Page 1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 1 2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 3 Case No. 09-50026-reg 4 5 In the Matter of: 6 7 8 MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, 9 10 Debtor. 11 12 13 14 U.S. Bankruptcy Court 15 One Bowling Green 16 New York, New York 17 18 August 1, 2013 19 10:22 AM 20 21 22 BEFORE: 23 HON ROBERT E. GERBER 24 U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE 25

	Page 2
1	Doc. #12463 Motion to Compel Roger L. Thacker, Roger L.
2	Sanders, and Thomas J. Hanson to Participate in Mandatory
3	Mediation with Respect to Claim No. 27105 Pursuant to the
4	Second Amended ADR Order
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25	Transcribed by: Sherri L. Breach

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: All right. I -- I think, even though
I may have to dictate something, GM Motors Liquidation is
going to be pretty short. Why don't we come up on that one?

Let me get appearances from both sides and then I
have a couple of preliminary remarks.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Good morning, Your Honor. Joe
Smolinsky of Weil, Gotshal & Manges for the Motors
Liquidation Company GUC Trust. I'm here with my colleague,
Lori Pines.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Smolinsky.

MR. HELMER: Good morning, Your Honor. James
Helmer of Cincinnati, Ohio. I'm here on behalf of Mr.
Sanders, Mr. Thacker and Mr. Hanson on the relation of the
United States.

THE COURT: Okay. Folks, I've read the papers. I don't need you to repeat things.

Mr. Smolinsky, I'm going to ask you to lead off, but only to the extent you need to tell me stuff you didn't already say. Same thing with you, Mr. Helmer.

Folks, the reason why we're here is a little hard for me to say. I think that even on the middle of the three mediation orders, I plainly have the power to order mediation of this. And to the extent there was any doubt in the second and the -- that the reasons eliminated by the

Page 4

third. And to the extent there was still any ambiguity in the third, I have this, I think you acknowledged it at paragraph 22 of your submission, Mr. Helmer, that I have the power to do it anyway.

We're talking about throwing the debtor into a case that's been pending for 18 years, and if, as you can well imagine, I do, I want to get money into the pockets of GM's creditors. The last thing I want to do is put it in a land war in Asia and Cincinnati, or for that matter, before me.

I gather from some of the stuff -- and I don't want to get into 408 stuff -- that you weren't optimistic about the ability to settle, Mr. Helmer. But forgive me for being cynical on matters of discretion before me, but I have been in this court now for 13 years and people always start by telling me that and you would be amazed how many times we reach a settlement.

If I decided under the law, even if we don't have the authority under the orders, and I think we plainly do, I can order it. So I'll hear from both side from that perspective.

But I also have to tell you, Mr. Helmer, that when I sign orders, I have an understanding of what I'm trying to accomplish by them and the reason why the order dealing -- what I understand I was doing when I was carving out the

government -- and, by the way, it wasn't just the federal government. It was the states and the tribe, and there was a reason why the tribe was in there. I don't enter a lot of orders that talk about tribes. The reason there was a tribe in there was it was -- at the time there was a whole bunch of environmental claims that I was hoping could be settled out, but might have to be litigated, and I didn't want to put burdens on those three governmental entities.

And, of course, the governmental entities also had lent a lot of money to the debtor and were talking about super prize (sic) that they had to creditor recoveries.

Although it ultimately turned out after those orders were entered into that I determined that the avoidance action that the government was trying to grab by its super pry lacked underlying merit.

So I'll hear argument on it, but I don't think I need a lot, folks.

Okay. Mr. Smolinsky, I'll hear from you first.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'm going to dispense with most of my comments because I think Your Honor understands where we stand today.

This claims is one of only a handful of claims, significant claims that remain to be reconciled. There can be no challenge to our assertion that the ADR procedures have been enormously successful in this case. Very few

claims have had to be litigated.

What -- what -- what I'm encouraged by is the fact that both parties here agree that it's time to -- to liquidate this case -- this claim and to fix a dollar amount. And Your Honor may have seen that there were pleadings filed in the last couple of days by Mr. Helmer that he supports the estimation process. And maybe at the end of this hearing --

THE COURT: Well, forgive me, Mr. Smolinsky.

Again, triaging my matters, I only read the stuff that I

need to read to deal with the crisis at the moment. And I

haven't read anything other than the papers on this

particular controversy that you and Mr. Helmer have today.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Maybe I can spend a minute because I think it will be helpful to Your Honor.

estimation of this claim. We scheduled it many months in advance so that we could hold a mediation in the interim, and immediately upon serving the motion to estimate, we sent out a notice to -- to start ADR proceedings. That's when we got into a dispute about whether mediation would be appropriate in this case or whether it's a designated claim under the ADR procedures.

So we didn't have a chance, obviously, yet, to mediate the claim. August 6th is the return date on our

Page 8 1 motion to seek estimation. 2 It would be a good idea --THE COURT: August 6th, Wednesday of next week? 3 4 MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. I think it 5 would be a good idea for Your Honor's time as well as Mr. 6 Helmer's travel schedule if we could spend a few minutes, 7 regardless of how this motion turns out, to just use it as a pretrial to talk about the estimation process in the event 8 9 that the mediation is unsuccessful so that Mr. Helmer 10 doesn't have to --11 THE COURT: Well --12 MR. SMOLINSKY: -- travel back --13 THE COURT: -- pause, please, Mr. Smolinsky. You wouldn't be -- even if I granted your motion, you wouldn't 14 15 be proposing to mediate it between now and next Wednesday, 16 would you? 17 MR. SMOLINSKY: No, Your Honor. That's why we --18 we would like to use today to -- to dispense of the need to go forward on the 6th and that we just adjourn that motion 19 20 out to some future date, depending on whether or not Your 21 Honor orders the mediation. 22 THE COURT: Now I'm with you. 23 Continue, please. 24 MR. SMOLINSKY: And -- and based on a pleading 25 that was filed by Mr. Helmer a few days ago in response to

our estimation motion, the good news is that Mr. Helmer agrees that the motion should be granted and that we should estimate the claim here before Your Honor. There's been some issues about lengths of -- length of briefs and things of that nature that I'm sure we could work out.

But, obviously, from the debtors -- from the debtors' perspective, from the GUC Trust's perspective it's very important that we have an opportunity to mediate this claim, to hear about what -- what the claimants' theories of damages are in this case that's been going on for 18 years.

We've spent the time to get -- to delve into the trial that -- that was held on this claim back in 2004, I believe. And -- and we're ready to start that mediation process.

I think Your Honor knows that this claim needs to be mediated. Your Honor has better time than to sit before a hearing to estimate a claim if it's not necessary. And that's the only comments that I have.

THE COURT: Very well.

Mr. Helmer, can I hear from you, please?

MR. HELMER: Thank you, Your Honor.

In light of your comments, I just have a couple of items that I want to say about the Court's orders just because I have come a long way. I read the orders in a somewhat different fashion, obviously. The -- I took the word supplement to mean in addition to, not replacing, and

first -- for the first point, Your Honor.

And, secondly, as I read the mediation orders and the arbitration orders, false claims act claim -- I don't find anywhere in any of those orders, which, of course, is what we have. So I didn't think your orders covered this claim. I thought it also -- your orders exempted the United States. Two days ago in this court there's a decision by Judge Bernstein, Hopper Beach Craft, Inc. v United States Exrail Minges (ph). It's 2013 Westlaw 3831671, and at page 13 Judge Bernstein talks about a non-intervening false claims act claim and who that claim really belongs to.

And his finding, Your Honor, which is consistent with what we presented to the Court, is that the -- my clients, the relators, are really statutorily designated agents of the United States; that the real party in interest remains the United States and the underlying debt belongs to the United States. So that's what we thought your order exempting the United States applied. We brought that to the attention of counsel. They said, no. We don't read it that way. There is another order. We read that order. We still don't see the -- where this claim is covered.

THE COURT: Pause, please, Mr. Helmer because I

don't think anybody's suggesting that you could be

criticized or sanctioned, or if they did I would throw

anybody making that suggestion out. But as I understand the

language of the middle of the three orders, it's language that's in substance filed by the United States.

As understand QTem (sic) actions, the government gets the bulk of the benefits of the action that's been brought by the private litigant, and the private litigant gets a piece of the action. Is that an unfair characterization?

MR. HELMER: It is not, Your Honor. Some people refer to it as a bounty hunting statute. It's a reward that's paid by the United States for private citizens taking on the obligation to pursue and prosecute these cases.

THE COURT: And that's what your guys have done.

MR. HELMER: For 18 years, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And I don't doubt that there's been a lot of work done over those 18 years. The question is the extent to which we want to subject the other side and, for that matter, you. Well, you'll probably have to do it against the other guys anyway. I'm sure you're going to prosecute your claim against those other than GM. I gather there are entities under GM --

MR. HELMER: Our -- our trial has now been scheduled, Your Honor, for March of 2014, which is exactly nine years since we tried the case the first time and 19 years since we filed it.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, I think Dickens wrote

Page 12 1 books about stuff like that. 2 MR. HELMER: Yeah. I'm -- I'm living it, Your 3 Honor. 4 (Laughter) 5 THE COURT: But the -- the issue before me is a 6 legal matter, although eventually we get to matters in my 7 discretion as well. Is -- you fit within the second order, the middle 8 of the three, if your claim, even though it's for the 9 10 benefit of the government in principal part, was filed by your guys, which by the textual analysis of the Supreme 11 12 Court tells me to file -- to follow would suggest that the 13 middle order does apply. And the purpose of the third order 14 was to broaden the mediation power to -- to put it crudely, 15 to give less things out of the litigation process. And as 16 you acknowledged at paragraph 22 of your responsive papers, 17 I got the power to do it under 360 anyhow. 18 So I -- I got to tell you that I'm hardly going to find fault with you and what you did, but I think you sense 19 20 where I'm coming from. 21 MR. HELMER: I do, Your Honor. And if I could 22 just make a couple of comments about we did represent to the 23 Court that you can -- you have the authority to compel 24 mediation no matter what your other orders say and you've

now told me that you interpret the orders in a way that I

Pg 13 of 38 Page 13 1 didn't read them, but they're your orders. They mean what 2 you say they mean. But I would like to make a couple of 3 comments on why I don't think you should exercise your discretion to direct mediation in this particular class. 4 5 THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead. 6 MR. HELMER: The first point I would like to make 7 to Your Honor is that we did mediate this claim. We brought in a mediator that was selected by General Motors, paid him 8 9 \$10,000 a day to come to Cincinnati. He spent three days in 10 Cincinnati. After two hours it was pretty clear that --11 that this case was not going to get resolved, but we still 12 spent three days with him to go through the process to see 13 if there was some common ground here. That was several years ago. The case did not 14 15 settle obviously, Your Honor. But then what happened is --16 and my clients were --17 THE COURT: Pause, please. I remember that it was 18 a while ago. MR. HELMER: Yes, it was. 19 20 THE COURT: It -- it was, what, about 2004 or 21 thereabouts? 22 MR. HELMER: Mr. Smolinsky has represented that,

THE COURT: But I -- I take it you and he would

sounds about right to me.

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Your Honor. Frankly, I just -- I don't remember. That

agree, at least to the extent that it was way before this bankruptcy was filed.

MR. HELMER: Absolutely, Your Honor. The bankruptcy is 2009. It was way before that.

But then what happened after -- and, of course, my clients attended this mediation. Then what happened after that, Your Honor, is we went through the litigation process as you noted, including a five-week trial, two trips to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, a argument before the United States Supreme Court and a decision -- a second effort to get the case before the Supreme Court, which was rejected two weeks ago, a trip to Congress twice to have the statute amended which has now been determined by our court in Cincinnati, the Sixth Circuit in Cincinnati to be a constitutional enactment that applies to this case. All right.

Most of that -- most of that litigation process was financed and driven by General Motors. Again, different General Motors than who is before Your Honor, but it's the same General Motors as far as my clients are concerned in terms of driving this case and the expenditure of literally tens of millions of dollars in legal fees on this dispute.

THE COURT: Pause, please, because I'm taking everything you said as very, very true. The only qualification being that I think the trip to the Sixth

Page 15 1 Circuit is to another room at Fifth Street in Cincinnati, 2 isn't it? 3 MR. HELMER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Could you 4 repeat that? 5 THE COURT: That -- that the Cincinnati District 6 Court in the circuit -- Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals are 7 in the same courthouse in Cincinnati, aren't they? 8 MR. HELMER: You're correct, Your Honor. The 9 Cincinnati District Court is, but this case was not tried in 10 the Cincinnati District Court. It was tried in Dayton, 11 Ohio. 12 THE COURT: Oh, it was tried in Dayton. 13 MR. HELMER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: See, also Southern District of Ohio. 14 15 MR. HELMER: Also Southern District. 16 THE COURT: Fifteen miles up the road. 17 MR. HELMER: That's -- that's correct, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. MR. HELMER: By -- by the way if you've ever been 19 20 to Dayton in February --21 THE COURT: I was in the Air Force in Dayton in February and I know Dayton in February, but I've also argued 22 in what I think is that same building on Fifth Street in 23 24 Cincinnati where the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals sits. 25 MR. HELMER: Yes, Your Honor.

Page 16 1 THE COURT: I've argued unsuccessfully, but argued 2 in the Sixth Circuit. 3 MR. HELMER: Yes, Your Honor. It's across the 4 street from my offices. I'm very familiar with it. I did a 5 clerkship that took me through there, also. 6 In any event, Your Honor, again, Mr. Smolinsky has 7 clients that he has to deal with and has to satisfy that 8 he's operating in a fashion that's in their best interest, 9 but so do I. And when I go to my clients and say, this is 10 what's been suggested; that you must go to mediation in 11 Chicago. You must pay for another mediator, at least half 12 for another mediator to mediate this -- this claim again, 13 and they say, okay. Well, what are our chances of success, 14 and I point out the offer that was made -- and by the way, 15 Your Honor, I do want to correct one thing that was not on 16 my papers. 17 I didn't divulge that to the Court. The trust 18 did. It's attached in two different places to their motion to --19 20 THE COURT: You mean the big nest in the mediation 21 process. 22 MR. HELMER: I'm sorry. 23 THE COURT: You mean the big nest in the mediation 24 process?

MR. HELMER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HELMER: You'll find it at page 75 and again at page 81 of their initial filing. I wasn't the one that disclosed it, but I did comment on it.

But in any event, Your Honor, that's a -- where I apply myself. I have to go to my clients and say to them, this -- this is where you are. There's this kind of offer that's on the table. You've been through this process before. You litigated with General Motors for the better part of two decades, and now they want you to go to Chicago and sit down with somebody else for the reason that Mr. Smolinsky says, and I'm going to quote him here, "to hear the damage theories in the case."

Well, I have two comments I want to make about that, and I'm -- I'm just about finished, Your Honor.

First, we tried the case for five weeks. I got my whole case in in those five weeks and much of the defense case was also put in through the witnesses that we called. There's transcripts of that. Twenty-four days of trial testimony, there's transcripts of that and what our damage theories were.

Next, the Sixth Circuit has two leading cases on how you calculate damages in a false claims act case. There is Compton versus Midwest Specialties, which was a case the government handled and won on summary judgment, and the

second case is U.S. Extra (sic) Robey (ph) versus Boeing, which I handled, which deals with how you calculate damages in one of these false claim act lawsuits.

So the legal parameters are set forth and established very well, at least in -- in our jurisdiction.

Third, Mr. Smolinsky wants more information about our damage theories. I don't have any problem sharing that information with him so he can give it to his clients. I think I've already done that. But if he wants me to point him to places in the record, point him to exhibits, point him to case law, I'm -- I'm very well content to do that, Your Honor, so that he gets the information that he says he needs a mediator to get out of me. I'll give it to him.

I think that's only fair for somebody that has the burden of proof in the case to let the other side know what it is you want and why you think you're entitled to it.

Let me make one final comment about the damages in this case, Your Honor. We do have a proof of claim in this case, a substantial one. As I understand, it's one of the last remaining large ones on the Court's docket. And, by the way, I would be remiss if I didn't congratulate the Court for the four years of effort you put into this case and all the claims that you have been able to resolve in moving this case forward. I have read a number of your

Pg 19 of 38 Page 19 1 transcripts. There are people in Cincinnati that know you 2 and speak very highly of you, and I can see why. 3 But this claim, Your Honor, we -- when we asked 4 for \$50 million in our proof of claim, a very substantial 5 amount, it is a fraction, it is a fraction of the damages 6 that were caused to the United States by General Motors' 7 conduct in failing to build the nation's destroyers in a 8 fashion that the Navy --9 THE COURT: You mean on the Burke (ph) list -- on 10 the Burke class of vessels, the Arlene Burke class vessels. 11 MR. HELMER: Yes, Your Honor. They are -- they 12 are the most powerful war ships ever built. 13 THE COURT: I -- I know a little bit about cruisers. It's a cruiser, not a --14 15 MR. HELMER: No, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: It's a -- or is it a destroyer? 17 MR. HELMER: It's a destroyer. It's 500 feet 18 long, has a crew of about 450, and if you're interested, Your Honor, I was in Norfolk two weeks ago looking at them. 19 20 Twenty-three of them are tied up because they're sequestered 21 that are not --22 THE COURT: Well, I --

sequestering.

MR. HELMER: -- patrolling.

THE COURT: -- I have my own problems with

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(Laughter)

THE COURT: Including the 5:00 curfew we have in this courthouse. But I think parties could be upset or the taxpayers would, if I went on field trips on the government dime. So -- but I take your point. I -- you -- you regard your allegations as very serious and, in substance, you're arguing that the government got ripped off. But that's a fact that needs to be tried by the ultimate trier of fact, which may or may not be me.

MR. HELMER: Well, Your Honor, if -- if I could pick up on something Mr. Smolinsky said. We absolutely agree with the trust that estimation is appropriate. His procedure that he's suggested to the Court, we even agree with that with a tweak or two here or there on the length of the briefs and on the fact that we think you should make the call based on what's submitted to you and that that should be the end of this. We don't think it should -- should -- the litigation should continue after that point. We think the plan gives you that authority and that -- we point that out in the papers that you haven't looked at yet.

But with those two exceptions that we think -
THE COURT: To estimate a claim for allowance

purposes is contested to stuff like feasibility, voting,

reserves, that kind of thing?

MR. HELMER: Your Honor, you have mentioned some

Page 21 1 comments that are foreign to me. I -- I'm sorry. I'm not a 2 bankruptcy practitioner. I'm a trial lawyer and I don't 3 quite understand what you just said, so I'm not sure it would --4 5 THE COURT: Fair enough. 6 MR. HELMER: -- be appropriate for me to comment. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 All right. Anything else? 9 MR. HELMER: No, Your Honor. Thank you so much. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 Mr. Smolinsky, briefly, please. 12 MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, the reason why these 13 destroyers are the most powerful destroyers in the world is that because these generators have been working without 14 15 incident since 1985 --16 THE COURT: Okay. They're --17 MR. SMOLINSKY: So when you talk about --18 THE COURT: But I take it there's a dispute between you and Mr. Helmer on that issue or --19 20 MR. SMOLINSKY: When I talk about --THE COURT: -- will be --21 22 MR. SMOLINSKY: -- that --23 THE COURT: -- if the case gets tried. 24 MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes. When I talk about damage 25 theories I mean how you calculate how -- how the government

1 has been harmed.

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Just to -- just to close the record, we believe these claims fall within the categories of claims that are subject to the ADR order. That covers product liability claims which are very similar to these types of claims as well as tort claims.

The District Court in Massachusetts has found that false claims act are statutory tort claims. I'll cite the U.S. Exrail West Morlin (ph) versus Amjen (ph), case 738 F. Supp. 2d 267, District of Massachusetts, 2010.

In regards to the -- Judge Bernstein's recent decision in Hawker (ph), I'll note and I think Your Honor understands that what he found was that false claims act or QTem (sic) claims are claims brought on behalf of the United States, not by the United States, and that's a distinction that we're making here with respect to the second amended ADR order.

And, again, with respect to the estimation procedures, we can talk about them at -- after Your Honor makes a ruling which will shed light into the timing of when an estimation procedure would have to commence.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Folks, sit in place for a moment, would you,

25 please?

(Pause)

THE COURT: Folks, Mr. Helmer, you've more than easily satisfied me that your position was taken in good faith; that there are plausible readings that could support your position vis-à-vis the orders, and that sanctions would be silly.

But on the underlying issue as to whether or not your guys should be regarded -- required to mediate or if you should be required to -- required to mediate on their behalf, I'm concluding that you should be so required. And my findings of fact, conclusions of law and bases for the exercise of my discretion for coming to that view will follow.

In summary, I believe that claims of the nature that you wish to bring were covered by the second of the three orders, and even more clearly by the third. But that, also, in any event, the residual authority I have under Southern District of New York General Order M-360 would give me that power, even if I hadn't previously had it.

So we then get to the second question that you properly identified, which is whether I should do so in the exercise of my discretion.

In my view, a full-blown litigation in either the Ohio District Court or before me would be very time consuming and expensive, at least if I wanted to give due

process to both sides, appropriate due process to both sides which I always want to do. And it would be an inappropriate drain on the resources of the GM estate which insofar as possible I want to get into the hands of creditors. And would also impede a timely and responsible winding up of the GM estate.

It's facts I find that in November of 2009 the claimants, as relators under the false claims act, filed a \$50 million claim in this Chapter 11 case. The allegations occurred with the subject of the pending prepetition action that's been going on for many, many years. I was told 18 years in the Southern District of Ohio. I thought it was Cincinnati where the Southern District also sits, but I was corrected to understand that it's in Dayton. And also the Sixth Circuit and even the U.S. Supreme Court.

The claim seeks damages and civil penalties allegedly owed by the debtors to the U.S., but under the false claims act private litigants have the ability to effectively carry the sword for the U.S. The U.S. gets the bulk of the recovery and is plainly a party in interest with a beneficial interest in the outcome. But the relators, the folks who are carrying the sword, have, as we all agree, a piece of the action in that recovery and have the incentive to bring it on behalf of the government.

On February 23rd, 2010, that's three-and-a-half-

years ago now already, I entered an order authorizing the implementation of ADR procedures, alternate dispute resolution procedures, authorizing alternative dispute resolution for certain "designated claims."

At that time they included personal injury claims, wrongful death claims, tort claims, product liability claims, all of the type that car companies get a lot of and, also, damages arising from the rejection of executory contracts, indemnity claims, certain kinds of lemon law claims, certain warranty claims and class action claims. They were later expanded to cover patent claims.

In October of that year, about eight months later,

I entered the first mediation -- amended mediation order

which provided that the procedures I just talked about

wouldn't apply to claims filed by the United States of

America or its agencies.

I had an understanding as to what I was accomplishing by that order. By the way, I should say that while what I just quoted is the portion that's relevant here, it also covered the states and the tribe. And I knew at the time that there were a lot of environmental actions that were being brought by the U.S. government itself and also by the EPA and also by the state AG's of many states and by the -- at least one tribe of Indians in upstate New York who had environmental issues. And I didn't want to put

those guys through mediation at the time. That was what I had in mind when I put that into place.

On June 4th, 2012, I entered a second amended mediation order which lacked the language exempting claims filed by the U.S. and also stated that the first amended mediation order was "supplemented, just provided herein."

The purpose of that second order was to expand the scope of ADR because, frankly, this case, which has in the ballpark 70,000 claims, would swamp us even before sequestration and even more so now.

The issues before me boil down to issues of two types: One of construction of orders and with respect to the power I have to order it, and the second is whether, assuming I have the power, that I should exercise that power in the exercise of my discretion.

On the first issue, I determined that I do have the power to do it and I've had that power under orders I've entered at least since the second order of the three, and that I also have the power under M-360. I indicated what I meant by the purpose of carving out the government.

In any event, even if I'm not allowed to look to my understanding of the purpose, I look to the textural analysis plain meaning interpretation that the Supreme Court has told me that I'm supposed to do in cases like Ron Pare (ph). And filed by is not the same as for the benefit of

the U.S. government. Plainly, the U.S. government would get the lion's share of any successful recovery in the QTem action, but the action wasn't filed by the U.S. government. It was filed by the private individuals, the folks who were carrying the sword for the U.S. government and pursuing the claims that are the subject of the controversy between GM and the individual relators.

I also appreciate the candor reflected by Mr.

Helmer in paragraph 22 of his submission where he recognized that even if it wasn't covered by the earlier orders, or at least orders number 2 and 3, it would still be within my power to order under M-360.

whether I should still order it in the exercise of my discretion. I don't regard that as particularly close.

While I do acknowledge, as Mr. Helmer pointed out, that the earlier efforts at a consensual resolution through mediation many years before the filing of this bankruptcy case -- Mr. Smolinsky says it was 2004. Mr. Helmer says it may have been 2004, but he's not sure -- but both sides agree that it was way, way before 2009 when this 11 was filed. It wasn't successful then, but the parties were negotiating, were mediating in a different environment in those days.

The bleak house aspects of the litigation in Ohio and Washington, D.C., when it went up to the Supreme Court,

were only partly apparent at that point. And the debtor did not then have the motivation to bring this Chapter 11 case to an end and to get further distributions to its unsecured creditor community.

Also, frankly, the GM that was litigating back in 2004, while technically the same entity as Motors

Liquidation Company, or at least seemingly such, may have had a different mindset of its financial condition than GM has now. I can't predict, of course, the success of any further negotiation or mediation. But I think there is more recent belief or hope that any mediation would be successful now.

Also, to be frank, the costs of continuing to do battle to both sides are likely to be monstrous, and if it were to be litigated in this court as claims for other than personal injury, matters normally it would be, the burdens on this court, which is already up to its eyeballs not just by reason of GM, but in no small part because of GM, not all of those claims being of the type we have here, of course, are enormous.

Conversely, if I were to send this case out with the relief from the stay to be liquidated elsewhere would place very great demands on the GM Motors Liquidation unsecured creditor committee.

So for all of those reasons, I am exercising my

discretion to see if we can get this resolved by mediation. If the mediation is unsuccessful, as both my orders provide and as all old-fashion due process would require, it's without prejudice to the rights of the parties to agree to disagree and tee it up for a judicial determination whether I finally determine that it should be heard.

Now by reason of that, folks, and I'm going to so order the record, but you can follow with a written order if you want, Mr. Smolinsky. If you do that, I would ask that you work out its form with Mr. Helmer in a mutually satisfactory way and that you settle it only if you're unsuccessful in doing that.

Then we get to the matter of claims estimation.

My tentative, subject to your rights to be heard, is that I should defer consideration of claims estimation until you guys have tried to mediate and we see where that goes, and we see whether that is successful.

I could, at your recommendation, then, either deny the estimation motion without prejudice or merely continue it with simply a holding date, and I would like both sides to weigh in on what's the best way to proceed in that connection.

First you, Mr. Smolinsky.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.

We don't need an order. So ordering the record is

fine with us. It's -- Mr. Helmer, it's up to him whether he wants an order. I can't imagine he has any appellate interest, but we'll do an order if he wants to, otherwise we'll just stick with the record and start the mediation process.

In terms of the estimation, I think -- I think it makes sense to defer discussion about what that would entail until after the mediation process. We believe that the estimation -- the mediation will probably conclude around the week of September 16th. So perhaps we schedule a -- an adjourn date for the estimation motion until the week after, see where we are, and Mr. Helmer and I will make efforts to work out a schedule -- a scheduling order for the estimation subject to Your Honor's views to be discussed at that adjourned hearing.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Mr. Helmer, may I get your perspective, please?

MR. HELMER: I have a couple of comments, Your Honor.

I understood you. We don't need an order from the Court. I think your record that you've made is sufficient, first.

Secondly, I -- I don't have a problem with delaying the decision on the estimation until we see how mediation works out. If you want to just hold in abeyance

the pending motion, that's -- that's fine with us because as

I pointed out earlier, we support the position of the trust

for the most part in that -- that motion.

Third, Your Honor, in terms of scheduling this, I am currently scheduled for two trials in the month of September, both happen to be in -- one's in Indiana and one's in Kentucky. It might be difficult for me to --

THE COURT: Kentucky near Covington, close to Cincinnati or farther away in Kentucky?

MR. HELMER: It originally started in Warsaw.

It's now in Boone County, which is right on the line between the two counties, Boone County Common Police Court. It's a triple fatality, so it's been going on for several years also. We're trying to get it wrapped up.

So September may be a problem, but -- but I will endeavor to find time in August to address this if Mr.

Smolensk's calendar will accommodate that.

Fourth, Your Honor, and finally, since Mr.

Smolinsky raised the issue of exchanging information for this mediation, there is a filing that was made in this court by the trust that attached the asset purchase agreement between Rolls Royce Company and General Motors when they bought the Allison Engine Company in 1993, I believe.

For some reason, that asset purchase agreement,

which was an exhibit, is no longer available to the public.

I have been unable to get the document from the clerk's office and have not been able to get the document from the trust. I think I'm entitled to see it. I think it bears on the mediation because it will tell me what assets and liabilities were accepted by Rolls Royce when they took over the Allison Engine Company.

If you remember, Your Honor, Allison -- there's -- had three bodies here. During the first 16 destroyers,

General Motors owned Allison Engine. During a period after that for about 14 months, Allison was a stand-alone company.

Then after that in 1995 Allison was purchased by Rolls Royce Company. So we have destroyers built during all three of those categories with different ownership of Allison Engine Company.

I want to see what's in the asset purchase agreement to see what Rolls Royce took on from General Motors. In fact, I was very surprised to see they took on anything. I thought Allison had been a stand-alone company for over a year when Rolls Royce entered the picture.

So I'm asking the Court -- it was publicly filed.

I cannot find any order in which you sealed it. I cannot find any order in which you withdrew it, but it's not available to me.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

1 Mr. Smolinsky, if there had been a sealing order, 2 chances are Mr. Helmer would have found it. Was that 3 intentionally kept out of the public eye? MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes, Your Honor. After we filed 4 5 the motion, there was a discussion. Rolls Royce raised certain confidentiality issues. If I recall correctly, we 7 reached out to chambers at the time and simply did it together, cooperatively, and -- and amended the document on 8 9 the ECF system to -- to redact that entire agreement. 10 Since Mr. Helmer raised the issue, we did reach out to Rolls Royce to ask them whether they would 11 12 cooperatively allow us to share that document with Mr. 13 Helmer under confidentiality, if necessary. We have not 14 heard -- received a response yet, but we'll continue to --THE COURT: Okay. 15 16 MR. SMOLINSKY: -- work on that. 17 THE COURT: Well, I -- I think your instincts were 18 sound in assuming that it was a document appropriately to be given to Mr. Helmer, although, also, under a suitable 19 20 confidentiality order that he would take it as a 21 confidential document. 22 It -- I haven't seen the document and I have no idea whether it would be relevant to Mr. Helmer's needs and 23 24 concerns, but it's not all that different analytically from 25 the fact that when you have a tort litigation, insurance

Pg 34 of 38 Page 34 1 policies are normally producible even though they don't go 2 to the merits of the underlying controversy because they --3 their disclosure frequently facilities settlement. 4 What I want you to do is this, Mr. Smolinsky. I 5 want you to send a piece of paper to Rolls Royce, copy to 6 Mr. Helmer, copy to counsel for the GUC Trust saying, notice 7 of intention to disclose to Mr. Helmer X document. It's also to say that he will get it if, but only if he enters 8 9 into a reasonably satisfactory confidentiality agreement. 10 Set a deadline. See if you and Mr. Helmer can agree on what's fair to him and fair to Rolls Royce for them 11 12 to object to me. If they object to me, I'll decide it with 13 an on the record conference call. If they don't object, 14 then you give it to Mr. Helmer under a confidentiality stip 15 or agreement. 16 Will that work for both sides? 17 MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Helmer? 18 MR. HELMER: Your Honor, I need it before the 19 20 mediation. I --21 THE COURT: Oh, I well understand. And that reminds me of one other thing I was also going to say, 22 23 subject to your rights to be heard.

it's going to cut off at least as far as GM is concerned 18

This mediation, if it's going to be successful,

24

years of litigation. You are going to have to set the mediation at a time that works for Mr. Helmer, and if that requires kicking the mediation back a few weeks or even a month or two, it's time well spent.

So I am ordering mediation, but I'm also saying it has to be at a time reasonably satisfactory to Mr. Helmer.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Under -- understood, Your Honor.

We recognize that putting together mediation statements in this case are going to take some time as well. So we'll work out a schedule.

THE COURT: Okay.

it -- the mediators are.

that I added help you vis-à-vis the timing of the agreement?

MR. HELMER: It does, Your Honor. And if I could impose upon the Court on one additional matter. Having the mediation in Cincinnati or Dayton, since counsel will have to travel anyway, would also help us as opposed to having us to go to Detroit, San Francisco, New York or wherever else

Mr. Helmer, does that additional qualification

THE COURT: Does that present any problem, Mr. Smolinksy?

MR. SMOLINSKY: Obviously, I don't have my client here. We prefer to do it at the mediation sites, but I'm sure that we can work -- work things out. I will say that we have mediators on our panel throughout the United States

Page 36 1 that have various levels of expertise. We have a mediator 2 in San Francisco that has very specific QTem and false claims act experience. 3 So, again, we'll -- I'm sure that we'll be able to 4 5 work out an agreeable location and an agreeable mediator. 6 THE COURT: Okay. I don't like to micromanage my 7 cases. 8 I do care about the mediator knowing what he's 9 doing, what she's doing. I think that that helps get better 10 settlements. But beyond that, I don't care what you guys 11 agree upon. I do think that sooner rather than later is for 12 you to get into and work cooperatively, let us reason 13 together mode. 14 Okay. So let's make it happen. 15 Anything else on GM? I've got a lot of people 16 that have been waiting a long time on another matter. 17 MR. SMOLINSKY: No. Thank you very much, Your 18 Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 20 MR. HELMER: Thank you, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Have a good day. 22 (Whereupon, these proceedings were concluded at 11:22 23 a.m.) 24 25

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Page 38 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sherri L. Breach, CERT*D-397, certified that the 4 foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the 5 proceedings. 6 Sherri L Digitally signed by Sherri L Breach DN: cn=Sherri L Breach, o, ou, 7 email=digital1@veritext.com, c=US Breach Date: 2013.08.02 15:34:45 -04'00' 8 SHERRI L. BREACH 9 AAERT Certified Electronic Reporter & Transcriber 10 CERT*D -397 11 12 13 Veritext 14 200 Old Country Road 15 Suite 580 16 Mineola, NY 11501 17 18 19 20 August 2, 2013 Date: 21 22 23 24 25