And I dare say I doubt the other side can realistically say, "Your Honor, we think it's a three-week trial, a four-week trial. These are the issues." We don't know what the issues will be in the case, and we'll have a much better handle in three or four months.

THE COURT: Well, we could always assume the worst case scenario and assume a whatever the length is trial might be and work backwards from there. I mean, you know, that's not uncommonly the case, that we set trials well in advance. I often set them at the first CMC early in the case before we've even heard necessarily motions to dismiss, motions for summary judgment. So you never know -- at least it's not my practice to wait to set trial until a summary judgment motion has been decided. I mean, we've got to get a timeline going and there are adjustments along the way.

MR. GIUFFRA: I mean, realistically, you know, even if Your Honor set a trial date, it probably would get moved, but -- because trial dates typically, in my experience, often get moved. Maybe not in this court.

THE COURT: There's certain -- yeah.

MR. GIUFFRA: Some judges --

THE COURT: Some of my colleagues, you might not even be able to get those words out of your mouth.

MR. GIUFFRA: You never know.

But our only point would be, Your Honor, realistically the parties are really working hard to try to settle the case. I can represent to you that Fiat Chrysler would like to settle the case with everyone.

There are a lot of uncertainties as to what the scope of the trial will be. What effect does the fix have? Does the fix, you know -- what effect does that have on the damages? Do we settle with the government? What does our government settlement have on a PSC case? Is the case just with the PSC? What are the issues of the trial? We don't know yet.

And I think you'll have a much better handle on it after you rule on the motion to dismiss, after you rule on class certification. And if we settle with -- you know, obviously with the government and with the PSC, it all may become moot.

So there's just a lot of moving parts and, you know, I dare say that you'll know a lot more by, you know, say the day of the class certification hearing in November so you could put it off till then, and then at that point you'll have a sense as to how you're going to rule on class certification. You'll rule on the motion to dismiss. We'll know where we are on the settlements. And then you can set the date, you know, then and

I don't think it would be much different than it would be now.

I'm just concerned about setting a date and having to sort of plan on a theoretical trial that, you know, may not even happen and then not knowing how long it would even be.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Cabraser, what's your thought about deferring a setting of a date until November 20th when we hear the motion for class cert at which point we'll have -- presumably I will have ruled on the motion to dismiss that's pending, I will have a good idea where we're going on class cert, et cetera, et cetera?

MS. CABRASER: Well, Your Honor, you know, the points Mr. Giuffra made are true in any case where the Court is setting a trial date. You never know everything you'd like to know until the final rulings on the motions in limine, and things can always change.

But having a trial date gives us a point to shoot for. It enables us to focus our efforts. The trial is a trial of the facts and the jury will be deciding the facts, and the basic facts we don't see changing between now and then.

The scope of the case could change. The claims might change. That means the content of the jury instructions could change, but those things are typically not addressed until the final pretrial conference or thereafter.

But, meanwhile, we are discovering the facts as pertinent to the allegations in the complaints, both the governmental

complaints and the class complaints, and we don't see those changing.

So that's a long-winded way of saying we defer to the Court to set a trial date today or at an appropriate time.

We're happy with having a trial date set today. It gives us something to shoot for and it helps us focus all of our efforts.

THE COURT: What's your estimate of once fact discovery closes how long will be needed to complete expert discovery?

MS. CABRASER: That would take two months.

THE COURT: All right. So end of February to complete --

MS. CABRASER: End of February.

**THE COURT:** -- if all things go well?

MS. CABRASER: That's assuming, you know, that we continue as intensively as we've been, which I think everyone has the expectation of doing.

Look, we're not -- I don't think anyone is operating on a leisurely schedule. That just isn't done anymore in complex litigation and it's all to the good. So we are all used to operating under demanding schedules. In fact, that seems to be the best way to get things done when we're all out of our comfort zones and operating intensively. It has a way of refining the issues and narrowing the issues, and that assures

that we're going to be discovering what's most important,
disagreeing about the important things, and reaching agreements
wherever we can.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GIUFFRA: Your Honor, can I just be heard for one second? I have something that's going to affect probably us the most.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GIUFFRA: If we have this issue with the Italian discovery, which I gather is a two- or three-month process, now maybe that starts, I just think realistically, you know, you're not going to get your expert discovery done until, you know, May or June at the earliest. I mean, unless someone wants to challenge that, I don't -- I just think realistically that's what you're talking about. Then you have summary judgment motions. The loser on the class cert is going to have a 23(f) petition.

So realistically I think you're not talking about a trial until sometime in the fall of 2019. And so my only -- my big concern would be I wouldn't want to set one, say, for June, which I think is completely unrealistic.

And so I'm just thinking when you think about all the things that have to happen. Plus we could well be in a situation where we're doing a settlement with, say, the government entities as well as the state AGs and then maybe

have litigation still going on with the PSC. I don't know.
Hopefully I have settlements with everyone.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let's do this --

MR. SLATER: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. SLATER: Matthew Slater for the Bosch defendants.

Your Honor, I agree with the statements that Mr. Giuffra has made. Just one further comment with respect to the consideration of setting a trial date at or in connection with the class certification hearing.

One of the issues the Court will be considering at that time is the question of superiority, and on occasion courts have found that the use of bellwether trials can be helpful either as an alternative to a class trial or as a means to determine whether class certification is appropriate.

And obviously the scope and the effort required in connection with individual trials is different than what is required in a class context, and it might be a tool that the Court would want to consider in connection with class certification to decide.

THE COURT: To hold a bellwether trial on the merits as a means of informing class certification?

MR. SLATER: It could inform class certification in deciding whether, in fact, the issues are common and whether the evidence goes in the same way and is decided the same way

in the different bellwether trials.

There are issues -- just -- there are a lot of issues in which that may play out. We could explore that; but, as I said, it's an issue that you could consider in connection with the hearing that's scheduled on November 20th and then decide what to do with trial scheduling from there.

I fully agree with --

THE COURT: So you're suggesting even deferring resolving the motion for class certification, which is scheduled to be heard next month?

MR. SLATER: I'm suggesting it's something that you can take into account at that time and based on your decisions with respect to class certification in which you can -- and I think under the superiority prong do need to consider the alternatives -- can consider scheduling comprehensively at that point.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Rendé?

MR. SLATER: The only other point I'd make,
Your Honor, is there is a complication of joining Bosch in a
trial with the FCA defendants. If they either reach a -- go to
trial with the government and are bound by decisions in a
government case or if they reached a resolution with the
government in which they make certain admissions, there is the
potential for quite significant prejudice for our clients, and
we would want to be able to consider that at an appropriate

time as to how the trial would be conducted.

THE COURT: Well, how might that play out?

MR. SLATER: It might play out by having separate trials.

THE COURT: Why would that be less prejudicial than one trial? It seems like you'd want to be in that trial to avoid any estoppel effect or some binding effect or -- I thought your whole point is that there might be some prejudice to your client resulting from the adjudication and the resolution of the claims as between FCA and the government.

MR. SLATER: Right.

THE COURT: And I would think you would want to be a part of that. That's usually the solution. If you're afraid of being --

MR. SLATER: Well, we're certainly not going to be a part of a trial with the government. We're not a party to that case.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, a lot depends on what happens here, whether there's consent. I mean, if we have a consolidated trial, for instance, if we end up being in one forum, that's one thing; if we end up being in a different forum, it could be something else. In that case, you may have to make your pitch to the Eastern District of Michigan.

MR. SLATER: If the EPA case goes to the Eastern District of Michigan, there's no issue to address

because Bosch is not a defendant in the case that's been 1 brought by the United States. 2 THE COURT: I thought your concern was there might be 3 some findings there that would then impair your --4 5 MR. SLATER: The concern is if there is some estoppel effect against the co-defendant, then what impact that would 6 have on how the case goes in against our client. 7 That might argue to have the PSC case, in THE COURT: 8 which you are a part of, tried first and tried more quickly so 9 10 you get your adjudication on the merits rather than through 11 some estoppel effect in the Eastern District of Michigan. MR. SLATER: Based on what the Government's saying, 12 13 that might happen anyway, but --14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 MR. SLATER: All right. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thanks. 16 17 Ms. Rendé? MS. RENDÉ: Your Honor, you were discussing the 18 schedule for expert discovery, and --19 20 THE COURT: Yeah. MS. RENDÉ: -- I know Ms. Cabraser and you mentioned 21 22 February regarding PSC. Mr. Giuffra mentioned May or June regarding FCA. 23 As we've stated in the CMC statement, I think both this 24

time and the last CMC statement we filed, in our view

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Phase I expert discovery schedule for the United States doesn't need to be identical to the schedule for the class plaintiffs, although having it similar would be helpful.

That said, as far as the United States is concerned, we believe that it would be appropriate for expert discovery to be completed by spring, perhaps April or May.

THE COURT: Is that keyed in part to the issue about the Italian witnesses too, or is that --

MS. RENDÉ: Yes, in part.

And perhaps towards the latter part of spring, keeping that in mind with the motion for summary judgment, you know, sometime late summer perhaps.

THE COURT: All right. Let me get -- thank you -- any further comments from Ms. Cabraser.

MS. CABRASER: I don't think so, Your Honor. I think we would concur with the spring expert projection of Ms. Rendé.

We hadn't heard -- at least I don't recall having heard from Bosch counsel before on the bellwether concept. Some courts have done that.

THE COURT: Preclass certification?

MS. CABRASER: Prenationwide class certification in a case where there are not federal statutory claims pending.

It's a bellwether class, not an individual bellwether case. I mean, there's an entire panoply of techniques that are available to MDL transferee judges to determine class

1 | certification issues, to determine trial structure issues.

We're happy to engage in any further briefing or submissions on any of that that the Court would deem helpful and instructive as we go forward.

It's news to us today, and I don't know whether it would be appropriate in our view in this case at all, but we would defer to the Court if you'd want to hear more information on that.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I mean, you're involved now in the process of having briefed the class cert and I'm going to go forward. If somebody has a different idea as to how to go forward, I guess we can discuss that at the hearing, but right now I don't see any reason to deviate from the traditional process but it may turn out that in our discussions in the argument that there may be issues that warrant further examination.

What I'm going to do is this: I'm going to defer setting a trial date. I will endeavor to set one as we know more at the hearing on the motion for class certification in November. However, I am going to indicate that my expectation is that fact-based discovery will be completed with the exception if there is a problem of having to invoke the Hague Convention with respect to the Italian witnesses, that will be done by the end of this year.

It is also my anticipation that expert discovery -- again

this may be subject to the Italian witness problem -- would be completed within three to four months thereafter.

That would suggest -- I won't set a date now, but that would suggest a trial date perhaps late summer but still summer or very early fall given the amount of time between expert close, dispositive motion, pretrial work.

And I would be looking at possibly compressing some of those normal time frames to get this heard. My goal is to get this heard before the end of the summer, but I'm not going to set a date yet; but I will indicate that my expectation is that fact discovery will be completed by the end of the year so that should not slow down. And we'll set a date -- some firm dates with respect to the trial and trial deadlines on November 20th at the hearing.

Just a couple housekeeping matters with respect to the objections that defendants have filed and motions to strike a portion of Dr. Shankar's declaration.

I guess I have not already granted FCA's leave to file the surreply brief. Have I not ruled on that?

MR. GIUFFRA: I believe you have not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, then I'm going to grant you that, but I'm also going to grant -- I think the PSC would like to file a response to that; is that right?

MS. CABRASER: That's right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So you'll have that filed,

your surreply brief, and expert report. 1 MR. GIUFFRA: I think we can do it in two weeks, 2 Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. That would be --4 MR. GIUFFRA: That would be the 17th. 5 THE COURT: The 17th? 6 And can you file something within a week thereafter? 7 MS. CABRASER: Yes, Your Honor. 8 MR. GIUFFRA: That should be fine. 9 THE COURT: All right. So that will be -- that will 10 11 take care of that housekeeping matter. Is there anything else we need to address this morning? 12 13 MR. GIUFFRA: Your Honor, I just would like to be heard for just a few minutes on this whole question -- I keep 14 15 raising it and I'm a little bit, like, I'm trying to foresee 16 what I think is going to happen -- on the class certification 17 and the desire to have an evidentiary hearing. I strongly urge the Court to try to do this over two days 18 rather than one, and let me see if I can explain why quickly. 19 There's 100-plus -- 150-plus pages of briefing. You have 20 more than 1,000 pages of expert reports. There are more than 21 22 1500 deposition pages that have been taken. They have three 23 experts; we have two. In my experience, holding an evidentiary hearing in a 24 class certification has now become much more routine. 25

been recognized -- the Ninth Circuit in the *Countrywide* case recognized that oftentimes you can't just look at the pleadings and make a determination. Courts in this district have routinely started to hold evidentiary hearings, and we cited cases: *Perez*. There's an *Apple* case. *Seagate Technologies* is another one.

I personally have been involved in the last, you know, several years in two class certification evidentiary hearings, including one in July of this year, and I think it's just a very efficient way for the Court -- it helps the Court deal with the massive amount of documents. You have the ability to see the witnesses testify. You can ask them questions.

The way I would envision doing this, we'd set up a big screen. Each side could project on the screen, you know, what they think is important, and in this case it will be things like the ads or what the statistics show. And I think it would really assist the Court.

THE COURT: Well, you do demonstratives in a nonevidentiary hearing. What value -- I mean, evidentiary hearing often is necessary to resolve disputed questions of fact that can't be done on the paper where one would have to assess, for instance, credibility or some other -- or somewhat --

MR. GIUFFRA: In my experience you will have to do that in this case because there are disputes over facts. And

again, the plaintiffs have the burden on class certification to establish that the requirements have been met.

Now, Ms. Cabraser can, you know, get up and say, "Oh, this is just a typical, you know, consumer case." It's not. Okay.

There are very complicated --

THE COURT: Can you think as you sit here right now or stand here right now what is an example of a disputed issue of fact that goes to the question of one of the elements of Rule 23 that would benefit from an evidentiary hearing?

MR. GIUFFRA: Well, one of the big issues that you're going to have to deal with here is: What was the nature of the ad campaign. Was there a national ad campaign or not? In the Volkswagen case there was clearly a national ad campaign and there was no dispute about it. The ads were run on the Super Bowl.

In this case, you know, that is a very hotly contested issue. We don't believe there was ever an ad that was ever run anywhere that was one that was focused on emissions issues at all.

THE COURT: You'll have plenty of documents to show that and you'll have a declaration.

MR. GIUFFRA: You'll also, though, Your Honor, have issues about, you know, say, value; right? Our experts --

THE COURT: Well, you're not going to answer that?

Other than documents and declarations saying "Here's what we

did. No, here's what they didn't do," et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, what's an example of a witness whose live testimony would benefit and inform the Court's analysis?

MR. GIUFFRA: I think, Your Honor, that for each one of these -- first of all, there would be Daubert motions against each one. So now we're going to have argument on five Daubert motions -- I think it's five. Is that the right number? I believe it's five -- plus the class certification arguments, plus Bosch will obviously want to get involved in it, in the context of three hours. I just think that that is going to be way too fast.

THE COURT: Well, the length, maybe that is one question. I mean, we devote more than three hours, as I sometimes do for instance in complex claims constructions in patent cases, but I rarely take live evidence.

So I guess my question is: Setting up for a lengthy hearing, specially setting it, et cetera, et cetera, is one thing; having live witnesses, which is always fun, but I'm not sure how that's helpful here.

MR. GIUFFRA: Well, I think the virtue is that when you have the witnesses -- I've seen it myself. The witnesses come on for, say, you have a direct examination of 40 minutes or 30 minutes or something like that. Then you get the cross-examination. What the witnesses will do is they will highlight the key points for the Court. You can ask questions.

Then they're subject to cross-examination. Again, you get to see the give and the take, and you can assess both their credibility but also you can get the issues narrowly focused and identified.

I'm not saying, Your Honor, we should have a three-day hearing, a four-day hearing, or a five-day hearing. I'm saying two days. You're probably going to have a day anyway -- okay? -- no matter what just to deal with all the Daubert motions. And so our view is that by having the people actually sit there and testify -- look, there will be disagreements about, for example, how were the ads picked by Professor Shankar; right? That will be an issue. And was his methodology one that was effective. Then our expert will come in and say why he did it wrong. So there's going to be a dispute, for example, about that.

There will be disputes about how you go and calculate damages here. There will be a dispute -- you know, one of the big things in this case that makes it tricky for class certification is that the evidence is that the value of these vehicles has not gone down since the NOVs were announced. In fact, on a depreciation basis, they've actually gone up more than one would have expected given normal depreciation.

So what does the other side do? Well, they go off and do some survey that also includes people who bought gas cars and they try to get people to value what the benefit was of the --

THE COURT: And you've cross-examined or you will have cross-examined those experts and made your point. I mean, that's what we typically see.

MR. GIUFFRA: But the problem, Your Honor, is that you read it on a cold transcript. Okay? First of all, Your Honor is going to sit and read 1500 pages of transcripts? I don't think so. I mean, that's a lot of transcripts to have to read; whereas, if we can just have the person here, you can watch them, you can -- we'll obviously hit the most important points. It's going to be a lot more efficient, and I think it's a more effective way of doing the presentation.

Now, if the other side wants to do a drive-by, you know, class certification thing, that's fine, but then the problem becomes we'll obviously -- the loser will appeal. Now, obviously the Ninth Circuit can decide whether to take it or not.

But I really believe that given the complicated issues here of damages, whether there was an actual injury, whether it was suffered by all class members in the same way, whether people bought these cars for the same reasons. Some people cared about, you know, miles per gallon. Some people, you know, wanted big trucks. Some people wanted, you know, hauling capacity. Some people never saw, including class members, any ads or cared about the environment. So those are all different issues and those are all going to whether common issues will

dominate here or not.

And so I just think that given you have five experts, all of these documents, the Court will benefit and the administration of justice will benefit and you'll get a better decision if you get the benefit of doing it this way rather than something which is done strictly on the papers.

At a minimum, having slides and being able to at least call the Court's attention to the most important, you know, evidence is useful. But, you know, what are we going to do?

Just play clips from depositions rather than having the people here? I think it's a lot more effective and it can be done. I mean, I personally have done it twice in the last two years and it's very effective, including once with Ms. Cabraser's firm in a case in New York.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GIUFFRA: So it can be done very effectively, and I think that the alternative is one where, you know, you'll just have a big morass of papers and it will be hard to get to the nub of the issues.

THE COURT: All right. Your comments?

MS. CABRASER: Your Honor, this is the seventh request that the Court alter its procedure, and we would say this:

The papers are thorough, they're voluminous. The Court will have a record. The Court will be able to review that record. The Court will be able to determine what format of a

hearing would be most helpful to it. This Court is no stranger to complex consumer cases, including complex auto consumer cases, including complex consumer fraud cases.

With respect to what would be required or expected of this hearing, the Ninth Circuit made itself very, very clear this year in the *Sali versus Corona* case, 889 F.3d 623, that it has never equated a District Court's rigorous analysis at the class certification stage with conducting a minitrial.

And we believe what FCA is asking for is actually a minitrial, which conflates the Rule 23 analysis to determine whether or not the actual factual determination of common questions of fact is best done in a class trial format with the actual answers to those questions, which are the province of the fact finder. The fact finder at trial, the jury at trial, will have live witnesses, fact witnesses and expert witnesses.

There were 60 class representatives deposed for this case. The Court has access to the full transcripts. The parties have excerpted and analyzed and presented that, and the same will be done with the experts.

So it's up to Your Honor, but our point is this should not digress into a minitrial, which is what FCA is requesting.

And we've heard several pre-arguments of class certification. We've heard pre-arguments of the case on the merits. We've heard an opening trial statement. We've been holding our fire on the class side to when and if that's

appropriate.

We think the proper focus and the most instructive focus of a hearing on class certification is with respect to Rule 23 analysis: Are there significant questions of fact that have a common answer such that a jury answer, a fact-finder answer, to those questions in a class-wide trial binding on the class, binding on any subclasses, binding on one or both of the defendants is the superior mechanism among available mechanisms? And that doesn't require a minitrial and it doesn't require a show trial.

And so we leave it to Your Honor to determine what format is most helpful to you. It isn't a matter of due process to either party. It's not a requirement of the Ninth Circuit in cases of this complexity and magnitude, and we don't believe that it's been the practice of this court.

Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I will reserve judgment on that question.

MR. GIUFFRA: Your Honor, just one little two, three sentences.

I'm not asking for a minitrial with the class reps coming up here and asking, "You know, you say you bought the car for this reason; you say you bought it for that reason." What I'm saying is we have five experts and all we're talking about is having the experts testify live and be subject to

cross-examination as a way to facilitate Your Honor --

THE COURT: But you're not suggesting this in lieu of the extensive written record and all the excerpts and stuff?

MR. GIUFFRA: Of course not.

THE COURT: So you want the Court to review both the thousands of pages as well as take testimony?

MR. GIUFFRA: Your Honor, I'm trying to be practical, and so what I'm saying is I think that --

THE COURT: Yeah, I'm trying to be practical too. So you're trying to entice me to say, "Well, you don't have to look at all this stuff"; but then are you suggesting you'd be willing to withdraw the voluminous record and we do it on the basis -- I'd consider that.

MR. GIUFFRA: I just think it will be -- I think it will be faster for the Court if you have the people testify and they highlight the most important parts of their testimony.

THE COURT: Well, I will make that determination and the question is, frankly, not going to be whether it's faster, unless there's a proposal to withdraw some of the record and have testimony in lieu of that, and that might be attractive in some ways; but if that's not the case, it's the duty of this Court to review everything that's material and relevant, and so I don't see a timesaving.

Where it is relevant is if there are credibility-type questions, something that can be gleaned from an evidentiary

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hearing and having live testimony subject to cross-examination
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     that otherwise would not be apparent from the papers, then that
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     is something worth considering.
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          I will say that we may end up reserving, you know, more
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     time and I will invite perhaps formal presentation.
                                                           I normally
     just fire off questions, but something like this if you've got
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     a PowerPoint, if you've got some demonstratives that you think
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     are useful, that certainly has been useful in prior hearings on
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     various matters and I will be open to that. And I'm not
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     foreclosing it, but I'm going to look at it and make a
11
     determination whether it's going to be helpful or not.
                                                              All
     right?
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              MS. CABRASER: Thank you, Your Honor.
              MR. GIUFFRA: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. So we'll see you on the 20th;
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     is that right? The 20th.
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              MS. CABRASER:
                             Yes.
              MR. GIUFFRA: Yes.
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              THE COURT:
19
                          Great.
                                  Thank you.
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              MS. CABRASER:
                             Thank you, Your Honor.
                  (Proceedings adjourned at 10:50 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Thursday, October 4, 2018 DATE: g andergen Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR U.S. Court Reporter