Pages 1 - 81

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Charles R. Breyer, Judge

- - -

Jacqueline Corley, Magistrate Judge

Robert S. Mueller, III, Settlement Master

IN RE: VOLKSWAGEN "CLEAN )
DIESEL" MARKETING, SALES )
PRACTICES, AND PRODUCTS ) Case No. 3:15-MD-02672-CRB
LIABILITY LITIGATION )

San Francisco, California Tuesday, February 14, 2017

### TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

## **APPEARANCES:**

For PSC Plaintiffs:

LIEFF, CABRASER, HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN

275 Battery Street - 29th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94111

BY: ELIZABETH J. CABRASER, ESQUIRE

, ....

LIEFF, CABRASER, HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN 250 Hudson Street - 8th Floor

New York, NY 10013

BY: DAVID S. STELLINGS, ESQUIRE

Reported By: Pamela A. Batalo, CSR No. 3593, RMR, FCRR

Official Reporter

(Appearances continued on next page)

#### APPEARANCES CONTINUED:

For Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
Bureau of Consumer Protection
600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20580

BY: JONATHAN COHEN, ESQUIRE

For Plaintiff U.S. Department of Justice:

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

BY: JOSHUA H. VAN EATON, ESQUIRE BETHANY ENGEL, ESQUIRE

For Plaintiff State of California:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL State of California 455 Golden Gate Avenue - Room 11000 San Francisco, CA 94102

BY: NICKLAS AKERS, ESQUIRE LAUREL CARNES, ESQUIRE

For the Volkswagen Defendants:

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL LLP 125 Broad Street New York, NY 10004

BY: ROBERT J. GIUFFRA, JR., ESQUIRE SHARON L. NELLES, ESQUIRE ELENA LALLI CORONADO, ESQUIRE DIANE MCGIMSEY, ESQUIRE

For Robert Bosch GmbH and Robert Bosch LLC:

CLEARY GOTTLIEB STEEN & HAMILTON LLP 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006

BY: MATTHEW D. SLATER, ESQUIRE

For the Porsche Defendants:

ALSTON & BIRD LLP One Atlantic Center 1201 West Peachtree Street Atlanta, GA 30309

BY: KARA E. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE

(Multiple counsel present in the courtroom as reflected in the minutes)

## Tuesday - February 14, 2017

8:05 a.m.

2

1

# PROCEEDINGS

3

---000---

my partner, David Stellings.

colleague, Laurel Carnes.

4 5 THE CLERK: Calling 15-MD-02672, In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation.

6 7

Counsel please state your appearances for the record.

8

MS. CABRASER: Good morning, Your Honor. Elizabeth
Cabraser -- Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein -- on behalf

9

of the Plaintiff Steering Committee. With me this morning is

11

THE COURT: Good morning.

12 13

MR. VAN EATON: Good morning, Your Honor. Joshua

14

Van Eaton for the Justice Department with my colleague, Bethany

15

Engel.

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. AKERS: Good morning, Your Honor. Nicklas Akers on behalf of the California Air Resources Board and the California Attorney General's Office. I'm joined by my

MR. COHEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Jonathan Cohen for the Federal Trade Commission.

MR. GIUFFRA: Good morning, Your Honor. Robert
Giuffra, Sullivan & Cromwell, for the Volkswagen defendants.
With me is my partner, Sharon Nelles, my partner Diane
McGimsey, and our colleague, Elena Coronado.

I wanted to thank the Court, given that today is

Valentine's Day, I don't know if you're responsible for the

flowers, but we all appreciate it. I can't think of a group

I'd rather spend Valentine's Day with.

THE COURT: I just want to assure people -- because we have CourtCall, a lot of people are calling in -- that the flowers that are on the table are not at taxpayers' expense and they were not furnished by any of the parties. They were furnished by the Court because I think that you have -- the Court has importuned you to miss any number of occasions -- Christmas and Thanksgiving and on and on -- so at the very least, I wanted to express the Court's appreciation to the lawyers on this Valentine's Day.

MS. KENNEDY: Good morning, Your Honor. Kara Kennedy with Alston & Bird, for the Porsche defendants.

MR. SLATER: Good morning, Your Honor. Matthew Slater of Cleary Gottlieb on behalf of defendants Robert Bosch GmbH and Robert Bosch, LLC. Many thanks for the good cheer in the courtroom with the flowers. We appreciate it.

THE COURT: Okay. So I think there is some technical problem with respect to the presentation which we are now going to correct, if we can. Meanwhile, I thought that -- because I know a number of people are listening across the country, and I thought we could start on those matters that don't need the visual presentation as well. Let me just sort of set what I

understand to be the procedure that we're going to follow today.

First of all, this is a hearing to determine whether the Court should grant preliminary approval to two settlements: one being the Volkswagen settlement with respect to -- I call it "the Volkswagen," but it's really the Plaintiff Steering Committee class counsel's settlement with respect to the 3-liter vehicles; and a second involves a co-defendant with Volkswagen, Bosch, and there's a proposed settlement with respect to them as well.

So we should keep track that we're really going to be talking about at least two, as I understand it, settlements. There may also be an update from the interested parties with respect to any consent decrees, and we will get to that a bit later in the process.

So let me call on Ms. Cabraser, if you wish to sort of give an overview as to where we are.

MS. CABRASER: Thank you, Your Honor. Elizabeth Cabraser for plaintiffs.

We are here this morning on two motions made by the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee as proposed settlement class counsel requesting the Court's consideration and grant of a preliminary view and approval of two settlements: A proposed settlement with Volkswagen, Porsche, and Audi on the 3-liter vehicles; and a settlement with co-defendant Bosch and the

Bosch entities on both 2- and 3-liter vehicles.

The 3-liter settlement, as the Court is aware, is the product of very intensive and extensive negotiations between and among the defendants, the various federal and state regulators, and the Plaintiff Steering Committee, and those negotiations began last year when we were in the 2-liter settlement approval cycle and continued with increasing intensity as 2016 drew to a close.

That proposed settlement warrants, we submit, a detailed summary and walk-through, which we will try to do with PowerPoint today, because the proposed 3-liter settlement is a complex one. It's driven by the cars themselves, divided into two generations: Generation One vehicles, which are much like the 2-liter vehicles with which the Court is familiar, in that, in the view of the federal and state regulators, while they may be modified for reduced emissions and thus allowed to continue to operate, they don't have the potential to be repaired to their originally-certified standards, and so the 3-liter settlement provisions, procedures, and benefits for the Generation One owners and lessees will be familiar to the Court as they largely replicate the 2-liter settlement.

With respect to the Generation Two vehicles, the regulators have determined that those cars may be brought into compliance with their originally-certified NOx standards. I'm not using technical language now, but that's the general

concept, and because of that, have determined to provide an opportunity, albeit a limited monitored and regulated opportunity, to bring those cars into full compliance. And so the class action settlement provisions for the Generation Two vehicles track that process but provide specific time limits and payments and consequences if that effort cannot be timely met.

So the Generation Two settlement provides cash compensation to owners and lessees, also provides for a contingent buyback if there is not timely compliance on the schedule we'll detail with that original certification repair.

This has been the subject of much discussion and negotiation among the parties. It's been discussed with the Court in earlier status conferences, and we'll detail it today.

But suffice it to say that the terms and provisions of the 3-liter settlement for both Generation One and Generation Two are driven by the designs and the prospects for environmental compliance of the cars themselves and the decisions that have been and will be made by the regulators and by this Court as the process goes on.

By contrast, the proposed Bosch settlement is quite straightforward, much more conventional in terms of a consumer class action settlement for the simple reason that Bosch is not involved with modifying the cars, repairing the cars, or buying back the cars. Bosch is a co-defendant.

As we were negotiating the 3-liter settlement under the auspices of the Settlement Master and his team, we were similarly negotiating the monetary terms of the Bosch

2.0

settlement.

We were finally able to reach a monetary figure for that settlement of \$327.5 million, and the Federal Trade Commission conducted an independent analysis, economic analysis, from the standpoint of full consumer compensation to undertake and to recommend to the parties and to the Court an allocation of that 327.5 million. In so doing, the FTC also looked at the prospects of a fee application and considered the amount of a fee application, which it would not oppose.

If the Court grants final approval to the settlement, if the fees and costs application is granted in full and it's requesting approximately 15.6 percent of the fund, then owners and lessees of both 2- and 3-liter cars will receive checks for net payments under the FTC's allocation, which provides approximately \$163.3 million to the 2-liter owners and lessees and approximately \$113.3 million to the 3-liter class members.

Eligible owners in the 2-liter class action would receive a check in the amount of \$350 apiece. Eligible lessees would receive a check in the amount of \$200 apiece. And in the situation of multiple owners, those amounts would be split as they were in the 2-liter settlement.

With respect to the 3-liter class action settlement,

eligible owners would receive \$1,500 each. Eligible lessees would receive \$1,200 each, and again, the amounts would be split among multiple owners in that circumstance.

Because we have data on the vast majority of the 2-liter class members from the previous settlement, we are able to simplify the distribution process for Bosch. So people who stayed in the 2-liter class would automatically get their checks unless they decide to opt out of the Bosch class.

Everyone who makes a claim to participate in the 3-liter settlement, if it's approved, would also get their check automatically, unless they opt out of the Bosch settlement.

And those who opted out of the 2-liter settlement would be able to make a claim to get their payment, as well as anyone who opted out of the 3-liter settlement.

And there is a claim deadline for those who opted out of those settlements of August 15th, 2017. But if preliminary approval is granted to the Bosch settlement, the notice program is ready to go, would go out immediately, as you'll hear later in the hearing, and there will be plenty of notice for people on how the claims process works for those who need to make a claim for Bosch.

Again, it's a straightforward settlement. It's not divided up among years or models of cars. It's simply if you're a 2-liter owner or a 3-liter owner, you're able to know in advance the precise amount of your check.

It's a non-reversionary settlement. If there isn't a hundred percent participation in the class, money will be redistributed to the class members who are participants as long as it is economically and administratively feasible to do so. And if we reach a point where that can't occur, the Court would be asked to consider a cy pres distribution under the prevailing cy pres rules of the Ninth Circuit.

We are requesting that both the Bosch settlement and the 3-liter settlement, if both are granted preliminary approval, proceed on the same notice, briefing, and hearing schedule because they involve largely the same people. That would enable the major aspects of this litigation as it relates to the owners and lessees to the consumers to be resolved on a coordinated schedule.

We are still in the process of administering the 2-liter settlement. That claims deadline is September 18th. The 3-liter settlement would follow along and have a similar period so that would end toward the end of 2019.

The decision dates, which you'll hear more about, to determine whether as to Generation Two there will be a compliant repair, original certification repair or a buyback, start to occur later this year, beginning with October 23rd, running through November, December.

If we are -- are we technologically prepared -- no.

THE COURT: Not yet.

1 MS. CABRASER: Not yet.

THE COURT: But I can turn, perhaps, to some of the other people.

MS. CABRASER: Absolutely.

THE COURT: But I leave that in your hands,
Ms. Cabraser.

MS. CABRASER: Absolutely, Your Honor. And, in fact, there are two things that we're asking the Court to do this morning with respect to each of these proposed settlements.

The first is to grant preliminary approval to the settlement, meaning simply that the notice of that proposed settlement can go out to class members for their consideration and decision, and a hearing on final approval be scheduled, which we request be scheduled in May of this year after notice is complete. And that the Court preliminarily approve, for the purposes of these settlements, only the Bosch class, which comprises both 2- and 3-liter members, and the 3-liter class, which comprises the Generation One and Generation Two members.

I'm going to ask Mr. Paul Geller from the PSC to give you a very brief presentation on preliminary class certification for those settlement purposes.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Geller.

MR. GELLER: This way I don't have to follow Mr. Rice so it makes my job easier.

So as I did with the 2-liters, just run through Rule 23

because the requirements of Rule 23 ensure protection to absent class members. And we want to assure the Court that all of the requirements are met here as they were in the 2-liter settlement.

With respect to the 3-liter settlement, it's very similar to the 2-liter, except as Ms. Cabraser mentioned and as Mr. Rice will provide details once technologically available, there are two generations. But what's important for the Court to note from a Rule 23 perspective, the difference in the generations that lead to differences in the remedies available don't create a conflict between the two generation vehicle owners or lessees. There's no zero-sum game. An extra dollar to a Gen One owner does not mean a dollar less for a Gen Two owner.

So all of the requirements of 23(a) -- numerosity, commonality, common issues predominating, typicality, and adequacy of representation -- are all met. 23(b)(3), the extra two requirements of predominance of the common questions and superiority of the class action mechanism are met.

So for the same reasons that the Court granted certification in the 2-liter settlement, we would ask you to grant certification of the 3-liter settlement as one cohesive class.

The Bosch settlement, just following on what Ms. Cabraser said, is really -- it's all the vehicle owners and lessees, the

2-liters and the 3-liters, plus the addition of those who opted out of 2-liters, but again going through 23(a), the four requirements, as well as the two extra requirements of 23(b)(3), they're met. I can address them in more detail if the Court would like, but other than that, we ask for those two certifications. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. CABRASER: Your Honor, the parties have spent considerable time focusing on communications to the class members about these proposed settlements and the class action notice program. We submitted to you the declaration of Shannon Wheatman of Kinsella Communications who designed and implemented the notice plan in the 2-liter settlement and has again designed and proposed a similar notice plan, revamped a bit because technology always advances and we like to keep up with the state of the art in communications with class members. Dr. Wheatman is available to the Court to answer any questions regarding her declaration and notice plan.

We have with us this morning from the Keller Rohrback PSC firm Gretchen Cappio who worked very, very closely with Kinsella, with defendants' counsel to develop and shepherd the notice program and also the class action notice documents themselves, both the -- what we call the long-form class action notice, the official class action notice, which is quite comprehensive, detailed, has all of the schedules for estimates

of compensation for owners and lessees in both generations and under all contingencies, and what we are also calling postcard notice, which is a large format color postcard in the case of the 3-liter settlement which is designed to be noticed in the mail because we're trying to do two things: To comply with the formal requirements of Rule 23 on notice, which is to use the best practicable notice. We have mailing addresses so we're going to use them. We also have email addresses for most class members, and as we did last time in 2-liters, we're going to use those, too, both to send an alert-type notice and a fuller notice.

The postcards are designed to get the attention of people in their mail so that people can be alert for the long-form notice, both in their emails and on the settlement website. We have a vwsettlement.com website, a boschsettlement.com website. Those are really the hubs of all of the information for class members, which is the system that we have used with respect to the 2-liter system and of course will be expanded with all of the information on 3-liters.

And so I'm going to ask Ms. Cappio --

THE COURT: Before you leave, let me ask you, in terms of the court's website, do you contemplate putting some type of summary on the court's website so that a consumer can go to the court's website and simply get notice as to what essentially the details are of the settlement, at least in some form?

MS. CABRASER: Yes, Your Honor, we do. As we did with the 2-liter settlement, we will submit proposed executive summaries of the 3-liter settlement and the Bosch settlement for the Court's consideration for posting on the court's website.

We found last time that that was an important resource for class members and the public to get into the gist, the essentials, of the settlement and then also to be linked to the settlement website. So it is part of the system. We don't count it as part of a formal notice program because we can't quantify its reach, but it's been very important for class members so far in the litigation, and we would urge the Court to do that here.

The executive summaries of the settlement and the transcripts of the hearings and status conferences in this litigation so far have been very widely used and relied upon by class members to keep up -- absolutely up-to-date with what's going on, and as we like to tell people that contact us, they will know what's going on in the case essentially as soon as any of us do.

We greatly appreciate the fact that the court reporters have gotten the transcripts available on a same-day basis for all of the hearings so people are very up-to-date, and the court's website is quite up-to-date as well. It's widely used and it's greatly appreciated.

2 whi3 app4 meml

And before I turn to Ms. Cappio, I don't want to forget, while I'm expressing appreciation, to express great appreciation on behalf of the PSC and our clients, the class members, to Settlement Master Mueller and his team who have been unceasing in keeping us on track in terms of settlement discussions, in enabling those settlement discussions not only to occur, but to intensify as needed, and I cannot imagine that we would have gotten from the beginning of this litigation to where we are today without their daily assistance.

Ms. Cappio.

THE COURT: Before you start, I would just add my own personal observation to Ms. Cabraser's. I think that Director Mueller and Mr. Quarles, who are here today, obviously to the Court -- in the Court's observation, their efforts have been unceasing. Something about retaining the services of the former Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation sends some subtle message. Maybe perhaps not too subtle, but he has been tireless in herding people together and making sure that they don't walk away, leave without a task and without a date to return to complete the task and to continue with the deliberations. I think that type of effort was instrumental in bringing us to where we are today.

So obviously the Court is quite grateful for his service, Mr. Quarles' service.

Yes, Ms. Cappio.

MS. CAPPIO: Good morning, Judge Breyer, Judge Corley. Gretchen Freeman Cappio of Keller Rohrback for the PSC, and it's my honor today to address notice.

As the Court has observed, making this right with consumers is at the heart of this litigation. With that in mind, we have put considerable effort and energy into making sure consumers receive accurate and timely information about their settlements.

The 3-liter notice program builds on what we learned in the 2-liter settlement notice program. That program represented the state of the art in notice practices, and we are applying the lessons we have learned.

The program consists of three main parts: Direct notice, paid and earned media, and an informational and interactive website, vwcourtsettlement.com, that is available in English and in Spanish.

The program is informed by our work in the 2-liter settlement and updated and tailored to the geography of the 3-liter class.

First I'll talk a little bit about the direct notice. It will arrive to class members by U S. mail and electronic mail or email. First, the short-form notice will be mailed to class members. As Ms. Cabraser said, we are very fortunate, as in the 2-liter settlement, that we have the names, addresses, and vehicle information for virtually all class members, whether

they are owners, lessees or independent dealers. For owners and lessees, we also know which generation of 3-liter vehicle they have.

Each will receive a glossy full color oversized eight-and-a-half by eleven, we're calling it a postcard, but it's obviously a bit larger, that provides the basics of the benefits for their generation of vehicle, the key dates and deadlines and where to find more information, including the long-form notice. Because dealers may have multiple generations, they will receive a postcard that summarizes the details for both generations of vehicles.

The long-form notice will be emailed and available on the settlement website.

Two settlement emails will be sent to everyone who registered for the goodwill program or who provides their email address on the settlement website. The first email provides an overview of benefits, key dates and where to get more information. The second will attach the long-form notice.

The long-form notice has a summary of the settlement in plain English. Its questions and answers walk class members through their rights and options according to generation.

Class members can look up the information that relates to their vehicle or any specific questions they have about the settlement. They don't have to read the whole thing if they don't want to.

On the website, class members will be able to enter their VIN or vehicle identification number unique to their vehicle and learn whether their vehicle is eligible and provide their email address to receive updates.

Emails will also go to non-Volkswagen dealer and fleet associations plus NADA, the National Automotive Dealers
Association, and the National Association of Fleet
Administrators.

The websites will have updated information as of tomorrow. There is also some available today. Emails can begin shortly after the Court grants preliminary approval as early as the 16th of this month and mailings can begin about a week later on the 23rd.

Next I would like to just touch on publication and paid media. While this direct notice program is very comprehensive, we've also developed an expansive paid media program to ensure that everyone hears about the settlement. We're employing print media, and the short-form notice will be published in 45 national and local newspapers. It will appear as a two-color advertisement with images to attract attention.

We are also employing state-of-the-art digital advertising including banner ads targeted to our class members and social media with advertising on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and LinkedIn. We're also using keyword searching on major search engines. Ads will appear on relevant dealer and fleet trade

websites.

We also expect considerable earned media through press coverage. We are pleased that traditional press coverage of the 2-liter approval process was extremely thorough. As we did last time, we will issue press releases to ensure that the word gets out, and we appreciate that the press is interested and engaged in the settlement announcement and approval process and expect that they will likely cover it comprehensively.

We are pleased that media such as Reuters, major newspapers, local news, and automotive websites have already covered the proposed terms of the settlement in some detail.

And, of course, we have the interactive settlement website, vwcourtsettlement.com, as well as the court's own website, which we touched on earlier, that will provide the relevant court documents for all to review.

And finally I would like to say a few words about the Bosch settlement notice program. Like the 3-liter settlement, the Bosch notice program is state of the art and reflects lessons we have learned in the 2-liter process. Because the settlement is separate from the 3-liter settlement, it will have an independent notice program.

The Bosch notice program appropriately emphasizes the class members have separate legal rights under the settlements and lays out where to find more information. There will be a short-form notice. Like the 3-liter settlement, we will mail

first class postcards to all known class members, but in this case, members in both the 2-liter and the 3-liter settlements. The 2-liter and 3-liter postcards are slightly different from each other to reflect the different deadlines and terminology in those particular settlements.

The long-form notice in the Bosch settlement is in a similar straightforward well-organized Q and A format like the 2- and 3-liter long-form notices, so it will be familiar and we hope very easy to use. It will be emailed to all class members for whom we have email addresses and will prominently reside on the settlement website which is vwboschsettlement.com.

We are also using digital ads, and we will purchase social media ads to run for a 45-day period which we can target directly to actual Bosch class members as well more broadly to potential owners and lessees of eligible vehicles.

And finally, the timeline for the Bosch program is quite similar to the VW program I just mentioned for the 3-liters and will run contemporaneously. The separate Bosch settlement website will be active by the 15th, tomorrow. Emails will begin approximately 12 days later on the 27th of this month and U.S. mailings begin that same day.

Thank you, Your Honors.

THE COURT: Let me ask a question. There were obvious -- in the experience of the 2-liter settlement, there were -- on some occasions consumers didn't get notice. Changed

their address, dropped out, did certain things which made it very difficult to reach them.

To some extent, I think that you did receive information back to you that addresses had changed, contacts had changed, and names had changed and so forth. Are you taking that information and inputting it into this notice program so that there is less likely to repeat the problems that we had in the first program?

MS. CAPPIO: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes. We are using the best, most recent data we have for everyone to ensure that no one is missed who has given us their data already.

THE COURT: So, in other words, if somebody said,

Look, I discontinued that email address or I've changed my name
or I've changed my mailing address and so forth, here is my new
one, which weren't originally in VW's records, they now are
part of the set of records that you're going to use in order to
communicate; is that correct?

MS. CAPPIO: That is correct, Your Honor. We are using the best, most recent data we have for everyone, and we are replacing any old data we have with the new data provided to us, and we're also using skip tracing to make sure that addresses and other information is as up to date as it can possibly be.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Cappio.

MS. CAPPIO: Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Cabraser.

MS. CABRASER: Thank you, Your Honor.

As with the 2-liter settlement, the negotiations and decisions and agreements for the 3-liter cars are the product of an intersecting set of federal regulators, the EPA represented by the Department of Justice which focuses on and is in charge of protecting the environment through regulating vehicle emissions across the country; the California Air Resources Board represented by the California Attorney General, who regulate and protect our environment here in California and serve as a model for a number of other states with respect to their standards; and the Federal Trade Commission, whose mission is to protect consumers and to make sure that consumers are accurately informed and fairly treated, as well as in this case, fully compensated for their losses.

Because of that intersecting set, we continuously have had to balance, I think to the benefit of the proposed settlement, considerations of the environment, considerations of consumers' own economic interests and choices, and considerations of what is doable in the very real world of automobiles. And we have on the PSC and are fortunate to have on our PSC attorneys with considerable experience, not only in the field of class actions and consumer protection, but in the field of environmental regulation and litigation, both through their public careers and now their private practice, so I'm asking Ms. Robin

Greenwald, who can speak from that perspective, to comment very briefly on the environmental benefits of the proposed 3-liter settlement as these reflect the interests and concerns of the class members as well as, of course, the regulators.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Greenwald, I would like you to start just highlighting your experience in this area. You probably weren't necessarily prepared to do that, but I think that it does -- it's informative, and so if you would, I'd --

MS. GREENWALD: You just want me to know my age to the whole group.

THE COURT: No, no. We're all very young, and you're all younger than I am.

MS. GREENWALD: So I practiced law for two years and then I went to U.S. Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of New York where I really practiced only environmental civil for a while and then I did criminal prosecutions for 12 years.

And then I went to main justice where our colleagues are now, and I was in the environmental crime section for six years.

And then I went to the Department of Interior where I was general counsel of the Inspector General so I worked on a lot of land issues, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

So I spent a lot of time with the government. And then I went to the nonprofit world, and I ran a nonprofit that was

protecting water called Waterkeeper Alliance, and then --

THE COURT: How timely. We will send you to Oroville.

MS. GREENWALD: There is going to a lot of places to send us. I think I need to change my practice in the next few years.

So anyway, and then I taught law school, and then I started this work which has been a wonderful sort of wrapping the circle of the various ways in which we can protect the environment from both public sector, nonprofit sector, and what we do as plaintiffs' lawyers to make sure that what we do involves and protects both class members from an economic perspective, but also focus on what we can do for the environment. And I think this settlement does it beautifully.

So I'm not going to give you how many years I was in each place.

Let me just highlight very quickly because I think,

Your Honor, this very much mirrors in some ways the 2-liter

settlement which I had the privilege to talk to you both about
when we had that preliminary approval.

So as in the 2-liter, class members who buy these cars, the 3-liter cars, also bought them in large measure because of their environmental or supposed environmental benefits. And this element, again, has important features to make sure that there are environmental protections folded into it, both from the perspective of the class settlement, for the public at

large, and also in conjunction with the government settlement.

So the various highlights of the environmental components is this settlement requires VW to have a buyback and trade-in program for all Generation One 3-liter vehicles, as Ms. Cabraser mentioned. That means these vehicles will be off the road. And they need to be off the road because of the emissions of nitrogen oxide, as we all have been hearing about for the last year and a half.

The settlement agreement recognizes the urgency of that so once again, Volkswagen has agreed to have this buyback and trade-in program after final approval and before any appeals or any other objections to the settlement, so again they get off the road faster than they would if it was a normal case where you have to wait until all aspects of the litigation are resolved.

Another important aspect I think of this settlement is the two -- the second generation 3-liter vehicles because under the belief that those vehicles can be repaired and brought to the proper standard for emissions, there will be a lot less vehicles parked around the country, so presuming that the fix can be made, there are a number of cars that actually can stay in operation and not be basically flooding parking lots all around the country. So that's another benefit actually of being able to fix the second generation 3-liters.

Because once the Generation One vehicles are returned to

VW, again, similar to the other settlement, it cannot turn around and resell them or export them, which was also something I know we talked about when I was here last time. Instead, VW has to render those vehicles inoperable, and I will explain in a second what that means.

And also they can recycle the vehicles to the extent the law permits recycling of vehicles because as we know, recycling of vehicles is very complicated because of the various components of a vehicle.

So a vehicle is rendered inoperable and cannot be brought back into service unless it first receives what's called an approved emission modification, and that's defined in the settlement agreement, and only if it receives that modification, VW then has one of two options. It can resell those cars in the United States, but it has to identify that the vehicle has this approved emission modification, or it can export the vehicle for sale. But, again, it cannot export it for resale unless it has gone through the modification program.

So, again, the settlement not only recognizes our own

American clean air, but it represents -- it recognizes a global
environment which is critically important, I think, for our
mission.

And finally, as in the 2-liter, we have the related EPA and CARB settlement which Ms. Cabraser just talked about which requires VW to pay an additional \$225 million into a trust for

a nationwide nitrogen oxide mitigation measure, and that is in addition to the 2.7 million -- I'm sorry -- 2.7 billion that VW paid in the first 2-liter settlement.

So that is a large amount of money to basically repay the environment and the people who depend on a clean environment for their health and welfare.

And then finally, VW has agreed to pay an additional \$25 million to support zero emission vehicle technology, and that's above and beyond the 2 billion it agreed to pay in the 2-liter settlement.

And these amounts more than amply address the risk and the problems that the emissions caused in the past.

And again, we really appreciate the work of the Department of Justice and CARB because this part of it is part of their consent decree, as Your Honor knows, and it has played a critical role in the significant environmental benefits of these combined settlements, and we really endorse and support and appreciate their work in accomplishing these environmental benefits.

So if you don't have any questions --

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. GREENWALD: Thank you very much.

MS. CABRASER: Your Honors, I think we are ready to walk through the settlement terms and benefits for consumers in the two generations of the 3-liter settlement. I'm going to

ask Mr. Rice to do that, and there is a PowerPoint, and I think some folks have it on paper to walk through. We can provide it for Your Honors on paper.

THE COURT: I have a copy of it. I just will note that the PowerPoint will be placed on our website, hopefully today, so that any consumer or press or otherwise will have access to it, with the understanding that the PowerPoint is really for demonstrative purposes; that is, it is plaintiffs' view of how this somewhat complicated -- I think it's complicated -- settlement interface with each other and interface with the 2-liter, and so if it -- if in the next 20 minutes or so they're just so -- even though Mr. Rice, a seasoned, seasoned trial lawyer who has excelled at taking the complicated and making it appear clear and simple, even if it doesn't appear all that simple, it will appear clear but not that simple, anybody who, you know, has a stake in it or really interested, can take the time from today on to take a look at it on the court's website.

So thank you. I hope technically we will be able to get through it, but don't be concerned if we have some problems.

MR. RICE: I need to add to the thanks. Thanks to your staff for helping us with the technical difficulties we had. Technology is changing and the wires change.

Your Honor, this settlement was a cooperative effort, and it was brought about through some very trying times of all

parties: Late nights, early mornings, long weekends, and always in the memory of the machine gun sitting in the office of the Special Director.

Your Honor, the class members here are defined in a way that recognizes that we had two separate disclosures affecting these cars. We had a disclosure in September and then we had another disclosure in November that varied, so because of that, throughout this settlement, we have to deal with those two disclosures and we have the ability to have people that had a car in September that might have sold it before the November date, and then we had people that might have bought the car after September but were affected by the second notice.

So in dealing with the class membership, those two disclosures are very important to focus on. And that's why when you look at the definition, it talks about anyone that between September 18th, the first disclosure, and November 2nd, owned or leased a Volkswagen, an Audi, or a Porsche 3-liter vehicle in the United States or its territories or who, between November and the claims submission deadline, which is for Generation One the June 1st date and for Generation Two the December date, December 2019 date, becomes the owner.

And the reason for this, Your Honor, is these cars will change hands, and after the approval date, we will still have these cars sometimes changing hands in the private market so that we could have a class member that buys a car after final

approval and that person has the car, we still need to address the car, so that person becomes a class member, but because they weren't a class member at the time of the original opt-out, there is a 30-day period for them to opt out at that time if they wish to do so.

So that's important to understand that we protected the consumer, but we also followed the car because ultimately maintaining a repair or modification or getting the car off the road is the ultimate goal here.

Now, again, because of the two dates, we had -- the exclusions are a little more complicated because you have to exclude people that -- we call them in and out. If you bought a car after September, after the first disclosure, but you sold it before the second disclosure, then you would not be included in the settlement.

I believe that the exclusions are going to be clear in the long-form notice that is going to go out. I'm not going to go into those in detail. And we also have the standard exclusions of court personnel and defendants and folks of that nature.

Now, Your Honor, there's a couple of key terms that anyone trying to understand the settlement and read it and follow it needs to focus on. And we have the term "approved emissions modification." And that term can include what we've referred to as the emissions compliant repair which applies to the Generation Two cars only and it could apply to the generation

sub-generations which we're going to discuss in a moment, but when we refer to repair, we're talking about taking the car back to the original Tier 2 Bin 5 certification. And that's considered an approved emissions modification.

But it's possible that we may not get there for Gen Two and we're not going to get there for Gen One, but there is still a provision that the government and EPA and CARB are allowing Volkswagen to submit for a modification that will reduce the emissions but would not go back to Tier 2 Bin 5, and that's referred to as the "reduced emission modification." So the repair and the reduced are both approved modifications, but the remedy for the consumer will vary depending on which one occurs to which model car.

So as we go through this, we have 19,000 cars that are in the Generation One, approximately 19,000. And those are Volkswagen, Audi. We don't get involved in the Porsches until we get into Generation Two.

Then in the Generation Two 3-liter cases, we have 58,000 vehicles. About 47-, 48,000 of those have been owned or are owned and we have a significant lease population here and that makes up the difference, and that's why throughout the settlement, we focus on the lease cars as well because there are a number of lease cars.

When you look at the vehicle themselves in the Generation
Two, we have larger cars, and when you have larger cars, you've

got more room to work, and you've got a larger underbody of the car.

These are newer cars than the 2-liter cars. These are generally the 2012s and forward. And they have different engines and different systems that have changed, and so we have sub-generations.

So when we look at the modification or the repair, we could have a different result for each sub-generation of car, and here we have the passenger cars, we have the 2.1 SUVs, and then we have a engine change for the 2.2 SUVs, and we have to -- an owner and a consumer needs to focus specifically on their model, on their car throughout the settlement to follow their remedies and their rights.

And then we got into a different situation here in the Generation Two 3-liter cars, and that was the agreement the regulators entered, and they have exclusive jurisdiction over the emission standards, so EPA and CARB entered into an environmental settlement, and that settlement does allow what some would refer to as a basic automobile recall process. And if that process is ultimately approved, the cars again go back to be repaired, and they're Tier 2 Bin 5.

But we're not sure if that's going to happen. We believe it's going to happen. The engineers for the EPA and CARB obviously believe it's possible, but it hasn't been fully accomplished.

So we felt that there had to be deadlines, there had to be an end to this process, so we have submission dates that started February 11th, February 24th, and April 7th, and that's when Volkswagen comes forward and makes their initial submission to the regulators and their engineers of how this is going to work and the disclosure of the various data points that are required that affect performance and affect torque and miles per gallon and things of that nature.

And then there will be some back and forth, and we have a final submission date to the government of regulators, and that's the April 25th, May 12th, and June 23rd dates.

But on behalf of the consumers, we said again, this has got to stop at some point in time. So we negotiated that there would be what we call "decision dates" where the decision has to be made as to whether or not we're going to have an approved compliant repair or are we going to have a modification or are we going to move to this other remedy which goes into the buyback.

So because of that delay, we felt that the consumers were being further damaged and needed to be addressed, so we negotiated what we referred to as a repair payment, and this payment goes to the consumers that own the vehicles now or former owners and lessees, and it's on average \$8,592, and it will have a variance of 27,000 and 16,000, again for the Generation Two cars.

A consumer can come in as soon as approval goes in about 15 days to get it up and running and file their claim and receive half of that payment now, and then the other half is paid as the repair is approved and they get the vehicle repaired, they would receive the second half.

The lessee can get a \$2,000 payment. If you're a former lessee and you no longer have possession of the car, you can receive a hundred percent of your entitlement. If you are a current lessee, again, we want to make sure the cars come in for the ultimate repair so you get half your money now and half of it when you bring the car in for repair.

We -- again still talking about Generation Two. But we said okay, we're not certain when this repair is approved what it's going to do with the car. We hear what you tell us.

We've had our engineers meet with your engineers. Everybody seems to be comfortable that it's not going to have a significant reduced performance, but it might.

So Volkswagen stood up to their representations, and they said, "Volkswagen makes a representation that the emissions compliant repair will not result in reduced performance." Now, there can be small changes. A change in calculated fuel economy using the EPA formula of more than 3 miles per gallon would be considered a reduced performance, but if it's one or two miles a gallon, it's within a variance, or if the decrease of -- if there is a decrease of greater than five percent in

peak horsepower performance or in peak torque.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So if we end up in a reduced performance, then the consumer would get at a minimum an additional \$500 per vehicle, and that's sort of when we go maybe to 3 miles a gallon to 4 miles a gallon, but there is also another check and balance here, and that check and balance is if there is a substantial material adverse degradation to these vehicles above and beyond what we've referred to as reduced performance, then the class can seek additional remedies. And those remedies may very well be to seek immediate buyback because these cars are not what they were supposed to be and they have been given all efforts to repair it and to maintain its performance and they have not been able to do it. Volkswagen reserves the right to oppose those additional remedies, but those remedies are available to the class should this repair not get done or should this repair not timely get done or if this repair results in material adverse consequences or performance to the car.

Again, because we have -- the Generation Two vehicles are, by necessity, going to be -- continuing to drive into this decision period, we decided there had to be some protection for the consumer because some of their warranties will go out and they should not have to pay to repair something that may ultimately be a buyback car.

So there's an -- eligible owners and lessees of the Generation Two cars were given what we refer to as a bridge

warranty, and they use the original warranty as long as it lasts, and then if there is a repair needed, there are extensions to those warranties, covered repairs, accruing after January 31, '17, so it can't be something that went wrong before we filed the settlement, proposed settlement, or after original warranty expiration, use your original warranty first, and this bridge stops once we get an approval or disapproval of the emissions compliant repair.

So what we really get into is what I refer to as a Generation Two decision tree, which I hope is up on the screen. And this could occur at three separate times. We have a October 23rd decision date for the 2.1 SUVs. If we do not get a timely emissions compliant repair approved by that time, then class counsel has the immediate right to come to the Court and seek remedy, which would most certainly potentially be the buyback and the trade options, which we're going to go into.

However, Your Honor may find, based on the facts and the evidence, that there is good cause to let them extend that. We believe that the parties have given adequate time. There is adequate deadlines, so we'll be arguing at some point in time potentially about what good cause is, but we think it's got to be an exceptional situation from our point of view.

If Your Honor finds good cause, then there could be an extension of those decision dates. If Your Honor does not find good cause, then Volkswagen, because the move from the emission

compliant repair to a buyback is a multi-billion dollar financial issue, Volkswagen does have the right to pay additional compensation of \$500 per vehicle for every 30 days extension that they ask for, not to exceed 90 days.

So we get this to an end at some point in time, and there's additional compensation to the consumers if the delay goes beyond the decision date unless Your Honor finds good cause.

Of course, if they meet the decision, a timely decision, and the repair is available, then the consumers can start bringing their cars in, getting the repairs, and receiving their balance to their compensation, which would be the second half of the payment if they in fact took the first half.

If there is a failure to get the approved repair at the end, it automatically goes to the same remedy that we've had in the Generation One to the buyback, the trade-in, or if they can get a reduced emissions modification, to some other standard, or if they get an untimely repair, we could have -- that process could occur.

If there's no -- let me back up. Some consumers we know want to keep these vehicles if they can be modified, so we have the -- if we don't have a timely repair or even in Gen One if someone wants to drive their car, which they can do, and give the regulators and Volkswagen the opportunity to see if they get an approved reduced emissions modification, they can do so,

but again, there has to be a time to end this, so if that is not -- if they don't have that reduced emissions modification approved by August 1st of 2018, then the consumers can opt out at that time and proceed with their legal remedies. They can continue to wait if they want to, but they have a 30-day opt-out period available to them at that point in time.

Now, up to this point in this presentation, we've been talking about the process that relates to Generation Two because of the uniqueness of the potential emission compliant repair. Now I want to focus on the remedies for Generation One, and these remedies will be similar for Generation Two.

So in Generation One, we have a buyback. And if you do the buyback, you're going to get your vehicle value, plus you'll get restitution, plus there is a loan forgiveness provision similar to the 2L provision. The vehicle value is frozen at September 2015, not a clean trade value of the vehicle, and then the restitution kicks in, additional finances, is a \$6,000 minimum, and it's calculated by the amount by which the 2015 clean retail exceeds the vehicle value so it raises it to clean retail.

In addition, we have an agreed-to tax chart by every state of registration so that you'll get back the taxes that you paid, the percentage that applied in your state, and then there is an additional fixed payment of \$5,155 for the Generation One vehicle. In addition, the 30 percent loan forgiveness that is

set forth in the settlement agreement would be available to the consumers.

So a buyback option ended up with clean trade value as of September 18, 2015. It will include adjustments for options and mileage, if applicable, because sometimes they're not, and then the restitution.

The fixed sum for Generation One is 5,155. The fixed sum for Generation Two 8,728. We're dealing with different valued cars, different tax implications, and so the numbers do change.

So as you look at the summary of the benefits for Generation One, you've got the restitution, and for an owner, the average payment is going to be 29,391 for the vehicle value and \$10,391 for owner restitution or 50 percent if you purchased the car after September 18th because there would have been a seller that had the car at the time of the first disclosure or former owner and that former owner sold that car after September 2015 and before the settlement, January 31st, 2017, that person gets 50 percent in the Generation One. And then the lessee who had that contract would get 5,710 on average, but their contract does have mileage adjustments and mileage penalties so those do remain and have to be applied.

So if you look for a specific car and throughout the long-form notice and throughout the documents that are to be filed on the court's web page, there are multiple examples of cars so people can follow exactly how it works. This is one

example where you had a 2011 Audi Q7 Premium Plus vehicle. The vehicle value would be 30,000. The clean retail value is 32,825. So we have -- and it's in a Connecticut hypothetical, and Connecticut has a 6.35 percent tax.

So you take the difference in the vehicle value or the trade versus retail and you add that, 2,825, and you take the tax and then you take the fixed payment, so this particular vehicle owner would get the ultimate payment of \$40,064.39.

We have restitution payments for Generation One owners who purchased the cars after the first disclosure. If there is a former owner that comes forward, it has to be shared because you've got two people impacted with a car, and because we have the two different disclosure dates, it's possible that we are going to have two former owners of a car.

So if there is two former owners and if they come forward and if they file timely and eligible claims, then each of those two former owners would split that 50 percent so it would be 25 to the first, 25 to the second, and the key holder referred to or the current owner would get 50 percent. So that two disclosure makes this somewhat more complicated in following through.

Again, we have the example of the Generation One vehicle sold after September and the calculation goes through and you can see it's split with 50/50.

Because of this potential to have former owners and

eligible lessees that no longer have possession of a car, it's important for the claims facility and for the other class members to know if those people opt out or if they file a claim and if they have a valid claim. So in order to really start the process in robust for all consumers, we have to identify these former -- eligible former lessees and former owners. So the settlement does require the former owners to identify themselves by May 1st. And that's a very basic identification and that system will be available promptly for them to start going on and identifying themselves. It's electronic registration. They can do it by mail. They can do it by fax, and we get preliminary approval and it starts the next day. That system is ready to go.

The identification is not required for the lessees because the vendors know who they leased the cars to because you're not a lessee unless you leased from the defendants or their leasing facilities. So we can self-identify those folks. But we still need their claims. And we need their claims to come in early so that if there is an owner that is entitled to compensation, we don't delay paying that owner or pay that owner too much and then we have a subsequent former owner come in, so there is a 60-day, after final approval, deadline for both that lessee and that former owner to file their valid claim in order to allow the system to go forward for everybody.

There was another provision that we've put in that once

the consumer gets past January 31 or gets past the opt-out, we have wrecks. We have cars that get totaled, unintentional damaged cars that make them inoperable. So if there is an accident between September 18th or was an accident between September 18th and January 31st that results in the vehicle being transferred to an insurance company because it was totaled or it was sold or otherwise permanently removed from commerce, we consider that individual to be an eligible former owner, and they would still get the 50 percent of the owner restitution.

If there is an accident after January 31, '17, that again results in the vehicle being transferred to an insurance company or otherwise permanently removed from commerce, that person is considered to be an eligible owner because they did not have anything to do with the fact they lost that right after the settlement was approved. And we believe that's an additional benefit to the consumer and protects them.

Then we have the Generation One lessee compensation which works very similar to the 2L and very similar to the former owner. And I won't belabor the examples there for the Court, but, again, those will be on the web page for someone to look through.

So then we get to the total economics of the Generation

One. We refer to "Projected Generation One Value" because

we're projecting that a hundred percent of the consumers will

participate, and if there is a hundred percent buyback, then the total buyback payment would be \$779,563,305.

In addition, there is a provision for a claims-made process. If an individual consumer had a warranty that they bought or a service contract they bought that still has value but they're giving up the car, then Volkswagen will pay the value that they're not otherwise eligible to collect back from their provider of the warranty or service contract. But first they have to seek any refund they would get under their contract in the normal course and they have to come forward and make an administrative claim for that money because we cannot self-identify those individuals.

In addition, while we're going through this process, each vehicle will be allowed to have one service for AdBlue fuel and oil change which is paid on top of that by Volkswagen, and there is a voucher system that has been set up for that so when they get their offer.

So that talks about the Gen One with one exception. There is a trade-in option. Because, again, of the delay, a consumer can still have to register, they still have to file their claim, they still have to show eligibility, and they still have to establish possession and ownership, but they can go to a dealership and trade their car and get the same benefits they would get from the buyback option toward the trade at that time, and if they were to buy a vehicle in trade that is less

valuable than their total benefit value, they will get an additional check at that time. So that's an addition that was not in the 2-liter settlement that we were able to work out.

2.0

I want to turn now to the Generation Two cars. The process for the buyback is pretty much the same. I want to point out that we do have an additional issue with these vehicles. A significant number of these Generation Two vehicles had options that were unique to the buyer that were not normally valued in -- when you trade in the car. Somebody might have put fancy wheel covers on or fancy mats and different systems, and some of these were expensive.

So there's a provision here that we've added based on the manufactured suggested retail price or factory options outside of that. We've added a thousand dollars to the car, and that would add additional compensation for the Generation Two cars to offset the loss of those options that were valued by the consumer but are not valued by the automobile industry in the sale of cars today.

One example of a Generation Two owner, if you bought a 2015 Audi A6 Premium Plus, here you've got a vehicle value of \$46,000. You've got clean retail. It's 50,925. It was in Utah, which has a 6.69 percent tax. And you're ultimate compensation as it runs through the formula would be \$64,867.

The restitution split between former owners and lessees is very similar to -- or is the same as Generation One. And we

have the same total vehicle protection that we discussed in Generation One and the same lessee compensation, just the numbers change because of the value situation.

So we have those particular payments, but in addition, as Ms. Greenwald pointed out, from the consumers' point of view and from the environment's point of view, we have additional benefits that this car cannot be resold in the U.S. or removed from the U.S. unless and until it gets an approved emissions modification applied. Obviously if you wreck your car and you transfer it to an insurer or you sell it to the insurer to a salvage yard, that transaction can take place.

The program will start 15 days after final approval. We need a little time to get things geared up and ready once we have final approval, and since final approval, if Your Honor issues, will be at the time Your Honor decides, we just have got 15 days after that to get ramped up.

Volkswagen's responsible for all court-approved fees and costs.

As we did in the 2-liter settlement, class counsel will affirmatively request a provision in the final approval order that the statute of limitations is tolled for the class members because we've got these potential back-end opt-outs, this potential failure of emission modification or a consumer that buys after final approval that decides to opt out, we need that statute of limitations protection.

The parties have worked very hard to try to simplify the claims process. Obviously, when the 2L settlement was approved, we had a massive response, as Your Honor knows. And that pointed out some issues that we needed to address in the claims process.

One of the big issues that has caused delay in the 2L process is when cars were subject to loans and had -- they were securing debt, we had to have a lot of information from a third party to know how to calculate the value to be sure the car got paid off, and that took a lot of time. We've improved that process tremendously, I believe. In addition, in this settlement, we are encouraging the consumers to go to their credit unions and help us get that information which, at the end, will shorten the period of time for them to accomplish their remedy.

Ms. Greenwald also talked about the additional payment under the EPA-CARB environmental settlement of the 225.

The loan forgiveness works the same as it did in 2L. It's up to 30 percent. The parties felt that this had sort of become an expectation, and because it was in the final settlement that was approved in June 28, 2016, we did not think it would be appropriate to let anyone game the system by trying to get a loan after that time that might unfairly put them in a position to get a loan forgiveness that should not otherwise be done, so that loan forgiveness deadline is June 28, '16.

I discussed the bridge warranty and the reduced performance protection earlier.

2.0

If there is an approved emission modification, we do have the full disclosures that are required. They're also required under the EPA-CARB settlement, under the FTC settlement.

There's extended warranties for the emission modification as well as lemon law protection.

As we now are in 2017 and as we move forward, the fact that the value of these cars is frozen in 2015 I think is a tremendous benefit to the consumer as they go through this process and try to deal with it.

The condition of the car, scratches, normal wear and tear, will not prevent you from participating. However, unfortunately we've had some situations where there was just straight intentional destruction of the car before it was brought in for buyback which defeated the spirit and the purpose of the settlement. So here it's perfectly clear that intentional damage to the vehicle or vandalism can negate your right to participate in the program.

What we're looking for is cars that can be driven lawfully and safely on the highway. We had situations where doors and seats were taken out of cars before they were brought back in and things of that nature, which were just not -- not the intent.

In addition, because again of the delay that we're dealing

with, the consumer can drive these cars 15,000 miles a year, 12,500 miles a month, without any mileage penalty. So whenever you bring your car in, if your remedy is delayed to, you know, late '17 or early '18, you would take the mileage off as you value so that you not get that or you could get a benefit of a mileage increase when the mileage adjustment is done.

We talked about the maintenance claims made and the AdBlue.

I want to focus just a moment again on the trade-in option because this is new. It includes the full economic benefit you would get from a buyback. But you must stay within your branded dealer to make it happen. In other words, you've got to take a Volkswagen to a Volkswagen dealer, an Audi to an Audi dealer, and a Porsche to a Porsche dealer if the trade-in becomes available in the Porsche vehicles.

And it's important for the consumer to understand when they go and they know they're entitled to get, you know, \$41,000 under the buyback formula that has been verified, if they only buy a car for 35, they stay there until they get their check. It's been worked out where the process can work and the money can be available.

Your Honor, we are asking the Court to approve the same claims review committee process that we had in 2L which is a representative from Volkswagen, a representative from class counsel, and a court-appointed neutral, and they will resolve

disputes, value disputes, eligibility disputes.

We have some situations where we have planned for where people are going to be deployed. Military folks get deployed overseas and they want to try to get their vehicle dealt with before, or even civilians who get deployed. The review committee has been given additional authority to deal with that. They have also been given additional authority to deal with the, quote, operable car for the intentional damage situation.

We are asking again that Ankura be appointed as the claims supervisor that reports to the Court that would monitor the settlement and participate and respond to the parties and respond to the Court, and I think Ankura has done a good job in 2L, and we hope Your Honor accepts that.

So now we look at the claims process itself. And I encourage the consumers to pay attention to the definitions when they look at these long-form notices and they look at the settlement agreement and follow the definitions carefully because it does make a difference.

The consumer now can get the information of what their options are, what their rights are. That's what the class notice is going to be. And then we can have the former owners identify themselves. That needs to be done. Then we will await Your Honor's decision on final approval, and 15 days later, we will begin the process of taking claims.

Once the claim comes in, we've narrowed the time that Volkswagen will review for completeness that everything that needed to be filed and all the data that needed to be available, was it made available so that it's ready, and they

have 10 business days to do that.

Then they will verify what option has been chosen, and if there is an option for the buyback or the trade-in, this is where we ran into some delays before on verification of the loan payoff, but we've improved that process so we can't control the response date from the banks or the credit unions, and, frankly, we got a lot of small financial institutions that have done loans in these cars that are hard to deal with at times, just practically. So it's not a deadline and the consumers have to try to help with that in order to speed up the process.

Then Ankura or the claims supervisor will review what has been done at the Volkswagen claims facility on eligibility.

While, again, we don't have a set time, the class counsel's experience and in talking with Ankura, we believe that that review process can be accomplished within 5 to 10 business days. We've been assured by Ankura they will push that as fast as they possibly can. But it's an important step for verification of the process.

Once that comes back, Volkswagen has 15 business days after the supervisor verification process begins to issue the

offer. And if they are a current owner or lessee, that's when the voucher for the AdBlue and oil change and filters would be made available automatically sent with the offer.

The consumer now is in control of the time. They can accept the offer that day or they may want to think about it awhile, but whenever the consumer confirms their acceptance and returns their release and if it requires a buyback or trade-in, there has to be a schedule because we can't just have people show up at the dealers, so the consumer, once they return their acceptance, can now schedule a repair, if it's a repair process, or if it's a buyback or trade-in.

Volkswagen will provide schedules, and this process should be complete within 60 days. And then they show up and they collect their warranty and service. If they make that claim, they get that additional payment.

In the Generation Two, we got a little different situation because we're going through the repair process potentially, so you now go in, you can get your repair money now or you wait for notification of approval or disapproval. If you get approved, you get the repair, and if we can look at the Generation Two claims process chart.

So if we get an approved emission compliant repair in the file, then you go in and get your repair and get your money.

If we don't get it, then we go through the process with the Court, and after the decision of the Court on whether or not

good cause and after Volkswagen's decision on whether or not to seek the extension and pay the additional \$500, we then go automatically to the buyback, trade-in, and reduced emissions modification process which would be the same that we've discussed for Gen One as far as the claims process.

So it's going to take a little time. The parties recognize that they're going to continue to be close pen pals and discussion partners for several more months to come, but we believe that it's the best approach that could be done in light of trying to protect the environment, as Ms. Greenwald pointed out, and also to provide full and fair compensation to the consumers, but do it now, as close to today as we can. It's going to take some time, but we've got a lot of cars that we're dealing with.

And, Your Honor, I will answer any questions that you have.

THE COURT: Well, first of all, Mr. Rice, thank you for that presentation. It demonstrates any number of things, but one thing that it clearly demonstrates was how complicated it was to achieve a settlement because you're dealing with many types of cars and many circumstances that -- whether they were -- when they were purchased, when they learned about the issues, and obviously it's complicated. So thank you.

The process, I'm sure everybody knows, at least in this room, is that once the Court issues preliminary approval, then

that's the opportunity for any interested individual to weigh in after they've had the opportunity to read the settlement and express their views, whatever their views may be, prior to the

MR. RICE: Your Honor, the consumer will be able to look at the documents and get a very reasonable expectation of their economic recovery. It may change because of mileage changes on some of the cars going forward, but the numbers will be pretty close.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MR. RICE: Thank you.

Court granting final approval.

MS. CABRASER: Your Honor, one of the great benefits that we had throughout this process on the PSC side was the ability to work with the diesel experts at West Virginia University who were instrumental in bringing this problem to light in the first place. They know these vehicles. They know diesels in general. They know the emissions requirements. And we were able to have their good advice and consultation throughout this process.

Information was made available to them for their evaluation, and we certainly consulted with them in crafting all of the various contingencies and provisions in the settlement, including the series of decision date deadlines for emissions compliance.

Mr. Ben Bailey from the PSC has worked closely with the

2.0

West Virginia University experts on an ongoing basis and was going to give us a very brief overview of their role in this and their continuing efforts on behalf of the consumers as the testing and approval process continues.

MR. BAILEY: Thank you, Your Honor and Magistrate Corley and Director Mueller.

The complicated agreements that the Court has seen, the consent decree and the settlement agreement, are all a product of what a former president and governor from your beautiful state said "trust but verify." There is a lot of trust that goes into those documents. There is a whole lot of verification also required. The Court is familiar with what's in the consent decree.

For our settlement agreement going forward, at Ms. Cabraser's direction and with the help of my colleagues on the PSC, we have worked up a protocol with the engineers and scientists at West Virginia University to verify going forward in particular the effects on performance that this emissions compliant repair will have on the vehicles. Our plan -- and it is contingent upon what happens with approvals from the government -- is to test representative vehicles belonging to the class members.

Mr. Rice's slides, No. 8 and 12, talked about the reduced performance considerations in the settlement agreement. We'll take vehicles from each of the sub-generations, the Q5, the A6,

and the A8 out of the 3-liter PC, passenger car classification and the other cars -- the Cayennes, the Touaregs and the Q7s -- in the SUV categories.

We'll get them from our clients, our class members, as close to the approval dates as possible, and we'll have them tested. We'll have them tested on the dynamometer. We'll have them tested on the road, and indeed, we'll have them on the track. I'm informed by our experts that trying to test how fast a car can get from 0 to 60 is something you shouldn't do ordinarily on the streets so we will do it on a track. I have a big line in my office for people who want to participate in the test driving, and if anyone here is interested, I'm starting a list, and we will put you on it for that piece.

We will test those cars before the emissions compliant repair is approved, and when it is approved, then we will take that exact same car, after the repair is made to it, and do the same battery of tests to assess whether there has been any impact on the performance criteria. And the performance criteria are reduced performance criteria set out in the settlement agreement: miles per gallon, horsepower and torque.

We will also test for the different indicia of consumer concern that are mentioned in the consent decree with the government in which Volkswagen and the government report on to the public. We will do that as soon as possible as we can. We think that is the best way for us to answer our class members'

questions, to advise them when they have decisions to make, to verify all the representations that have been made in all these agreements by all the parties so that our class members and the Court will be informed.

So that is our plan. I'll take any questions, but before I do that, Your Honor, I do want to thank you and Director Mueller and Magistrate Corley. You sent us the message early. There are a lot of really talented and experienced lawyers in this courtroom on every side, and they have been all professional representing their clients, but they have been wonderful to work with to a person, and for me -- and I probably speak for most of my colleagues -- I want to thank you for what has thus far been a wonderful professional experience, and we got more to go, but I think it will be the same. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Rice.

2.0

MR. RICE: Yes, sir. I want to follow up on Mr. Bailey's comments.

We feel an obligation to the consumer class to make as much information available for them as possible. And that's what we will be doing as we go through this process.

But as far as the agreement goes with Volkswagen, the reduced performance is to be measured. Impacts will be measured by Volkswagen pursuant to the industry standards in

connection with its submission of an emission modification proposal to the EPA and CARB because they have that jurisdiction. We don't have that jurisdiction.

So I don't want to get confused on the process, but we do intend to make information available to the consumer so they can make decisions.

Thank you, Your Honor.

2.0

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. CABRASER: Your Honor, it's early days in the process. We have had the benefit of comments and concerns and communications from the class members and class representatives for 3-liter. We have learned a lot from the 2-liter settlement process, and it isn't a surprise that one of the concerns raised with us by our three-member class representatives, particularly Generation Two, is the very simple question why not a buyback now for all cars.

THE COURT: This is the 3-liter --

MS. CABRASER: The 3-liter Generation Two. And as we've noted, the decisions that the regulators have made, the possibilities for bringing these cars into compliance is really driven by the designs of the vehicles themselves.

We are three months into the 2-liter program in terms of geared-up buyback. Probably less than three -- certainly less than three full months of buying back, but already approximately a third of the cars in the class are in the

process of re-acquisition.

And on the one hand, that solves one problem. It creates other issues. That was the choice consumers had because everyone knew going in to 2-liter that these cars could possibly be modified to reduce their emissions. People had the choice of choosing that, and many of them are beginning to make that choice. But they couldn't reach original compliance.

The Generation Two cars can. It is an environmentally-responsible decision, which we endorse on behalf of the regulators, to do everything that is possible in terms of testing and approval within the time limits of the settlement to achieve that compliance so that people can drive and enjoy the cars they originally thought they were buying. They can have the car they thought they were getting in the first place. And so much of the complication and many of the contingencies come from that.

As you've heard, there is also a concern about whether the emissions can be corrected, but the performance will suffer measurably, and that is where all the performance standards and metrics in the settlement agreement and safeguards come in, and that is something that we believe the class members will have questions about, will be concerned about. We'll provide information.

We have every trust in the California Air Resources Board and the EPA who have the primary jurisdiction in these areas to

test these cars for all the parameters that are in those consent decrees which, as you know, are not only emissions but many, many performance indicia.

We would also note just for the record as an interim report -- and I know Mr. Giuffra will speak to this more specifically -- that emissions modifications were not immediately available for 2-liter. Many, many people chose the buyback.

Now that the first set of emissions modifications is available for 2-liter, people are making that choice, and I believe there are nearly 3,000 of those modifications that have already been made.

So this is a series of checks and balances. It's a series of contingencies. It's a series of very, very carefully considered and intensively negotiated features. We appreciate that it is complex and complicated.

The only way we think that we could have achieved a very simple settlement would have been to wait another year or so until all was known about emissions compliance or emissions modification and then pick up the pieces at that point.

Sometimes that's all the law can do. Sometimes the law has to wait and compensate.

This time around, we have an opportunity, which we agree with CARB and EPA and FTC should not be wasted, to fix the cars or get them off the road, and we appreciate the understanding

of our class representatives and our class members in supporting and helping us go through that process.

We've seen a few comments from the public and the media on this settlement. It's a complicated one, but some of the media have dug through it and reported on its terms.

Mr. Chris Seeger will just give a very brief overview of that initial reaction.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SEEGER: Good morning, Your Honor. Let me just get my equipment down here.

Your Honor, as Ms. Cabraser just said, it's early in the going, and we do have some feedback from the consumers' standpoint. If you approve notice, that will be going out, and it will be getting more information obviously, but I think it's worth taking maybe a minute or two.

Does that move the slide? Is it working? Why don't I save us the misery and I will just -- I will do this quickly.

So we do have a statement by the Sierra Club, Your Honor, which is very positive of the settlement. They noted that "Volkswagen's actions were as dangerous as the sickening smog their vehicles left behind, but this settlement, by removing and fixing many of the vehicles on the road and compensating affected consumers, is a strong step toward cleaning up for Volkswagen's deceit."

Consumers advocates have weighed in, specifically Consumer

Reports, where they note that "the payments represent a fair settlement for owners who trusted VW's fuel economy claims and a strong disincentive for other companies who have or are considering such deception."

From the media in *AutoWeek*, they note "the cash and incentives from VW could help push the vast majority of TDI owners into the driver's seat of a new car."

And a very popular website that a lot of car enthusiasts go on called Jalopnik, which is an interesting name but it's actually a very popular site, made a very interesting observation in their review of the settlement. They are saying, after noting when it's all going to start -- they say, "After it starts, if you own a 2009 to 2012 Touareg or Q7, you can sell your car back for big money," they note, "and then receive a hefty cash restitution payment. And if you're a Generation Two 3-liter diesel owner, you may be able to get your car fixed entirely and still get some cash."

There are also positive reviews from consumers, but not to go through all of these because the class itself is just going to be getting notice and weighing in. And obviously,

Your Honor, at final approval you may hear concerns. But the initial feedback that we got is actually very positive from the consumers. So thank you for that.

**THE COURT:** Thank you.

And I would just say an observation that I think

Ms. Cabraser has made and her Plaintiffs' Steering Committee, is that a couple of options were available. One is to wait, as Ms. Cabraser points out, a year, two years. A lot of things will be known at that time. And then legal remedies could be adopted to address the knowns.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And I think that there are a number of things to say about that, but one thing is clear to the Court. When there is a situation in which there is an ongoing harm, I think courts have a responsibility to move quickly -- carefully, but quickly -- to address that harm. And the fact is that since these cars were out of compliance on the road, it appeared -and it especially appeared to the government, the EPA and to the FTC and to CARB, that we ought to pay attention to what is happening now, and I think the attorneys in this case, Volkswagen and obviously the defendants and plaintiffs, are to be congratulated for spending the effort now to address the problem, even though the answers are complicated, somewhat cumbersome in terms of choices and process and so forth, because you are anticipating the future. And the future is never certain. And so in order to address that, you have spent the effort now to try to figure out different permutations of what can occur.

The reason for doing it today is to address the immediate problem today, and the Court is appreciative of that.

Now, some people will say look, we could solve this whole

problem just by a buyback, by just by a buyback, and then you have to ask yourself is that actually environmentally responsible? If these cars can be brought back to what a consumer expected in terms of the performance, is it really environmentally sound to essentially waste money, assets, material, time, all of those things that led us up to where we are today? Does that make sense? In the Court's view, though I'll hear comments from class members and so forth, it doesn't. It doesn't.

So what I particularly note in this settlement as distinct from the other settlements is that there is a further effort to be environmentally sound and not to waste assets that have already been committed to buying and -- to creating, manufacturing, selling, buying a vehicle.

And of course we'll have to see how it develops, but I certainly hope that consumers, when they look at it and see how complicated different -- the way the decision tree goes and so forth, understand that the motivation isn't entirely economic from the point of view of the parties. It is motivated in part by a deep concern that we want to try to waste as little as possible in achieving a settlement. So I certainly appreciate that point, and it makes a substantial difference in how the Court views this particular settlement.

Ms. Cabraser.

MS. CABRASER: Thank you, Your Honor.

We had heard from 3-liter owners about why the wait and why the 2-liter settlement came first, and there are a number of reasons for that of which the Court is aware and the parties have made clear throughout the status conferences.

The regulators need time to fully test these cars. Their testing processes are very rigorous. It would not make sense to unreasonably foreshorten that process, so the deadlines in our settlement were very intensively negotiated, but no one wanted to create a situation where the process would inevitably fail. It's an opportunity, a limited opportunity, under all sorts of safeguards and protections, but it is an opportunity.

But meanwhile for those concerned about the wait, particularly in Generation Two, we were able to negotiate a system whereby one-half -- assuming an emissions compliant repair is achieved, one-half of the cash compensation that would accompany that repair for the Generation Two owner is actually paid up front, meaning shortly after final approval.

We've also tried to accelerate the class action settlement approval process, to the extent we can, commensurate with the law, the requirement to give everyone adequate notice, the requirement to give people adequate time to identify themselves as former owners, the amount of time that is necessary and appropriate to get the infrastructure both for the Generation One buyback/trade-in process and the Generation Two repair process into place so that people aren't frustrated by delays

down the road.

When that has been explained to class representatives and class members, people understand that, and we're going to continue to try to communicate how these various dates and deadlines work and why the settlement provisions work the way they do because they've been designed -- they're complicated. But they've been designed to work together to achieve something that both compensates the consumers, which is of primary importance to us, and fulfills the environmental objectives and desires of both the regulators and the class members.

We were fortunate to work very closely with the Federal Trade Commission, which also has a consumer mission, and I would ask Mr. Cohen if he wishes to speak at this juncture on the proposed Bosch and 3-liter settlements.

MR. COHEN: Thank you, Your Honor. Jonathan Cohen for the FTC.

We just want to make a few brief points in support of the overall settlement, and we agree with the Court that the significance and the value of this settlement to consumers should not be lost in the complexity. It is an excellent settlement.

Before the Court today are the Volkswagen 3-liter settlement from the PSC, as well as the PSC's 2- and 3-liter settlement with Bosch. There is also an FTC order that resolves the FTC's claims. They are all part of an integrated

whole.

As Ms. Cabraser explained, the FTC's statutory mission is one of consumer protection. It is obligated, it is directed by Congress, to protect consumers. The Commission carefully considered these settlements, which are all part of an integrated whole, and found its settlement, which contains essentially the same provisions as the private settlements, to be in the public interests. That finding and that determination has already been made.

Probably the most important point from the Commission's perspective is that all owners are fully compensated. All owners are made whole. That was true in the 2-liter settlement as well. And given the gravity of the wrongdoing and the number of consumers that are affected, that is a truly remarkable result.

Additionally, Your Honor, you've heard references from the PSC to the Commission's involvement with Bosch, and it is the case that the Commission engaged with Bosch and the Commission's internal analysis of the settlement or the potential settlements considered Bosch's involvement and the payments that Bosch would make.

The FTC performed an independent analysis and an independent allocation of the payments that Bosch would make to ensure that they were equitable and in the public interest.

In short, Your Honor, I'm happy to answer questions, but

it's an excellent settlement. It's a fantastic result for consumers to have every owner made whole, and we urge the preliminary approval as soon as possible and then ultimately a final approval as expeditiously as possible so that the redress process can begin.

Again, Your Honor, I'm happy to answer questions, but the Commission strongly supports these settlements.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Cohen.

MS. CABRASER: Your Honor, thank you very much -Your Honors, thank you both very much for your patience
throughout the process, and I will try to wrap this up, be very
brief, and then answer any questions that the Court may have.

For those who are interested in the range of compensation for Generation One and Generation Two, assuming a buyback in Generation One and assuming a current owner, the percentage of that total amount, including the restitution expressed as a percentage of the clean -- the clean trade value ranges, depending on the year and model, from approximately 133 percent to approximately 143.5 percent, with an average of over 135 percent of clean trade. That translates into an average of over -- actually close to 123 percent clean retail for those vehicles which is comparable to the 2-liter settlement.

For Generation Two, the range of repair compensation which Mr. Rice mentioned which ranges from \$7,000 to over \$16,000 and averages over \$8,000 we also believe is a very ample and

generous payment to accompany an emissions compliant repair for those vehicles, and the ability of owners and lessees to obtain half of that up front, we hope, is a tangible compensatory indication both of the good faith of the defendants in moving forward in their efforts to repair these vehicles and to make things right with the consumers and the fact that the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee is also monitoring and watching the process to make sure everything moves forward on both the repair and compensatory fronts.

2.0

With that, I would request, Your Honor, that you consider appointing for purposes of these two settlements the entirety of the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee as settlement class counsel pursuant to Rule 23(g). You haven't heard from all of us today, but I can tell you that every single one of the PSC members has devoted their personal time and energy, the resources, both human and financial, of their firms, and has always been there, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, when called on by the Court, by the Settlement Master, by the class members, to work on both the litigation and settlement fronts for these consumers.

We field hundreds of calls from class members a day, both 2-liter and 3-liter, calls, emails, communications. They want information about the cases. They want to be helped through the 2-liter process, which we do in conjunction with Volkswagen and the claim supervisor, and they want information. They want

lots of information -- this is an informed and interested class -- about their rights, about their choices, about the litigation, about what's going on.

We consider this to be a participatory class action.

Sometimes we wish the class members wouldn't take the 24 hours a day so literally, but we have different time zones. We're there for them. It's an important role that the PSC fulfills, and it's what's enabled us to reach the quality of the settlements we've been able to reach with Volkswagen, Porsche, and Audi.

And, frankly, Your Honor, regardless of the various very serious allegations and admissions of wrongdoing on the part of various of the defendants, there has also been an ongoing demonstration by these same defendants, at least as we have observed it in the settlement negotiation process, that they know and understand that our class members, our clients, are their customers as well, and we appreciate that spirit.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Giuffra.

MR. GIUFFRA: Thank you, Your Honor. Robert Giuffra for Volkswagen, the Volkswagen defendants.

We urge Your Honor to give preliminary approval to this settlement. A lot of work went into this settlement, and this settlement marks an important milestone in Volkswagen's efforts to make things right in the United States.

This settlement, Your Honor, will build on the substantial progress that Volkswagen is currently making with our 2-liter settlement, and Ms. Nelles will talk about the details and how much progress has been made in a moment, but that settlement involves 475,000 2-liter cars, and only four months into the settlement -- this is obviously a very big settlement -- four months into the program, more than 25 percent of the cars have either been returned or have been fixed. And so I think that's a substantial achievement and the result of a lot of effort by the company.

Now, I think as Mr. Cohen said, this is a very fair settlement for consumers. It will deal with the remaining vehicles on the road. And this settlement reflects

Volkswagen's continuing efforts to make things right, to rebuild trust with its customers, to rebuild trust with its regulators, and to rebuild trust with the American public.

And I think, Your Honor, it's fair to say that from the very first court hearing that I've been here, we've focused on Your Honor's concern about addressing the cars on the road, dealing with the environmental issues, and that's been the company's focus at the highest, highest levels of the company. We did not engage in the kind of time-consuming litigation you have seen in other comparable cases.

So as a result of this settlement, we have now addressed every single affected vehicle, either through a buyback or

trade-in, a lease termination, or through an approved fix or recall process that's being worked on.

Now, I think it's important to recognize the critical role that the EPA and CARB have in this process. You know, they are the drivers of the process. They've been the drivers from day one. And the review of all of the technical emissions modifications is something that, as has been noted before, is in their jurisdiction.

We also want to thank Director Mueller and the Court obviously for all that's been done here to make things -- to get this process moving along.

Now, obviously the process has been described as complicated. But for the individual consumer, I don't think it is that complicated, and the individual consumer can look on the website, look in the documents, and get a clear sense as to what happens for that consumer. It's only complicated because there is different people who are differently situated, some people are lessees, some people have, you know, different -- are just not -- different types of cars, and so, you know, that's the complication.

But for the individual consumer, we think this is a straightforward settlement. You can put your numbers into the system, and you will get your number fairly close to what it will be, and just based on what we've seen so far, you know, more than 25 percent of the 475,000 2-liter owners have had

their situation dealt with, cars either bought back or now being fixed.

And this is important to note, that on the 2-liter Gen Threes, EPA and CARB have approved a fix, and as Your Honor noted before from an environmental standpoint, it makes a lot more sense to have the cars fixed than, you know, crushed or not kept on the road.

And there has been some discussion in the press about where are the cars? Some of them are being stored. But Volkswagen is taking steps to service those cars, to make sure those cars are being properly maintained, and this is with -- this is with the 2-liter, Gen One and Twos. We are continuing to work with the regulators to try to get an approved fix so that those cars can be put out into commerce.

It's also important to note, Your Honor -- and I can't understate this enough -- we worked incredibly closely with EPA and CARB on the 3-liter Gen Twos. There has been a lot of discussion, engineer to engineer, a lot of test results have been shared, and I think Volkswagen, EPA and CARB are quite confident that there will be a fix for the Gen Two 3-liters, and so that is something that we are confident we can meet and we can fix these cars. We have deadlines we have to meet, and we are confident we can meet the deadlines.

One point I just want to make it clear on the record -- and, again, you know everyone is talking. I haven't jumped and

up and said that is not exactly right. The documents ultimately are where the settlement agreement is reflected, and in this particular settlement, it's CARB and EPA that will have the decision-making power, in our view. They're the ones who have the expertise. They're the ones who have the teams of engineers who have been looking at this process. And they will be the ones deciding what is an emissions compliant repair, what is an emissions modification, and that's what we negotiated for, and I think that's what makes sense, and so that's how that will go.

On the question of -- there was some discussion about good cause and what that would mean. The words are in the agreement, you know. What that will mean at -- we hope it doesn't get to that, but that will be something for Your Honor to deal with down the road, and that was obviously a fairly negotiated, careful term.

And the way it works, Your Honor, is if Your Honor thinks there is good cause for further time because of the environmental benefits that come from fixing these cars, Your Honor can say there is good cause shown and therefore we get more time.

If Your Honor says there is not good cause shown,

Volkswagen negotiated for the ability to buy essentially in

monthly clips of 30 days for \$500 a month an additional 90 days

for more time. So that's an important point.

In addition -- and I think Mr. Rice corrected the record -- the question of the performance impacts and how that is done is specified in the agreement and it's to be done by Volkswagen pursuant to injury standards.

Just a couple of other points. Volkswagen is paying for options in these cars. And we did have the unfortunate situation where people were stripping the cars. These cars have to be brought back with the options. That's something that was negotiated for in the agreement.

It's also again important that the cars -- we're going to do everything possible to try to come up with a repair for the -- for the Gen One 3-liter as we are with the Gen One and Two 2-liter, and we think from the standpoint of the benefits to the economy, fixing the cars makes some sense.

Now, the number that was put out by Mr. Rice on the Gen One 3-liters which was close to \$800 million, that assumed a hundred percent buyback. We obviously think a number of consumers will ultimately accept a fix and we think the fix makes a lot of good sense.

And I think as Ms. Cabraser noted before, we have already begun modifying the 2-liter Gen Three vehicles. We're working on the fix for the rest of the 2-liters.

And so, you know, Volkswagen is -- to the extent we are storing those vehicles, we are doing so in a manner that is environmentally sensitive and we are checking and maintaining

those cars.

2.0

In sum, Your Honor, on behalf of Volkswagen, my nine-year-old son, we all want this settlement to be approved by the Court. We think it's a fair settlement. There has been a lot of work that has gone into it. It's complicated in some respects, but I think that's only because of the fact that you're dealing with differently situated people, and as Mr. Cohen correctly said, this is an excellent settlement for consumers, and I think that a tremendous amount of work has been made to make this possible, and I think the settlement, as Ms. Cabraser noted, reflects the desire of Volkswagen to make things right in the United States, to do the right thing, and to move forward as a company.

So we urge, Your Honor, swift preliminary approval.

And Ms. Nelles will go now into the specifics of what's been done on the 2-liter settlement.

So thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Nelles.

Oh, on behalf of Bosch.

MR. SLATER: If I may, Your Honor, just while we're on the pending settlements. Matt Slater on behalf of Robert Bosch GmbH and Robert Bosch, LLC.

I just wanted to affirm that we support preliminary approval of the settlement involving Bosch. We believe that it

meets both the technical and substantive requirements provided by Rule 23 and we encourage the Court to do so promptly.

I did just want to make the comment that the absence or relative absence of complexity in the Bosch settlement should not be taken as a detriment, and in particular, I wanted to emphasize that it is in fact the product of arm's length negotiations and an adversarial process.

I see many members of the PSC in the jury box right now whom I know from litigation and not from settlement negotiation. We did ultimately come to a settlement negotiation. We appreciate Director Mueller and his colleagues' role in bringing that about and bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion, and I wanted also to acknowledge the role of the FTC in helping us bring this to a final resolution as well. We appreciate their role in getting us to a point where substantially -- a substantial part of the litigation is behind us. We encourage you to bring it to final approval.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Slater.

Ms. Nelles.

MS. NELLES: Thank you. Good morning, Your Honor and Your Honor.

I think I am the last speaker so I will try to be efficient. It's been a full morning.

Going back to the theme Your Honor started with a little bit ago about efforts being undertaken now, let me tell you a

little bit about what is happening now.

The 2-liter settlement continues to be implemented at an unprecedented pace. I think Ms. Cabraser has suggested we were three months in. Mr. Giuffra four months in. We're, I think, three and a half months in. But into what is a two-year program.

And as Mr. Giuffra noted -- and I think it's worth underscoring -- Volkswagen has already modified or removed from the road more than 25 percent of the affected 2-liter vehicles.

And, again, just three and a half months into this program, Volkswagen has extended individual offers to well over half the affected consumers, and I'm just going to give you some quick statistics on that.

As of today, in round numbers, of the 475,000 vehicles covered by the 2-liter settlement, more than 360,000 unique claimants have made claims. That means they have done the work to submit their documents to be reviewed through the process.

Of those 360,000, more than 300,000 individual offers have been extended to those claimants. That's across every category. There are offers in buybacks for approved emission modifications, for lease terminations. There are offers that have been made to former owners and former lessees. Every category.

Almost 250,000 of those offers have been accepted. So that means, as Mr. Rice explained very well, that they are

prepared and ready to go through the closing process at the time they choose.

Of those 250,000 that have accepted offers, almost half, 125,000, have been successfully closed. That means the cars have been modified, they have been bought back, for example. That's happened at the local dealerships.

And almost 90,000 more of those -- of those accepted offers have scheduled appointments right now so almost 90,000 more closing appointments have been scheduled, and they are being continued to be -- appointments are being scheduled daily.

It truly does take a village. Several thousands of persons, from among many others -- Volkswagen, the claims supervisor team, the PSC, the FTC -- are all working to make this extraordinary undertaking as efficient and fair and friendly as possible.

And I hope everyone is feeling fairly fondly about these really important accomplishments on this Valentine's Day.

**THE COURT:** Thank you.

MS. NELLES: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything further from the parties? Very well.

Well, the Court has, of course, reviewed the proposed settlements in both the Bosch and the 3-liter cases and hereby grants preliminary approval to both settlements and will do the

appropriate appointments under Rule 23 of the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee and certify classes and so forth as required.

The Court will issue very soon, today or tomorrow, its order setting forth the reasons for the preliminary approval, but the parties can rely on the fact that preliminary approval has been granted.

The Court sets the date of May 11th, 2017, at 8:00 a.m. for the final approval hearing, and the dates that are set out by the parties as to particular deadlines and so forth as it will appear in the Court's order and the notice and so forth are hereby adopted. It may be subject to any modification given what the Court's dates are, but it's essentially the dates that were selected by the parties.

So with that, I don't think there is anything further for the Court to do except note that this hearing, which is now 2 hours and 20 minutes, lasted a bit longer than my traditional hearings, but I think it was warranted by the subject matter.

And the very good news is that the tulips remain -they've opened slightly under the atmospherics, but they stand
tall. And I wish everybody a Happy Valentine's Day on behalf
of Hallmark, and I want to thank the parties for their
extraordinary efforts.

Thank you. We're adjourned.

(Proceedings adjourned at 10:18 a.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Wednesday, February 15, 2017 DATE: Pamelo A. Batalo Pamela A. Batalo, CSR No. 3593, RMR, FCRR U.S. Court Reporter