	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA		
) IN RE: CENTURYLINK SALES) File No. 17-md-2795 PRACTICES AND SECURITIES) (MJD/KMM) LITIGATION)		
) Courtroom 13E		
) Minneapolis, Minnesota) Wednesday, January 22, 2020) 10:05 a.m.		
)		
	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL J. DAVIS UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SENIOR JUDGE		
	MOTIONS HEARING ON DOCKET NO. 466		
	RENEE A. ROGGE, RMR-CRR		
ì	Official Court Reporter - United States District Court 1005 United States Courthouse		
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5	* * *	
6		
7	PROCEEDINGS	
8	IN OPEN COURT	
9	* * *	
10	THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated.	
11	Let's call this matter, please.	
12	THE CLERK: In Re CenturyLink Sales Practices and	
13	Securities Litigation, Civil Case No. 17-md-2795.	
14	Counsel, please state your appearances for the	
15	record.	
16	MR. GUDMUNDSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Brian	
17	Gudmundson on behalf of consumer plaintiffs.	
18	THE COURT: Good morning.	
19	MR. LAIRD: Michael Laird on behalf of consumer	
20	plaintiffs.	
21	THE COURT: Good morning.	
22	MS. WANG: Good morning, Your Honor. Ling Wang on	
23	behalf of consumer plaintiffs.	
24	THE COURT: Good morning.	
25	MS. REGAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Ann Regan	

1	on behalf of the consumer plaintiffs.	
2	THE COURT: Good morning.	
3	MR. MCNAB: Good morning, Judge Davis. Bill	
4	McNab, Winthrop & Weinstine, on behalf of CenturyLink, Inc.,	
5	and the proposed intervenors.	
6	THE COURT: Good morning.	
7	MR. GUTKIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeff	
8	Gutkin from the Cooley firm on behalf of CenturyLink, Inc.,	
9	and the proposed intervenors.	
10	THE COURT: Good morning.	
11	MR. LOBEL: Good morning, Your Honor. Douglas	
12	Lobel on behalf of CenturyLink and affiliates.	
13	THE COURT: Good morning.	
14	MR. BLACKWELL: Good morning, Your Honor, Jerry	
15	Blackwell speaking for CenturyLink.	
16	THE COURT: Good morning.	
17	MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Your Honor. Mike	
18	Williams also for CenturyLink.	
19	THE COURT: Good morning. And a Happy New Year to	
20	everyone.	
21	All right. Let's proceed.	
22	MR. GUDMUNDSON: Good morning, Judge Davis. This	
23	is Brian Gudmundson again.	
24	We're very pleased to present a settlement for the	
25	court's consideration this morning. It's a product of a lot	

of litigation and a lot of negotiation and a lot of give and take. We strongly believe it's within the range of possible approval and that the court should grant the motion for preliminary approval.

So without further adieu, I will sort of jump into what the settlement is all about and then maybe give a little bit of background about how we got there and then entertain any thoughts the court may have.

To start with the settlement, the settlement is somewhat basic. We start with the settlement class. The settlement class are CenturyLink customers from January 1, January 1, 2014, to the present. That is comprised of approximately 6.6 million current customers and approximately 10.6 former customers, approximately 17.2 million people in all.

The settlement benefits are rather straightforward. It's an approximately \$18.5 million settlement, and that is comprised of a 15.5 million primary fund that will be used to pay the claims that are submitted by class members, any class representative awards that are issued by the court and any attorneys fees that are issued by the court or ordered by the court, rather.

There's an additional \$3 million fund created for notice of the administration. From experience in a variety of data breach cases and other cases involving a large

amount of class members, we know that this is no small undertaking. And we believe, a strong belief, that that fund is sufficient to accomplish the goals of constitutional notice in the administration of the settlement.

Class members will be able to make two different types of claims.

THE COURT: I'd like to stop you there. Do you have a guesstimate of how many claims there will be?

MR. GUDMUNDSON: We certainly have a lot of data about claims rates and things like that, but I think Your Honor is asking about a different question, which is if you've got 17.2 million class members and you've got 15 or \$18.5 million primary fund, how are you going to pay these claims. And the answer is rather simple.

We don't assume that 100 percent of CenturyLink's customers, past and present, for the past several years suffered damages that were not reimbursed. I think that if that were the case, these would be bankruptcy proceedings perhaps and not a class action settlement.

We did a large amount of confirmatory discovery to determine how many people may be out there to make claims.

We spent a long time on it, as Your Honor knows, and we learned some things. One thing we learned is that there are multiple layers of customer service at CenturyLink that handle complaints about billing and a variety of other

things and that issue a lot of reimbursements. There were tens of millions of dollars of reimbursements during the class period that satisfy a lot of the complaints.

At the very top of that web or network of customer service efforts is an organization called the Customer Advocacy Group. And that's called C-A-G or the CAG. We did a lot of discovery about the CAG, and we got a lot of information about it.

One of the things we learned is that less than

1 percent of the class during the class period made a

complaint to the CAG. And the CAG is handling most

escalated issues that cannot be handled or where customers

cannot be satisfied or the claims are too large or they're

of a certain strength or people are pursuing them beyond the

means of normal customer service to satisfy them. So less

than 1 percent of the class made complaints to CAG.

The total amount of financial reimbursements by CAG during the class period was \$2.5 million. The average financial reimbursement made by CAG was \$68. And that became very instructive to us, especially that \$68 number, because it showed that while there are claims out there, they may not be the astronomical types of claims, thousands of dollars, that will be worth individual cases or things like that, and it helped us sort of form what might be a reasonable settlement. And so we believe it's going to be a

small percentage of the class that makes claims. 1 2 And in order to make a claim -- let me talk just a little bit about how the claims are made and how these class 3 members verify their losses. The first is a flat payment 4 5 The class member can -claim. THE COURT: You still didn't answer my question. 6 7 What's your quesstimate? 8 MR. GUDMUNDSON: Well, our quesstimate is 9 somewhere in the low percentages, low under 10 percent. 10 THE COURT: Under 10 percent? 11 MR. GUDMUNDSON: Yes. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MR. GUDMUNDSON: And certainly we have data that 14 can be further extrapolated, further analyzed and further 15 combined, if the court desires further information. 16 THE COURT: You know, I need to -- I'm just asking 17 questions --18 MR. GUDMUNDSON: Sure. 19 THE COURT: -- and like my questions answered. 20 Dealing with -- you can talk about this later at 21 some point, but what about that Equifax disaster? And so 22 just trying to figure out if it's 18.5, minus 3 for 23 administrative costs, and then if the court grants a third 24 for attorneys fees and a guesstimate of a million dollars 25 for fees and costs -- I don't know. I just threw that

figure out.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Sure.

THE COURT: So that ends up with \$8.5 million in the pot for reimbursement. So I was trying to figure out, you know, what percentage of the people -- you are saying 10 percent of 17.2. So that's how many people?

MR. GUDMUNDSON: That would be 1.7. We certainly think the number of claims will be below that.

If 1.7 million people made claims, it would be one of the largest claims ever made in the history of class action settlements, and we just don't think that the data was there to support that. We think that the money is certainly sufficient to support hundreds of thousands of claims, and we believe the data show that that was a more accurate number.

But I can tell you this, Your Honor. If we move to preliminary approval and we receive 5 million claims, we're going to have a lot of answering to do on final approval and there's going to be another round to look at this.

We believe that at this stage of the game the data has showed us, and certainly we're willing to satisfy the court with further data, if the court so desires, that it's certainly worth going forward in making that effort, issuing notice to the class, seeing what the response is. And if we

get objections, requests to opt out, a number of claims we'll have — we'll have most of the claims data, if not all of it, by the time we come back for final approval. Your Honor may well say, well, I warned you of that, I didn't think it was enough, you told me that the data was there, now we have to take another look at it, and I don't think that it's what it should be. That's sort of the position we see ourselves in right now. We don't think that that's the route we are going to be on. We think that we're on a successful path, but that's — that's the structure of how this thing can roll out.

THE COURT: All right. And you've got two paths for collection. And with that you must have some guesstimate of what the monetary payout will be with just signing up -- just a person signed up and received services or didn't receive services or were overcharged, but don't have any documentation, and then, second, the group that has documentation. So what is it -- and you've got a multiplier. So what's the guesstimate on the payout on the flat fee claims and the supported claims? What's the guesstimate?

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Well, we have not done an actuarial analysis of it, but we have talked to class action administrators, who are rather sophisticated in this type of data. By all accounts, the number of documented and support

claims are an infintesimally small portion of the claims. We believe that the overwhelmingly large number of claims will be the \$30 flat payment variety, where you're simply stating that I was overcharged in one of the eight following ways and I didn't already receive reimbursement.

You know, one of the things that we're concerned about and we're working really hard to do it or preventing is fraudulent claims. We're very concerned that the people who have valid claims get paid the amount they should be paid. And to that end, we are working with the class action administrator to put systems in place so that we are not drowned out with a bunch of bad claims from people who falsify a document or something like that. We have not done an actuarial analysis of how many are going to be received.

THE COURT: So if the vast majority are going to be the flat fee claims and it's \$30 max, times the multiplier, that could diminish the \$30 down to 10 cents on a dollar?

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Well, certainly, Your Honor, if that happened, we would have some harsh questions to answer at final approval, and we think that that's not going to happen.

THE COURT: Well, you know, I want you to know that I've been looking at the calculations here and trying to figure out how you came up with your multiplier and your

numbers, so.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Of course. And, Your Honor, that was a concern that was shared by plaintiffs' counsel certainly, and we did do a lot of confirmatory discovery, some of which -- only some of which was provided at the preliminary approval stage. The question is, How many claims are out there? That's the question. What percentage is out there? I mean, who do we have to --

THE COURT: That's why I was asking.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Exactly.

THE COURT: What's your guesstimate? And at this point, it's just a guesstimate. I understand that. And so I can have, you know, I can do -- I can say 17.2, but I know that's not going to be the case. So you've done the research, and so you are saying it would be up to 10 percent.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: I think the 10 percent would be on the astronomically high end of the equation and there's a couple of reasons for that, one of which is important and one of which is not at this stage of the game.

The data just didn't show a huge percentage of people making claims and a huge percentage of people making such complaints in the confirmatory discovery. That may mean a couple things. It may mean people are just fed up and don't want to waste the time in making a complaint, but

that's the data we have, but we also have data showing a very large amount of money was reimbursed to claimants during the class period, a very large amount, tens of millions of dollars, that theoretically, if we had a lot of unreimbursed claims out there, they've already been satisfied.

So we looked at data related to something called the ORKO issue that was raised in the Minnesota CDAG case. We identified a lot of different documents that identified specific, systematic computer glitches or even if they are not glitches, but they affected a lot of people, and we know that those were automatically reimbursed to those folks whether they made a complaint or not. We've got deposition testimony to that fact. We've got documentary support of that fact. And so we're left with the same questions that you are, Your Honor, and we've done a lot of the research into it, and we feel satisfied with it, but it's important that you feel satisfied with it, that there's just not a large percentage. It's in the low percentages.

And then, of course, the factor that's perhaps not as important at this stage and shouldn't be considered is how many people are actually going to take the time to make a claim. It's -- it's -- those rates are out there. We did not factor that into the equation when we negotiated this. It would be inappropriate to do so. But we do, even putting

that aside, think that there's enough money here to pay the 1 2 claims that are out there. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Continue. MR. GUDMUNDSON: And again, Your Honor, just 4 5 touching very briefly on the types of claims that can be made, it's the flat payment for \$30 a claim, which can be 6 7 sort of ratcheted up or ratcheted down depending on how many 8 claims are made, and that doesn't require any proof of 9 causation. 10 There may be some checks done if somebody doesn't 11 have -- use that account number or something like that. 12 People have to supply data that they were a customer, when 13 they were a customer, what they ordered and stuff like that 14 and then that they were overcharged. 15 There's a supported document claim if people have 16 a claim that they think is worth pursuing. It's a greater 17 value. They can do that and receive up to 40 percent of 18 that. 19 By the way, if you do the math on the \$68 average 20 financial reimbursement and apply 40 percent to that, that 21 also gets you to around \$30. So the two class members are 22 being treated roughly equal. 23 THE COURT: One thing we forgot to do, we didn't

Who is on the phone? Are there any attorneys --

acknowledge to people that are on the phone.

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1 MR. BLATCHLEY: Good morning.

THE COURT: Are there any -- please acknowledge yourself.

MR. BLATCHLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Michael Blatchley from Bernstein Litowitz. We represent lead plaintiff Oregon in the securities case.

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else?

MR. MUELLER: Good morning, Your Honor. This is
Keil Mueller with Stoll Berne, also representing lead
plaintiff State of Oregon in the securities class action.

THE COURT: Thank you. I apologize for not acknowledging you earlier.

You may proceed.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Sure. I think that the court has got a pretty firm grasp on what the two types of claims are, so I want to round back a little bit and just talk a little bit more about the fairness of the case and what the analysis sort of is. And I know Your Honor has presided over a number of class action settlements and is quite familiar with the standards to be applied.

You know, the big one is, What are the litigation risks and what are the range of possible outcomes. And that doesn't minimize the court's concern that somebody is going to get a 10 cent check at the end of the day, and the court will have a chance to analyze that. But we think that given

the confirmatory discovery and given the litigation risks that this case faced, you know -- you know, there was so much work done in this case. I know that Your Honor is well aware of the documents. I know certainly your staff is. Hundreds of pages of briefing and hundreds and hundreds of exhibits just on three motions, and we have not gotten to the merit -- not even gotten to the merits yet. The risks are legion. We think we got a good deal in light of the risks. There's certainly case law out there that -- that says that even a hundredth or a thousandth percent of a recovery could be fair given the risks. We don't think we are in that zone. We hope we are not in that zone. But we do think the litigation risks were substantial, not the least of which was arbitration, a contested class certification, and then you got to prove your case in chief.

We think that we've put a lot of work into it. We worked rather cooperatively. We had a lot of disagreements, but we had candid communication with defense counsel, and I think we were able to achieve a result that both sides feel is going to make people feel good.

I don't speak for defense counsel, and they will have a chance to speak for themselves, but I got to know them a little bit throughout the course of the litigation in trying to litigate and settle this case, and I know that they will tell you that they are not interested in doing a

deal that's going to fall flat on its face and that they participated in confirmatory discovery fully and that they believe in the value of the case as well.

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A word about notice. We've got terrific notice It's direct notice. The current customers are here. getting their notice how they get their bill, by email if they get their bill by email, by direct mail, U.S. mail, if they get their bill in the mail. Former customers are getting direct notice too to the extent possible through email notice. We're doing a very sophisticated technological thing that the class action administrators are quite good at, which is finding emails with addresses, so you don't have to worry about people moving around. being said, there's going to be a check against, for U.S. mail, against the national change of address registry. And it's all going to be supported by indirect notice on Google through targeted ad words and targeted keywords. We've got a declaration in the record to the constitutionality of that notice, and we feel very good about it.

There's -- there's a large portion of the settlement that has to do with agreed business practices that are going to prevent this type of thing from happening in the future.

As Your Honor may be aware, there's been a number of state attorney general settlements. Those settlements

include on a state basis a number of reforms, business practices. This is somewhat similar, but it expands to nationwide to all 36 states where CenturyLink does business. There will be full objection, full opt-out rights and a standard release, which is before the court.

THE COURT: Let's go back to the most recent AG settlement in the State of Minnesota dealing with the opt-out process there. It may, just my early calculations, it may seem like the people of Minnesota could, that had CenturyLink, could end up with more money from the AG fund than from this fund or am my calculations wrong on that? And even if I'm wrong, how are we going to give notice to those individuals that the AG has a pot of money and they may want to opt-out for that?

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Certainly. Well, I am not the most knowledgeable about that settlement, perhaps defense counsel is. I do know a little bit about it, and I will answer the question to the extent I think I can.

That settlement is comprised of a couple different pots of money. One is -- is something around 6 or \$800,000 and that's going to specific people who were affected by the ORKO issue, which was a number of discounts that were promised at point of sale, but were not delivered. They were found through computer algorithms. Those people were identified and all of those people nationwide are getting

that money back. I believe that process was -- that process was in process before all of this came to a head.

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There's a separate pot, 8 or \$9 million. I believe it's the settlement agreement the Minnesota State Attorney General has, calls for that to be spent by any lawful means under the 8.31 Minnesota statute. I don't know if their intention is to give it back to individual consumers to make them whole for any damages they are not made whole with in the MDL or if it's for a different purpose, but perhaps the defense counsel can talk a little bit about that, but I can tell you that it does not state in that settlement that this is going to be apportioned and ascribed to individually approved damages. I don't know what process they are willing to apply, but none of the attorney general -- current attorney general settlements, to my knowledge, call for a full restitutionary model where people will be made whole, although one may -- I believe one talks about backing up this settlement and says if anybody feels they haven't gotten enough there, they can perhaps make a claim against the fund here.

Our feeling about the attorney general settlements is that, you know, we think it's fantastic. We gave some extra time, as you know, at the end of the year last year to try to make those settlements, give that time to happen, and we feel that we're part of that. We feel that all of this

is a part of the same problem being resolved. Perhaps more attorney general -- attorney generals will step forward.

But, you know, if somebody is making a claim here, we're not asking -- all we're saying is, Did you have a loss and have you been reimbursed yet, and they can make a claim. If there's a separate process set up by an attorney general that may make the citizens of certain states whole, great. We certainly are not purporting to make anybody whole. That's not the nature of litigation, but I think that states with terrific attorney generals, like Minnesota, perhaps the people deserve a little bit more.

But if Your Honor has more questions about the attorney general settlements, I would be happy, but, again, I'm not the most --

THE COURT: Okay. Continue.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Okay. A note about class certification. We think it's all in the papers. I don't intend to go through the elements of class certification, unless Your Honor is concerned.

THE COURT: No.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Timing. The timing that we're considering is set forth both in the motion papers and in the proposed order. We're generally looking at notice going out in about 45 days. People will have a minimum of 45 days to consider whether to file a claim, opt-out or object.

We have it scheduled to file a petition for attorneys fees within 130 days, about five months, and the final fairness hearing scheduled sometime after that, with the final approval motion coming in at least two weeks prior. That ultimate timing for the final fairness hearing, by my math, looks somewhere about July or August, depending on the court's schedule and inclination to grant the preliminary approval motion and timing of that, but that's the general time frame of that.

Just some concluding remarks. I'll reiterate that we are pleased with the settlement. We'd like to see preliminary approval granted. We certainly stand ready to provide whether -- whatever further information the court would like to see.

We had -- I would be very remiss if I didn't mention the simply outstanding PSE we had in this case. We had heavy lifting across the board that resulted in a lot of work, but a lot of work was required, and the efforts of the firms that were involved in this case was simply outstanding, perhaps one of the best team efforts I've ever been a part of.

The class representatives are owed an incredible amount of credit. Each of them stood willing to do whatever it took. 25 of them were deposed. All of them collected documents and provided the information that was required.

They believe very, very strongly in the settlement and in this effort, and they cooperated and participated to an amazing degree.

I know that Judge Menendez is not here, but during 2018 she called it the summer of discovery, and we spent four or five months doing so much discovery. It almost is unsparing, frankly. And those class reps getting 25, 30 people in the right place at the right time, prepared and their documents in order and, frankly, working with defense counsel to make sure the thing worked on their end that we could take their depositions and get their documents in place and get them reviewed all simultaneously, was quite an effort and I was very proud to be a part of it.

One final word. I think that I would be remiss if I didn't mention the good relationship that I personally had with defense counsel, especially Mr. Lobel and Mr. McNab. We established very early that we wouldn't agree on very much, but we would have a high degree of candor and with that I think helped us through the summer of discovery and it also helped -- helped us talk turkey in the end to try to get something done that would be a good result for everybody.

So with that, I will sit down and leave it for the court to let me know of any further thoughts.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. LOBEL: Good morning again, Your Honor.

Douglas Lobel for CenturyLink.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, we do fully support the settlement on behalf of CenturyLink, and we do think it is fair, reasonable and adequate, and I'm very much in agreement with what Mr. Gudmundson said throughout his remarks.

As you know, there was an enormous amount of work done on this case, and it was very contentious at the beginning and everyone -- we didn't agree on much. And eventually when we all had the idea to explore the possibility of resolution, it was by no means a foregone conclusion. And you even may note in Judge Phillips' declaration, he indicates that. And we had a very difficult day with him, and we didn't walk away with a resolution, but we kept at it. And as much of the hard work that we did in disputing each other and litigating, we then put into the possibility of resolution and we reached what we think is a very good result, which is clearly discounted for the risk that both parties had in this litigation, but we think we've come to a place that makes a lot of sense for the class and is a good result for the class and also for the company.

And this company, Your Honor -- you mentioned the state settlements. This company has now reached settlements

with four states, in the process of resolving the Arizona issues and will shortly be entering into a settlement with Arizona. This company has stepped up and is trying to do the right thing, is trying to get past this period of its history where it's spending so much of its effort, time and money litigating these issues with its customers and wants to move past that to serving its customers and improving its services to its customers.

And one other thing that is notable in the state settlements and also in this federal proposed settlement is these process improvements that the company has agreed to enter into because the company wants to. The company is a good company made of -- made up of very good people, and they want to get past these problems, the perceptions in the press, the issues with complaints, and they want to do the right thing for these customers, and this is -- and that's why we readily agreed to these improvements, and we think that it's brought us to a better place. So we want to continue that and continue this process with the federal settlement.

And with that said, I'm happy to answer any questions the court may have.

THE COURT: Well, I'm glad to hear that the state matters are coming to a conclusion and successfully coming to a conclusion. So that would be --

One question I have for you, dealing with the notice language for those state cases for either opting in or opting out, do you think there should be specific language to make sure it's clear that there's several opportunities for them to --

MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, we don't believe that people can participate in the state settlements only if they opt-out of the federal settlement. We don't think that's necessary.

The state settlements are structured where pools of money were agreed to as part of an agreement to resolve contested litigation. And let me, for example, read you the language in the Minnesota settlement. The money that was dedicated to the settlement is to be used for "any lawful purpose in the attorney general's sole discretion." And we know from speaking to the attorney general that there are costs of investigation, there are other significant costs that -- and it's their decision solely and in their sole discretion whether any of that money goes to the consumers or whether all of that money goes, but it's not necessary for them to opt-out of this proposed settlement in order to share in those moneys.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LOBEL: Now, I think we all recognize they can't double recover, but that's something that the attorney

general will have to work out in each of those states, and 1 2 we don't see that as really part of the settlement. 3 THE COURT: Okay. So you don't think there will be a confusion by our notice to the consumers? 4 5 my concern is. 6 MR. LOBEL: I understand your concern, Your Honor, 7 and that's something that we need to look at. I don't --8 you know, these have been ongoing. In fact, these 9 settlements I believe were all struck after we filed our --10 or the plaintiffs filed the motion. So, in other words, the 11 notice language was crafted before the state settlements, 12 but -- and, you know, I certainly will not stand up here and 13 say that consumers can't be confused, because they can be. 14 This is a confusing process. 15 THE COURT: It is. 16 MR. LOBEL: We all get these notices in the mail, 17 and those of us that know the process are sometimes 18 confused, but, in any event, no, we think that the notice 19 language is adequate to put the consumers on notice. And, 20 again, the states will do what the states will do. 21 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 22 MR. LOBEL: Any further questions, Your Honor? 23 THE COURT: No. 24 MR. LOBEL: Thank you. 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

Anything else? Anybody else wish to be heard? 1 2 Anyone on the phone wishes to be heard? 3 MR. BLATCHLEY: No, but thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Well, I will again review 4 5 the order; and with no objections, I more than likely will 6 sign it and get the dates out. 7 All right. Anything else that we need to talk about? 8 9 MR. LOBEL: No, Your Honor. 10 MR. MCNAB: No, Your Honor. 11 MR. GUDMUNDSON: No, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Well, thank you. 13 And this is part of the process of we hear so 14 much -- I have to turn the radio off and the TV off. 15 Everyone is talking about the schism in this country about 16 people not trusting each other. And it's just not the 17 government, but it's also business. And if a customer can't 18 get satisfaction, that just makes the irritation about the 19 whole world is against them. 20 And I'm glad to hear that both sides feel that 21 CenturyLink has come to grips with this problem and is 22 trying to solve the problem. If customers can get good 23 service, then that helps the whole country. And I know how 24 irritating it is to be on the phone for hours trying to get

something settled. And so it's good that we're -- hopefully

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1	we're moving in the right direction here, both for the
2	customers and for the company.
3	And so I'll sign the preliminary order, and we'll
4	see where we are at the final hearing. All right?
5	Thank you.
6	THE CLERK: All rise.
7	(Court adjourned at 10:38 a.m., 01-22-2020.)
8	* * *
9	I, Renee A. Rogge, certify that the foregoing is a
10	correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
11	above-entitled matter.
12	Certified by: <u>/s/Renee A. Rogge</u> Renee A. Rogge, RMR-CRR
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