UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA		
	URYLINK SALES D SECURITIES	) ) File No. 17-md-2795 ) (MJD/KMM)
LITIGATION		) ) Zoom Video Conference
		) Minneapolis, Minnesota ) Thursday, November 19, 2020 ) 10:35 a.m.
		)
		ABLE MICHAEL J. DAVIS RICT COURT SENIOR JUDGE
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23		
24		* * *
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	IN OPEN COURT BY ZOOM VIDEO CONFERENCE
3	* * *
4	THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.
5	MR. GUDMUNDSON: Good morning, Your Honor.
6	MR. LOBEL: Good morning, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Let's call this matter.
8	THE CLERK: In Re CenturyLink Sales Practices and
9	Securities Litigation, Civil Case No. 17-md-2795.
10	Counsel, please state your appearances for the
11	record.
12	MR. GUDMUNDSON: Good morning, Your Honor. This
13	is Brian Gudmundson on behalf of plaintiffs.
14	THE COURT: Good morning.
15	MS. REGAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Anne Regan
16	on behalf of the plaintiffs.
17	THE COURT: Good morning.
18	MR. LOBEL: Good morning, Your Honor. This is
19	Douglas Lobel on behalf of CenturyLink and affiliates.
20	THE COURT: Good morning.
21	MR. GUTKIN: Good morning, Your Honor. This is
22	Jeff Gutkin also on behalf of CenturyLink and affiliates.
23	THE COURT: Good morning.
24	Anyone else?
25	MR. NICKITAS: Good morning, Your Honor. This is

1	Peter Nickitas on behalf of objector Troy Scheffler.
2	THE COURT: Good morning. How are you?
3	MR. NICKITAS: Fine. Thank you, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Good. All right.
5	Anyone else? One more?
6	MR. POETZ: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is
7	Troy Poetz. I'm an attorney, but I'm an objector, so I'm
8	basically representing myself this morning.
9	THE COURT: Good morning. And how are you?
10	MR. POETZ: Good. Thank you.
11	THE COURT: All right. All right. Let's proceed.
12	MR. POSTMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm
13	sorry. Warren Postman from Keller Lenkner for the
14	intervenors and arbitration claimants.
15	THE COURT: All right. Good morning. And how are
16	you?
17	All right. Anyone else that needs all right.
18	Okay. Let's proceed.
19	MR. GUDMUNDSON: Your Honor, Brian Gudmundson
20	here. I'll be arguing the motions for the plaintiffs.
21	We have two motions pending before Your Honor.
22	The first is a motion for final approval of the class action
23	settlement between the consumer plaintiffs and CenturyLink,
24	and the other is plaintiffs' motion for attorneys fees and
25	expenses and for class representative service awards. I'll

be, sort of, arguing them both in tandem as we go through this.

And if Your Honor, of course, has anything you'd like advanced in the argument, I am sure you will let me know. It would be appreciated.

At a high level, these two motions that are imminently approvable. The settlement itself is quite reasonable. The notice plan was executed according to the plan. Almost 100 percent of class members, 17.2 million class members, received direct notice either through email or U.S. mail. There were only 8 objectors out of 17.2 million class members. And as far as opt-out requests, we only received 12,325 such requests, of which 11,929 are represented by Mr. Postman, leaving only 396 other class members who requested to be excluded. All of the valid claims will be fully paid, and they will be ratcheted upward. More will be awarded to them than was anticipated. The settlement class is certifiable. There are no impediments. And we believe both the class representative service awards and the attorney fees are reasonable.

I'm going to turn to the settlement for a moment and just do a little bit of an overview about what it was all about and the structure of it for a moment.

The monetary relief provided by the settlement is \$19 million. It was 18.5 at preliminary approval. An

additional 500,000 came in. When the administrative costs went over \$3 million, CenturyLink provided an additional 500,000, bringing the total monetary relief up to 19 million.

The bulk of this monetary relief is the 15.5 million primary fund. That primary fund is used to pay for all of the valid claims, up to 500,000 of administrative costs that were kicked in when the notice and administration went up -- and that will happen here -- the class representative service awards of approximately 85,000, if granted in full, and the attorneys fees and expenses, which are 6,492,276, if granted in full.

So turning to the claims for a moment from which this -- will be paid from this primary fund. The claims can take one of two forms. In general, the claims were designed to do two -- well, one of two things. They were for overcharges paid to CenturyLink and that hadn't already been reimbursed. Those are really the two main criteria. For those types of claims, a claimant could submit either a flat payment claim, which was a presumptive \$30, subject to a pro-rata multiplier, up or down, depending on how much participation there was. Such a claimant would only have to submit a claim form, essentially just averring to the facts.

The second type of claim was a supported document claim. The claimant could submit the claim form, plus a

narrative and documents showing that they were entitled to more than \$30, the presumptive \$30. They would receive 40 percent of their demonstrated overcharges and also subject to that pro-rata multiplier, which could increase it or decrease it. In this case it will be increased. The limits on these supported document claims are minimal. They are simply that if someone is claiming a monthly overcharge, that is capped at six months of that overcharge and there are no consequential or special types of damages recoverable. It's payments to CenturyLink, overcharges paid to CenturyLink.

The second component of the financial relief in this case is the notice of administration fund of which was \$3 million fully funded by CenturyLink. They will be funding another 500,000 based on the fact that the administration notice costs are going to be closer to 4 million, just about at 4 million. The status of the fund so far, about 3.8 has been spent. We have been told that it will not exceed approximately a little over 3.9. And a lot of that has to do with just the incredible amount of notice that had to be done, including direct notice via U.S. mail, postage and other costs like that.

The settlement also provides non-monetary relief focused squarely on the allegations of the case.

CenturyLink cannot misrepresent or omit key information

about the price of services, must disclose all material terms and not charge more than was promised. So if you're subject to a -- things you have to do to get the price, that has to be disclosed; and if there are things that you do that disqualify you for the price, that also has to be disclosed. This implements specific policies and training to make sure that this is followed, and they have to supply a written certification report once a year for three years to class counsel.

There's a couple other important non-monetary aspects that are -- that are important. One is credit report issues. If a claimant in this case submits a claim that's valid and receives compensation for it and that claim, that overcharge was subject to credit reporting or collections, CenturyLink has to help clear that up, has to help get that off the credit report. And also the arbitration clauses. This was a big, a big sore -- sore subject for all concerned about what was the conspicuousness of that. Your Honor is well aware. Those have to be made more conspicuous.

Turning a moment to the motion for the class representative service awards and the attorneys fees and expenses, just to talk about the reasonableness of those.

Those are a separate motion fully briefed before Your Honor.

I won't go through the law and the facts of a lot of this

stuff. Your Honor is well aware of the law, certainly.

The class rep services award we seek are \$2500 for 33 class representatives and one additional of the Florida class representatives who was not named in the consolidated complaint, but who provided material support to the case. These class representatives are a big reason we believe this case came to the result it did. To a person, they worked incredibly hard, were incredibly devoted, gave up whatever time was needed to provide the documents and information to help us and to remain a very solid front to help us prosecute this case against a very large company, frankly. They put their names on these lawsuits, put their names out there in public, various responses, sat for depositions and answered a lot of personal questions, and we think that those awards are fully merited.

With respect to the attorneys fees, we have requested one-third of the -- of 18.5 million, which was the former total financial compensation. We're not increasing that request based on the additional 500,000 that was added after our petition was submitted. We're seeking 32.5 million. In other words, of the 19 million, we think that the case law imminently supports that percentage of the fund request.

We also believe it is supported by the lodestar cross-check. At the time of our June 2020 submission, we

were looking at about a one-third negative multiplier on our lodestar, which we think obviously supports the reasonableness of it. Since that time there's been more work that has been done by class counsel and others to address Mr. Postman and Keller Lenkner's filings before the court, before the Eighth Circuit and also for administration and approval purposes. That work will continue, but our fee request will not increase.

The work that we believe all of the plaintiffs' counsel did to support that fee is set forth in the briefing. Obviously, it's a lot. Your Honor is aware of all of the motions that were involved, the extensive discovery, including of 38 plaintiffs, five of whom subsequently dismissed, both briefing multiple motions and arguments on discovery disputes and a lot of other things, including meeting -- mediating and resolving the case.

Turning just for a moment to the notice program, which we think is important. It was executed according to plan. We believe that 100 percent of the current customers received direct notice according to how they received their bill, either through email or through the U.S. mail, however they received their mail. Rust Administrators handled the former customers. Their declaration was submitted to the court and shows that they believe they reached approximately 94.99 or 95 percent of the class through direct notice.

There was also some indirect notice done, 4.9 million Google ads, keyword searches and a press release that was picked up by 140 news outlets.

There were a couple of hiccups along the way. As Your Honor may be aware, we had to extend this brief -- or this motion because there was some additional notice that had to go out. We wouldn't have preferred for it to be that way; however, we also think that that's proof that it worked a little bit. Some of this was caught, I understand, as I've been informed by CenturyLink, when certain people filed claims that weren't on the class notice lists and who clearly picked up the notice through other means, through indirect means. A lottery search was done, a lot of work was done to make sure that everybody received notice. We wanted to make sure that that happened. We did. And those numbers go into the 100 percent and the 95 percent of former and current customers, so we're actually quite pleased that we were able to get that done.

Turning now to sort of the heart of the matter, perhaps, which is the volume of claims and the claims that were made in this case. According to the latest numbers — and a lot of this is still subject to review by the claims administrator, especially with respect to supported document claims, but as of the filing of our motion, for flat payment claims, 115,240 timely claims; supported document claims,

2,213 supported document claims. There were a number of claims that selected both or neither. Those have to be resolved. But, all in all, we think it was about 120,000 total claims submitted.

Taken at its value, the flat payment claims comes out to about 3,457,200. Supported document claims are a little hard to value because we don't quite know. There's a lot of error in there, and there's a deficiency process — full deficiency process that we go through; however, about 80 percent of them are \$500 or under. In our papers we very conservatively overestimated the average value of all claims as, number one, being valid, but, number two, at \$1,000 apiece and they will be somewhere south of that. But just for trying to inform Your Honor or guesstimate how much money is going to be available to pay claims here, we estimated that those supported document claims at about \$2.2 million.

So the total claims that we're looking at, we believe, are in the neighborhood of \$5,670,000 -- \$5,670,000. The total available for payment from the primary fund is approximately 8.4 million. And so we're approximating at this time a ratchet up of all the claims perhaps as much as 45 to 50 percent, which we think is a great result.

There is another matter that we wanted to speak

about with Your Honor today, and that is the settlement agreement allows us, with Your Honor's permission, to accept certain claims that are received late. We would like Your Honor's permission -- and we can certainly add this to the proposed order that was submitted -- we would like Your Honor's permission to accept claims up to two weeks late, 14 days after the date they were due. As we all know, there were some issues with the mail throughout the summer, whether right or wrong. There were a lot of good faith efforts we believe that were made to get things in on time, and we think that by accepting claims up to 14 days later won't materially impact the rights of others and that there's plenty of money to pay those claims. And, again, we would be happy to add that to the proposed order that was submitted to Your Honor.

THE COURT: Unless I hear an objection to that, I agree to that. It's clear that we've had problems with the United States Postal Service and even more important matters in this country, and so I don't think 14 days is unreasonable. Unless I hear otherwise, other than just an objection, I need — there has to be some basis for that objection.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Thank you, Your Honor. That's appreciated.

Moving now to the claims rate. Your Honor and I

had a discussion about this at the preliminary approval hearing, how many claims are out there, how many valid claims will participate. The claims rate as it stands, if you were to assume that 100 percent of the 17.2 million class members were injured, is less than 1 percent. So that's seven-tenths of 1 percent. But what does this mean? What does this mean? We believe that it's a reflection of the confirmatory discovery which we discussed at the preliminary approval hearing. I know Your Honor was concerned with the number of class members and the amount of money available and asked, How many folks do you think are out there?

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: We had to do our best guesstimate, which was the confirmatory discovery showing us that CenturyLink's customer service, its multi-layered customer service, had caught a lot of overcharges and refunded tens of millions of dollars throughout the class period, that a very small percentage escaped that net and made its way to the highest levels of CenturyLink's customer advocacy group. And we think that these numbers sort of reflect that.

We certainly don't believe that the claims that it reflects, that notice was deficient. We have between 95 and 100 percent direct notice. We also caught some people who

didn't get direct notice, but who participated anyway. We don't think it's a bad deal. We certainly think it's a meaningful cash payment that people were interested in.

Over 100,000 people participated and virtually no objections, virtually no exclusions when compared to the overall class. We've got supported document claims available for people to tie their higher losses to their specific circumstances. And, again, we just -- we just think that it's likely that confirmatory discovery was likely correct.

And, again, even if -- we put this in our papers, of course, but even if 100 percent of the class were injured, which -- which had unresolved, uncompensated injuries, which isn't the case, even the case law says that a claims rate under 1 percent is approvable, and we think that that's appropriate.

Moving more quickly, we've already talked about the opt-outs. We think it's a measure of the reasonableness of the settlement. There's only 396 class members out of 17.2 million who opted out, who are not represented by Keller Lenkner. Keller Lenkner's clients number 11,929 who sought to opt out of the class. We think that this --

THE COURT: While we're talking about the Keller Lenkner clients, before I forget it, has Keisha Covington, Daniel Sokey, Tiffany Van Riper, James Watkins, Jaclyn

Finafrock and Kelly Johnson opted out of the class? 1 those are the six -- I need to know the status of those six 2 3 class members, so I can rule on their motion to intervene and compel arbitration and stay proceedings. And that's 4 5 Docket No. 596. MR. GUDMUNDSON: My understanding is that they 6 7 If Mr. Postman is on the line, perhaps he can have. confirm. 8 9 MR. POSTMAN: Yes, with one exception. So all of 10 them have submitted opt-outs in the format Your Honor --11 Your Honor required under the settlement. Tiffany Van Riper 12 had told us that she wanted to opt out, and we included her in the letter that we submitted that Your Honor held was not 13 14 adequate. She has been nonresponsive since that time. You 15 know, we regularly spoke to her before. She was very 16 engaged over a period of time and for whatever reason has 17 been nonresponsive. So she did not submit the formal 18 That's the lay of the land. I'll stop there and opt-out. 19 don't need to argue anything else. 20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I appreciate 21 I'm sorry to interject that, but I didn't want to 22 forget about that issue. 23 You may continue. 24 MR. GUDMUNDSON: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 The next topic for discussion are the objections.

Again, only eight objections in a case of this size we think speaks volumes about the reasonableness of the settlement and the acceptance by the class.

I'm going to go through the objections a little bit for Your Honor. I'm sure you've had a chance to do that already with the papers. However, seven of the eight objections are -- you know, they fail for not providing the required information. Six did not require -- did not supply the required declaration, that is, the objectors Poetz, Sparks, Koehler, Pumphrey, McDonald and Suppes. One did not provide a valid claim number, account number. That's Mr. Scheffler. And, in fact, the eighth objector is not an objection at all, but a letter of support for the company CenturyLink, which objector Romano objects to any litigation being brought against it.

But putting aside the technical infirmities of the objections, I'd like to speak just a little bit on the merits and why these objections should be overruled. It's probably a bit more important discussion.

Three of the objections really are not objections to settlement. They are more expressing anger with CenturyLink itself. These are the objectors Sparks, Koehler and Pumphrey, who really stated the way that they were —they felt that they were mistreated and that they didn't feel that they were being made whole or compensated properly

by the settlement.

Objector Poetz expressed a similar frustration. I spoke to Mr. Poetz in person. I got a good sense of where he was coming from. He had purchased internet that he thought was fast enough to support him at his -- at his new hobby farm. When the pandemic hit, he tried to work there. It didn't work out. The internet wasn't fast enough. And he submitted an objection that he doesn't feel that the settlement properly addresses these types of issues.

In fairness, I understand the frustration that Mr. Poetz has. I don't understand how the settlement is insufficient. If the internet wasn't what he paid for, he can submit a claim or he can perhaps opt out and join Mr. Postman or, since he's a lawyer, pursue it on his own and pursue something greater, but we don't think that what Mr. Poetz puts forth undermines the reasonableness of the settlement at all.

Another objector, Mr. McDonald, objected and said he could not technically participate in the settlement. He couldn't figure out how to log in. It would reject him. I reached out to him immediately to try to offer my assistance. The administrator did as well. We did not hear back from Mr. McDonald. We remain open and willing to help him participate, if he's a class member, which by all accounts he is.

Objector Suppes really just takes issues with the attorneys being made whole, as he sees it, as opposed to him, who he says is only entitled to up to \$30. Without belaboring the arguments made about, you know, plaintiffs' counsel's fee submission, the attorneys are not being made whole. They are getting a negative multiplier of a little more than 33 percent. And certainly we believe the class members may seek more than \$30. If they feel that they are entitled to more, they can supply a submitted -- a supported document claim or even the flat payment claims here will be higher than \$30. But in any event Mr. Suppes does not direct any specific criticism at the structure of the settlement or how it's unfair, which brings us to the objector Scheffler.

Mr. Scheffler is a serial objector, as found by

Judge Thrash in Atlanta. He supplies four somewhat vague

objections. I did have a chance to speak to Mr. Scheffler

and his counsel and try to get some sense of where they were

coming from.

According to his submitted objection, the first is that he believes the settlement provides inconsistent and arbitrary remedies and no objective means to verify those remedies. I'm not entirely clear what this means. We do not believe that the remedies available are arbitrary. The confirmatory discovery again showed that the average refund

made to settle claims by CenturyLink's highest customer service level was \$68 per resolution. 40 percent of that is a little under \$30. We pinned it pretty close to that with 30. People are going to be getting a lot more than that, we think, under the settlement. If they think their 40 percent litigation risk factor applied there or to the supported document claims and reasonable certainly, there's opt-out rates that they can -- that they can seek, but we don't think that that means that anything is arbitrary here or inconsistent.

Judge Magnuson in fact approved a very similar settlement in the Target data breach case, where we were counsel. On the financial institution side people could -- banks and credit unions could select a flat payment per card issued or supply supported documentation to get more. That was deemed reasonable.

There's no inconsistent treatment of the class members here. Everybody is treated the same. If people want to submit just a claim form, they can get the flat payment; but if they have varying levels of injury here, they can submit that supported document claim and get something that's tied more closely to their circumstances. And certainly folks did. While 80 percent or more submitted claims for less than \$500 for supported document claims, there are some for quite a bit more and some people will get

more.

The objection that there's no objective means to confirm the fairness, that I'm not sure is true, although I'm not sure I understand completely what it means either. We think that a settlement, when it provides monetary compensation of this type, certainly is objectively fair on its face; and if somebody doesn't like what's being offered in a claim that they think has a certain value, they can certainly opt out and seek more. That's the same whether they participate in a class action or bring a case in small claims court or anywhere else. If they think a claim is worth something and they are offered something they don't like, they can either pursue it or accept it.

And I think that it bears mentioning that in terms of objection -- I'm sorry -- objectively reasonable remedies, as the court may have seen in our submission, Mr. Scheffler is seeking a \$20,000 payment for his objection. He doesn't mention how that's objectively reasonable or how we could objectively measure the reasonableness of that request.

Mr. Scheffler's second objection is that he claims that there's no objective way for a class member to determine if they were overbilled or in what amount. Again, we're not exactly clear what this means. He seems to be saying that class members don't know if they've been

overcharged or not and there's no way for them to know that. Well, the law is pretty clear here, Your Honor; if somebody is fine with a bill, generally they haven't been overcharged. It's kind of the law of contract and acceptance.

This is a class -- this is a group of plaintiffs and a class of people who are quite upset about the way they were treated by CenturyLink. They are aware they were overcharged. They pursued their rights, and they're receiving compensation for it. We don't have a single other class member out of 17.2 million who is stepping forward to claim they don't know if they were overcharged or not and therefore it's unfair. Certainly, Mr. Scheffler is capable of determining if he was overcharged. In 2014 he claims he was overcharged. He sued CenturyLink, and he settled with them. I asked him in our discussion if he was aware of any other overcharge he suffered. He could identify none. So I'm not sure what is quite being said here, but we don't think it's a basis for overturning this settlement.

Mr. Scheffler's third objection is that he asserts that CenturyLink only maintains one year of customer records. That's not true. You can see in the Beckman declaration in support of final approval here that records could be obtained for longer. I'm aware that people did obtain those records. Mr. Scheffler never contacted us or

contacted the administrator to try to obtain those records. We don't know who he talked to at CenturyLink, but he can get at least two years and more if he seeks it. I mean, again, we have no record of any objection from any other class member of the 17.2 million claiming that they couldn't get the documentation they needed to support a supported document claim or otherwise or to support any -- any objective measure of overcharge.

Mr. Scheffler's fourth and final objection is to the attorneys fees. He asserts they are not objectively reasonable; there's no way to measure them. This is false. As we set forth at some length in our submission, we set forth the reasonableness of the attorneys fees and expense requests under both the percentage of the fund and the lodestar methods. We think that that checks out squarely. And, you know, all those things -- all other things considered, we believe that Mr. Scheffler's objection should be overruled in its entirety.

Moving on to some brief, final topics. Class certification here we think is imminently appropriate. It's all set forth in our brief. We don't need to have a class certification motion. Your Honor is well aware of the law in this area. We don't think that anything has been said that undermines any areas of this. I'm happy to answer any questions that Your Honor sees fit on that topic.

And just to sort of sum things up, as Your Honor is aware and a lot of the others on the phone are aware, this was an incredibly hard-fought litigation and settlement. It was not without its trials and tribulations. We did get there.

I think that the first people who should be commended for the result were the plaintiff class representatives. As I said earlier, they really pitched in to a person, were there 24 hours a day to help us, and they were simply outstanding. They matched a very large corporate defendant wit for wit. They didn't give up. They helped us, and we relied on them, and it was -- it was a big reason for this result.

The plaintiffs' counsel team, I'm not sure I've ever been part of a more cohesive group of people that were all heavy lifters. Nobody sat around waiting to be paid. It was heavy lifting by all firms all the way. That cohesiveness certainly allowed us to match wit for wit a very large company and its very sophisticated counsel.

And, you know, obviously, finally, defendant and its counsel put up an incredible defense of this case. We litigated that vigorously. When it came time to talk about settlement, we were able to get a deal done. And after that time, they have put a lot of resources and a lot of effort into seeing this through and approved on behalf of obviously

the company and on behalf of its customers.

So we'd just simply wrap up by asking the court to grant plaintiffs' motion for final approval of the class action settlement in its entirety and also to grant plaintiffs' motion for attorneys fees and expenses and for class representative service awards. And I'd be happy to answer any questions you may have.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. Lobel.

MR. LOBEL: Yes. Good morning again, Your Honor.

Douglas Lobel for CenturyLink. I'll be addressing

CenturyLink's response. My partner Jeff Gutkin may jump in as well.

Your Honor, CenturyLink fully supports plaintiffs' motion for final approval. We think this is a very good result for the class and a reasonable compromise that's in the best interests of the class.

And just to touch on a few things that

Mr. Gudmundson said, and then I'm going to try to provide

some additional color for some of the topics that he

addressed.

We do think the settlement process was very fair. There was effective notice in the claims process that involved multiple forms of notice, as you heard, direct notice by email and mail, website, web ads, publication,

many, many different types of notice, millions of direct mail and emails sent out for this very, very large nationwide class.

And the results of the notice I think are very significant. Notice went to 100 percent of existing customers and 94.99 percent of former customers. And as a result of that notice program, 115,000 or so class members made claims and will receive compensation, but it's not just the compensation that we all anticipated back at the preliminary approval stage. Because of the pro-rata multiplier, this class likely will receive multiples of what the parties expected, close to 50 percent greater for both flat claims and documented claims. So we think that's quite significant in terms of the monetary compensation to the class.

But the monetary compensation is not the only benefit that the class received here. There are significant non-monetary provisions in the settlement agreement that will certainly benefit the class and the public. In paragraph 2 of the settlement agreement CenturyLink agreed to numerous consumer business practices.

Now, I will say that this is a company that I've represented for over two decades. They are constantly in the process of improving their processes and working to improve their business practices. And so it's not to say

that these improvements just started when the settlement was inked. These improvements were ongoing from a business perspective. And as Your Honor knows, some of these improvements were as a result of some of the other litigation that was ongoing, including with the Minnesota Attorney General.

So many of these process improvements were underway, but many of them also were accelerated as a result of the settlement in this case. And so let me just highlight a few and give you some -- some sense of those.

And as I say, there are many practices to be improved, but I think these are perhaps the most significant and I'll just give you a sense.

So in order to ensure accurate disclosure and billing, which, of course, was one of the main issues in the case, the company rolled out an electronic acceptance of orders process during sales calls, and that is for currently existing customers, but it's being rolled out to eventually and shortly, I believe, to new customers as well.

So what that means, Your Honor -- perhaps we've all experienced this with other companies -- at the time you are on the phone with the representative changing your package or ordering a new service, you have -- you receive a text message or an email during the phone call in which you see your order pop up and the prices that are part of that

order, and then you scroll down and you are asked to review and accept that order, as well as disclosures that are part of that order.

And so that is -- as I said, that's a relatively new change in the company's procedures, which are intended to prevent misunderstandings or in the case of a rogue agent missed billings. And so there's no surprises to the customer. They're on the phone. They are considering a certain type of service. They see exactly what they've purchased, exactly what the cost is; and before that service goes into effect and they are billed, they -- they affirmatively accept that service.

As part of that, because it has not yet been rolled out to new customers, new customers are subject to an order recap by the sales agents on the phone. This is something that CenturyLink has had for some time called required call components. And so the agent, after going through the sales process and the customer agreeing, the agent will read a recap of the order, that you've ordered this new package and that is so much per month and that includes certain fees and taxes. And they even give the customer the information about what their first bill will look like. And so these disclosures are now a required part of the sales process by the sales reps for new customers.

As I say, eventually they will get the electronic acceptance

as well.

And the second part of this, but related to this and which we think is very significant, is that there's a quality assurance audit program with respect to the work of these agents. So these calls are recorded. The agents are required to provide this information, the required call components, and there's a review of the call records. A score is tabulated. And if the agents do not live up to the acceptable score, the agents are terminated. The agents with low scores will be terminated. And so it's not just a process where we ask agents to do something that they may or may not follow, but we now follow up with that and we ensure that they do what we ask them to do.

And I think the third -- Mr. Gudmundson mentioned the credit reporting, which is significant, but I think the third item I think is very significant here is we're not just going to walk away if Your Honor approves this settlement. There are three years of required compliance reports to be provided to the plaintiffs, so plaintiffs looking over our shoulders for the next three years. And, of course, Your Honor knows that we've entered into a number of attorney general settlements that have certain reporting requirements. And so there's a lot of eyes looking over the sales process for CenturyLink over the next few years. And so these business practices that are either developed for

these purposes or were in the works will benefit both this particular class, as well as the public and future customers.

And so I would say just to conclude that this is not just good business. It's obviously the right thing to do. But we feel that as a result of this process

CenturyLink has become a better company. CenturyLink is a more customer-friendly company. CenturyLink is going to provide a better customer experience in the future than it may have in the past. And that's both the result of the many efforts that have been undergoing for many years, as well as some of the specific requirements in this -- in this settlement.

With respect to other reasons this is a good settlement for the class, Your Honor, the plaintiffs faced, we think, many obstacles in this case. They were facing very complex, contentious and costly discovery. There were significant defenses on the merits that we had, including the voluntary payment doctrine. There were individualized proof problems. There were problems potentially certifying the class, and certainly there was a problem of an unmanageable trial potentially with many varying claims.

And so that's a reason that we think it's a fair and adequate resolution for the class, but I don't -- I don't want to move on without saying we have vigorously from

day one denied the allegations in this case, as Your Honor knows, and we would have vigorously fought this battle if we hadn't struck this settlement. But I think the company feels quite good in putting this matter behind it, if Your Honor agrees, and focusing on building and improving its business.

And along those lines, I'm pleased to inform the court of something that the court may not know, which is that the securities case that is before Your Honor has been settled in principle and a term sheet is being worked out at this time. And so we anticipate in the not-too-distant future we'll be in front of Your Honor on that matter addressing similar issues that we're addressing here today.

THE COURT: Well, that's good news.

MR. LOBEL: I thought you would think so, Your Honor.

With respect to the objections, I'll just say,

Your Honor, briefly that I note that these eight objections

are not weighty in our view. About half of them were not

even actual objections. Some of them were almost

commercials for CenturyLink. And none were an impediment to

approval of this settlement, we think.

So, all in all, a very fair and a very reasonable result with a lot of hard work that went into it with a lot of parties. And we think that the class is much better off

for the efforts of all counsel involved.

I will second what Mr. Gudmundson said. I want to commend Mr. Gudmundson and plaintiffs' counsel. We'd say that we started out fighting pretty hard; and once we came together, we worked pretty hard and we worked very well together to bring this challenging case to hopefully a conclusion. And I would say in my 38 years of practice this was as good relations as I've had with opposing counsel in a long and difficult case. And so I thank my colleagues on the other side for that experience and their cooperation and hard work to bring us where we are.

So, Your Honor, I just have one final point I'd like to make as an aside, and it's a little bit of a diversion.

I'm sure that the court recalls that there's an appeal pending in the Eighth Circuit now regarding the injunction provision of the preliminary approval order. That was an injunction that appeared in paragraph 10 of the preliminary approval. And there was a lot of discussion about it, and these appeals were filed by the Keller Lenkner firm. As a matter of timing, the Eighth Circuit has set the oral argument on that appeal for December 16th, so about a month from now. If the court enters a final order and final judgment in this case, by its terms that injunction would dissolve, and we think it moots the appeal before the Eighth

1	Circuit.
2	So, Your Honor, without being presumptuous, if the
3	court were inclined to enter the order and judgment in this
4	case in advance of that oral argument date, that would save
5	the Eighth Circuit and the parties, we think, substantial
6	time and resources in addressing that appeal. And that's
7	all I'll say about that, Your Honor.
8	So, in conclusion, we think there are no reasons
9	that this settlement should not be approved and we ask the
10	court to do so.
11	THE COURT: All right. I appreciate that.
12	I do want to note if Ms. Regan and Mr. Gutkin wish
13	to say a few words, they are welcome to.
14	MS. REGAN: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
15	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gutkin?
16	MR. GUTKIN: No, Your Honor, nothing to add.
17	Thank you.
18	THE COURT: All right. All right. Let's move on
19	to objector Troy [audio disruption] attorney and
20	Mr. Nickitas. Do you wish to be heard?
21	MR. POETZ: Sure, Your Honor. Since you
22	mentioned
23	MR. NICKITAS: Good morning, Your Honor. Peter
24	Nickitas.
25	MR. POETZ: Oh. Go ahead, sir.

1 THE COURT: Mr. Nickitas.

MR. NICKITAS: Thank you, Your Honor.

Thank you, Mr. Poetz.

Peter Nickitas. Yes, Your Honor. Peter Nickitas here for Troy Scheffler. He, Mr. Scheffler, lodged an objection to the proposed settlement.

I'd begin by noting first that Mr. Gudmundson did reach out to me, and we had an amicable conversation, and he addressed specific objections and addressed the fee objection. All of this was amicable and certainly relative to the proposed fee. We have shared our own experiences in fee applications. And that's, with that said, that is no longer a significant concern of Mr. Scheffler's. His concern concerned the availability of billing.

Now, Mr. Scheffler did raise this as an issue, to be able to go back to 2014 to determine objectively how much he had been overbilled. And I do note that plaintiffs' class counsel did provide bills going back to 2016 for Mr. Scheffler. Still a couple years short.

Your Honor, I live in St. Paul, and I have been a CenturyLink customer myself, so I just did a little following up to see what bills would be available to me as an ordinary CenturyLink customer. And two years were the limit on available bills going backwards to determine whether I as a customer had been overbilled or not. Any

reasonable customer would call customer service to get prior bills, and they are told they don't exist past two years.

Evidently, they do.

If the billing beyond two years are available to customers, that information for accessing those bills should have been available on the class notice, and that way prospective class members could more easily verify for themselves have I been overbilled and, if so, how much or have I not been overbilled. The measure of overbilling in comparison to the \$30 per customer proffered payout still is lacking an objective measure. We don't see the mass. We don't see enough of the foundation to make sure that this is the fair and reasonable settlement to Mr. Scheffler.

And with respect to any of the other points,

Mr. Scheffler did lay out his previous experience as a class
objector, and it is utmost to copy the customer
identification and class member identification number on his
declaration. So he respectfully lodges his objection with
the qualifications that I've brought before the court.

And thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Objector Troy Poetz. Attorney Poetz, please.

MR. POETZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

And thank you, counsel.

I want to start by making it clear that I am not a

serial objector and I am not casting aspersions on anyone that it is, but I've never been involved in a class action as a member of the class and I've certainly never objected. My objection here is sincere. This is not an economic pursuit. I certainly have other work to do right now.

Mr. Gudmundson did describe my wife and my experience with CenturyLink pretty accurately. We purchased a hobby farm in 2019. I contacted CenturyLink and told them what my needs were, and they — they assured me that their product was more than enough to handle what I would be running in my house with my wife and I and three children. That didn't turn out to be true. It didn't turn out to be remotely true. And when COVID hits, sort of relegated to a home office like a lot of us, and it became worse, and I ended up just coming back to the office because the service provided just could not handle the load. It doesn't even really handle the basic internet needs in our house. And I'm not saying that I was overcharged, other than in the sense that I was provided a product and paid for a product that I considered to be defective.

Here in my little part of the world CenturyLink is the only provider that provides service in our rural area, and they sort of tout themselves as that and they certainly did in my communications with them. So they are the only show in town that provides rural service like this.

My objection is not a commercial for CenturyLink, and I don't think CenturyLink would want me starring in a commercial about their -- about their company. Their customer service I would say is lackluster, is a generous way to describe it. Their service obviously, like I said, just didn't meet the needs, and that's explicitly not what I was -- not what I was told.

In regard to the settlement itself, multiplied over a 17-million-person class, \$15.5 million seems to me to be low, especially with the 1 percent take rate. This is a company whose first quarter total revenue of 2020 is \$15.2 billion with net income of \$314 million. Fifteen and a half million isn't a rounding error, but it's not real far off. And I am aware of the complaints that were flooded -- or that were flooding the AG's office. I'm aware of CenturyLink's history. And if you take my small experience here in central Minnesota and you multiply that over, you know, thousands -- well, millions of class members, that to me seems light.

Now, I certainly could opt out and arbitrate. I decided not to do that. Again, I'm not looking to make a -- make a mission out of this, but I think I would have been remiss if I didn't object to what I consider to be an insufficient settlement amount for the class.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Any response from the plaintiffs or the defense to the objectors?

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Yes, Your Honor. Just very, very, very briefly on each one.

Regarding Mr. Scheffler, we did provide him his invoices from 2016 and '17. It's our understanding -- and I believe it may be set forth in Mr. Lobel's declaration in support of this motion for final approval, but that was the only other account Mr. Scheffler had after he settled all of his claims regarding his prior account in 2014 and '15. Certainly, my understanding is that records are available prior to that, but that's all there was for him. And so, again, there's really not any evidence that he was overcharged or that this settlement is insufficient for him.

Regarding Mr. Poetz, just one clarification and that is that there is -- there is plenty of money here to pay all these claims. I set forth, and I won't set forth again, that the amount of claims received is in line roughly with the confirmatory discovery we did previously and that all of the claims that were submitted by class members will be paid and paid more than was anticipated.

That's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Lobel?

MR. LOBEL: Yes, Your Honor. May I respond?

Your Honor, with respect to Mr. Scheffler's objection, that's a serious objection in the sense that if it were true that the records for the class members were not available, that would threaten the fairness of the settlement process. So we take it very seriously.

The fact is what Mr. Scheffler alleges is not true. The company set up a process where the administrator was to provide the records for the class members upon request, because the company -- and this was something that we discussed -- the company did not want the individual representatives to be involved in providing materials to class members. We needed the consistency and expertise and uniformity of the administrator.

I'm a class member, I would like six years of bills, they would get them. If someone called the customer service representative and said I'm a class member, I'd like six years of bills, the representatives had scripts that were specifically directed to direct the customers to the administrator.

Part of the problem here may be that if a customer called a representative and simply said I'd like six years of bills, well, that's not CenturyLink's policy. Their policy is that they give two years of bills. And if the representative didn't know that the customer was part of the

settlement or was a class member seeking bills for the 1 2 purposes of making a claim, then that might not have been 3 communicated and they might not have referred to the administrator. 4 5 So that's -- that's really where this problem arises, that Mr. Scheffler didn't follow the instructions 6 7 given to class members to contact the administrator for his 8 bills. And I would note that we're not aware of any other 9 customer that complained or certainly objected that they 10 couldn't get their bills. So this is not a rampant or even common problem that the court should be concerned about. 11 12 think it was just a misunderstanding in this particular case 13 with one customer. 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 MR. LOBEL: With respect to mister -- I'm sorry, 16 Your Honor. Did I interrupt? 17 THE COURT: No, no. Did I interrupt you, I should 18 ask. 19 MR. LOBEL: No. 20 THE COURT: Go ahead. 21 MR. LOBEL: That's all I have to say about 22 Mr. Scheffler. 23 With respect to Mr. Poetz, I am sympathetic to the 24 We've all struggled with these issues during this 25 difficult time. But I read Mr. Poetz's objection as a

complaint about the service that he received or perhaps the price that he paid, which is exactly what this class settlement is about. And there are 115,000 other customers who made a claim for similar reasons, perhaps not the exact same issue, but related issues, and they are afforded recovery under the structure of the settlement, or there are about 12,000 other customers who opted out. Those were Mr. Poetz's two choices. And I appreciate certainly, and no one is minimizing his experience, but this is not an attack on the settlement. This is an attack or a challenge to CenturyLink services. And so that fits right within what the class members are getting recovery for.

That's all I have to say about that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. The court will approve the final settlement by the plaintiffs, and the court will deny the objections that have been lodged.

The court will allow the acceptance of claims

14 days after the filing date, if that's the correct time

period, because of the postal service slowdown that happened
this spring and summer.

The court will grant the attorneys fees, the reimbursement of costs and expenses and the class representative services and awards filed by the plaintiffs.

The court will request that, dealing with the

expense records, to be able to determine the reasonableness 1 2 of those awarding expenses, plaintiffs' counsel shall submit 3 their expense records to the court by December 1st, 2020. The court will request that the plaintiff get the 4 5 proposed order to the court within seven days, so the court can review it and have it signed and filed before the 6 7 December 16th date dealing with the appeal, that it's before 8 the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. 9 Now, Mr. Poetz, if you can come back on the 10 And I think you represent so many -screen. 11 Can I get him back on the screen? Mr. Poetz? 12 Just speak for a second, so you come back on the 13 screen, so I can --14 MR. POETZ: Oh, I'm sorry. Yeah. Oh, I'm seeing 15 myself on the screen. 16 THE COURT: Yes, yes. MR. POETZ: Okay. 17 18 THE COURT: Unless you speak, I don't see you. 19 MR. POETZ: I see. 20 Now, I want you to know -- and I know THE COURT: 21 this is not going to solve your dissatisfaction. I've been 22 a federal judge for 26 years. I've been a judge for 23 37 years and practicing over close to 50 years, 47, 24 48 years. Being a federal judge, I've been very fortunate 25 to have a number of MDL, multi-district litigation cases.

And I think the lawyers involved in this case, of course, they do their homework on who gets a settlement. I've handled some very large MDLs and some small ones.

When I got this case, I was well aware of not only, you know, what CenturyLink and the other providers of the internet have caused so much havoc for customers. So when I received the assignment to handle this, I looked at my staff, and I had a big smile on my face, and I said this is going to be a war that I won't be able to control. And I can tell you that it has turned out just the opposite.

And we've had a set of lawyers, both on the plaintiffs' side and the defense side, that have truly been outstanding. They know what the problems were with this case legally. And I don't know if you've gone through the papers and the arguments. And so there were liabilities on the plaintiffs' side that they were well aware of, and the defense had some fantastic arguments, but they came together. They didn't ask me, but they went to an independent arbitrator or mediator, Judge Layn Phillips out of Oklahoma. And I don't know him or her. And they spent four days in heated mediation and were able to come up with an agreement that just astounded me.

You should understand I am -- when I first got my first MDL, I told the lawyers I don't take coupon cases, all right, and no one is going to get paid that doesn't -- that

should not get paid, in any type of MDL that I'm involved in. And I've made that clear during my career. And so the legitimacy of class actions and MDLs are very important to me because they hopefully streamline the system, so people that have been wronged or injured or in some way taken advantage by a corporation or company has some way of getting some compensation. And I can tell you in this case that the amount of money that the claimants are going to get is one that I am totally satisfied with and I know that both sides litigated and very strongly.

And this was not a lay down by the plaintiffs just to get some money, so they could get some cash for their law firms. That is just not the case. I know that sometimes in MDLs the lawyers get, in the vernacular, a bad rap in taking the money and leaving the injured parties with pennies on the dollar, but that's not the case in this litigation.

There were some very difficult issues and hurdles on both sides, and they recognize that. And I can tell you the professionalism of the team of lawyers on both sides made my job a lot easier.

The Zimmerman Reed firm knows that I handled the Baycol litigation, which at one point was the third largest MDL litigation in the country. And that was just to [audio disruption] that I had to get under control. And I flew around the country dealing with the different lawyers to

make sure that we could have a settlement where people died or were seriously injured from a statin drug that was taken off the market.

I'm towards the end of my career and it validates why I love the law, is that we do have outstanding lawyers that are pressing for justice and they're -- on both sides, because we need equal representation on both sides and we had that. The plaintiffs put together a team of lawyers that could match the defense team, and the defense team put together a team that could -- had to deal with all the litigation that was going on across the country dealing with CenturyLink.

And I can tell you that in all the hearings that I've had and all the briefings that I've had on this case there was nothing said by any of the parties that was out of line. It was all professional. And I think -- I don't know what happened in the mediation or otherwise. I'm sure there was some more heated discussions, and that's necessary, but before me I did not have to get involved in slapping any hands or finding anyone in contempt or -- and I've done that before in these large litigations.

And so I just want to -- there is no doubt in my mind how frustrated you are, and I wish I could wave the magic wand and get that internet up and running for you in a proper way for your second home, your hobby farm, but

hopefully through this litigation and through you making your voice heard, which was very important for me, because you are really representing all these individuals that got poor service, you are their voice, and I need to see that and hear that. And I'm glad that you've taken the time out of your busy practice to be involved in this, because it's important for the court to keep its finger on why I'm here, and that's to do justice for not only the lawyers, but for the parties. It is the parties that are the ones.

And I can't solve your problem, but I want you to know that I hear you. I feel the pain, as they say. And I know that the litigation across the country -- it shows that, that there's so many people that were feeling the same pain and frustration and anger that you show, but you represented them in the highest manner possible. And I appreciate you standing up. It just takes one. Always remember that. It always takes one.

And we all can't say -- I received the card in the mail on a class action recently, and I couldn't -- I couldn't sign off on it because I couldn't remember whether or not I received the telephone calls from the financial institution, but because -- because I block most of them; and if they don't show up with their name, I don't answer the phone. So I could not check the box and try to get any money from the class. But I understand the people that are

going to be involved in this settlement will be able to sign and receive some money. And it is very seldom, as you well know, in any litigation that anyone is made whole. It's just -- our system is not made that way. But I just wanted to talk to you for a few minutes because I'm so proud of you, I really am.

MR. POETZ: Thank you, Your Honor. You don't know me, but I know you just by reputation. And the fact that you are putting your stamp of approval on the settlement goes a long, long way, and I mean that. And I've worked with Zimmerman Reed before too, and their reputation is sterling. In fact, I've referred cases in the past to them. And congeniality, like you said, is paramount to my practice too. I'm a member of ABOTA, which is, you know, a trial-lawyer-based organization.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POETZ: Right. And we value congeniality and professionalism above all else. So thank you very much for your kind words. And I just wanted to say a little bit on behalf of the class, and thank you for hearing that out.

THE COURT: All right. And let me tell you, I appreciate you taking the time to stand up for the class. It's so important. All right.

All right. Anything else that I need to do or order or rule on at this point?

MR. POSTMAN: Your Honor, Warren Postman of Keller Lenkner. One very brief point, out of an abundance of caution.

You mentioned the motion to intervene and compel arbitration by Keisha Covington and the other parties. I just wanted to note that although your confirmation or final approval of the settlement I think moots the obstacle of the injunction, CenturyLink did repudiate their obligation to arbitrate in a letter. I won't relitigate the issue. We briefed that and why we think that issue is delegated. I just wanted to note that that half of the dispute I think is still alive and not mooted. And so you noted ruling on the motion. I just wanted to note that there's still something alive there.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Lobel.

MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, we believe that the issue of -- we believe that the issue of the injunction, once Your Honor signs the two documents, consistent with paragraph 10 of the preliminary approval order, is -- is moot. If the injunction is dissolved at that point, we don't think there's anything further to be addressed.

THE COURT: All right. All right. Anything from the plaintiff on this issue?

MR. GUDMUNDSON: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: No dog in that fight.

MR. GUDMUNDSON: Well, we do to the extent that there's an appeal, but our argument is that these were mooted at the outset when their clients requested exclusion, but I'll leave it at that.

MR. POSTMAN: Your Honor, if I can just clarify.

I want to make sure we're not getting wires crossed.

I'm here not referring to the appellants in the Eighth Circuit, and I'm referring to the fact that these intervenors have sought under Section 4 of the FAA an order compelling arbitration, and there are elements to that claim. The injunction I agree is not stopping them from arbitrating after they've opted out, but there are elements to their FAA claim, and one is that they have an agreement to arbitrate, two is that CenturyLink has refused to arbitrate. And separate from the injunction, CenturyLink has stated that they're refusing to arbitrate. They'd sent a letter to our clients saying they're revoking unilaterally their arbitration agreement.

And so I think we have a right under the FAA to get an order compelling them to arbitrate, and we laid out why in our brief, but our request for relief is very much alive, and I won't relitigate it. I just want to separate that out from the injunction.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Lobel, anything?

MR. LOBEL: Your Honor, let me -- let me ask

Mr. Gutkin to respond to this, because Mr. Gutkin has been 1 2 involved, very involved in this issue. 3 THE COURT: All right. I'll just respond briefly, Your 4 MR. GUTKIN: 5 Honor, just to that. 6 The motion to compel arbitration and the relief 7 CenturyLink sought there was submitted and argued in June, if I'm not mistaken. It's not on the docket today. 8 9 issues today just relate to the final approval order, which 10 Your Honor has indicated he will approve. That also takes 11 off the table the injunction issue, which is the only thing 12 that's on the docket for today that involves the Keller 13 Lenkner firm. So I don't believe that Mr. Postman is right 14 that there's anything more Your Honor needs to do, unless 15 Your Honor chooses to rule on the old motion that 16 was submitted already. 17 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything further on this issue? 18 19 MR. LOBEL: No, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: I'll take this part under advisement, 21 so I can take a quick look at it. 22 MR. POSTMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 MR. LOBEL: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. Anything further from 25 plaintiff?

1	MR. GUDMUNDSON: Not from the plaintiffs, Your
2	Honor. Thank you.
3	THE COURT: From the defendants?
4	MR. LOBEL: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
5	THE COURT: All right. Again, thank you for all
6	of the hard work that you've put into this case.
7	And if you do have contact with Judge Phillips,
8	please give him my high regards and thanks for working with
9	you and being able to come to a mediation that solved and
10	resolved this matter.
11	With that, I want all of you to stay safe.
12	COVID-19 is here with us for a while, and we've had a number
13	of people in the legal profession who have gotten sick and
14	have passed away, so be very careful. And I hope you have a
15	Happy Thanksgiving and Happy Holidays and Happy New Year.
16	Thank you.
17	(Court adjourned at 11:54 a.m., 11-19-2020.)
18	* * *
19	I, Renee A. Rogge, certify that the foregoing is a
20	correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
21	above-entitled matter.
22	Certified by: <u>/s/Renee A. Rogge</u> Renee A. Rogge, RMR-CRR
23	Refide A. Rogge, Rink CKK
24	
25	