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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                           DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
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        In Re: CenturyLink Residential  ) File No. 17-MD-2795
        Consumer Billing Disputes
 4
                                                      (MJD/KMM)
        Litigation
 5
                                             Minneapolis, Minnesota
 6
                                             May 2, 2018
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                   BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL J. DAVIS
10
                    UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
                              (MOTION HEARING)
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                                     STACI A. HEICHERT
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       Court Reporter:
                                     RDR, CRR, CRC
                                     1005 U.S. Courthouse
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                                     300 South Fourth Street
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                                     Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415
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           Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography;
       transcript produced by computer.
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1	A DDEADANGEC	
1	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :	
2	For the Plaintiffs:	ZIMMERMAN REED LLP Brian C. Gudmundson, ESQ.
3		Bryce Riddle, ESQ.
4		1100 IDS Center 80 South Eighth Street
5		Minneapolis, MN 55402
6		GUSTAFSON GLUEK PLLC Daniel C. Hedlund, ESQ.
		120 South Sixth Street
7		Suite 2600 Minneapolis, MN 55402
8		GERAGOS & GERAGOS
9		Lori G. Feldman, ESQ. Joanna Ogunmuyiwa, ESQ.
10		644 South Figueroa Street
11		Los Angeles, CA 90017
12		O'MARA LAW GROUP Mark O'Mara, ESQ. (Phone)
13		Alyssa Flood, ESQ. (Phone) Caitlin Frenkel, ESQ. (Phone)
		221 NE Ivanhoe Blvd.
14		Suite 200 Orlando, FL 32804
15		HELLMUTH & JOHNSON PLLC
16		Anne Regan, ESQ. 8050 West 78th Street
17		Edina, MN 55439
18		ATTORNEY ALFRED SANCHEZ
19		Alfred Sanchez, ESQ. (Phone) 400 Gold Avenue Southwest
		Suite 240
20		Albuquerque, NM 8702
21		BERNSTEIN LITOWITZ BERGER & GROSSMANN LLP
22		Michael Blatchley, ESQ. (Phone) 1251 Avenue of the Americas
23		New York, NY 10020
24		
25		

1 2 3		LOCKRIDGE GRINDAL NAUEN PLLP Gregg Fishbein, ESQ. (Phone) 100 Washington Ave. S. Suite 2200 Minneapolis, MN 55401
4		STOLL STOLL BERNE LOKTING &
5		SHLACHTER P.C. Keith Dubanevich, ESQ. (Phone)
6		209 SW Oak Street Suite 500
7		Portland, OR 97204
8	For the Defendants:	WINTHROP & WEINSTINE PA William McNab, ESQ.
9		225 South Sixth Street Suite 3500
10		Minneapolis, MN 55402
11		COOLEY LLP Douglas P. Lobel, ESQ.
12		David Vogel, ESQ. 11951 Freedom Drive
13		Suite 1500 Reston, VA 20190
14		COOLEY LLP
15		Elizabeth Wright, ESQ.
16		500 Boylston Street 14th Floor
17		Boston, MA 02116
18		COOLEY LLP Patrick Gibbs, ESQ.
19		101 California Street Suite 5
20		San Francisco, CA 94111
21		WHEELER TRIGG O'DONNELL LLP Carolyn Fairless, ESQ.
22		370 Seventeenth Street Suite 4500
23		Denver, CO 80202
24		
25		

1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	IN OPEN COURT	
3	The COURTROOM DEPUTY: This is MDL in re	
4	CenturyLink Sales Practices and Securities Litigation. MDL	
5	Case No. 17-MD-2795.	
6	Counsel in the courtroom, will you please state	
7	your appearances for the record.	
8	MR. GUDMUNDSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Brian	
9	Gudmundson, Zimmerman Reed, on behalf of plaintiffs.	
10	THE COURT: Good morning.	
11	MS. OGUNMUYIWA: Joanna Ogunmuyiwa, Geragos &	
12	Geragos, on behalf of the plaintiffs.	
13	THE COURT: Good morning.	
14	MS. FELDMAN: Good morning. Lori Feldman, Geragos	
15	& Geragos, on behalf of consumer plaintiffs.	
16	THE COURT: Good morning.	
17	MR. HEDLUND: Good morning, Your Honor. Dan	
18	Hedlund, Gustafson Gluek, on behalf of plaintiffs.	
19	THE COURT: Good morning.	
20	MS. REGAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Anne Reagan	
21	from Helmuth & Johnson on behalf of plaintiffs.	
22	THE COURT: Good morning.	
23	MR. RIDDLE: Good morning, Your Honor. Bryce	
24	Riddle of Zimmerman Reed here on behalf of consumer	
25	plaintiffs.	

1	THE COURT: Good morning.	
2	MR. LOBEL: Good morning, Your Honor. Douglas	
3	Lobel on behalf of CenturyLink and the proposed interveners.	
4	THE COURT: Good morning.	
5	MR. MCNAB: Good morning, Judge Davis. Bill	
6	McNab, Winthrop & Weinstine, also on behalf the defendants.	
7	THE COURT: Good morning.	
8	MR. VOGEL: Good morning, Your Honor. David Vogel	
9	from Cooley on behalf of the defendant intervenors.	
10	THE COURT: Good morning.	
11	MS. FAIRLESS: Good morning, Your Honor. Caroline	
12	Fairless of Wheeler Trigg O'Donnell on behalf of the	
13	defendants and intervenors.	
14	THE COURT: Good morning.	
15	MS. WRIGHT: Good morning, Your Honor. Elizabeth	
16	Wright from Cooley LLP on behalf of the defendant	
17	intervenors.	
18	THE COURT: Good morning. Do we have anyone on	
19	the phone?	
20	THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: We do have some attorneys	
21	on the phone, if you would please state your appearances for	
22	the record.	
23	MR. SANCHEZ: Good morning, Your Honor. This is	
24	Alfred Sanchez in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the consumer	
25	plaintiffs.	

1	THE COURT: Good morning. Anyone else?		
2	MS. FLOOD: Good morning, Your Honor. Alyssa		
3	Flood on behalf of the consumer plaintiffs.		
4	THE COURT: Good morning.		
5	MS. FRENKEL: Good morning, Your Honor.		
6	MR. O'MARA: Good morning		
7	MS. FRENKEL: Caitlin Frenkel on behalf of the		
8	consumer plaintiffs.		
9	THE COURT: Good morning.		
10	MR. O'MARA: Good morning, Your Honor. Mark		
11	O'Mara, also from O'Mara Law Group, on behalf of the		
12	consumer plaintiffs. Good morning.		
13	THE COURT: Good morning.		
14	MR. BLATCHLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. Michael		
15	Blatchley from Bernstein Litowitz on behalf of the state of		
16	Oregon, the lead plaintiff in the securities case.		
17	THE COURT: Good morning.		
18	MR. GIBBS: Good morning, Your Honor. Patrick		
19	Gibbs from Cooley on behalf of the defendants in the		
20	securities case.		
21	THE COURT: Good morning.		
22	MR. DUBANEVICH: Good morning, Your Honor. Keith		
23	Dubanevich for the state of Oregon, the lead plaintiff in		
24	the securities case.		
25	THE COURT: Good morning.		

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                 MR. FISHBEIN: Good morning, Your Honor, Gregg
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       Fishbein, Lockridge Grindal Nauen, also on behalf of the
 3
       state of Oregon.
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                 THE COURT: Good morning. All right. Let's
 5
       proceed with the arguments.
 6
                 MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, good morning again.
                                                              I do
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       believe we are making progress. We didn't bring any snow
 8
       with us this time, so that's a positive.
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                 THE COURT: That's for sure. It's good weather
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       now.
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                 MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, I think it makes sense to
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       start with the Court's standard of review on this motion,
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       and to state the obvious, we're not here to argue the
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       arbitration motion today. We don't intend to do that.
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       don't have to decide if we win that motion. We're not here
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       on likelihood of success or anything of that nature.
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       standard I believe that governs this motion today is simply
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       whether there's a basis to temporarily stay discovery while
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       we resolve that motion that we filed over the weekend, and I
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       think that we quoted in our brief, and I think the
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       plaintiffs agree with us, that if our motion has substantial
       grounds and if -- if the arbitration motion is not
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       unfounded, then, under the standard, that Your Honor could
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       exercise the discretion and decide to temporarily stay
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       discovery.
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So in our motion, we made a showing initially
before we filed Saturday's filing which was our motion to
compel arbitration and all declarations and supporting
exhibits, the plaintiffs criticized our showing in the
initial motion.
                They said it was weak.
                                        They said we didn't
supply evidence. They said that there was no evidence of
actual assent by the consumers. In fact, they even said
that some people realized they hadn't assented. And I think
that the filing on Saturday cures any questions that the
Court may have about the nature and the scope and the
strength of the evidence that we have regarding these
arbitration agreements and these class action waivers.
                                                       We
presented reams of evidence to the Court in the Saturday
filing. We, in some ways, I was concerned that it would
harm the ECF system somehow it was so much material. And,
of course, the Court doesn't have to take our word.
          THE COURT: I think it did shut down our system.
         MR. LOBEL: I think the system shut down before we
filed, Your Honor.
          THE COURT: We were trying to usurp the motion.
          MR. LOBEL: Maybe an upgrade in anticipation of
our filing.
          THE COURT: Right.
          MR. LOBEL: In any event, Your Honor, you don't
have to take our word. The plaintiffs don't have to take
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We filed, in summary, four declarations of company personnel that included 96 pages of fact declarations, 203 paragraphs of fact declarations, 95 exhibits that covered 650 pages. And in that material -- and, of course, we don't win on size and number of pages and we don't make our showing on that, but we presented in those materials actual evidence for each of the 38 plaintiffs, the governing contracts in their relationship with the operating companies, screenshots of specific screens that they would have had to view in order to process certain transactions, and click to accept terms and conditions of the arbitration class action waivers in those screenshots. We produced those. And we produced electronic records of the very moment that these consumers, 34 of the 38, actually provided assent to these arbitration agreements, class action waivers.

Now, we have evidence relating to all 38, but we actually have click to accept records in the record now before the Court of almost all of the 38 plaintiffs. So, again, we're not arguing the motion today. We feel like we've made our showing. We feel like we met the standard that's appropriate that both sides have agreed is the proper standard.

So what are the ramifications of that? Well, Your Honor, with respect to this particular motion today, we

think there should be no class wide discovery. When 38 of 38 plaintiffs affirmatively assented to waive class action treatment in this case, and when 37 of 38 plaintiffs affirmatively assented to arbitrate their claim, we think that counsels against going forward with class wide discovery.

Now, I want to make the point that these were not just single touches, Your Honor. It's not like oh, that we showed the plaintiffs one agreement and they clicked and now here we're in court. The records that we produced reflect that most of these consumers assented to these provisions multiple times. And you may ask, well, why would they have done that? Well, the company processes seek to put in front of the consumers and seek their assent of these provisions as many times as possible in as many separate touches as possible because it's part of -- the arbitration agreements and class action waivers are part, an important part of how the company manages its business.

And so what you've got in the record and what the company did, these are not sort of one-time events. These are multiple events and multiple touches, multiple consents and clicks to accept that we've presented. And that jumps out when you look at the records of the individual consumer.

So when I'd like to do, which I think would be helpful for the Court and the plaintiffs, is in our briefs

that we filed on Saturday, and I'm sure, given the scope and your schedule, Your Honor, you haven't had a chance to review it very much, if at all, we included a chart where we listed the names of the individual consumers and we identified the multiple touches across the different services that apply to each of those consumers. And with the Court's permission, I'd like to hand that up and just walk you through it and show you the nature of the evidence.

THE COURT: All right. Have you given it to opposing counsel?

MR. LOBEL: We will do that now, Your Honor. This is, by the way, this is page 3 of our moving brief, so it's in the possession of the plaintiffs.

So, Your Honor, for the record, you've been handed a demonstrative which is an enlargement of page 3 for our motion to compel arbitration and enforce class action waivers. And this demonstrative is a chart, and I'd like to just walk you through it and explain what the chart represents. So if you look at the far left column under plaintiff name, these are the 38 named plaintiffs in the consolidated class action complaint. If you look across the document from left to right, you'll see six different columns. And these are the six different ways in which these plaintiffs agreed to the arbitration and class action waiver provisions in the evidence that we provided to the

Court on Saturday.

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You'll see there's a reference to click in four of the six. Clicked is a reference to the process of click wrap which is common these days in which electronic terms and conditions are presented, I'm sure Your Honor is well aware of this, presented to consumers and the consumer clicks a mouse or clicks the computer to indicate consent. And I recall that the plaintiffs in their brief in opposition said and actually in the hearing that we had the last time that this is not a click wrap case, that this is a case of door to door sales and telephone sales. Well, in fact, Your Honor, that's not true. The records reflect, as you can see if you scan down, many, many clicks of these terms and conditions that these consumers engaged in. so the plaintiffs are just wrong in terms of the nature of the contact between the company and their clients. And all the checkmarks that you see on this demonstrative are based on records of the company that we presented in our motion on Saturday.

So just quickly working through it, clicked internet service is -- occurs when a consumer is utilizing a modem that's company provided and the consumer is logging on to their internet, getting their internet up and running.

As part of that process, they are presented with terms and conditions, including the arbitration, class action waivers,

and they are asked if they agree in order to proceed with the installation process. And the checks indicate that all of these consumers clicked yes that they did consent to those provisions.

You may ask yourself, why are there multiple checks with, say, Mr. Allison or some of the other consumers? Occurs in situation where there's a reboot or there's a new modem installed or there's a change of address or some other circumstance. So some of these -- some of these plaintiffs multiple times clicked on the modem installation.

Moving to the right to payment features, these are common features that CenturyLink offers as convenience to plaintiffs. Auto pay is one where you have an automatic withdrawal from your bank account monthly. Click bill pay is where you choose to pay a bill over the internet electronically. And my account is simply an account registration service where you have your name recorded with CenturyLink and you can do certain features through my account. And in order to sign up for each of those three electronic payment features, the company, consistent with its practice, presents these arbitration class action waivers and asks the consumers if they will consent. If the consumers choose not to content, they cannot go forward with the process and sign up for these payment features. So in

each case where you see the checkmark, it indicates that these consumers signed up for these payment features, obtained the payment features, and then assented to the arbitration class action waiver provisions.

Moving further to the right, received mail confirmation. That is what the company refers to as a confirmation of service letter. It is a letter that's sent out after a customer places an order. It confirms the date of the order, the order number, the specific items that were ordered, and it also has some verbiage and that I could show you, would like to show you later, indicating that the customers referred to a hyperlink involving company terms and conditions, and the customer is notified that arbitration is one of those terms and conditions and given a 30-day right to cancel if they do not assent to those terms and conditions. And these checkmarks indicate that each of these consumers received this confirmation of service letter.

Moving further to the right, clicked TV services is another click wrap operation in which Prism TV was ordered as well in connection with a package involving high-speed internet, so when the modem is activated for the high-speed internet and someone has CenturyLink's proprietary Prism TV service, they're presented with the Prism terms and conditions which contain the arbitration

agreement and the class action waiver, and that applied to four of the consumers.

Moving further to the right, another click wrap operation, when a consumer places an on-line order, for example, I don't order my internet over the telephone, I order it strictly online, no customer rep involved, the company has a process where it asks for the consumer -- it presents the terms and conditions, it presents the language, and asks the consumer to consent before the order is finalized, that applied to two of the consumers.

And finally, Your Honor, there has been some reference to a modified 2017 agreement that the company sent out to all existing customers. These four customers were sent the amended contract, they got notice of a new arbitration agreement, they were given a right to opt out of that agreement, none of them chose to opt out, and that particular agreement for these consumers is applicable to them.

So in sum, this summarizes all of the different evidence in the declarations we've attached to our motion to compel to all 38 consumers.

And what I'd like to do next, with Your Honor's permission, is we've just tabulated the numbers because it's hard to make much of all of these checkmarks, and so I've got a document that we've prepared, I'll share with

1 plaintiff, that's simply the addition and reflecting the 2 number of consumers and the number of operations and in 3 each -- for each one of them. Would that be okay with the 4 Court? 5 THE COURT: That's fine with me. 6 MR. LOBEL: Thank you, Your Honor. 7 Your Honor, I've handed you a demonstrative that's 8 entitled summary of evidence totals, plaintiffs' acceptance 9 of arbitration class action waiver provisions. Again, this 10 is all information that's contained within the motion to 11 compel arbitration. This all reflects information that was 12 provided to the plaintiffs, just so we're clear on that. 13 And I'm not going to take the time to walk through 14 the whole document, Your Honor, but what this simply 15 tabulates the checkmarks on the other demonstrative and 16 shows that 34 of 38 plaintiffs clicked to accept at least 17 one agreement and that 25 of the 38 plaintiffs clicked more 18 than one time. 19 And if you scan down the document, it shows the 20 one, two, three, four, that simply shows the number of 21 plaintiffs that clicked for different services, and they 22 don't add up to 38 because, as I mentioned, some clicked 23 more than once or had multiple services so the numbers won't 24 add up. They overlap actually.

Moving to the middle of the document, 35 of 38

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       plaintiffs received this mail confirmation of service that I
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       mentioned earlier that identified their --
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                 THE COURT: When you say mail, is that e-mail or
 4
       snail mail?
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                 MR. LOBEL: I believe it's snail mail, Your Honor.
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       I will turn to the guru who can tell me for sure.
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                 MS. WRIGHT: It can be both.
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                 MR. LOBEL: Apparently it can be both, Your Honor.
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       So Ms. Wright is the, as I say, the guru of all of this
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       information. That -- and I have a sample of that document
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       that I'd like to show the Court. It does expressly mention
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       arbitration, gives the option to cancel, and no plaintiffs
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       canceled. And finally, I mentioned the amended internet
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       agreement, there were four plaintiffs, and none of them
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       opted out.
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                 So the Court has, in its possession, as do the
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       plaintiffs, affirmative evidence of all 38 plaintiffs
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       agreeing to these various provisions in multiple ways. And
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       if it's important to the Court's resolution of our motion, I
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       think it would be helpful, I would like to just walk you
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       through a few examples of these actual agreements so you can
       see what these documents look like.
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                 THE COURT: Please.
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                 MR. LOBEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
25
                 Your Honor, I've handed you a demonstrative book,
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and just to be clear for the record, all of the documents contained in this book have been produced to the plaintiffs and all of these documents are in the record. And what we've simply done is we've just selected randomly three plaintiffs, and I just thought it would be useful for the Court to see what these actual records look like.

So, Your Honor, if you would turn to -- well, the first consumer is Mr. Garten. Mr. Garten is a Nevada resident. He was one of the initial plaintiffs. He complains that his auto pay was promised to be -- the money was promised to be taken out of his bank account late in the month but in fact it was taken out early in the month and he suffered damages as a result of that. And the plaintiffs have represented that Mr. Garten and others did not assent to any form of the arbitration or class action waivers.

If you turn to Exhibit 1, Your Honor, which is Mr. Garten's first exhibit, tab 1.

THE COURT: I'm there.

MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, this is a document from CenturyLink's electronic records. This is the actual evidence of assent. In the old days, of course, we'd have a signature. We rarely have that anymore. So this is a computer generated record that tracks Mr. Garten's use on the internet. And I could walk you through and show where Mr. Garten assented to the arbitration and class action

1 waiver provisions. 2 Your Honor, if you look on the exhibit at the 3 billing account item that's four from the left, do you see 4 where it says billing account? 5 THE COURT: I see it. 6 MR. LOBEL: That is Mr. Garten's account number. 7 I'm not going to read it into the record. This document is 8 marked highly confidential because it does contain consumer 9 information. 10 If you go three to the right from there, Your 11 Honor, four to the right, it says agreement name. That 12 indicates that Mr. Garten was subject to the CTL consumer 13 high-speed internet subscriber agreement. And the document 14 even records to the right of that the agreement version 15 number, So it indicates that Mr. Garten was presented with 16 agreement version 12. 17 And now if you move all the way to the left, 18 second to the far left, Your Honor, I want to make sure, 19 under the tab agreement, acceptance, DTTM. 20 THE COURT: Right. 21 MR. LOBEL: That -- that means agreement 22 acceptance date and time. And what that shows is that in 23 the records of CenturyLink, Mr. Garten accepted the terms 24 and conditions of the consumer high-speed internet 25 subscriber agreement on May 12th, 2016, at 6:30 p.m. and one

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                Now, if you move down one row --
       second.
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                 THE COURT: Wait a minute.
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                 MR. LOBEL: -- you'll see that Mr. --
                 THE COURT: Say that again.
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                 MR. LOBEL: I'm sorry, Your Honor?
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                 THE COURT: Say that again.
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                 MR. LOBEL: That Mr. Garten accepted the terms and
       conditions of --
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                 THE COURT: May 12th. Okay.
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                 MR. LOBEL: Click to accept I should say.
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                 THE COURT: Go ahead.
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                 MR. LOBEL: That that is actually the time that he
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       clicked within the computer system and that's what the
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       computer is reflecting. And so that's actual evidence of
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       affirmative assent to the terms and conditions, including
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       the arbitration agreement.
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                 If you move down one row, Your Honor, you see that
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       Mr. Garten was also a customer of the CenturyLink Prism TV
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       service. He also was presented with the Prism terms and
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       conditions which also included a separate arbitration
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       agreement and class action waiver. And if you go back to
22
       the left under agreement acceptance date and time, it shows
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       that Mr. Garten, five seconds later, after he accepted the
24
       HSI subscriber agreement, he accepted the Prism TV services
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       residential agreement terms and conditions. And that was
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1 version 20, according to the records. 2 Now, the records for the other consumers look 3 They're slightly different and obviously different similar. 4 dates and times and different agreements and different 5 versions, so this --6 THE COURT: Speed reader, huh? 7 MR. LOBEL: I'm sorry, Your Honor? 8 THE COURT: He was a speed-reader. 9 MR. LOBEL: Well, either that or he didn't read 10 the terms and conditions, and I suspect we're all guilty of that at various times in our lives, but that's what the 11 12 records indicate. 13 THE COURT: Go ahead. 14 MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, if you would flip to the 15 next tab, what the next tab shows, tab 2, is these are the 16 actual -- this is the actual language that Mr. Garten 17 consented to when he clicked his mouse or his computer and 18 accepted the HSI subscriber agreement. So if you look to 19 the left side, these are -- this is the arbitration 20 agreement that was presented to him and to which he assented 21 at 6:30. And if you look to the right, this is the language 22 of the class action waiver provision that he assented to at 23 6:30 and 5 seconds later. So based on this evidence, 24 Mr. Garten agreed to arbitrate and he agreed to waive class 25 action treatment in any dispute he had with the company

broadly. Are you ready to move on, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Please.

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So if you flip to the next tab, tab 3, MR. LOBEL: in addition, I mentioned these payment features earlier when we were going through the chart. Mr. Garten enrolled in two payment features where he also agreed to arbitrate his Tab 3 is my account which is akin to an on-line claims. registration process, and what you're looking at is a screenshot of the website that all customers need to work through in order to sign up for my account. And you'll see there in the middle, Your Honor, that all customers are presented with links to these two different agreements, the website user agreement and the payment agreement. They can read -- they can click on those links, read that agreement, print it, save it, whatever they choose to do, they are agreeing that by registering to use the my account site, you're accepting and agreeing to both of those agreements. And significantly, they cannot get past this screen if they do not click I have read and accept the terms and conditions outlined above. And the records of the company show that he did click that because he, in fact, signed up for my account, so that's a third way that Mr. Garten agreed to arbitrate his claims.

Now, the next tab, tab 4, shows the payment agreement arbitration and class action provisions. These

are slightly different than the other provisions he agreed to. And you see the language on the left side for arbitration and on the right side for class action waiver. And so because Mr. Garten went forward with his my account process, he agreed to arbitrate his claims and he agreed to waive any class action treatment.

And finally, tab 5, in addition to my account,
Mr. Garten also signed up for auto pay. As I mentioned, his
claim relates to auto pay. And this is a screenshot which
-- by the way, all of this information is in the
declarations that we provided on Saturday with our motion.
This is a screenshot of the on-line process to register for
auto pay. And you're able to click on the link to pull up
the terms and conditions, and that pulls up the payment
agreement according to the declaration reference at the
bottom. And the company records show Mr. Garten doing this
to register for auto pay. So Mr. Garten then signed up
twice for payment agreements in addition to his registration
and installing his modem.

So, Your Honor, those are the records -- sorry.

Those are the records that we have that we presented to the Court and the plaintiffs with regard to one consumer. We've got similar records for 38 consumers in different and varying ways. And I've got two more examples. I'd leave it up to the Court whether you want me to walk through those or

not. They are similar.

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THE COURT: Please don't.

MR. LOBEL: Okay. I understand, Your Honor. But I thought it was important for you to just see what these documents looked like. And thank you for allowing me to do that.

So Your Honor, in light of this significant amount of information, and getting back to the motion that's before the court today because I promised you I wouldn't argue the motion to compel, we think it's prudent to hold off on class wide discovery on the basis of the showing that we made. We think that the Court should first determine which claims remain in court after we resolve the motion that will be resolved in a few months and then determine the proper scope of discovery. Use the motions as a way to sift through these claims and let -- and let's, maybe they'll all remain. Maybe none will remain. Maybe the only, Mr. Maguire's claim will remain, the one gentleman who didn't agree to arbitrate. But we think that once that happens, then the Court can fashion discovery that's proportionate to the remaining claim and appropriate.

And, Your Honor, the reason I say that is that the plaintiffs make much of Mr. Maguire. He's a small business owner, did not have an arbitration agreement because he's got a business, a separate business contract. He did have a

class waiver agreement. And they make much of, well, the case will go forward and Mr. Maguire will be before the Court so we might as well get going. Well, Your Honor, we disagree. If all of these claims are moved to arbitration and only Mr. Maguire is left and it's a one-off plaintiff case, nonclass, with damages of a thousand or \$2,000, I think the MDL will likely be dissolved. I think the case will go back to Florida. I think the Court will find that there's no federal jurisdiction over the claim. It will go to Florida state court where it belongs. And so I'm not -- we don't concede, we don't agree at all, contrary to what plaintiffs say, that any case would necessarily go forward. We won't know until Your Honor resolves the motions, and that's what we're suggesting that prudence dictates.

I will say, Your Honor, I know you want to move the case forward, as do we. We think we will be making much progress over the summer. We're going to be very busy on this case. Plaintiffs have asked for three months of discovery related to our motion. We've got this intervention discovery that's ongoing. We are going to resolve the issue of, at the end of that process, what cases belong in this court, whether the MDL will continue, and it's very significant progress, in our view. And so we think we can make lots of progress without exposing the

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       company to classified discovery that frankly we believe that
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       the parties agreed we would not ever engage in. And so we
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       don't want the Court to feel that the case will be stalled
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       while this process unfolds.
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                 And, Your Honor, I would say that the most
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       important consideration ultimately, and I mentioned this in
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       the last status, is the huge imbalance in prejudice to the
       two sides here. If you temporarily stay discovery, class
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       wide discovery in this case, because individual discovery
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       has already occurred, if you temporarily stay it, nothing
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       changes for the plaintiffs other than that they are delayed
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       a few months in getting this material that they want so
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       badly. We believe they have contractually agreed that they
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       should never get that material. But obviously Your Honor
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       will decide that.
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                 THE COURT: Well, the question is, if I do stay
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       it, as you are trying to convince me to do.
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                 MR. LOBEL: Yes.
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                 THE COURT: Will they have -- will the plaintiffs
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       have received the discovery to mount their challenge against
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       your motion to dismiss?
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                 MR. LOBEL: Well, Your Honor -- well, are
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       you -- do you mean their motion to compel arbitration?
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                 THE COURT: Yes.
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                 MR. LOBEL: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. We believe
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       that they're entitled to that discovery under the law, that
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       they're entitled to discovery on assent to these contracts,
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       so yes, absolutely.
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                 THE COURT: But won't there be -- there will be a
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       dispute about what evidence will be needed?
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                 MR. LOBEL: Well, there may be disputes, Your
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       Honor, and I'm confident the parties can resolve those.
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       what we know for sure they shouldn't get is class wide
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       discovery. These are -- the issues would be did the
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       individual consumer, did Mr. Garten consent to, did he form
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       an agreement to a contract. That they are entitled to.
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       What they're not entitled to are 9.7 million documents that
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       they want so badly that relate to an investigation. What
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       they're not entitled to are companywide sweeping sales
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       practice records. None of those have to do with whether a
       contract was entered into for these individual consumers.
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       And we believe that they've waived the right to that
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       information, so all we're asking is, Your Honor, just let's
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       just wait and see how it shakes out I quess is the way it to
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       put it. But what -- what I was saying is that --
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                 THE COURT: Let me ask you one more left field
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       question.
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                 MR. LOBEL: Sure.
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                 THE COURT: Dealing with the securities discovery,
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       this case's discovery.
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1 MR. LOBEL: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: That would be guite broad. 3 MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, it will be broad, and I 4 don't -- I don't presume to speak for Mr. Gibbs, but I 5 believe with the automatic stay in place and the briefing on 6 the motion to dismiss and the amended complaint, I believe 7 Your Honor will resolve the motion to compel arbitration 8 long before that discovery ever arises. So I don't see that 9 presenting a problem because we've got, we're targeting 10 roughly the end of the summer or maybe a little bit past 11 that for I think resolution -- or at least the hearing on 12 the motion to compel arbitration. So my understanding is 13 that, and maybe Mr. Gibbs wants to speak to this, he's on 14 the phone, the amended complaint has not even been filed yet 15 and then there will be the motion to dismiss process which 16 is lengthy, as I understand it. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Gibbs, are you there? 18 MR. GIBBS: I am, Your Honor. And that's correct. 19 There is, under the Private Securities Litigation Reform 20 Act, a discovery stay in place in the securities class 21 action. Under your recent order, we need to meet and confer 22 with plaintiffs' counsel in the securities case and submit a 23 proposed schedule which I would expect to have a date for 24 filing an amended consolidated complaint and then a briefing 25 schedule for a motion to dismiss. Discovery would be stayed

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       throughout at least that part of the process leading up to a
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       ruling on the motion to dismiss, and given how these
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       schedules are I believe line up, I would expect that process
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       to take us through the summer and into the fall. So I would
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       be surprised if we were at a -- if we were in discovery in
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       the securities case before you have the motions on
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       arbitration resolved.
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                 THE COURT: All right. Anyone else want to be
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       heard on that issue?
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                 MR. BLATCHLEY: Your Honor, this is Mike Blatchley
       from Bernstein Litowitz on behalf of the lead plaintiff
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       Oregon. We are submitting and we will be working with
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       defendants to set up a schedule, but I don't think we should
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       presume that the timing will be as far as Mr. Gibbs
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       suggests. But, again, we haven't worked out those details
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       yet.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that. Okay.
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       Anything else on that issue?
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                 All right. Go ahead.
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                 MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, I was just talking about
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       prejudice because that's one of the factors that courts look
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       at in this decision in front of Your Honor, and I just do
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       think there's a huge imbalance. We can't unring the bell if
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       this class material comes out. And there are
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       significant -- would be significant costs, not just monetary
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costs, Your Honor, but the loss of these rights, if we are right, and this all presumes we're correct, are significant, the loss of the rights under the Federal Arbitration Act, the loss of our contractual rights, our significant prejudice, and on the other side, the only prejudice I see to the plaintiffs is delay. And if we're wrong, they will get what they want at the appropriate time. But, again, I think that the class discovery would effectively void the arbitration agreements and class action agreements. It would usurp the role of the arbitrator in determining the scope of discovery if we're correct. Obviously there would be enormous resources expended which may be wasted, in a sense, if there's never class treatment of these cases. And so logically the arbitrability issue should come first and be resolved before discovery, especially when we've made such a strong showing here in our motion. And I think that one of the cases talks about the wisdom of staying discovery in this situation because, if not, the advantages of arbitration would be lost forever. And that's really what we think is a significant factor for

the Court to consider. So with that, I've taken an awful lot of the Court's time, and I appreciate the time you've given me, and I'm happy to answer any questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you for right now.

MR. LOBEL: Thank you.

1 MR. GUDMUNDSON: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: We've heard a lot of unsworn testimony this morning and a lot of testimony that's been evidence that's not been tested in discovery, and things are going to change quite a bit. It's all designed for one thing. It's all designed to create a Pavlovian response for us all, for the Court, for the plaintiffs' lawyers and for everybody else that when we ring that bell and say the word arbitration, everybody grinds to a halt and freezes until the defendant has what it wants.

Well, I can assure Your Honor that the plaintiffs' counsel in this room and the many law firms that have come together to prosecute this case are no dummies. We know that the *Concepcion* case has been around for a long time. We know what a arbitration agreement looks like and we know when it has the potential to destroy the rights of millions of people in one fell swoop. But here we smell a rat and for good reason.

One look no further than this fine postcard that was handed up to Your Honor that looks less like a rifle shot and more like a blood spatter analysis that we might need to get the CSI team in to look at. The saving grace, perhaps, may be their attempt last fall in 2017, in the far right column here, to fix all of their problems with the

arbitration agreement, and there are many, many problems with their arbitration agreements.

But let me take a step back and talk about the standard here, Your Honor. The standard is your complete discretion. This is no different than any other case in which the defendant stands up at the beginning when the complaint has been filed and says this thing is meritless, stay discovery. Judge Magnuson entertained a similar motion in the Target data breach case and denied it. It's the exact same standard.

Let's talk about these agreements. We're not here to argue the motion to compel arbitration today, although we did hear what I'm assuming is about 80 to 90 percent of their motion to compel arbitration argument. In a typical case what we'll get is something that looks like I suppose the process that they try to follow with the 2017 contract on the far right there, which we'll be attacking as a complete deception upon the class because it said nothing about pending litigation that they knew was pending.

But beyond that, we've got at least five, I think it's more like six or seven, different agreements and siloed within those are multiple versions over the years, various products, some of which weren't even at issue in this case and some of which aren't even being challenged by the plaintiffs, we've got various points in time, almost none,

at the point of sale. The point of sale when the contract is made and the bargain is struck is when the bargain is struck. We see virtually every checkmark here on this blood splatter analysis at some indiscriminate point in time when your grandmother or your neighbor or whoever is trying to deal with the situations that we allege in our complaint is trying to get their service up and running, trying to get the benefit of their bargain.

In some instances, they've said they send you a letter that says to -- they send you a letter that says to click on the internet to go look at the arbitration terms and conditions. This is prior to when the technician arrives to set up your internet. I guess they expect you to go to the library or somewhere else to get those terms, I'm not sure.

In other instances -- well, let me take a step back and talk about this unsworn testimony that concerns us so greatly, and that is the very term plaintiffs agreed, and that's what's caught our eye a lot here. They've given some internal documents that may not even be hearsay, they're probably double hearsay. They don't look like computer generated documents. They look like something that was created by a lawyer for presentation in this court. We'll be testing that. We don't know if they're authentic or not. But one thing is clear. They do not indicate who clicked

that button. In many instances, the CenturyLink technician may have done it. We believe about half of all of these contracts were part of a technician installation whereupon the technician could easily clicked through, as happened to one member of our legal team and other people who have been deposed in other aspects of the investigations that are impacting CenturyLink over these issues. We don't know who clicked that.

And it's just wrong for Mr. Lobel to say that we don't use signatures anymore. We see this all the time in cases where somebody has to sign and then we get a clean pamphlet of papers that come through and it's that person's signature on the dotted line as to the arbitration agreement at the point in time the contract is signed. That's not here.

But perhaps most concerning, perhaps most concerning, and we have not done our full analysis, but we just received -- I'm sorry, of what we just received on Saturday which was not part of this motion but which has been argued at length at today, perhaps most concerning, and, again, with no prejudice to the arguments we may make down the line after we have a full chance to analyze all of this, is the fact that they won't even say who the contract is with.

I'm looking at the CenturyLink high-speed internet

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subscriber agreement, which was Exhibit 3 to their document, it would be ECF 90-3. This is a document they claim binds all sorts of people. It defines CenturyLink as the affiliate of CenturyLink, Inc. that provides you the service, software, and/or equipment. Well, who is that? We've got ten or so interveners coming in, our clients have never heard of these people. I'm a CenturyLink customer because I have been for years and you just keep it going, of course, I -- I have never heard of any of these people. Where's the contract? Where does it say who the agreement is with? We are going to be attacking these contracts. And when you attack the formation of the contract and the existence of the contract, different things happen in arbitration that requires us a stop and grind an MDL to a halt.

When they stand before Your Honor this fall or whenever the Court sets the hearing, the standard of proof to compel arbitration is going to be that all of the plaintiffs assented to arbitrate these claims. They've made no showing of any valid contract, no proof of ascension, and no -- have not argued that those arbitration agreements apply to these claims.

And going back to who the party, the defendant here is CenturyLink, Inc. CenturyLink, Inc., has said in its papers repeatedly and in court to Your Honor it has done

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nothing to anyone, has no agreements with anyone, it has not said a word to anyone, it doesn't even have any employees, it has never done anything wrong. And when they said that you've got the wrong defendant there, we said, okay, well, who said all of this stuff? Our clients called CenturyLink and talked to somebody, who said this stuff? They didn't provide that information. Instead, we've got interveners. They are not saying these are proper defendants. merely saying they're parties to some contracts that our clients may or may not be aware of. But who said all of this stuff? Who made these promises to our clients about a price that was never honored and never intended to be honored? All we've heard is that we've got arbitration clauses so broad that they encover -- they encompass all entities, all people, all claims for all-time. Well, we think that's a shell game and that it falls well short of the ascent that's required to destroy the legal rights of all of these people and all of these millions of class members.

Let's talk about prejudice for a second. The prejudice here, they say, is having to undergo class wide discovery. That's really the sum and substance of the prejudice they describe. But even the individual claimants in this case have fraud claims, and those fraud claims go all the way to the very top of the business model and

everything to prove that what happened actually happened.

They're going to be producing that stuff and likely already have. These documents have been collected for attorney general investigations, for all sorts of things already, this stuff, for an internal investigation apparently that is going to be subject to some motion practice before Your Honor.

But even talking about prejudice, this is going to take some time. This is MDL discovery in very, very important large claims that are going to take a long time to negotiate. I've got lead counsel in other case in the Northern District of Georgia right now in front of Judge Totenberg and I've done other cases in front of Judge Thrash. In the Northern District of Georgia, there's an automatic stay of discovery by operation of the local rule. And in those cases that we've had in front of Judge Thrash, the Equifax case and the Home Depot data breach case and they're in front of Judge Totenberg in the Arby's data breach case, we say, we understand that there's a stay of discovery here, but we need to get things in place so that when that stay is lifted we can move things down the line and that we don't start the process at that point.

Frankly speaking, if we started the process of serving requests for production, negotiating ESI parameters, negotiating objections and responses and things like that

for this fall, whatever case is left, and I'm highly confident that there will be some case, that's not going to get started, the documents won't start flowing until early next year. But if we were able to get the process moving, it takes months, frankly, to get these things negotiated, to get the discovery disputes resolved and things like that.

We're already teeing up. We served intervention discovery. We've heard about the massive overreach and the massive objections that we're going to be receiving. That's going to be litigated and that's going to be before Your Honor on a motion that's set to be heard I think May 24th. So I think Your Honor hit the nail in the head when you said there's going to be some disputes over this kind of stuff and it's going to have to be resolved.

THE COURT: Hold on, I'm reading Judge Magnuson's order right now.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Sure. We've heard some concerns in the papers, both in sort of some concerns about excessive costs, excessive discovery, prejudice and things like that, but I want to assure the Court of a couple of things.

Number one, plaintiffs have no desire to take more discovery than is needed. We are -- we take these cases on contingent bases. We manage them the most efficient way as possible.

We've got a lot of stuff to do here, a lot of paper to manage. We want to be as efficient as possible, and we're

very experienced at doing that. We have highly skilled ESI experts and technicians and lawyers who will help craft the most efficient document collection production review possible. We want to work with them to address the burden. We do that in every case.

We've also got a very, very robust clawback agreement that we agreed to at the defendant's request. And this is what is known as a 502(d) agreement. In a 502(d) agreement, it sort of addresses the topic of inadvertent production, when the court -- when the parties might want to make some efficiencies to get documents rolling that might result in some inadvertence.

And as part of that 502(d) agreement, there's what is called a 502(b) inquiry which is if somebody wants to say, well, that wasn't inadvertently produced, I get to keep it, you look at the factors in 502(b) to see whether it was inadvertent. We agreed to get rid of those. We've said all you have to do is say the word and we'll give it back. That's a very robust clawback agreement that should eliminate a lot of burden.

But one of the big inquiries here and whether you -- and when you consider whether to grant a motion to stay is whether it's a going to give a tactical advantage to someone, and that's exactly what this is all about. It's all about giving CenturyLink a tactical advantage, and it

could not have been clearer, despite the fact the business model is going to come into play in some form or fashion because the individual claims have fraud components and other things that embrace it, the securities cases involve all of these issues, these things -- but the motive is clear, slice and dice.

I talked about an extensional crisis we had last time I was in here because that's exactly what they're trying to create. This is an MDL and, for better or worse, we need to resolve the big issue, the reason we're all here. But following this — this wrongful pathway that's been laid out in this motion to stay, the motion to intervene, the motion to compel arbitration, just about every other utterance we've heard, is to make this all about 38 individual complaining consumers, not about the Minnesota AG case, not about the securities case, not about the other many AG investigations that they're undergoing right now, but all about 38 complaining consumers, what they call the billing disputes litigation.

Before I sit down, I want to make a note on Rule
23 because I think it's important. Because when I -- when I
refer to this card as a blood spatter analysis, of course
I'm being a bit, you know, glib with the Court, I suppose,
but it does raise some issues. It does raise some issues to
say, well, if so many plaintiffs agree to so many different

agreements and so many things are at issue and so many products, well, doesn't that really give pause for concern in Rule 23? And my response to that is this. That's why we're asking for this discovery and that's why we're making this inquiry and that's why we're making these statements to you.

The biggest element on class certification in most cases is predominance, and we will never stand up and say that that there's not individual issues in this case. But we want to be able to get the information and to prove to the Court that the overarching story, the binding story predominates over that, and we think that we will, if we're given a chance. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Counsel.

MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, thank you. Let me get back to where I started which is the standard. I heard vigorous defense of the formation of these contracts, and I'm sure they're going to fight us hard on this, but he's wrong that this is unsworn testimony, Your Honor. We put in four declaration of 96 pages that are sworn by company personnel that sponsored all these documents. This is not unsworn. This is our showing. And the standard, as I said, is not if we win, not likelihood of success, did we make a substantial showing and is it not unfounded. And on that basis, nothing Mr. Gudmundson can -- I think can rebut that

we've made a significant showing for Your Honor to exercise your discretion to just delay, not -- not deprive, just delay for a short time until you really see what the state of play is. If they can do everything that he claimed that they can do, then eventually I suppose they will be entitled to this broad class wide discovery. But right now we've made I think cast significant doubt on whether these plaintiffs would ever be entitled to get class wide discovery or even this Court has jurisdiction. So I, again, prudence would caution to just wait and see.

Now, Your Honor, again, it was a scatter shot, I heard, well, the technicians probably come to the house and install the HSI and the modem instead of the consumer.

Well, we put in a declaration from Ms. Irini who says that, first of all, 50 percent or more of consumers self-install their modems. There's no technician to click for them. So that's a problem with their theory and that's in the record.

And secondly, that -- I'm sorry, Your Honor. I lost my train of thought on that. But it's pure speculation, I mean, that a technician came in your house and took your modem over and installed and you were invisible to the arbitration agreement. I don't think the Court can base a decision on that kind of argument.

With respect to who did the consumers do business with, Mr. Shesagiri in his declaration, pages 5 to 7, he

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went through the records of the company. He has a list of plaintiff and company that the plaintiff got service from. The reason that the HSI agreement doesn't have the name of the company is it's used nationwide, Your Honor. There are 80 subsidiaries because of regulatory reasons that provide service by this company. They -- they cannot have 80 different contracts that have the company name so they have one high-speed internet contract that is used by multiple state companies that provide high-speed internet. So but in any event, we know that the plaintiffs signed up for a CenturyLink service, obtained CenturyLink services, and consented to the agreement. So, you know, this notion that they don't know who their company is, they got bills every month, they paid them, I mean, surely they knew they were getting CenturyLink service.

Your Honor, this notion of push of a button, we can just sort of push of a button. It's not true at all.

Whatever has been done in other proceedings, obviously we don't know whether those other proceedings or investigations are broader than this case, address different issues.

There's privileged information. We would need to do a relevance review, a privilege review, privilege logs. We would have fights over these issues with the Court. It would take the Court's time, it would take CenturyLink's time, it would take the plaintiffs' time. All of this will

unfold if the class wide discovery goes forward. And while that may be appropriate if they're entitled to it, and, inevitable, if they're not entitled to it because they agreed to arbitrate, we should never be there. So that, again, that's why prudence counsels against it.

And I have to say, Your Honor, that Mr. Gudmonson said, you know, we'll be judicial, we'll be streamlined.

Well, Your Honor has authorized discovery in one area in this case so far, limited discovery in the intervention motion. Last week we got 340 document requests to be finalized in 11 days. That's an issue that Mr. McNab wants to talk to you about. That's a problem that's arisen. But I say that only to say that the first shot out of the box was not limited as we had hoped and was not cabined in an appropriate way, in our view. So we ultimately see concerns about that issue and the rabbit hole that we would go down.

And, Your Honor, the other point that needs to be made is Mr. Gudmonson is ignoring the concept of proportionality. Proportionally is built into the law now. If it turns out that three of those cases or two or one remain, why should they get the same amount of discovery as if 38 remain or class wide? You know, that's why we have to put it through the sifter and see how it comes out and what remains and then the Court can fashion an appropriate, reasonable, proportionate discovery plan. Right now we

1 I think the Court may have a sense now that don't know. 2 there's some evidence to support it. They'll attack it, 3 you'll resolve it, and then we'll know. And so that's I 4 think the bottom line is, you know, better safe than sorry, 5 I suppose, is the way to look at it. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 7 MR. LOBEL: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Anything further? 9 MR. GUDMUNDSON: Maybe if Mr. McNab has something 10 to say in motion to intervene discovery, I can address both 11 points and that way we can make it move a little quicker. 12 THE COURT: Good morning. 13 MR. MCNAB: Good morning, Your Honor. Bill McNab, 14 Winthrop & Weinstine, on behalf of defendants. I'll be very 15 brief. I know the Court doesn't like surprises, and this is 16 really just an update. It's not a ripe issue, but it's an 17 issue that is quickly ripening. 18 As Your Honor will recall at the April 5th status 19 conference, plaintiffs requested discovery regarding the 20 intervention motion and Your Honor agreed. And you said, 21 quote, let's do some very limited discovery, and then you 22 rescheduled that motion to next month to June 7th for that 23 purpose. And you said to plaintiffs' counsel, Is that 24 enough time for you to get the discovery done, the limited

discovery that you need? And Your Honor went on and said,

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All right. You meet and confer. I want limited discovery. Let's get to the point. That was April 5th.

Last Friday, April 27th, more than three weeks later, at 4:30 in the afternoon, we received 340 document requests as well as notices for 11 depositions, all to be returnable within 11 to 13 days of those subpoenas. Your Honor, we are very concerned. We started the conversation with plaintiffs' counsel about those concerns yesterday. We have scheduled a meet and confer, a formal meet and confer, for tomorrow. We do feel that they waited over three weeks and then dumped massive requests on us and allowed us a week and a half to process those requests that information.

On top of that, Your Honor, not only are there so many requests, many of them do not address intervention at all. I'll give you just a few examples: documents sufficient to show adherence to corporate formalities; documents reflecting intercompany accounts, transfers, loans, and etc.; documents showing employee incentives and benefits; documents showing all employee training materials; documents showing ownership of all intellectual property, trademarks, and trade names; photographs of every building belonging to the proposed interveners.

Your Honor, we submit that none of that has anything to do with the simple question on intervention is does the moving intervener have an interest in the property

or the transaction at issue in the case.

But the real issue is how is any of that limited?

We understood Your Honor's order. We were prepared and expected to engage in very limited intervention related to discovery and now, a month down the road, we are going to be forced to meet and confer to try to narrow this down. And as I said, we started that conversation yesterday. We will meet and confer in good faith. If we can get it resolved, you won't hear about it again. But given the scope of what we received and our perception that it's a long way from what Your Honor ordered as very limited intervention discovery, I have to say you may be hearing from the parties again on this, and I'm sorry to say so.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Well, I'm here to argue another motion I guess I wasn't prepared to argue. They've got about ten companies who say that they are the right parties. 340 divided by 10 is 34. I left a few messages and talked with Mr. McNab yesterday that said all the dates were negotiable, all the locations are negotiable, but the bottom line is this. CenturyLink Inc. says it ain't us, it ain't us, it's these people, it's these people over here, these are the people who did everything and we deserve to understand why that is. They've fashioned it in the form of a motion to intervene, stuck it right between a motion to

stay and two other massive motions, obviously to put us through our paces. We're fine with that. We are big people and we can deal with it. But there's a lot of discovery that goes into figuring out who the proper paries are when it's a shell game.

And all of the discovery, you will see when it's before you, as it was previewed by Mr. McNab, seeks to understand are these real companies? We've never heard of them. Nobody picked up the phone and said this is Larson Redfield, LLC when our clients called from Wisconsin.

Apparently the Wisconsin clients contracted and dealt with a Larson Redfield, LLC. Never heard of them. But that's what all of these are going to.

And it's all going to be -- I will renew a request I made to the Court last time that was rejected, and I'm mindful of that, and we requested that the motion to intervene run concurrently with the motion to compel arbitration opposition and that was because we thought that a lot of the discovery would overlap and some of it does. There's some common declarants that cover both. But this issue of who the people -- who our people contracted with and who these arbitration agreements and contracts supposedly are between is an important issue and we need to figure that out.

And if it's going to take more time on the motion

to intervene, the result of the conversations between Mr. McNab and our team are probably not going to be that we just give up and say, okay, fine, we don't really care if it's a real company or not or we don't really care that the fact that the bills all say CenturyLink even though you say it's Larson Redfield, LLC. It's going to be that we come and ask for more time or we continue to pursue our rights and get whatever we can and subject to Your Honor's discretion. That's really all I have to say on that, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. McNab.

MR. MCNAB: Just very briefly, Your Honor. All the things that Mr. Gudmundson is talking about they want to know about who these companies are, are they real, that -- those have nothing to do with the standard on the motion to intervene. The -- it's a very low threshold and the intervener simply needs to make the showing that it has an interest in the property or the transaction at issue in the lawsuit.

Now, we have -- that motion isn't fully briefed so I'm not going to try and win that motion. What I'm suggesting is that we have already made the showing, we have submitted evidence, admissible evidence, as to who they are, what their relationships were with each of the individual plaintiffs, what their rights and interests are, so beyond

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that, the other issues that Mr. Gudmundson and his colleagues are worried about are the subject of other discovery down the road if and when there comes a time for that discovery. If those parties are in, they're in. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. Since there wasn't a motion before me, it was nice to be involved in all your disputes right now. I will take the original motion under advisement and get my order out as quickly as possible. Dealing with the motion to intervene and the discovery requests, you're all going to meet and confer and if you -- if there are difficulties on the timetable, I suggest that you both agree that we move the June motion to the date that we set up for the motion for arbitration, so that gives everyone enough time so we're not -- I've heard the complaint that everything is going to be squeezed in, in 11 days. Well, it's summertime and 11 is easy. So let's see if we can do something about that. You have my suggestion. I hope you take it up and then I'll have a joint motion and I will agree to that and then we'll have one or two days for you to argue. Okay, all right? It's always good to see you all. It's -- you get this old senior judge down here to hear you because

it's -- you just are outstanding attorneys and I just love

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       being in your presence. So let's adjourn, and I'll see you
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       next time.
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            (Proceedings concluded at 11:44 a.m.)
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                I, Staci A. Heichert, certify that the foregoing is
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       a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
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       above-entitled matter.
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                      Certified by: s/ Staci A. Heichert
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                                       Staci A. Heichert,
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