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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) Case No. 17-MD-02777-EMC PRACTICES AND PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION,

San Francisco, California Wednesday, November 8, 2017

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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1 Wednesday, November 8, 2017 11:02 a.m. 2 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S ---000---3 THE CLERK: Calling case 17-md-02777, In re 4 Chrysler-Dodge-Jeep EcoDiesel Marketing, Sales Practices, and 5 Products Liability Litigation. 6 Counsel, please come to the podium and state your name for 7 the record. 8 MS. CABRASER: Good morning, Your Honor. 9 Elizabeth Cabraser, Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein, 10 plaintiffs' lead counsel. 11 12 THE COURT: Great. Good morning, Ms. Cabraser. MS. RENDE: Good morning, Your Honor. Leigh Rende for 13 the United States, along with co-counsel Joe Warren. 14 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Rende. 15 MS. FIORENTINI: Good morning, Your Honor. 16 Judith Fiorentini, on behalf of the California Air Resources 17 Board and California Attorney General's Office. And with me is 18 19 my colleague Jon Worm. 20 THE COURT: Great. Thank you, Ms. Fiorentini. 21 MR. GIUFFRA: Good morning, Your Honor. 22 Robert Giuffra, Sullivan & Cromwell, for the FCA defendants. 23 I'm here with my colleague Darrell Cafasso. THE COURT: Great. Thank you, Mr. Giuffra. 24 25 MR. SLATER: Good morning, Your Honor.

1 Matthew Slater, Cleary Gottlieb, on behalf of Robert Bosch GmbH 2 and Robert Bosch LLC.

THE COURT: Great. Thank you, Mr. Slater.

MR. FEINBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Kenneth Feinberg, court-appointed settlement master.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Feinberg.

Well, since you're up, why don't we start with your report as to where things are at.

MR. FEINBERG: We're moving forward with preliminary discussions with all parties, including CARB.

This morning, Your Honor, we had a confidential information session where we -- courtesy of Joe Warren and Leigh Rende and Judith Fiorentini.

We had an excellent presentation from the government to the PSC and to Bosch and Fiat Chrysler as to the testing, methodology and timing going forward on a rolling basis, this testing. And I think it was very, very constructive.

I will now -- as a result of those confidential exchange of information today, I will now consult with each of the parties in CARB and determine next steps in the next few weeks, month, as to what we will do next in order to join the issue and try to move forward with specific settlement terms and conditions. And we'll report to the Court as that goes forward.

But today's session provided a real opportunity for

everybody to hear excellent presentation from Joe Warren, of the Department, as to what the Department, EPA, CARB working together, are doing with a cooperative Chrysler Fiat in attempting to get some resolution and findings on this issue of testing and coming up with a remedy.

So I think we moved the ball forward substantially this morning.

THE COURT: Great. Thank you. Appreciate that.

I'd like to hear from the Department, from the
United States, a little bit more about timing, because, I
think, last time we were here we were at the stage of trying to
acquire vehicles, and there wasn't real clarity, precise
clarity about timing.

So maybe you can bring us up-to-date Ms. Rende.

MS. RENDE: I can. And, as you know, the purpose of the testing protocol is to provide the regulators enough information to determine the viability of FCA's proposed fix.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RENDE: With that in mind, in terms of the timing, we have made substantial progress on the testing protocol. But FCA has indicated that it will take them approximately roughly 100 days to run the tests being required by the regulators.

And after that, we anticipate it being about four weeks for the United States and California to review the test results and determine whether or not the software calibration proposed

by defendants will actually fix our emissions concerns.

THE COURT: And when you do your analysis, will that encompass questions about durability and performance of the car, or is it just emissions?

MS. RENDE: It will involve testing related to emissions as well as some performance aspects.

THE COURT: When you say "some performance aspects," the critical things that consumers are looking for, in terms of mileage, horsepower, et cetera, et cetera, performance, was that part of the --

MS. RENDE: To the degree that we typically look at those factors when considering vehicle certifications. But I'm not sure whether it will be to the level that is satisfactory to the PSC. I'm not sure.

THE COURT: And if that approval -- if after four weeks of getting the data is both CARB and EPA approved, what happens then? Are the fixes then authorized? What happens?

MS. RENDE: Sure. At that point, the hope is that the parties will have been working, perhaps, on an agreement, perhaps some kind of settlement. And then it would then be worked into that framework. Perhaps that would be the hope.

THE COURT: Absent a settlement, is there a process -because, obviously, the Court's concern and the public's
concern is trying to get the cars, at least from an emissions
perspective, remedied. Is there a process short of a

1 settlement by which things would happen? 2 MS. RENDE: At the moment, there isn't one set in stone for what would happen. But we do want to ensure that any 3 process that FCA follows is one that is approved by the 4 5 regulators. THE COURT: Okay. And, typically, if it's approved by 6 the regulators, does that open a door for unilateral action, 7 let's say, on the part of the car manufacturer to start doing 8 the recalibrations or the repairs? 9 MS. RENDE: I would -- again, I would be surprised if 10 there's any movement on this without agreement of the parties. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Maybe I can hear from the parties your perspective on that, on what you've just 13 heard. 14 MR. GIUFFRA: Good morning again, Your Honor. 15 Robert Giuffra, with Sullivan & Cromwell, for the FCA 16 17 defendants. I think Ms. Rende, I agree with what she said in terms of 18 the schedule. Let me just add some specifics from our 19 20 perspective. FCA remains very confident that the fix that we have for 21 22 the model year 2017 cars, which has already been accepted by

EPA and conditionally approved by CARB, is something that will

And I think that's a very important point. It's not like

work in the 2014 and 2016 -- to '16 vehicles.

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we're just testing a new calibration. Again, we think these vehicles are largely the same, and we should be able to have the -- we should be able to have the recalibration work in the earlier vehicles. So we're starting from that premise.

We've done a lot of testing. We've been working very well with the government. And we're very hopeful we'll get this test protocol worked out in a matter of days.

And our plan is, once the test protocol has been approved, we will then, you know, work pretty much round the clock, as much as one can do, to test the vehicles over the three-month period that that will take. And then the government will have one month for confirmatory testing.

Your Honor raised the question about fuel economy and performance. And those are obviously legitimate issues in the case. We will be testing for those parameters, which are obviously important to consumers, as we generally do with the government. And the information will be made available and was done in connection with the 2017s. And the same information should be available for the 2014s and 2016s.

So the testing process that's now undergoing is something that will yield data that will be relevant to all the pending matters in the case.

Now, in terms of process, you know, FCA would like to resolve all the litigations it has against it, if it can. We have a motion that will be heard before Your Honor to dismiss

the complaint on the 19th.

We think we have good arguments. Obviously, you got the other sides' papers. I always say, you read our paper, you think, these guys are right; you read the other paper, you say they're right. Reply brief and Your Honor will have a better sense where it stands. We think we have meritorious arguments to move to dismiss the complaint. Your Honor will make that decision.

But as we go forward and once the protocol is approved, there's two steps in the process. Once we get to the second step, once the recalibration is done, we will be getting data.

So it's not like we'll wait until day 100 and we'll just find out then whether the recalibration works. The government will be advised on a regular basis as to how the testing is going. So I think we'll have a pretty good feel for it as we move forward.

THE COURT: You will be providing the test results on a rolling basis to the government?

MR. GIUFFRA: Yes. That's -- and that's the normal process one undergoes to do that.

And, again, it's the government is the entity in the United States that has the responsibility. This is a peculiarly governmental function to decide whether a car satisfies the emission standards and in this case whether the recalibration works.

We think that if there are issues as we're going through this process, we'll know so that we could reset things. We don't expect that to happen.

And, you know, the bottom line is, you know, we'd like to move forward as quickly as we can. We're committed to moving forward as quickly as we can.

Mr. Feinberg is one of the world's greatest mediators, so he calls us constantly. So, you know, I think everything is moving along.

We get along very well with the PSC. Documents have all been produced. I think there's one PTO that is still outstanding. There have been no disputes that have been brought to Your Honor's attention.

THE COURT: Thank you. Appreciate that.

MR. GIUFFRA: I think the bottom line is, we believe we have a recalibration that will work based on the recalibration that's already been approved for similar vehicles.

Assuming that recalibration works, it will have impacts, obviously, on the nature of the claims that the plaintiffs will have. They need to show damages. And if we can fix the cars, there won't be damage, in our view.

And we're prepared to try to resolve, you know, all of the various litigations as promptly as we can. And we want to cooperate with everyone.

And, again, Mr. Feinberg is doing his usual fantastic job in keeping the balls moving. So I think it's all going quite well, from our perspective.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Will the production on a rolling basis or the testing information be shared with the PSC?

MR. GIUFFRA: Right now, our position is that we share with our regulator, which is the government. And that's the way it's been done in every case, as far as I'm aware of.

At some point the data might be available to the PSC. I can envision that. Probably at the end of the road. But we certainly don't want to have the PSC in the middle of the testing process.

The PSC's, you know, incentives candidly are different than the government's incentives. So we think that we should do the process with the government, working with the government and the government engineers.

It's a highly technical process and one that, you know, we think the government is uniquely qualified. It's a Clean Air Act case. The PSC, I don't believe, has brought a case under the Clean Air Act. The government has. So whether the certifications -- the government is the appropriate party to deal with. And so we don't want -- and we actually think injecting the PSC into this process would slow it down and cause delay.

I think that at some point the PSC would have the opportunity to see, you know, what the results are of the testing. And how much they would see, we'd have to figure that out.

You know, in the most recent case that was handled next door, the PSC certainly has not been involved in any of the testing that has gone on there. Even testing that has gone on after the settlements were signed.

I mean, it's a little bit like, you know, when there's a Pope; you know, white smoke comes up.

THE COURT: Hopefully there's not a lot of smoke in this case.

(Laughter)

MR. GIUFFRA: We hope a lot of white smoke. We don't want black smoke.

But in the VW case, the government has been dealing with the company in terms of the testing, and the PSC is not in the middle of it. And we don't want to set that precedent in this case. And I can't imagine that the EPA or CARB would want to do it on a going forward basis if what I read in the newspapers about other car companies is true.

This is something we should deal with with our regulator.

It's a regulatory function. They have the experts. And, you know, there will come a time when the PSC can get more information. And today's process that Mr. Feinberg supervised

gave the PSC, I think, a reasonable amount of information without getting into matters that impact on confidential business information that Fiat Chrysler gave to the government with the understanding that it wouldn't be available to other folks other than through other processes.

THE COURT: What do you envision settlement -- if settlement does not occur, let's say within the time frame of shortly after the testing is completed, and if there is approval by EPA and CARB, do you envision something happening with these vehicles pending -- either pending litigation, pending final settlement? Or do you envision the status quo until there is some ultimate resolution?

MR. GIUFFRA: Oh, I think, the company would have every right to go forward once it got its approval from -- from CARB and EPA to go forward with a recall and get the cars fixed. And presumably that would be something the government would want. And that would be a way to deal with whatever, you know, excess emissions are in the environment.

So you would just essentially decouple the -- the private litigation would go forward; the cars, you know, would be addressed. And then we'd have to see where we were at that point.

I mean, our position would be, we'd like to see the PSC be part of the settlement. Very much so. And that all obviously depends on what the settlement terms are, candidly.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GIUFFRA: But based on my knowledge of the law, there would be nothing that would be preventing the company, once it got an approval from EPA and CARB, from going forward and offering its customers -- offering its customers, number one, we could just -- sort of thinking out loud, we could -- we obviously could offer customers to bring their cars back.

We could offer them terms with respect to how they would go back and bring back their cars. In fact, in the VW case there was discussion of having Mr. Feinberg do a protocol where Mr. Feinberg would -- you know, we'd offer some amount of money and get releases from people who are the customers, in exchange for getting their cars fixed and maybe paying them some money.

You could do some version of that in this case --

THE COURT: There are other issues if you're talking about release as opposed to just doing a recall.

MR. GIUFFRA: There's nothing, actually, that I'm aware of, that would stop that.

So, you know, ideally, we want to work with the PSC. But there's nothing that would stop the company from going forward with communicating with its customers and having the customers bring the cars back.

And whether we would then get a release or not get a release is obviously something that could be figured out at the time. And I'm not aware of anything that would stop us from

doing -- even going out and getting releases from people.

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from Ms. Cabraser. She may have some comment upon that.

MS. CABRASER: Just a minor comment on that, Your Honor.

(Laughter)

MS. CABRASER: But, first, I would like to express appreciation on behalf of the PSC for the information we received this morning from the EPA, and appreciate the cooperation and transparency of EPA and CARB in this process, because this is a little different from the scenario Mr. Giuffra described with respect to Volkswagen.

In that case, testing on most of the affected vehicles was ongoing, and approval processes were pending after those vehicles' owners and lessees had turned them back in.

At this point, our class members, the consumers, are the owners and lessees of these vehicles. So they have a very direct property interest in the vehicles in question.

We don't take any issue with the prerogative of the regulatory agencies to decide emission standards. That's their statutory role. We have no interest in getting in the midst of that process.

But we do have an ongoing interest which arises from our class members' ownership of these vehicles, during this process, in being kept apprized on a confidential basis of the

status and progress of the testing that was described to us, because we would like to know whether or not it is proceeding on schedule.

That's the easy question. We want to know, is the testing falling behind? Is it running ahead? That helps us in settlement discussions. It helps us in our litigation strategy.

And we do have an interest in interim information that is coming out of that testing. Again, we're more than happy to be subject to any and all appropriate protective orders. We're subject to Federal Rule of Evidence 408 on an ongoing basis. This morning's discussion was conducted under those auspices.

So we're very encouraged that the governmental regulatory agencies are on the job; that the initial phase of testing is about to begin. But we will want information, on an ongoing basis, about the protocol that is actually approved, hopefully, within the next few days. The timing, status and progress of the testing that's been described to us. And, again, ongoing data on that testing.

I think that will inform the settlement discussions which are going to have to take place, as they did in Volkswagen, against a backdrop of uncertainties.

I don't think we necessarily want to wait until outcomes are certain before further engaging in those discussions. I think we have -- we have set on a course of simultaneous

litigation on a good brisk schedule, and resolution discussions on a similar schedule. And we'd like to see those continue.

So far, I think all the parties have essentially met their schedules. I think we're on track with respect to submitting proposed pretrial orders to Your Honor.

We haven't needed to bring discovery disputes to Your Honor. And I hope we continue to be able to resolve things.

And I think we're on track to meet our deadline of next week to send in our proposed ESI protocol as well. I know discussions on that continue on a daily basis.

THE COURT: All right. Comment about the last thing that I talked to Mr. Giuffra about, about if there is no resolution but there is approval by the regulators, what happens then?

MS. CABRASER: What could happen is that that approval process could be implemented. At that point in time, we will have a pending class certification motion.

We have a proposed class action. We represent a proposed class. It will be of utmost importance to us that any communications by any party with our proposed class members are accurate, complete, informational, not misleading, not harassing. And we have the authority of Rule 23(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to back that up.

And it is not unusual at all for there to be communications with people who are one party's customers but

another party's class members be submitted to the Court for approval, be approved by the Court, and be monitored by the Court.

I also note that we were -- we have been very vigilant in other class actions to assure that corrections, recalls, et cetera, that one party may have a legal obligation to implement, not be conditioned on or accompanied by releases.

In the Volkswagen settlement, of course, we did have releases. Those were negotiated. Those were part of a court-approved settlement. And, indeed, the Court reviewed and approved every sentence of the releases as well as all the terms and conditions of the settlement.

So we don't know what sequence of events will occur here.

What we do know is that whatever happens, no one has a
legitimate interest in interfering with the reduction of
illegal emissions. And no one should have a legitimate
interest in undercutting the rights of the consumers who own or
lease these vehicles.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm hopeful that this will all be discussed, the issues we just talked about will be discussed and negotiated.

If push comes to shove -- and I don't want to get too far ahead of ourselves, because there are many steps to get there, but if we do find ourselves in a situation where there has been regulatory approval and there's no resolution, and there is at

least an attempt to mitigate the environmental harm through a recall and approved fix, I would be very sceptical that this could be done with a unilaterally imposed release claim; certainly without some review and supervision by the Court.

But I'm not going to prejudge that. But that's my take in the class action, putative class action, especially if there's a class certification motion pending or about to be filed. But let's not worry about that at this point. But I will indicate that.

So there seems to be some difference, now, that's going to be fairly immediate in terms of the testing results and sharing of testing information. I'm wondering if the government has any thoughts on that.

MS. RENDE: We do, Your Honor.

And to your last point, I do just want to be clear as to -- as the United States is concerned, we are currently litigating this case.

THE COURT: Yep.

MS. RENDE: So any approval of a reflash, in our view, would need to come through a consent decree.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RENDE: That said, in terms of sharing information, I wanted to clarify something that FCA just said earlier.

It appears as though there is discussion of, oh, it's a

simple reflash; we're just putting in the same software that was approved for NY17.

And it is not just as simple as that. And, yes, the software is very similar. I just want to make sure that it's clear there are some differences, and it is being tailored to the older vehicles. So there are some differences, and this is part of why we're doing the additional testing.

The other thing is, we don't want to set up any unrealistic expectations regarding the timing of feedback. We talked about early warnings, if there are potential issues with the proposed fix. We hope to know that sooner rather than later.

There are going to be approximately three phases to the testing. So that type of feedback we don't expect to be getting until the third phase.

And what that means is that by the next hearing -- which I believe is December 19th -- we will likely not have that kind of feedback. So we just don't want to set Your Honor up for that kind of expectation.

THE COURT: Do you have any views or objections with respect to the sharing of information that is provided on a rolling basis, like, each phase, for instance, having that kind of be available to the PSC?

MS. RENDE: Based on the presentation that Mr. Warren made this morning, the United States is open to being

transparent. There are considerations that we have to account for, relating to confidential business information and claims of that nature.

THE COURT: Sure. But the testing, the actual protocol, the timing of how things are going, and, I guess, the data from the testing data -- I'm not sure exactly what that looks like -- but those are the kinds of things that I'm hearing from the PSC that they're interested in.

MS. RENDE: Right. And Ms. Cabraser did raise certain issues that she would like responses on in terms of our being able to provide information to her. So our hope is to be able to follow up with her, as well as FCA, after today.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Giuffra, any further --

MR. GIUFFRA: Your Honor, again, I think we've done a reasonably good job of working together with the PSC and with the government. And we're certainly open to some exchange of information. The question is obviously how much.

And we would object strongly to any sort of a procedure, which I think would be highly irregular, where we are essentially inviting the PSC to be part of, you know, a review of this testing process as it's going forward, because the PSC just has no right to be part of the regulatory decision that the government has to -- has to meet.

And so it's one thing to give the kind of information that

was given today by Mr. Warren, which is fine with us, information about timing, what kind of testing we're doing. I've already said to the PSC that when the time comes and we're

done, we'll give them the information about miles per gallon

and performance and noise and those kinds of things.

I just think it's a concern of ours that, you know, we're trying to work this through with the government. It's a very technical process. And so we think it's important to keep that being, you know, a regulator -- party-regulator process.

That's how it's traditionally been done. And we see no reason why the PSC should be getting in the middle of that in terms of the nitty-gritty of how the tests are coming. Maybe we can figure out some way that there's something above that more broadly speaking. In terms of -- again, we'd like to try to resolve it with them.

On the issue of, you know, what could and couldn't be done, I imagine -- and Ms. Rende said it. We have a consent decree; it will be signed; and then we would have to go forward.

You know, one of the things that likely would be in that consent decree would be we'd have to bring back a certain number of vehicles by certain dates because the government -- you know, it's called a "take rate."

And so, you know, obviously, I can't predict what the PSC's views will be, what the PSC's demands will be. But we

certainly can't give the PSC a veto over that process. So we hope that we can work it out. We've got a terrific mediator in the back who knows how to bring people together.

But I'm fairly confident that under the law we have the right and ability, once we get regulatory approval, to go out and deal with it.

There may be issues with respect to what communications we make, and who reviews them, and accuracy and things of that nature. But we'd obviously have to present that to the Court and would do so at the appropriate time.

But the bottom line is, you know, FCA's position is we want to have global peace with everyone, if we can work that out, on terms that we think are fair and reasonable.

THE COURT: Well, I think that's everybody's goal and -- which is why we have Mr. Feinberg here to help you all. And the quicker we can get to global resolution, the better for lots of reasons.

But I do raise the question, in case the global resolution is not as quickly obtained as one would hope, and we have the concern about cars being on the road. I do want the parties to -- I mean, that's going to be part of your meet-and-confer process.

And that's why I wanted to start to delve into exactly how that might play out and what some of the issues might be. So, for now, I'm going to leave that to Mr. Feinberg and you all to

discuss. But I'm going to continue to voice the Court's concern that, you know, there are environmental concerns.

MR. GIUFFRA: And that's what the company's focused on, because we want to try to get the reflash approved, and then we can go bring it out to our customers.

There are many cases where you have a product case where companies will do recalls, and the litigation will be going on at the same time as the recall. That happens. You know, I believe it's going on in the GM ignition switch case and other cases like that.

So, you know, again, we'd like to try to get a global peace. Mr. Feinberg is obviously a very persuasive person, and hopefully we can achieve that.

THE COURT: Well, along those lines, I think there is merit in what Counsel has indicated, Ms. Cabraser has indicated, in terms of getting information that will be helpful even during this next 100- to 130-day period on a rolling basis. You can discuss, and I hope you will, the level of specificity.

But I think in order to facilitate settlement discussions, if we're going to expedite that, there's going to have to be some sharing of information about what goes on with respect -- what is going on with respect to the testing on a rolling basis. But, again, I would like you to meet and confer.

And, in that regard, if you run into a situation where you

cannot resolve it, you can bring the motion to my attention via my standing order, and I'll have to resolve that. Hopefully, I won't be needed for that. But, if necessary, I do want that to be discussed and resolved.

It sounds like, from your CMC statement, that otherwise discovery has been proceeding and pretty much on schedule as far as I can tell. And, as you've indicated, there's not been a problem at this point. I appreciate that, that the parties are working cooperatively.

We do have the timeline. We are still scheduled to hear the motions to dismiss on December 19th, at which point we should have a further status conference.

And I'd like to hear report about how things are going. Even as Ms. Rende indicated, we may not know much specific because the phase one will, I guess, just be started or will not have been completed at that point. But, nonetheless, I want to know things are on track in terms of the time frame that you have set forth.

And we do have a March 15th class certification filing, leading to a June 14th class cert hearing. Now, obviously, if you can reach a resolution of this case to obviate that, I think that would be ideal from everybody's perspective.

But I will also make it clear that if there is no resolution, at this point I have no intent of slowing things down. We're going to proceed with the next phase as we have

already set forth.

And I think I indicated the last time that this is all leading to, if necessary, a trial date in the earlier part of 2019. We still haven't set that date. I don't think I need to yet. But we're getting to the point where I am going to set a date fairly soon unless it's clear that this case can be resolved otherwise.

So I do appreciate the parties -- the progress that you've made both in terms of litigation, exchange of information, and what went on today, and the discussions.

I just had one question with CARB. There was the conditional approval. It's still conditional, I take it, of the 2017?

MS. FIORENTINI: Yes, Your Honor. It's still conditional. But that should not hold up the ability of the agency to sign on to a protocol or begin testing. It's two independent tracks.

THE COURT: All right. But you are working hand in hand with EPA with respect to the testing protocol?

MS. FIORENTINI: Absolutely. We're in daily contact with both EPA and United States Department of Justice, frequent phone calls several times a day, and moving forward as quickly as we can.

THE COURT: Good. Great.

Mr. Slater, I haven't asked you any questions. Would you

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     like to say anything since you're here?
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          (Laughter)
              MR. GIUFFRA: He had a little problem on the way to
 3
     court.
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              MR. SLATER: I will not discuss the problems on the
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 6
     way to court.
          We appreciate the session that was held this morning, Your
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     Honor. As it made clear, and I think is clear more generally,
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     and as we've discussed before, these issues of the calibrations
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     in which Fiat Chrysler is engaged is one that is within their
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11
     control to meet the emissions requirements and to obtain the
12
    performance characteristics that they are seeking for the
     vehicles that they're selling.
13
          And we're happy to support that process, but it's one to
14
15
     which we are on the side --
16
              THE COURT: Okay.
17
              MR. SLATER: -- and do not have control.
          We obviously can't conduct a recall of the vehicles.
18
19
     we'll -- we'll abide the results of CARB and EPA in that
20
     respect.
21
              THE COURT: Great.
                                  Thank you.
22
         All right. Anything else we need to cover this morning?
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              MR. GIUFFRA: No, thank you.
                                  Thank you, everyone. Carry on.
              THE COURT: Great.
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              MR. GIUFFRA: Thank you.
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1	THE COURT: We'll see you next month.
2	Thanks.
3	(At 11:37 a.m. the proceedings were adjourned.)
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6	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
7	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
8	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
9	
10	DATE: Thursday, November 9, 2017
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