1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA	
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3		ocket No. 09-MD-2047
4	DRYWALL PRODUCTS LIABILITY N	ew Orleans, Louisiana hursday, December 14, 2017
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7 8	TRANSCRIPT OF MONTHLY STATUS CONFERENCE AND MOTION PROCEEDINGS HEARD BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELDON E. FALLON UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2017) (STATUS CONFERENCE AND MOTION PROCEEDINGS) 3 (OPEN COURT.) 14:00:56 14:00:56 6 THE COURT: Be seated, please. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. We have a monthly status conference. Call the case 14:00:57 7 first. 14:01:00 8 14:01:00 9 THE DEPUTY CLERK: MDL-2047, in re: Chinese Manufactured 14:01:05 10 Drywall Products Liability Litigation. 14:01:08 11 THE COURT: Counsel, make their appearance for the 14:01:09 12 record, please, liaison. 14:01:12 13 MR. ROSENBURG: Good afternoon, Judge Fallon. Harry 14:01:16 14 Rosenburg as liaison counsel for CNBM, BNBM, and Taishan, your 14:01:20 15 Honor. 14:01:20 16 MR. MILLER: Good afternoon, Judge Fallon. Kerry Miller as liaison counsel for Knauf. 14:01:24 17 14:01:26 18 MR. HERMAN: May it please the Court, your Honor, Judge 14:01:32 19 Fallon. Good afternoon, it's Russ Herman for plaintiffs. 14:01:34 20

THE COURT: This is our monthly status conference. We don't have very much to talk about in the status conference, but we have a couple of motions thereafter. Let's do the status conference first.

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I met with the parties a moment ago, I did talk to them about their proposed agenda. We'll take it in the order given.

MR. HERMAN: May it please the Court, on Items 3, 6, 7,

14:02:07 2 10 there really are no new issues, and folks can refer to Status

Report No. 94, the previous status report to take a look at what

the issues are in those sections because none of them have changed.

Your Honor has two scheduled arguments, one appears noted at page 24, Section VII, it's a motion to vacate the preliminary defaults set for hearing today, and Ms. Sandy Duggan will be honoring -- we do honor her, and she will be arguing on behalf of plaintiffs.

Another matter is set for hearing, or two matters, at page 30, Section XI. And as I understand it Kerry Miller, Patrick Montoya, and perhaps others will be involved in that argument. I know that Mr. Miller's requested that he, if your Honor permits, be allowed to argue first his issue. The other parties, as I understand it, have no objection to that if your Honor permits.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. HERMAN: One last thing, and that is BrownGreer has already made a report, which I do not need to repeat, but I have provided your Honor's law clerk with also an e-mail that gives that report. That's it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything from the defendants?

MR. ROSENBURG: None from us, your Honor.

THE COURT: Can you summarize, Russ, the report of BrownGreer? What's the situation there? We spoke at our conference a moment ago.

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MR. HERMAN: Yes, your Honor, they have -- excuse me one moment.

His oral report is that, "The only thing to report is that BrownGreer is close to finishing the final calculations for the GBI holdback and plans to disburse the holdback amounts to eligible claimants once they determine the pro rata percentage."

And I believe your Honor inquired as to how much that might be, and that BrownGreer, through Jake, responded it was in the neighborhood of about \$8 million.

THE COURT: And that would be part paid out in accordance with the prior payments and would be proportional to those payments, so he will be doing that shortly and that should be just about resolving the Knauf aspect of the case.

MR. HERMAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let's go into the motions then. The first motion which I have before me is filed by BNBM, PLC, BNBM Group, CNBM, and they seek -- they want me to vacate the default judgment, which I rendered a number of years ago in this particular case. You'll recall that this had to do with Taishan also, that suit was filed, it was served on Taishan and others. It's an issue of service insofar as others.

But there was a proceeding -- there were some attorneys who either represented them or at least was visiting during our procedures, and I tried to convince the defendants to answer, gave them as much time as I possibly could. Eventually I had to come to

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the conclusion that we had to move the case forward and that default judgments needed to be issued.

I issued default judgments finding jurisdiction, and it's a long story. But in any event, the motion now is by BNBM, BNBM Group, and CNBM insofar as it's applicable to them, that they wish to vacate these judgments against them.

I'll hear from the parties, the movants.

MR. ROSENBURG: Your Honor, if it please the Court. As Mr. Herman mentioned a moment ago, we've spoken to Mr. Miller and he asked if he could present his motion first.

THE COURT: Sure. Okay. That's fine.

MR. ROSENBURG: And we've agreed to that procedure, subject to your Honor's approval.

THE COURT: No, that's fine. I thought he wanted to speak on that motion first. But we'll take that, that's fine.

MR. MONTOYA: Your Honor, good afternoon. Patrick

Montoya on behalf of the Villas at Oak Hammock, and the motion at
issue is claimants motion Villas at Oak Hammock at Document

No. 20277, and it's a motion to vacate your Honor's order

extinguishing the Villas at Oak Hammock's claim which was an
already remediated homes claim.

And the argument really has two parts. The first part is to the untimeliness of the Villas' objection to the extinguishment of the claim and asking to vacate the order; and the second portion of the motion is to allow the evidence that we do have to be

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presented to Special Master Balhoff.

My understanding is, and I see from Mr. Miller, from Mr. Dysart is that as to the first prong as to the untimeliness aspect, that part is not being raised here. I think the only issue we're discussing is the merits or the strength of the evidence as to the claim; is that correct, gentlemen?

MR. DYSART: Yes, your Honor. Obviously it was late, but to the extent that good cause is presented to the Court, we would have no objection to the Court hearing their arguments at this time.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Pat.

MR. MONTOYA: Your Honor, it's an issue that your Honor's faced before in this case, it's Section 3A1 of the settlement agreement that discusses what evidence is available, affected property during remediation. And the settlement agreement reads:

"For those owners with claims pending," and the case style, "where available, such submissions shall be in the form required by MDL Pretrial Order 1(B).

This is a multi-townhome claim.

THE COURT: Right, I remember. Yes.

MR. MONTOYA: All of the other units were found to have Knauf 100 percent and were either in the settlement program or had already remediated claims. This claim was done at the same time and evidence preservation was done as to product ID. Proper evidence preservation was not done at the time of demolition.

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THE COURT: This is one of the claims, Pat?

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MR. MONTOYA: This is just one. All of the rest have been adjudicated. So we're here with one.

So we have indicia from the aspect that all of these homes were built at the same time, some of them have adjoining walls, and they all had Knauf drywall.

The second portion of the indicia is the report that is contained at Exhibit A to Document 20277, which is an engineering report from the product -- from the inspectors that went into the product ID. And they tried to be as compliant as possible with your Honor's order, and you will find that they investigated ten different spots in the unit, drilled in and opened up the holes in the wall and the pictures are contained in the report.

Knauf's point about the report is that it only seems to have either one or two pictures of an actual piece of Knauf drywall, the same piece of drywall photographed over and over again. What they've glossed over in the report is the chart that the engineer has signed off on that they went to ten different spots throughout the unit, found Knauf Tianjin, and actually shot it with the XRF gun as well and have those readings. I know how your Honor feels about the XRF gun, but the work was done and the product has been identified.

So we're in a spot where we've got substantial compliance with your Honor's pretrial order but not full compliance. And what I am asking for is for all of this information on product ID, the

contracts, the costs, everything else that is at play here that's been provided to Knauf to let Special Master Balhoff look at it, remediate the claim, and see if we can't come to a resolution. In either event, he reports back to your Honor with a finding of fact.

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Like I say, either hopefully we can get it resolved or at least then that way your Honor has had the chance and the claimants have had a chance to have their claim see the light of day and be judged properly. That's our request for relief, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from the opponent.

MR. DYSART: Good afternoon, Judge Fallon. Danny Dysart on behalf of Knauf defendants. First, I just want to start out that it's undisputed in this case that this is an ARH claim that is subject to the ARH protocol, the Knauf class settlement agreement, and PTO 1(B). It's also undisputed that PTO 1(B) was not complied with. Now, your Honor has recently ruled in other proceedings with ARH claims that when PTO 1(B) is not complied with and in particular where they do not have sufficient photographic evidence to demonstrate how much, if any, KPT drywall was in their home, that it does not comply with the settlement agreement and that claim cannot be compensated.

And on this case -- let me just back up and just give a brief time line of this claim. The Knauf class settlement was in January of -- December of 2011. This remediation --

Let me back up even further. October of 2009 PTO 1(B) was entered. The remediation of this property was in December of

2010 and continuing until May of 2011. So the claimants were on notice of PTO 1(B) at that time. The Knauf class settlement agreement was in December of 2011, which then adopted PTO 1(B).

These claimants did not opt out, they knew the requirements and they knew that they needed to provide evidence sufficient with PTO 1(B).

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Fast forward four years. Knauf had no notice that this was even an ARH claim until January of 2016. It was at that point that we asked for the information for the ARH claim to be submitted. At that point there were multiple deficiencies, including the lack of evidence for KPT evidence for PTO 1(B). Correspondences with counsel and then the motion to extinguish came and that's where we are today.

At the end of the day, they can't satisfy the PTO, and the only evidence that's been submitted is one board, a single board.

Now I understand that the inspection report has certain information in terms of other areas they say Knauf was found, but this is the exact reason why we have PTO 1(B) and why Knauf put it in the settlement agreement because they need to identify where it is in the property and need to identify the photographic evidence.

In this case, it's really just an issue of can it go back to Dan Balhoff? Your Honor can do that. But at this point, it's undisputed that they cannot satisfy the requirements of the settlement agreement and that the claim shouldn't be compensated.

THE COURT: I understand that. I got the whole picture. 14:13:47 1 The issue really is at this point as I see it is just a question of 14:13:51 2 due process. I make no judgment on the final amount. The final 14:13:55 claim may go the way that you say it's going to go, but I do think 14:14:01 4 that there's enough there to at least let Balhoff take a look at 14:14:06 14:14:11 6 it.

> So I'll let you file that with Balhoff, let him recommend whatever he recommends to me, and then I'm going to have to deal with it the way that I see it. But I'll give your people an opportunity at least to go through the process.

> > MR. MONTOYA: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. DYSART: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Okay. Are we dealing with you now, Harry?

MR. ROSENBURG: Yes, your Honor. Mr. Vejnoska is going to handle the argument for us.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VEJNOSKA: Good afternoon, your Honor. Vejnoska, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe appearing on behalf of CNBM Company, BNBM Group, and BNBM, PLC.

Your Honor, we're here today because the Court has entered four defaults against the three movants. These are all preliminary defaults. To illustrate the complexity and the confusion, I'd submit, surrounding those orders to point out that in only one of those cases were all three of the movants defaulted.

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In other words, in the other three cases only -- there's at least one of the movants who is not defaulted. And, of course, as I've said, none of these defaults have yet been finalized. The PSC has not even requested that they be treated as final.

Now, your Honor, in the briefing the PSC did not engage on the law other than citing a few of this Court's rulings and one oblique reference to a New York state case on banking law, its main authority it quoted to your Honor was Mr. David Bowie. Further, in its briefing, your Honor, the PSC focused almost entirely on the wrong defendant. It talked about Taishan Gypsum, which is not one of the moving parties.

And finally, your Honor, the PSC did not assist the Court in addressing the application and the meaning of the Court's pretrial orders, specifically Pretrial Orders 1(G) and 1(H). Rather they contented themselves with referring to them as a red herring, which they said would, in quotes, "detract from their ability to collect damages." Which of course, your Honor, is absolutely correct. It would.

To be direct, your Honor, we believe that the disposition of this motion begins and ends with the Court's analysis of its pretrial orders and particularly Pretrial Order 1(H).

Now, your Honor, I know the Court is well aware of the standards to apply and the three factors to look at. I would only emphasize that the *Upjohn* case made very clear that the requirement of good cause has been interpreted very liberally, and the one

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parcel of real property case emphasized that, as do many of the cases we cited to the Court, the very clear preference of the judicial system to resolve claims by trials on the merits. In finding the Fifth Circuit wrote that an abuse of discretion need not be glaring to justify reversal.

So, your Honor, turning to the application of those three factors here, I would say on the willfulness issue, the pretrial orders alone dictate that the Court's defaults need to be vacated as not willful.

Second, no prejudice will ensue by doing so, particularly given the Court's preservation of evidence orders, which ironically are not -- we just heard some discussion of in the prior motion.

And finally, the meritorious standard. It's liberally construed, it is not a very high bar, but here the movants don't even need the benefit of that liberal instruction because it had --- we have multiple defenses on the merits.

Now, your Honor, the Supreme Court has described Congress as not having provided any hard and fast rules, and so this needs to be an equitable analysis and the motion must "take account of all of the circumstances." The Republic of Iraq case that we cited makes clear that this is a factual review by the Court. It certainly constrained -- committed to your discretion, your Honor. But that you must balance those factors against one another.

And turning to willfulness, your Honor. What is willful is perhaps surprisingly, perhaps not, not really defined in most of

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these cases. It clearly must be viewed given the cases I've just cited to your Honor in its full context and with a liberal view approaching it. For example, in the Ortega Dominguez case, the court excused a deliberate failure to appear where it just found that the defendants were justified in believing at the time that they were not properly served.

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Perhaps more to the point, the bar to find willfulness is high. Willfulness literally if you look in the dictionary just means essentially any conscious action, any deliberate action.

That clearly can't be willfulness here and the courts have said that it is not.

Not all conscious decisions are culpable. Culpability is the phrase that is used in Rule 60(b). And indeed some courts, such as the *Artec* case, require something far in excess of that. They require something in the nature of bad faith.

And, your Honor, believe me, I've stood here with my colleagues, we've heard the various ad hominem attacks on our clients, but we do not believe that they have acted in bad faith in their decision-making process here.

Now, your Honor, this time line is a little complicated. I only want to make one point here. No defaults were entered against the three moving parties until 2011. I know your Honor knows where I am going with this. The significance is that every default was entered after your Honor entered Pretrial Orders 1(G) and 1(H). 1(G), your Honor, says it's necessary because the

plaintiffs have now filed amended omnibus complaints in, and you list four cases; two of which, *Gross* and *Wiltz*, are the ones that later on were the first two that, as you look at the time line here, you'll see those are the first two defaults entered against the three parties.

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It further said that in order to conserve judicial, attorney, and client resources and to avoid filing responses to complaints that will be amended because the PSC stood here month after month and said we're still amending, that nothing needed to be filed in response to those complaints until the PSC filed a notice of completion.

You further noted in the same order, your Honor, that as to the six omnibus complaints that were presently before the court, "efforts to complete service have only just commenced." Now, this is in May of 2010.

I would also note, your Honor, that the PSC was reported -- I'm sorry, in 1(H) the Court said that it was now aware that there had been inquiries and questions about this notification requirement. 1(H) was entered roughly five months, almost exactly five months after 1(G), and the order makes it clear that it was entered to clarify some of the confusion that had sprung up, just as 1(G) was entered to clarify the confusion that had sprung up from some of the prior orders.

And in that you say, as I said, this is where you say that complete service has only just commenced. And so you at that

point required that a master complaint be filed. And you said no defendant needs file any response to any complaint now or to come until that master complaint process has been completed.

You also directed the PSC to report monthly to you, your Honor, on those master complaints, and, in fact, it did. And for several months afterwards it stated that it was in the process of drafting that.

So, your Honor, the simple point here is the obvious one.

A party can't be defaulted for failing to respond to a complaint when the date for responding to the complaint has not yet occurred.

And by definition, your Honor, that date still has not occurred.

The PSC raises some questions in the past about whether this is an effective order, whether it should still be an effective order. This is a screen grab, your Honor, from the Court's web site taken this week. 1(G) and 1(H) remain on the Website.

Nor, your Honor, was your embracing and imposing of a master complaint process and requirement unique. It has been done before, as your Honor well knows, in prior MDL's. And as the Refrigerant Compressors Antitrust Litigation case pointed out, the master complaint is frequently used to generate deadlines. This is how you calculate the deadline for when your answer is due.

Now, your Honor, you know what happened next, or more precisely you know what didn't happen next. The PSC did not file a notice of completion for seven years. We stand here, we talk about delay. For seven years it did not file a notice of completion. It

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filed it on April 6th. Just several months after that, your Honor, they filed more than a dozen complaints. They filed complaints in intervention. There have been at least two of those, I think, that I am aware of.

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So clearly the notice of completion is just not effective, the PSC has never filed a master complaint, and in the last few months the PSC even has written that it thinks that these orders should be vacated. You don't vacate something that doesn't exist and that still isn't in force.

So to sum up, your Honor, the preliminary defaults by the movants simply could not have been willful. As I've said, I think that Pretrial Order 1(H) is the beginning and the ending of the Court's analysis here when the defendants were told they did not need to respond to the complaint, which is the first thing that you do in litigation, that should end the analysis.

We talked about the high equitable standard that's been set by the Supreme Court and other cases here. The pretrial orders, your Honor, not only were entered to try to resolve confusion, and we submit you did, but they recognized that confusion had because of all of the parties, hundreds of parties, thousands of claimants, I think your Honor has said there are certainly thousands of lawyers -- seems like every lawyer in the United States has appeared in this court in this case -- there has been confusion. 1(H) clarified that. The PSC has not abided by those orders, has not triggered an obligation by any of the

movants.

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The failure to answer is simply not willful where proper service is not made. A couple of citations there. And everything that the movants have done in this litigation since appearing has been reflective of their approach and their positions as to this litigation until that time. When we appeared in 2015, the first thing we did, one of the first things we did was to file a request, and your Honor issued an order, preserving all of our defenses. All of our defenses. The reason that they did that has been made clear, then, in the motions to dismiss that were filed in April, May, and June within just a couple of months of appearing here. Those motions to dismiss challenged service, they challenged jurisdiction.

And why did they challenge jurisdiction? In other words, when you look at this and you're looking at willfulness and intent, what did the movants know or believe they knew? CNBM Company knew it never made a single sheet of Chinese drywall. BNBM Group knew it never made a single sheet of Chinese drywall. They never shipped them. BNBM Group knew that it had never manufactured any -- I'm sorry I said BNBM, PLC. BNBM Group never made it, BNBM, PLC knew and it's in the motion to dismiss that was filed here in I can't remember if it was April or May of 2015 that its product had been tested and was not defective. So all of these reflect what the parties had, the approaches that they had taken, and I think they directly bear on any question of willfulness.

Now, your Honor, there are two other factors you're supposed to consider here, and I want to run through them very quickly; because I think that while it took a little time to make sure and explain the chronology of the pretrial orders, these latter two factors are pretty easily satisfied here.

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As to prejudice. That same One Parcel of Property case is a good example. It says that setting aside the default -- that the fact that setting aside the default would delay recovery or would require the claimant to litigate the action is insufficient prejudice to merit not vacating defaults. One of the cases we cited, your Honor, says, quite frankly, every case has some delay and some delays at some point. But you need much more. And the Lacy case makes clear what that is, you need actual prejudice, you need actual loss of evidence, inability to conduct discovery, that sort of thing.

Your Honor, Pretrial Order 1 required the parties to preserve evidence. Pretrial Order 1(L) required the claimants to preserve evidence; samples, photographs, et cetera. If evidence has been lost, if there is that kind of prejudice here, it's not because of the defaults or any delay in appearing.

The PSC also in its brief has claimed that granting our motion will just obviously they think cause delay. Now, again, as the *Lacy* case says, mere delay is not prejudice. But if you look at what your Honor has done to shepherd this case along, many of the substantive issues have already been resolved at this level.

The PSC has taken at least a year's worth of extensive discovery from the movants on all sorts of issues, including ones that we quite frankly thought and still think were irrelevant, but nonetheless, they were given that right.

The PSC, as we talked about just earlier this afternoon with your Honor, we've already agreed to claimant discovery. That is going to happen. And your Honor knows that before you can transfer -- remand these cases, that discovery must be completed. I'd submit to you that we are far closer to the end than the beginning, and we're talking now about, you know, discovery that's going to happen over the next several months anyway.

Beyond that, even without the relief, your Honor, this goes to one of the points I made at the beginning, each movent is a non-defaulted defendant in one or more actions, including in three of the four cases where defaults have been entered. And even without any relief, your Honor, the movants have the right to take discovery and otherwise defend themselves on the merits and all of the merits in all of these new protective actions.

And in the *Brooke* case, the movants, all, regardless of defaults, have the right which cannot be waived to challenge standing. Standing means proving that you actually have a claim, which means you actually have the movant's product.

And finally, your Honor, meritorious defenses. As I said, this is not a stringent test. The test is not whether the defense would carry the day, the defense is -- the bar is set far

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lower than that. It is whether there is some possibility, is the wording, some possibility that the defense could change the outcome in any way from the defaults.

And here, your Honor, you're familiar with it, I've already touched on this, but among other things, the PSC, most of its product identification evidence, there is none against CNBM Company, there is none against BNBM Group, there are 60 homes, plus or minus, against BNBM, PLC in Florida. And as to those, BNBM will establish, we believe, that there is no defect as to those. Most of the claims are just as to generic drywall, which the PSC understandably is claiming is Taishan's responsibility, but that has yet to be proven. And as I said, two of the three movants never made, never shipped, never exported any drywall period here.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear a response, particularly on the first issue. I understand -- I really don't need a lot on prejudice or defenses, but talk to me about the first issue.

MS. DUGGAN: Good afternoon. Sandra Duggan for the plaintiffs.

Your Honor, there is no good cause to vacate the default judgments against CNBM, BNBM Group, and BNBM. Just as there was no good cause to vacate the defaults against Taishan.

Defendants' motion should be denied for three reasons.

One: Defendants' failure to respond to the complaints in this case was indeed willful. They were not only aware of the claims against

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them but they deliberately refused to accept service. And when they were served under the Hague, they intentionally refused to respond. And on this basis alone, the motion should be denied.

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Two: If the defaults were vacated, the plaintiffs would be severely prejudiced. At this point any delay whatsoever is unacceptable. Especially given the defendants' attempts throughout the past nine years to engage in gamesmanship and delay the resolution of plaintiffs' claims.

And three: Defendants did not act expeditiously after entering the litigation. On the contrary. They waited almost three years after finally appearing in the MDL in February 2015 before filing this motion. Long before PTO's 1(G) and 1(H) were entered. Long before the defendants appeared in the litigation they made a deliberate, strategic decision not to answer any Chinese Drywall complaints against them and they knowingly allowed defaults to be entered. These companies in many instances refused service of process under the Hague, and when service was made on them, they intentionally did not respond. These were willful actions on their parts that had absolutely nothing to do with PTO 1(G) or 1(H).

THE COURT: What about his position that you didn't default -- that you only defaulted three out of the four?

MS. DUGGAN: Well, your Honor has actually already ruled on that argument that was previously made in connection with their motions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction, and our position is

that your Honor's ruling was correct. It's irrelevant. They are defaulted parties here. And that was their intention all along.

And it's no secret why they didn't answer the complaints. They've made it very clear. The reason they didn't answer the complaints is there was no U.S.-China treaty on the mutual enforcement and recognition of judgments. So because their assets are not in the United States, the chances of your Honor being able to execute on their assets in China was very low. And they made this clear in many announcements they issued publicly to their investors.

So we know that when Taishan was served in the *Mitchell* case on May 8th, 2009, Taishan Gypsum wrote to the top ranking officials at CNBM and BNBM in order to give Chief Song and Chief Cao an understanding of the facts of the case and give relevant instructions to Taishan. And again, they laid out their plan in that memorandum not to respond to the *Mitchell* lawsuit.

We also know at the same time before the formation of the MDL that their chief competitor in the marketplace, Knauf, wrote to Chief Song, the head of the CNBM operation, and encouraged Taishan and CNBM and BNBM to respond to the lawsuits. Mr. Song and the leader of Knauf had a relationship that went back for years. And as we know, Knauf came into the case and ultimately settled plaintiffs' claims for over a billion dollars. But the defendants did not come into the case.

We also know from the Hogan Lovells privilege log that

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going back to the beginning of the MDL in August of 2009, the 14:38:29 1 14:38:35 2 attorneys at Hogans Lovells was in regular communications with the leaders of CNBM and BNBM, as well as current counsel for CNBM, 14:38:38 .3 Mr. Vejnoska and Mr. Stengel, and they were discussing the status 14:38:43 of the litigation, possible retention for counsel for CNBM and 14:38:48 5 14:38:52 6 BNBM.

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After the *Germano* default judgment was entered, the defendants held two important meetings on June 3rd, 2010. And during those meetings it was determined that Mr. Song would organize the response to the litigation. The defendants' course of events memo confirms the company's strategy of continuing to reject the service of legal process. And they also discussed hiring Hogan Lovells to represent Taishan as a limited response to the litigation in order to challenge jurisdiction and delay enforcement of the judgment. And sure enough, on the last day to appeal the *Germano* judgment, Hogan Lovells appeared for Taishan solely to challenge jurisdiction and seek to vacate the default judgments.

For two years we litigated those jurisdictional motions and we litigated the motions to vacate. And eventually in 2012 your Honor denied the motions, and in 2014 two separate panels of the Fifth Circuit affirmed your Honor's rulings.

Now, the defendants' response to this is, "Well, this has nothing to do with us. These are Taishan facts. Taishan is a separate company." But we know that behind the scenes after Taishan was ordered to appear for a judgment debtor examination,

CNBM Group summoned Mr. Jia, the chairman of Taishan, to its board meeting. And six days before Taishan was supposed to appear before your Honor, CNBM Group's board of directors voted unanimously to respect Taishan's decision not to appear. On that same day, CNBM Group issued a directive to BNBM Group and its subsidiaries not to deposit any funds in New York banks and not to use company e-mails when dealing overseas.

And again, the defendants admit in public announcements that the failure to respond to the Chinese Drywall lawsuits was based on the absence of a treaty to enforce American legal judgments in China. Defendants' actions were not based on PTO 1(G) or 1(H). Now all of a sudden at the end of 2017, for the first time defendants come forward and they assert reliance on those pretrial orders as a basis for their good cause argument that they were not required to respond to the lawsuits.

They hang their hat on the fact that no master complaint was ever filed. However, if defendants are going to rely on those orders, they must address certain facts. PTO 1(G) required that counsel shall enter their appearance on behalf of their clients within 20 days after service of a complaint on a defendant. These defendants did not timely enter their appearance in any action where service was made on them pursuant to 1(G), and they offered no explanation for this failure to comply.

PTO 1(G) also required the defendant shall respond to the appropriate profile form within 40 days after service of a

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complaint on a defendant. Again, they did not timely submit any profile forms and they offered no explanation for this failure.

Meanwhile, even in the absence of a master complaint in PTO 1(H), Taishan was expressly required to file manufacturer profile forms that would form the basis of information to formulate jurisdictional discovery on the issuance of 30(b)(6) notices. Defendants do not explain and cannot explain why CNBM and BNBM could not also have been required to file manufacturer profile forms had they entered their appearance as required.

Importantly, PTO 1(H) referred to a motions committee. This motions committee was comprised of representatives from the PSC, from the home builders, and from Knauf. PTO 1(H) contemplated that the motions committee would organize and prioritize any motions filed in response to the master complaint. inconceivable that the motions committee would somehow be reconstituted at this juncture to address CNBM and BNBM's motions. This makes no sense.

And the truth is there was no need for a master complaint because the omnibus complaints served as a master complaint in this case at the time the Court -- at the time these orders were entered the Court was dealing with 1,600 plus defendants and many insurance companies, and tellingly all non-defaulted defendants responded to the complaints in this case. More than 700 builders, installers, suppliers, and insurers settled the plaintiffs claims. And these settlements will enure to the defendants' benefit, as they'll be

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entitled to credits for settlement payments made to plaintiffs.

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It is significant that no other defendants in this litigation have engaged in the legal gymnastics that the CNBM and BNBM companies have used to avoid these lawsuits. Presumably the Court was well aware of its orders when it denied Taishan's motions to vacate in *Germano* and *Mitchell* in 2012, and the Fifth Circuit had no issues in this regard when it affirmed your Honor's rulings in 2014.

So it's incredible to us that the defendants are able to contend that their failure to respond to the complaints against them were not willful in light of all of the evidence that we have uncovered to the contrary. And based on this factor alone, that is the defendants' willful refusal to accept service and their willful refusal to respond to complaints, the motion to vacate should be denied.

The Fifth Circuit in Jenkens & Gilchrist v. Groia held:

If a district court finds a defendants' default to be willful, then the district court need not make any other findings. That's at a 542 F.3d, page 120. In in re: Dierschke, the Fifth Circuit affirmed a lower court's finding of willfulness where the lower court determined that the defendant simply chose to play games with the court and chose to make a decision that he hadn't been served when in fact he had. That's at 975 F.2d, page 184.

As the Fifth Circuit concluded in *Jenkens*, perfection of service is not determinative. The defendant's knowledge of the

perfected service and the defendant's actions post service also play a role in measuring the willfulness of a defendant's default.

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In this case BNBM acknowledged on May 28th, 2010, it had been served in this litigation. But rather than respond to the lawsuits, the company would continue to keep an eye on the progress of the litigation. And on June 3rd, 2010, Chairman Song determined the CNBM Group would organize only a limited response to the litigation that involved an appearance by Taishan solely to contest jurisdiction and they would continue their plan of rejecting service of process.

Now, the defendants argued that their due process rights have been violated by the entry of defaults against them in contradiction of the requirements of PTO 1(G) and 1(H). However, the measure of due process is not whether there has been a violation of procedural rules, rather due process as it pertains to defendants' obligations to respond to complaints served upon them only requires notice reasonably calculated under all of the circumstances to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections. That's from United Student Aid Funds v. Espinosa, 559 U.S. at page 272. In this case the defendants have been afforded due process.

But what about the plaintiffs' rights? We are nine years into this MDL and any further delay whatsoever would severely prejudice them. There are 2,975 plaintiffs listed on our updated class spreadsheet. These plaintiffs have claims against the

defendants. They've been waiting a very long time. The Court certified the *Amorin* class on September 26 and 2014. That was three years ago.

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On April 21st of this year the Court denied defendants' motions to decertify the class, and the Court ruled the plaintiffs are entitled to class wide remediation damages using an acceptable formula to calculate these damages, which takes into consideration the location of the properties and the costs to remediate per square foot.

The PSC has provided to the defendants and to the Court verified square footage information, product ID information, listing the specific markings that plaintiffs consider to be Taishan and BNBM markings for the boards that defendants manufactured. We've provided ownership information based on public records and we've provided prior payments received in other settlements. The PSC's expert Mr. Ron Wright has calculated the class remediation damages based on 2017 remediation costs. We are waiting for the defendants to submit contests to our submissions, and we have asked this Court to give them a deadline to do so.

Our end game proposal suggests and lays out a plan for the Court to rule on defendants' responsibility for the product ID buckets that we have identified as Taishan and BNBM product brands. And this Court has ruled given that the defectiveness and corrosive effect of Chinese drywall is well established, defendants are in default, there is no contributory negligence, and this Court

already entered a liability judgment. The only issue currently pending before the Court is the amount of damages which should be awarded to the plaintiffs in order to accomplish the necessary remediation.

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The defendants say the PSC's motivation is eventually laid bare. The PSC intends to achieve a class judgment for plaintiffs' remediation damages. We are guilty as charged. Yes, we intend to achieve a class judgment for the Amorin plaintiffs, and there is no good cause to delay that process. There is no good cause to vacate judgments in this case based on the deliberate, intentional plan of the defendants that spanned years to refuse service of process and not respond to the complaints.

In closing, your Honor, it's important to add to this discussion some human perspective. The delays caused by the defendants' conduct have taken a significant toll on the plaintiffs' lives. Michelle Germano, who has been here since the beginning, she is the named representative in the Germano action, lost her home in Norfolk, Virginia which was damaged by Taishan's Chinese drywall, because she couldn't afford to pay her mortgage and at the same time pay for alternative housing. She had to declare bankruptcy after her homeowner's association sued her for failure to pay her dues, and she had to move into a rental property. And most recently, Ms. Germano was forced to move once again from her rental property to another rental property due to circumstances outside of her control. The PSC has produced

photographic evidence showing that Ms. Germano's home contained 14:50:27 1 2 drywall that was marked Venture Supply, Inc. MFG, Taihe, China, and we well know that that drywall was custom manufactured by Taishan .3 and shipped to Virginia. 14:50:42 4

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To date Ms. Germano has not received any compensation in this case for her remediation damages or other losses. Ms. Germano is one of 2,975 Amorin class plaintiffs waiting for relief. We ask again, what about the plaintiffs' rights to have their claims adjudicated? We agree with the defendants that this is an equitable analysis and on balance the answer is clear. weighing the equities, defendants' motion to vacate judgments should be denied.

This Court found that CNBM, BNBM Group, BNBM, and Taishan operate as a single business enterprise under Louisiana law. is all related, contrary to their argument.

And thank you, your Honor, for your patience.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Any response?

MR. VEJNOSKA: Yes, your Honor. It's a fair amount to unpack there, but I won't try to do it all. Let me see if I can start by focussing on the question that you asked Ms. Duggan, and I didn't hear her ever respond why 1(G) and 1(H) should not be applied.

When she talked about willfulness, she was using it as I pointed out in a nonlegal sense. She's using it as she is saying they calculated, they knew, they decided. The legal standard is

much higher than that: It's culpability. It's acting essentially
in bad faith.

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As I said, what the defendants -- beyond their entitlement to rely on 1(G) and 1(H) now, this is what we're talking about, we're talking about what the order is now, we're talking about whether these defaults can stand now. The order has been in place for more than seven years, maybe close to eight years now. If we don't abide by the Court's orders, there's where your due process violation occurs. Your Honor made certain representations and made certain orders, and we should be entitled to rely upon them.

In terms, though, of what the companies did, talking to one another has become a crime. Ms. Duggan said it correctly when she said that CNBM, the board of directors heard from Taishan and voted to respect their decision. Your Honor's already rejected that argument, I believe, that they made that decision for them.

So what I heard was a lot of Taishan, and I predicted that we would hear a lot of Taishan. But these defendants were sued individually. These defendants when they appeared, as I said, they acted consistently with and we have acted consistently for the three years we've been litigating this case now with the conviction that CNBM Group was immune, we're correct, that service was not properly effectuated, which is the very beginning of this process. And I know what your Honor ruled on April 21st, but still a good faith conviction doesn't take a good faith conviction to say this

particular summons is addressed to a company that does not exist. That's what some of these summons were that they're complaining now were rejected.

In terms of whether there will be delay, you know, I appreciate it, you know, some of the stories, your Honor, but I didn't hear any evidence of how it is that vacating these defaults will delay things. And this is wrapped up with the complaint that the movants did not move, Ms. Duggan's word was expeditiously to vacate the defaults. Well, that is a factor under 60(b) and she referred to constantly vacating the judgments. These are not judgments, not one of them is a judgments; these are entries of default, these are administrative entries.

But under Rule 55(c), we look at those three factors. Under Rule 60(b), a judgment, you may look at additional factors, one of which includes doing it expeditiously.

But let's take that on. What happened here? Well, when we appeared, your Honor, the first thing we were aware of is that when Taishan had appeared and had filed a motion to vacate the defaults, your Honor ruled that they should first undertake the jurisdictional analysis, do the discovery on that, bring that motion, that's the right ordering of things. That's what happened here. We spent the first year in 2015 undergoing the discovery from the PSC. We began the litigation instructed to file nothing, no affirmative actions, and then we were told to submit to the discovery and we did. The only thing that we did was we asked for

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and we got the right to move to contest jurisdiction.

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2016 we devoted to mediation. The PSC's brief talks about it being a waste of time or something like that. That's their phraseology, that was not ours. 2016 was devoted to the mediation. 2017 we went through the process. At the end of April your Honor issued your ruling on jurisdiction.

Shortly after that we engaged in the BMS briefing. But as part of -- Ms. Duggan referred to their trial plan, et cetera -- we referred in the summertime, we said we're going to be bringing this motion. But at the same time we were proceeding in the blocks that make this, we would submit, your Honor, the right and orderly way to address this litigation. If you look at jurisdictional questions, you look at the FSIA first, you look at personal jurisdiction, and you undertake the discovery. The PSC has had their chance, now we're getting our chance.

But I have not heard anything about how this will delay. This is the way the case is going to go regardless. So, your Honor, again, I just think that there's no real citation to any case. The *Jenkens* case by the way, the *Jenkens* case vacated the default that was present there.

So, your Honor, we continue and repeat that here the beginning and the ending point is the analysis of what 1(H) said.

1(H) is still a valid order. 1(H) still holds that we do not have to respond to a complaint that's filed tomorrow. So how is it that by not responding, and that's what Ms. Duggan kept talking about,

14:58:28 1	by not responding to a complaint that 1(H) specifically said,
14:58:34 2	coming after 1(F), you do not have to appear or you do not have to
14:58:40 3	defend, it's a mystery to us as to how that is that we that
14:58:47 4	these defaults should not be vacated.
14:58:48 5	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. I understand the
14:58:51 6	issue. I'll be coming out with my opinion shortly. I appreciate
14:58:55 7	it.
14:58:55 8	THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.
14:58:56 9	THE COURT: The court will stand in recess.
14:58:58 10	(WHEREUPON, THE PROCEEDINGS WERE CONCLUDED.)
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12	* * * * *
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14	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
15	
16	I, Karen A. Ibos, CCR, Official Court Reporter, United
17	States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, do hereby
18	certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript, to the
19	best of my ability and understanding, from the record of the
20	proceedings in the above-entitled and numbered matter.
21	
22	
23	<u>/s/ Karen A. Ibos</u>
24	Karen A. Ibos, CCR, RPR, CRR, RMR
25	Official Court Reporter