### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,	)
Plaintiff,	) Case No. 07 C 3155
V.	) ) Magistrate Judge Cole
IFC CREDIT CORPORATION,	)
Defendant.	)
	,

## IFC CREDIT CORPORATION'S SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT TO ITS MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE COURT'S PARTIAL DENIAL OF IFC'S MOTION TO DISMISS AND SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO DISMISS

NOW COMES Defendant IFC Credit Corporation ("IFC"), by and through its attorneys, and for its Supplemental Exhibit to its Motion to Reconsider the Court's Partial Denial of IFC's Motion to Dismiss and Supplemental Motion to Dismiss, states as follows:

- 1. On April 24, 2008, IFC filed its Motion to Reconsider the Court's Partial Denial of IFC's Motion to Dismiss and Supplemental Motion to Dismiss in part based on the FTC's admission on April 22, 2008 that it cannot demonstrate that NorVergence was a Ponzi scheme.
- 2. IFC indicated in its Motion that it would submit the April 22, 2008 transcript to the Court once it received the transcript from the court reporter. IFC has now received the transcript and attaches it hereto as Exhibit 1.
- 3. The pertinent excerpt of the FTC's admission is as follows:

The Court: Well, was it - let me ask this. Was it the scheme by NorVergence? You just said it wasn't a Ponzi scheme.

Mr. Schroeder: Your Honor, I have never said it was a Ponzi – it was not a Ponzi scheme. I do believe it was . . . I'm not sure that the record will prove that point. It will simply prove that NorVergence got its money 80 percent from the rental agreements, 20 percent from consumers for services, and that they were paying a lot more for services than what they were collecting from the consumers for services.

See Exhibit 1 hereto, p 53.

WHEREFORE, IFC CREDIT CORPORATION respectfully requests that this Court grants its Motion to Reconsider the Court's Partial Denial of IFC's Motion to Dismiss and Supplemental Motion to Dismiss.

Respectfully Submitted,

IFC CREDIT CORPORATION

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#### SERVICE LIST

I hereby certify that on May 2, 2008, I electronically filed the foregoing IFC Credit Corporation's Supplemental Exhibit to Its Motion to Reconsider the Court's Partial Denial of IFC's Motion to Dismiss and Supplemental Motion to Dismiss with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification to the following CMF participants:

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and I hereby certify that I caused a copy of the foregoing to be served upon the following:

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by electronic mail.

By: <u>s/ Debra R. Devassy</u>

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                                                                                               APPEARANCES: Continued
     TRANSCRIBED FROM DIGITAL RECORDING
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                          IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
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                                                                                                               ASKOUNIS & DARCY
                                                                                                                   333 North Michigan Avenue
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                                                                                                                Suite 510
                                     EASTERN DIVISION
                                                                                                                Chicago, Illinois 60601
BY: MR. DAVID ALEXANDER DARCY
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     FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.
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                                                                                                                FREY, PETRAKIS, DEEB, BLUM
             Plaintiff.
                                                                                                                  & BRIGGS, P.C.
1601 Market Street
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                                No. 07 C 3155
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                                                                                                                Suite 2600
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    IFC CREDIT CORPORATION,
                                      ) Chicago, Illinois
April 22, 2008
                                                                                                                Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19013
BY: MR. PETER J. DEEB
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             Defendant.
                                 ) 3:54 P.M.
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                                                                                                                BORST & COLLINS, LLC
               TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - Motions and Pretrial Conference 
BEFORE THE HONORABLE JEFFREY COLE, Magistrate Judge
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                                                                                                                   Two Prudential Plaza
                                                                                                                180 North Stetson Street
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                                                                                                                   Suite 3400
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                                                                                                                Chicago, Illinois 60601
BY: MR. VINCENT THOMAS BORST
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     For the Plaintiff:
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                      915 Second Avenue
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                      Seattle, Washington 98174
BY: MR. ROBERT J. SCHROEDER
MR. DAVID M. HORN
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                            MS. MAXINE R. STANSELL
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     For the Defendant:
                     35 West Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601-9703
BY: MR. STEPHEN CHARLES SCHULTE
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                               PAMELA S. WARREN, CSR, RPR
                                                                                          22
22
                                    Official Court Reporter
                                  219 South Dearborn Street
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                                                                                          23
                                         Room 1928
                                   Chicago, Illinois 60
(312) 294-8907
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    NOTE: Please notify of correct speaker identification.
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                                                                                                       MR. DEEB: Pleasure to make your acquaintance.
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         (Proceedings held in open court:)
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             THE CLERK: 07 C 3155, FTC versus IFC Credit
                                                                                           2
                                                                                                       MR. DARCY: And Alex Darcy on behalf of IFC Credit
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    Corporation, motion hearing and final pretrial conference.
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                                                                                              Corporation.
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                                                                                                       THE COURT: Good afternoon, everybody.
             THE COURT: I'm so sorry to keep you all.
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             MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, this is Maxine Stansell
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                                                                                                       MR. SCHROEDER: Robert Schroeder on behalf of the
                                                                                              Federal Trade Commission.
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    for the Federal Trade Commission. My co-counsel stepped out
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                                                                                                       THE COURT: Mr. Schroeder.
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    for just a second.
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                                                                                                       MR. HORN: Dave Horn, your Honor, for the Federal
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             THE COURT: Oh, that's okay. Nice to see you. I
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    passed by your building when I was in Washington last week a
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                                                                                              Trade Commission.
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    couple of times. Pretty building.
                                                                                                       THE COURT: Hi, Mr. Horn. You came all the way in for
             MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, also with me is Steven
                                                                                              this, huh?
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    Wernikoff from our Chicago office.
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                                                                                                       You all did.
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             THE COURT: Hi, Mr. Wernikoff.
                                                                                                       Well, thanks, everybody, and I'm so sorry to keep you
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             MR. WERNIKOFF: Good afternoon, your Honor.
                                                                                          14
                                                                                              all waiting
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         (Brief interruption.)
                                                                                          15
                                                                                                       Let me get the stuff that I need. So have a seat,
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             THE COURT: Nice to see you again.
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                                                                                              please.
             MR. SCHULTE: Oh, sorry. I thought we were waiting, I
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                                                                                                   (Brief interruption.)
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                                                                                          18
                                                                                                       THE COURT: Don't stand up.
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    didn't know.
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                                                                                                       Okay. The first thing, let me take up with you this
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             Steve Schulte, one of the lawyers for defendants.
                                                                                              -- the motion for -- it is the defendant's motion to bar
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             I'll let the other folks introduce themselves.
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                                                                                              recovery of settlement proceeds as part of FTC's restitution
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             MR. BORST: Vince Borst also on behalf of IFC Credit
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    Corporation.
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                                                                                              claim.
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             MR. DEEB: Peter Deeb, your Honor, also on behalf of
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                                                                                                       This obviously we need a briefing schedule on,
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Mr. Schulte?

MR. SCHULTE: We filed the motion, Judge. As the

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IFC, and my first time before your Honor.

THE COURT: Hi, Mr. Deeb.

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Page 2 of 29

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in New Jersey.

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MR. SCHROEDER: May 16th is that a weekday?

There is a Weir -- another Weir Group of people suing us. There is lawsuits all over the place.

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And this has been going on for -- since 2004, almost four years. And in light of what's happened in the past five months, Judge, where the initial group of lessees involved is 746, by -- there have been 200 and -- I don't have my numbers exactly, but there have been 249 or '50 settlements, including 100 plus in the past -- just in the past three months since I was here in December when we were talking about that.

The -- then just last week the Court in New Jersey in the Exquisite Caterers where IFC is a defendant in that case, along with some other parties, who also settled over various periods of time before us on terms similar to ours, approved a national class settlement.

There are now 266 people who have -- who are in that class. 233 have opted out.

So now we're down to 30 percent of the universe of initial -- of initial group of lessees.

In the meantime we are continuing, Judge, to talk settlement with those folks. And I can tell you in the -- just vesterday we got an email that said five more cases have settled. So --

THE COURT: You have collected approximately \$2 million so far in settlements.

MR. SCHULTE: 1.9, Judge.

THE COURT: But the government's view of it is is you have no business collecting anything.

MR. SCHULTE: Well, that's why we filed the motion to bar the recovery -- that very point, Judge, so that --

THE COURT: But, Mr. Schulte, what you ought to do, it seems to me, is you want to -- you want to have the permission to continue to do the very thing the government contends is unfair.

MR. SCHULTE: Judge, I don't see how they can contend it is unfair, if you know all the facts, which is there are 40 leasing companies who bought paper from NorVergence.

THE COURT: No, but that's --

MR. SCHULTE: Though but the --

14 THE COURT: That's a defense, Mr. Schulte, that's

not --

MR. SCHULTE: I understand. But it is not unfair, Judge. How it could it be unfair if all those other leasing companies have entered into settlements similar to what we're doing and nothing has happened to them? So if that practice has been continuing for four years now --

THE COURT: So let me ask this -- maybe I should ask the government. Why are you being singled -- you're saying you're being singled out. Yes?

MR. SCHULTE: Judge, I don't know why they singled us out.

THE COURT: Well, that's approximately 2 million.

2 MR. SCHULTE: Right, that's right. I just wanted 3 to -- I wanted to try to give you better -- as good a number as 4 we can get.

And, Judge, the cost to our client of over \$14 million for these leases. Our client has lost over \$10 million on this matter. So that's -- all they are trying to do is -- they would like to get the whole matter settled, and they are doing their best to do that, Judge.

And so when we filed -- because of the change in the landscape, especially with the recent New Jersey settlement, it seems to me while I would love to have our client pay us all lawyers money, I think it is in the best interests of our client to try to continue to settle cases if they can.

15 And that's why we think asking for a short 30 day or 16 whatever the Court deems appropriate to do that would be more 17 appropriate than lawyers from their side, lawyers from our side 18 spending resources of our client. We don't have the resources 19 of the government, unfortunately, but we are here to defend the 20 case.

THE COURT: Sure you do.

MR. SCHULTE: Well, unfortunately, we don't, Judge. I would like to say we do, but -- and to me representing this client, it seems to me, that it would be in their better interest, in light of how the landscape has changed --

singled out?

I shouldn't say that.

MR. SCHULTE: I --

THE COURT: Are you the only ones who are affected by this suit in the sense that nobody else has been sued, and yet they have done at least on a nominal basis the same things?

Are there 40 sort of similarly situated companies who are going about their business with no interference from the government, and you're the only folks who have been sort of targeted?

MR. SCHULTE: That's my understanding.

Mr. Deeb could more appropriately answer that. That's why we have multiple people here, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHULTE: He represents a number of other leasing companies, and maybe he can address that better than I could. I just want -- so the record is active.

MR. DEEB: The issue, your Honor, with regard to the settlement is not the fact that we're being singled out, and that may be something that comes up during trial, it may not. That's not the point that's being made here. It is that the people who are entering into settlements are doing so fully aware of the FTC's action, and they are making their own 25 private deal as to we want this to be over as to us.

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1 THE COURT: I mean, is that the fact? Are you being 2

There is no -- I'm not aware of any allegation that people can't do that. In fact, that's strongly supported by federal case law, and any decision that I have ever seen, the right of private litigants to enter into settlements.

In fact, as Mr. Schulte mentioned, these settlements have been going on, and I represented a number of other leasing companies, for the past four years by 35, 40 different leasing companies. And nobody has jumped in and said, you can't settle these cases because there may be something wrong.

Yes, the FTC is arguing that it is unfair as to us going forward and collecting on these leases, but that's different than settling it. That's the subtle difference that we're making here.

And then if you take away the right of a litigant to settle, I don't know where that leaves us in terms of how we make our legal system work.

So they are not saying --

THE COURT: Well, but their position though, you not having been here, is essentially everything that has transpired is the consequence of IFC's -- I use the word illicit as a synonym for unfair behavior -- and but for that illicit conduct you wouldn't be -- your folks would not be in the position, the enviable position of being able to collect a dime.

MR. DEEB: And let's assume that is true, your Honor, let's assume that -- and just for purpose of this discussion --

a -- because it has a more icky flavor.

MR. DEEB: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: But had you not conducted yourself in the way that you did, you never would have had the chance to settle. And so what you are really doing is sort of profiting by your own wrong. And that this intervening event of the lawyers is not a sanitizing event from an analytical perspective before.

That's all they are saying. I don't -- I don't know if they are right or wrong.

I mean, the issue isn't free from doubt.

In fact, my initial reaction to it was, when this first came up is, well, these people have lawyers, they don't have to settle, and maybe they shouldn't.

MR. DEEB: In the case, your Honor -- and this is cited in our brief -- FTC versus Amrep. That's a Southern District of New York decision.

The Court considers the issue of settlements that are occurring that may or may not affect the right to restitution that the FTC is seeking.

THE COURT: Your position is that that case doesn't govern, and to the extent it has any relevancy, it supports you.

MR. DEEB: Correct, your Honor. And it supports us because it says that if there are other damages that they can

THE COURT: Right.

The people that we're settling with know this. They have their own legal claims, and they have decided that they want to settle with us having that knowledge. That's the cornerstone of how our legal system works.

THE COURT: You folks want me to decide the question of the scope of the restitution remedy in this case without having an informed record to do it. And that's what happens if you -- if one puts off -- I'm not saying you may -- maybe we'll decide not to -- it is better to put it off for 30 days.

But ultimately how does one decide what the
appropriate remedy is if you don't know what happened?

MR. DEEB: Well, that's exactly the point, your Honor,
that we addressed in the brief, and I'm sure that Mr. Schroede

that we addressed in the brief, and I'm sure that Mr. Schroeder will address in his.

It is our belief and our submission that this is not a factually intensive issue because there aren't allegations in this case that the settlements that are taking place are not at arm's length. In fact --

THE COURT: I agree with you, but isn't -- that's not the point that the government makes. The point the government makes is you have no business -- you wouldn't have been here had you not conducted yourself in an illicit -- I use that as

recover, that's okay. But if the litigants decide they want to settle with full knowledge and at arm's length -- we're not talking about fraudulent occurrence in the settlement right now -- then that is supported by the legal system. That's not an element of damages because it has been taken out of the damages that may be recovered by the government.

Now there are cases that they rely upon, and all those do not involve arm's length settlements. If there is -- the only cases relied upon -- this is from their supplement memorandum, to be fair, because they haven't fully responded yet -- but the cases they rely upon in that supplemental memorandum are not cases where there have been arm's length settlements.

They are cases -- and what the Courts look at and say, the settlement itself was fraudulent. They -- it wasn't arm's length, it was on the back of a form. It was something that was slipped in. People didn't know what they were doing. That's not the case here. We have a court-approved class action that's going forward. We have people represented by counsel. And we have, I believe, the FTC saying, all of these things we'll stipulate are at arm's length, the settlements.

THE COURT: No question about it.

MR. DEEB: We still think we have a right --

THE COURT: And they admit -- they also admit that they had never done this before.

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So what we are submitting to the Court that you don't need a factual record because they have already admitted to the facts necessary to make the ruling, unless they come up with case law that convinces your Honor otherwise.

THE COURT: Let's assume you're right, let's assume that Mr. Horn gets up and Mr. Schroeder gets up and they say, you know what, this is a crummy idea to try to interfere with these settlements, it is dumb, we're not going to do it --

THE COURT: -- the chairman of the FTC won't let us do it. We want to go ahead with the trial because what they did was illicit, it was unfair, and it was deceptive. The fact that you get to keep 2 million bucks doesn't have a thing to do with whether this case goes forward.

MR. DEEB: Well, your Honor, I don't want to get into settlement negotiations --

THE COURT: Does it?

MR. DEEB: Uh-huh.

MR. DEEB: -- because -- it does.

THE COURT: But they have said -- they have said that they have no intention of settling this case, and they are not going to settle this case. And -- do you want me to read you what they actually said?

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THE COURT: Nothing good can be more straightforward. MR. DEEB: And maybe that the appellate division agrees, your Honor,

But that certainly is something that's going to be hanging out there. We're looking at a lot of expense going forward beyond this trial that just doesn't make any sense once you -- when Mr. Schulte was before you in December, we're talking six, seven hundred people, now we're talking somewhere around 200 people.

As that number gets like this, it just doesn't make sense to try this case anymore, whether we completely capitulate to the FTC's position or whether we find a common ground based upon the way things are going.

So it is just not that we're trying to delay, because it is always been in our interest to get this in to trial and get it done quickly, it is the circumstances, the way these settlements have fallen and the way the class action occurred. And resolutions were made with regard to objections and getting them resolved and things like that that have led us to we're on the verge of trial and we're short time to make this work.

Otherwise we wouldn't be here. I love to try cases. That's what I do.

> THE COURT: Are you going to be here for this? MR. DEEB: I absolutely am. I have been involved,

(Laughter.)

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THE COURT: They oppose the motion. The FTC has worked hard to meet the schedule and are ready to proceed. IFC's asserted justification that settlement is likely is not accurate. Unless there is a significant change in the position taken by IFC, there is no prospect of settlement of this matter.

That's pretty straightforward.

9 MR. DEEB: And, your Honor, we got from the FTC, 10 through Mr. Schroeder, their settlement position, which I'm not 11 going to state because it is --

12 THE COURT: I don't want it hear.

MR. DEEB: -- not appropriate before your Honor.

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THE COURT: Right. MR. DEEB: We got -- this is our position going in today in case it comes up, there is a settlement position. What happens when you trick the amount of people that are affected by that settlement position, the ability of IFC with its financial issues, to the extent they have some, to consider that settlement and to go forward and say, you know what, I think this is crummy, I think this is unfair, but given the cost -- and, your Honor, let's again be fair, we're not just talking about the trial, we're talking about submissions after

the trial and a bench trial, we're talking about some very

thorny issues with regards to the definition of consumer with

your Honor, with the NorVergence since the very beginning, four 2 years. And I have been involved in this case the entire time. So although I haven't had the benefit of being before your Honor, I have been very much plugged into what's been going on in the case.

And this is not about we want to delay or cause problems, this is about it makes common sense. And I hate to say this because, again, I like to try cases, but occasionally it makes common sense to find a way to settle a case.

Now that's true even if your Honor --

THE COURT: But the issues -- but the issues here for the government -- you have an adversary who is a sort of sui generis adversary.

MR. DEEB: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Money means nothing --

MR. DEEB: Yes.

17 THE COURT: -- generally.

18 MR. DEEB: Well, I --

THE COURT: Cost don't have any meaning to the government.

20 21 MR. DEEB: See, you know, I would like to believe, 22 your Honor, and knowing Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Horn and some of 23 the people that I have gotten to know in this case, and certainly Mr. Brooks, who was their predecessor, there is 24 25 always somebody else out there for them to pursue and to

protect the world from.

THE COURT: But where will you have an issue teed up as clearly as you have, what you have now said is this wonderful issue that you think is so delicate and thorny, of the meaning of a critical word in their enabling statute? My goodness, this chance may never come again.

MR. DEEB: Your Honor, and if I could put aside the interest of my client, I would be pushing big time to do this --

THE COURT: I'm not concerned about that. I'm telling you what the government looks at. And so to them this isn't a question of dollars and cents. And you have to persuade them.

MR. DEEB: And, your Honor, you're absolutely right, and this is -- and as I suggested in the motion, which I had a hand in writing, that not only does it make sense just by the turn of recent events to give us an opportunity to let this happen, because it is in the interest of client and it is in the interest of the Court to stop the spending of money and time and resources, I believe it is also in the interest of the FTC, even though you're right that money doesn't affect them the same way because they have other things they would like to pursue as well.

So are we going to spend six months, nine months, another year on this case and a situation where we have gotten the numbers down to a point where it doesn't make sense? On

talk about this today because -- well, we'll see.

But, I mean, in light of that extraordinary stipulation that you have submitted to me, things might be different than --

MR. DEEB: Which is yet --

THE COURT: -- at least the way I mean, I wrote that opinion based upon what I believed was taking it, I concede to you, to a -- drawing all inferences in favor of the government, maybe the case -- the complexion of the case has changed, I don't know.

MR. DEEB: Yet another issue, your Honor. And, you know, one of things that we had trouble with with regard to the pretrial order is that there are some decisions that will greatly impact how this case goes forward, and that certainly is one ruling on that outstanding motion that will impact as to how we proceed.

THE COURT: Which outstanding motion?

MR. DEEB: The one with regard to that admission, the extraordinary admission that you just mentioned.

THE COURT: I know we have got other things here. I have not seen anything else. You filed a bunch of things, and I haven't seen them.

MR. DEEB: That's one of them, your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEEB: So we have --

timing alone it makes sense to give us another breath of air to try to get it done.

And then a whole separate issue is this question of the settlements. If your Honor agrees, and I don't know that you will, but looking at the briefs if you agree that the factual record is set up and you can make a decision on that issue, whichever way you rule, this case has to settle. There is no way that the IFC can go forward and try this case in the face of their settlement moneys are going to be turned back again them.

THE COURT: Sure. Of course you can.

MR. DEEB: Well, they could if they are forced to,

13 your Honor, but I think --

THE COURT: Of course -- of course you can. I don't -- with all deference I don't accept that at all.

In fact, if anything, that's the trigger and the ultimate motivator to keep going.

MR. DEEB: Well, IFC has always very firmly believed in its position, your Honor, that they are innocent of any wrongdoing in this case, and I wouldn't suggest otherwise.

But --

THE COURT: And Mr. Schroeder is extraordinarily -MR. DEEB: Extraordinarily passionate in his belief on
behalf of the government.

THE COURT: Because I really have to -- we're going to

THE COURT: Is there an issue about that?

 $\label{eq:MR.DEEB:} \mbox{ I don't know is the answer to that, your } \\ \mbox{Honor. It is not a motion that I am handling.}$ 

ionor. Te is not a motion that I am nandim

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEEB: But I'm sure from Mr. Schroeder's point of

view --

THE COURT: We'll find out.

MR. DEEB: -- there is a small issue.

THE COURT: We'll find out today what --

MR. DEEB: Exactly.

THE COURT: it is all about.

It does -- it is, I think, consistent -- well, let's

13 see where we go.

All right. I do understand your position and --

MR. DEEB: I would --

with that the system totters.

THE COURT: -- settlements are really the life blood of the system. Without them this would be -- the whole legal system crumbles. (Unintelligible) only more so. You know, I think there is the percentage of trials in this country is -- it is down -- it is less than 2 percent of all cases filed are tried, and it may be less than a percent. And even

MR. DEEB: If, your Honor --

THE COURT: You have a willing ear in terms of the presentation.

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of the FTC.

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every act, Holmes said, depends on the circumstances in which

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MR. DEEB: I know --1 2 THE COURT: But there are --3 MR. DEEB: -- federal judges hear the same thing, your 4 Honor. 5 THE COURT: No. But there are also other interests. 6 This is a different kind of the case. And, you know, you can't 7 (unintelligible) you need a partner. And you better find out 8 if the government wants to dance with you. 9 MR. DEEB: Yes. 10 THE COURT: If they don't --11 MR. DEEB: And just addressing the point, your Honor, 12 with regard to the settlements, because your Honor raised it, 13 if in fact I'm correct and that the government is not 14 challenging the arm's length nature of the settlements that 15 have been entered into between IFC and the lessees, then any 16 position that would warrant them saying we could still undo 17 these settlements basically undoes the very nature of what your Honor just described. Because you can't have a final 18 19 settlement anymore. 20 THE COURT: But that is not --21 MR. DEEB: Any --THE COURT: That's not --22 MR. DEEB: If a non-fraudulent settlement can be 23 24 declared false --25 THE COURT: That's just not true. The character of But at least as I read the complaint accusing you of 1 2 unfairness and deception. 3 MR. DEEB: Well, the decision, your Honor -- another 4 case that we cited to In Re Baldwin, Second Circuit, Court of 5 Appeals upheld an injunction precluding -- the lower court 6 precluding the attorney generals from filing actions trying to 7 declare settlements invalid. Again, the same type of 8 reasoning. 9 THE COURT: I haven't ready any of them, and I promise 10 you I'll read them intentively. And you may well be right. 11 And, as I say, when I heard this position from the 12 government, and Mr. Schulte very eloquently made the presentation that you are making, it -- you know, it gave me a 13 14 lot of pause. 15 MR. DEEB: If your Honor --16 THE COURT: I haven't thought it through enough.

MR. DEEB: I understand, your Honor. And if -- and if

in fact there was some greater, greater good, and this money

was going to be taken and sprinkled amongst whatever people

around the country to help them out for whatever reason, and

could understand the arguments.

that was an independent issue of the settlements, then maybe I

THE COURT: What's going to happen to the money?

MR. DEEB: The case law, your Honor, FTC versus

Febre, this is a Seventh Circuit decision, it goes back to the

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2 it is done. Schenck against the United States. 3 And so to say that every settlement gets undone 4 because you can't be certain of it is simply not true. 5 It does -- this is a very unique case. The government 6 may be overreaching, and it may not be overreaching, we'll see. 7 But it isn't so to say that in a case like this if you 8 were to lose, and if somebody in the Court of Appeals were to conclude you were wrong, that this threatens the sanctity of settlements through the nation. And that's the kind of in 10 11 terrorem argument that was made in the briefs, and it is one I 12 don't accept. 13 You may be right, but I don't accept it. 14 MR. DEEB: And I stated it, your Honor, because it is 15 referenced in a couple of the decisions that we have cited to. And certainly I would leave that to your Honor's discretion. 16 17 It certainly does, at least, take away a little bit of 18 the oomph in terms of when we reach a final accord, arm's 19 length transaction, Court approval, attorneys involved, and 20 then it gets -- the consideration gets taken out, that has to 21 have some more ramification than just that particular case. 22 THE COURT: But you're not going to find often a case 23 like this where the government is breathing down your neck and 24 accusing you of -- I'm not sure now what they are accusing you 25 of now of. We're going to find out. 1 consumers as long as they can be identified. If they can't be 2 identified, it goes to the U.S. Treasury. They can all be 3 identified in this case. So the net effect of allowing the money to go back to the government here is to imbue the 5 consideration that was presented in these settlements. THE COURT: Let's go back and talk about the -- is 6 7 there anything else, Mr. Schulte, you want to talk to me about with -- what happens if -- let's say you ask for 30 days, what 8 9 happens at the end of 30 days, what are you going to tell me 10 then? 11 MR. DEFB: Well, we're either going to be -- I'm 12 sorry, that was addressed to you, Steve. 13 I would assume, your Honor, that we'd either be 14 settled or we'd proceed with trial, your Honor. 15 MR. SCHULTE: And maybe -- I didn't know --16 THE COURT: You are going to tell me then that the 17 universe of people is even less because you have done some more settlements --18 19 MR. SCHULTE: I would --20 THE COURT: -- and if you just had a little more time, 21 we could get rid of everything. 22 MR. DEEB: I would admit to you then, your Honor, that 23 the only way we'd ask for additional time was with the consent

If the two of us say we needed three more days to

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complete settlement, it is going forward.

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THE COURT: Since you have plugged into this, as you said, you're aware -- and I did this. I mean, I was responsible for this.

MR. DEEB: Absolutely.

THE COURT: I talked the FTC out of going forward with a motion for preliminary junction. And Mr. Horn was as miffed as he could be.

And I did it -- and Mr. Schulte was sort of an accomplice -- on the basis of what's the point of going through all this, let's take this all with the trial, and we can do it all then. And that made sense to me. The government didn't like that idea. And I kind of, sort of talked him into it.

I also talked him into, I think, the idea of this escrow. And I talked to Mr. Schulte into that for sure. I mean, I forced him to go and talk to your people. And nobody seemed to like that idea.

Then I talked them out of going forward with this motion to increase the escrow. And all of this, all of it, every time I made that pitch to the government, it was all on the strength of why are we doing this. There are certain practicalities to this. I mean, at the end it was an analytical argument that, you know, \$150,000 doesn't strike me as an irreparable harm. And for whatever reason they didn't go ahead.

are just a few days short of maybe making this all go away and flipping over another year's worth of time on this case going forward, I think it is at least worthy of consideration.

THE COURT: The other thing that I found troubling, and I want to hear from the government, is on page 2 where there is discussion of litigation in several other jurisdictions.

MR. SCHROEDER: Which motion, Judge?

MR. DEEB: In the motion for continuance, I presume.

THE COURT: In the motion for a continuance.

(Brief interruption.).

THE COURT: These other litigation matters in which IFC is involved all substantially predate the present action brought by the FTC. Accordingly the IFC has had no choice but to litigate these matters or negotiate a settlement. It goes on and on and on.

I mean, the fact that these -- that this litigation predates this strikes me as sort of an observation or chronology with no relevance at all. So what?

When we set this schedule -- and I didn't pick the dates, you picked the dates. Your client -- your client picked the dates. It then got put off. And I contend -- by the way, folks, I'm content to do anything that you all are agreed to doing.

And I -- but now to talk about other matters and other

And now you're asking me to say to the government -- I want to hear from them -- you know, let's wait some more. And in the fullness of time maybe this will go away; when they are saying to me, no, it won't.

MR. DEEB: Your Honor, I wasn't plugged in during those discussions. And it was the right to decision with regard to the injunction, in my humble opinion --

THE COURT: I agree.

MR. DEEB: -- because with -- the whole case would have had to have been tried twice.

THE COURT: I couldn't agree with you more.

MR. DEFB: So it was actually in the interest of the 13 government to do it this way as much as it was anybody else.

THE COURT: They sure didn't perceive it that way.

15 MR. DEEB: They might not have felt that way, but they would have spent the time twice to do it. And that was the 16 road we were going down. 17

I agree with everything that has happened so far in this case. And I think it has been designed, your Honor, to allow the parties to proceed with due haste. I think what you are going to hear today is that it has been a bumpy ride, as we have been trying to get this case ready for trial and scrambling to get everything done by this date. But both parties have tried in good faith to do so.

But when you come up to the end of the road and you

31 1 pending cases, unless this is simply part of the -- your 2 discussion about let's see if we can get this settled --

> MR. DEEB: That's all, your Honor. It wasn't meant to justify the continuance, it was meant to explain to the Court that we had no choice but to go forward with settlement discussions. We weren't trying to somehow or other secret money in --

> > THE COURT: But that had --

MR. DEEB: -- by the FTC.

THE COURT: But that had always been the plan, that you were going to go forward. The government was sort of upset you were going to go forward. I thought that was perfectly fine. Dreamed up together, collectively this idea of the escrow, which sort of turned out to be a big nothing, but it is what it is.

So let's do this. I do understand what you are saying. As you can tell I'm not particularly kindly disposed toward it. That doesn't mean I won't do it. I really want to hear what the government's position is, so let's --

MR. DEEB: Certainly, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Horn?

MR. DEEB: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SCHROEDER: Thank you, your Honor. Mr. Schroeder

25 for the Federal Trade Commission.

THE COURT: Hi, Mr. Schroeder. I'm sorry. (Brief interruption.)

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MR. SCHROEDER: I think we laid out our position fairly clearly or our opposition to the motion. We don't see a significant change in circumstances, either since December or certainly since late February and again in the middle of March when we talked about whether there was any impact from the New Jersey settlement on this action.

I think what I can gather from defendant's position it is that there is a substantial change in posture if your Honor rules in their favor on the motion to bar settlement proceeds. And other than that I don't see a change here.

The class action settlement in New Jersey was first filed as a proposed settlement in late February. And in -- on March 13th your Honor contacted Mr. Borst and myself to talk about whether the settlement would have any impact on this case, and we both answered no. Absolutely nothing has changed since then.

> THE COURT: Where do you all stand with Judge Murray? MR. DARCY: Alex Darcy for IFC, your Honor.

THE COURT: Hi, Mr. Darcy.

MR. DARCY: Well, the last bit of excitement he entered a sua sponte preliminary injunction against IFC preventing us to going forward and consummating the settlement in New Jersey.

THE COURT: No, no.

MR. SCHROEDER: -- of settlement proceeds. However, I would note a couple of things on that. I think we have to separate out the issue of whether consumers who have agreed to a settlement are going to get money back or not from the issue of whether there is relief for the Federal Trade Commission in protecting the public interest in deterring other parties in similar situations from attempting to profit from or at least taking money from illegal practices.

Here we have heard nearly \$2 million in the last year. That's about since we filed the complaint. And that is the kind of money that provides an incentive to keep doing this until somebody comes in and stops.

Some of the cases we cite in our supplemental memorandum on the issue note that if the government could not proceed if there was a settlement by a class action, then there would be a race to the courthouse doors between the government and class action lawyers, and that would not be a good thing.

So we do have an argument to make on that.

THE COURT: Let's say that tomorrow Judge Easterbrook writes an opinion and -- in a case like this and says you can't get the money. Does the case go forward?

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, at that point I think we would certainly look at our options and decide whether the case -- let's assume that there are only half the consumers

We took him up on emergency motion on appeal. The appellate court said there was an ex parte order that he entered, so we had to go back and ask him to vacate it. Went back and asked him to vacate it. He went ahead and vacated it provided that we agreed to an extra ten-day opt out period for the lessees in New Jersey.

And so that -- he vacated his order, and we did give the lessees an extra ten days. And that expired, I believe, on Monday of this week.

10 THE COURT: What's your opt out rate? 11 MR. DARCY: Steve, what's the opt out rate?

12 MR. SCHULTE: It is -- it had to be postmarked by

13 Monday, April 21st, Judge.

14 And what's today, the 22nd?

15 Yesterday.

THE COURT: What's -- what -- so far what is it or --

17 MR. SCHULTE: I have -- we have heard nothing yet,

18 Judge. I don't -- I don't have an -- if I had it I would be 19 happy to give it to you.

20 THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SCHULTE: I don't have any information on it.

22 THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Darcy.

23 MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, a few more points. I 24

don't propose to argue our opposition to their motion to bar recovery --

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left or a third of the consumer left, we might look at the case differently. I can't tell you how we would.

And obviously it would depend on what Judge Easterbrook said. If he said, number one, you can't undo the settlements; number two, the consumers can't get their money back; and, number three, FTC, you can't get it back in disgorgement either, we would reevaluate our position. But we do not think that is the law. And until that is determined, we think we need to continue with this case.

And to the extent that defendants thought this issue needed to be resolved before trial, we filed our supplemental motion maybe six weeks ago, maybe longer than that. They knew this issue was important. The New Jersev settlement was filed as a proposal. And they waited until the eve of trial to file it. And that seems only designed to be able to go forward and collect money from these New Jersey consumers so that they can use it for whatever purpose and it won't be available at the end of the day.

And we think there has been enough collected already and consumers shouldn't have to pay more.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Deeb admitted that that was the whole point, they wanted to go forward to collect.

(Laughter).

MR. SCHROEDER: And, your Honor --

THE COURT: I understand that. That's -- that's the

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(Laughter.)

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MR. SCHROEDER: One thing on my stipulation is, as we indicated in our response to their motion, my attempt there, as our attempts have been all along, is to articulate for the defendant what our case is and what we're trying to prove. And the issue there was, well, IFC did know NorVergence was a fraud when they took the contracts. And it seems to me it would -- we would look foolish if we came into your courtroom and said, they knew it was a fraud, they knew services weren't going to be delivered, but they took the contracts anyway because they wanted to buy all this litigation they have gotten into.

No rational business is going to do that, and I don't think the record will show that they did. However, the information --

THE COURT: Tell me, what's your theory of the case? MR. SCHROEDER: The theory of the case is that from the information they had they could see --

THE COURT: Because you -- as I read the complaint, apart from the opening line of the complaint, which is very titillating, you say that they should have known that these folks -- that there was likely deception -- which I thought was an odd choice of words -- but that they were likely deceived into signing on. Now --

MR. SCHROEDER: That's correct.

They built an operation that allowed them to bring in a lot of money. But we don't know where the money went. And it is unfortunate that we don't because if we did we probably wouldn't be here.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. NorVergence had no idea that there was fraud going on you say. They assumed further, hypothetically, that they thought that this was a straight-up deal and that all of these services were going to go on and everything would go on into perpetuity or as long as it could go on in a perfectly reasonable way.

MR. SCHROEDER: Where I disagree with that statement, your Honor, is that that it was a straight-up deal.

THE COURT: Well, they didn't -- but I thought you said NorVergence --

MR. SCHROEDER: (Unintelligible.)

THE COURT: -- IFC didn't know.

MR. SCHROEDER: What they knew --

THE COURT: They didn't know that the money was being siphoned off.

MR. SCHROEDER: But they knew what -- no, they didn't know the money was being siphoned off. They knew that the money that was being paid under the equipment rental agreements was really the money that consumers were paying for services, but the consumers didn't know that. Consumers thought they are paying for services, they will get services. If they don't get

THE COURT: -- is that the theory of the case? Because that's not -- and yet you say, well, of course they didn't know anything.

MR. SCHROEDER: No, I didn't say they didn't know anything, your Honor. I said they didn't know that NorVergence wasn't going to provide the services. IFC assumed NorVergence would provide the services. However what they knew was --

THE COURT: How would they do that? If -- I forgot the overwhelming lion's share of the money was going to IFC with a pittance going to NorVergence, how are we going to keep up the payments and --

MR. SCHROEDER: NorVergence is going to keep up with 13 the payments using the money that they are paid up front by the finance companies. Their revenues in one time period NorVergence's were \$41 million, which was mostly money coming 16 from the finance companies. Their costs of goods sold was about \$8 million at that point in time.

THE COURT: What happened to all the money? MR. SCHROEDER: The bankruptcy trustee, I believe, hired a forensic accountant, and they never found the money or at least they have not to date. I really don't know.

I want to --THE COURT: Well, they were good at one thing.

MR. SCHROEDER: A lot of it was spent, your Honor.

39 1 services, they don't have to pay. That's what our record will 2 show.

> IFC, on the other hand, had enough information to know that the money coming in on these rental agreements, those were for services. And consumers were deceived into signing those contracts.

In a perfect world NorVergence delivers the services, consumers get them, IFC gets paid, and everybody goes home happy. But the perfect world didn't happen. And where the responsibility lies, because NorVergence is gone, is with the finance company.

THE COURT: Well, I have to think this through, but it strikes me that your stipulation and what you are saying now may well alter the ultimate theory on which my -- on which I mean, I wrote that opinion on.

MR. SCHROEDER: I read your opinion on the motion to dismiss as completely --

THE COURT: (Unintelligible) I hope you did. (Laughter.)

MR. SCHROEDER: -- as -- as completely consistent --THE COURT: Outside this room no one will read it, so I hope you read it.

MR. SCHROEDER: We read it as completely consistent with our theory of the case, which is IFC knew of a defense to consumers paying the contracts. They would have the defense if 40

	Case 1:07-cv-03155 Document 206-2	- 1	-iled 05/02/2008 Page 11 of 29	
	41	7		42
1	they didn't get services because they were deceived into	1	THE COURT: Okay. One is captioned indexed pretrial	
2	entering into those contracts. And because IFC knew that it	2	order schedules. I guess it is the same thing, right?	
3	doesn't have (unintelligible) holder in due course status, and	3	MR. SCHROEDER: That is the order	
4	it can collect on those contracts.	4	THE COURT: Two copies.	
5	THE COURT: Okay.	5	MR. SCHROEDER: And perhaps that page belongs in	
6	MR. SCHROEDER: Thank you, your Honor.	6	another place, your Honor. That is the document.	
7	THE COURT: All right. So you in other words you	7	THE COURT: Okay.	
8	object you object to the motion. You don't see this as a	8	So where it says please enclosed please find a	
9	situation in which you and IFC are going to settle this case.	9	courtesy copy of IFC Credit's Corporation's pretrial	
10	MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, there is a great deal of	10	memorandum.	
11	history on settlement. And, of course, I won't be sharing that	11	Is that this? No?	
12	either unless we end up with a settlement conference before	12	MR. SCHULTE: Judge, that is I don't think so. You	
13	someone at some point. But based on everything we know there	13	don't mind me approaching.	
14	is not any reasonable prospect of settlement at this point.	14	THE COURT: Yeah, please.	
15	THE COURT: Okay. Well, the motion to continue the	15	MR. SCHULTE: No.	
16	trial date is denied.	16	MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor	
17	And I'll deal with the restitution remedy when the	17	MR. SCHULTE: I think the I think what your Honor	
18	briefs are filed and they are done.	18	is referring to is Mr. Schroeder and I each agreed, because	
19	What let's go through what's filed today. I have a	19	your order had said we'd file	
20	courtesy copy of IFC Credit's pretrial memorandum, which	20	MR. SCHROEDER: Pretrial.	
21	appears	21	MR. SCHULTE: pretrial memoranda, and then we sent	
22	(Brief interruption.)	22	an email	
23	MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, we filed we delivered	23	THE COURT: And I told you all you didn't you could	
24	to your chambers what we and counsel have been able to agree to	24	file you could file anything.	
25	date.	25	MR. SCHULTE: By the time we got that, we each then	
	43			44
1	put in a paper that just said, a one-page paper that said, FTC	1	the motions for summary judgment.	
2	said their pretrial memo is stated in their motion for summary	2	MR. SCHULTE: And our motion	
3	judgment.	3	MR. SCHROEDER: We basically filed a one-page pretrial	
4	THE COURT: Oh.	4	memorandum that says please consider the	
5	MR. SCHULTE: Our pretrial memo said it was stated in	5	THE COURT: I got it. I got it.	
6	our motion to reply in response to theirs.	6	MR. SCHROEDER: And ours was the motion for summary	
7	THE COURT: Okay. I got it.	7	judgment our motion for summary judgment and our reply and	
8	MR. SCHULTE: Our motion	8	our response to their motion plus our motion to bar recovery	
9	MR. SCHROEDER: The problems with traveling, your	9	settlement proceeds.	
10	Honor, that cover letter is only on our one-page pretrial	10	And the document entitled index is in fact the	
11	managemetries. There were no course follow and I resolved to for	44	mutrial audioritical	

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11 memorandum. There was no cover letter, and I apologize for 12 that --THE COURT: That's okay. MR. SCHROEDER: -- on our proposed documents. So we

just delivered to your chambers two copies of what we had worked out to date on the pretrial order. We didn't electronically file anything. I thought that was the proper procedure.

THE COURT: Yeah, that's fine.

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So the index -- I just want to make sure I have everything, so --

MR. SCHULTE: (Unintelligible.)

THE COURT: -- the index from the pretrial order schedules is what I have.

The pretrial memoranda or memorandum are going to be

11 pretrial order itself. THE COURT: I got it. MR. DARCY: Your Honor, just to give you a head's up, our answer is duly due tomorrow and --THE COURT: Your answer to what? MR. DARCY: To the complaint. (Laughter.) MR. DARCY: And we're aware of a statute of limitations issue. So we may brief that slightly because -- they have a three-year statute of limitations for

THE COURT: Mr. Darcy, let me ask you a question,

MR. DARCY: Because it is 14 days from the date that

why -- because (unintelligible) -- why isn't there an answer on

restitution. They are saying that we knew --

file? I didn't even realize that.

MR. DARCY: No, your Honor.

know of any deception.

 $\label{eq:MR.SCHULTE:} \mbox{ It is changing theory, Judge. That's kind of the problem.}$ 

MR. DARCY: Well, your Honor, just to give you a flavor for what you are -- you're not going to see at trial, you know, your opinion with respect to Count 2. You talked about the inevitability of the transaction, having -- inevitably stuff is not coming in. They don't have the forces to show that NorVergence was a Ponzi scheme. They have no executives from NorVergence testifying. And the gentleman from Adtran, Chris Thompson, your Honor, is going to testify in

THE COURT: It may be different. And maybe all those cases that are cited in there, and there is lots and lots of them, are going to ultimately be, as I said -- in the opinion I said that they weren't dispositive. Maybe they will be dispositive.

MR. DARCY: Right. And, your Honor, we did take issue with your fundamental principle. We are saying that fraud -- fraud in the contract transaction is a foreseeable contingency, and that this clause would -- you wouldn't sign this clause. I mean this clause is incredibly one-sided.

THE COURT: You may be right.

MR. DARCY: And so --

THE COURT: Yeah, no, I understand.

MR. DARCY: But in the context of the statute of limitations, your Honor, the problem is they are saying that we knew from October 2003.

THE COURT: Well, I am -- excuse me, Mr Darcy. I'm hearing today that there was no (unintelligible) -- that there was no inevitability about this. I mean --

MR. DARCY: That's correct.

THE COURT: -- what I said in the opinion was that what the lessees, in quotes, couldn't possibly have known and couldn't have had any reason to anticipate was that the (unintelligible) of was on the transaction from the beginning.

Now that's the normal situation -- and Judge

excruciating detail how NorVergence's telecommunications
network actually worked and how they have an operations center
and a testing lab, which is going to be their contradiction to
the NorVergence salespeople who didn't know anything about how
NorVergence's operation, technical operations side of the
business.

So this whole notion that NorVergence was a Ponzi scheme, you're never going to see that in this case. They are down to this last straw which was that the lessees were deceived and they are turning into the leases because they believed that the contracts for -- weren't for services. They have an opportunity to read those leases, didn't do so --

THE COURT: Well, I ---

MR. DARCY: -- went ahead and signed them anyway -- THE COURT: I understand. And there is a lot more cases that I put in than you folk -- about that issue than you folks have.

MR. DARCY: Right.

THE COURT: And it was a matter of grave concern to me when I read it, and that's why it seems to me that maybe the theory of the case is different -- now is different than it was articulated in the complaint when you took the complaint and drew up a reasonable inference in a light most advantageous to the FTC.

MR. DARCY: Oh.

Easterbrook has said, and others, you don't have to presume the people you're dealing with are liars.

There was nothing foreseeable about this as opposed to the situation in Count 3 where you could -- of course problems could arise. You could be the plaintiff. You could be the defendant. You agree to a contract. You knew that in that contract there was a forum selection clause. You agreed to it. And I thought that was different.

Now what I am hearing is something very, different maybe, than what was sort of the analytical foundation on which I mean, I wrote that opinion.

But I put all those cases in there for, obviously, a

bunch of different reasons. One, they are relevant; and, two,

they -- I thought they might come into play later on and --

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I mean, I guess what you are really saying to me, Mr. Schroeder, is -- and I know your position is, and I talked about that, is that, you know, there was a pile of papers and they couldn't really have known and who knows what their -- what the salesmen were doing, and we're going to find all that out.

But if it comes to pass, hypothetically, that these people are handed nine or eight pieces of paper, and that's why in the footnote there is an opinion of -- concurring opinion by Judge Rovner about how eight pieces of paper is no big deal,

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If it comes to pass that everybody thought this was on the square, and these people could look at this and they knew what they were signing onto, and IFC was doing this all -- this also in good faith, then I'm not -- I don't know where we come out.

I mean -- but I do think, Mr. Schroeder, that it may change things a bit, I just don't know for sure.

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, the case we will present will definitely not be one where everybody acted in good faith from day one.

THE COURT: That was sure. But I was led to believe, not only from the complaint, but early on when I spoke with you folks and -- and I can't -- I can't remember chapter and verse, but I kind of remember at our very first things we were talking about and we needed an evidentiary hearing. And Mr. Schulte was adamant that we did, and you said we didn't because it was all so clear from all the affidavits of what was going on and what people knew and --

MR. SCHROEDER: What was clear was and -- what the testimony will show is that the contract, the equipment rental agreement that IFC is attempting to collect on, misstates the true consideration, the consideration that because represented

to these consumers by NorVergence salespeople, that was represented in the brochures from NorVergence, it was represented by their salespeople.

It will also show that IFC with all the information it had received from NorVergence and the information it got as it started taking in these contracts of the great price disparities for what was essentially the same equipment, they knew or at least they closed their eyes to it that these contracts were not about a piece of equipment, they were about telephone services.

And no reasonable consumer is going to sign a five-year agreement to pay hundreds of dollars a month to a finance company for a piece of equipment that's not going to deliver them anything, that is dependent solely on some other party. They have been let off the hook with these -- and I think they are fairly complicated contractual documents. But the consumer testimony and the NorVergence salesperson testimony will stand for what it does.

They didn't have reason to know this -- they were deceived. And IFC had the information in which they --

THE COURT: On the face of the document it says what it savs.

MR. SCHROEDER: Along with a sales presentation that involved non-binding applications. You will hear testimony from NorVergence salespeople that they were -- that they did

not tell people that they were going to have to pay if they didn't get services. If people asked --

THE COURT: Well, no, but Judge Easterbrook or Posner has written recently an opinion -- maybe it is one of the IFC cases that said -- I think it is -- that says it isn't a fraud to tell somebody what's in or not in the contract. You can read it yourself. In fact, it was Judge Posner's opinion in the Aliano Brothers case.

MR. SCHROEDER: The consumer testimony and the salesperson testimony will show clear misrepresentations, your Honor.

THE COURT: But you exonerate IFC.

MR. SCHROEDER: No. The record will show that IEC knew those misrepresentations being made and the consumers were being deceived.

THE COURT: But how is it, Mr. Schroeder, that you exonerate IFC in the way that you seem so eager to do in the deposition?

MR. SCHROEDER: I was not exonerating them at all, I was simply trying to say we thought we do not think IFC had known that NorVergence was a Ponzi scheme and was going under, they would have under -- they would not have been a sane business to take those contracts because they bought -- they would have bought the litigation they bought.

Our point is they saw an opportunity to do a lot of

1 business. They went with the hope that NorVergence would keep 2 going and to deliver the services. But they knew the consumers 3 were deceived into signing these contracts. And therefore when the services aren't delivered, when the consideration of the consumers were pitched, is not delivered, the consumers have offense against IFC --

THE COURT: So let me ask you this --

MR. SCHROEDER: -- just like they did against NorVergence.

10 THE COURT: -- supposing that the consumer was just 11 told, look, you're going to save a lot of money, here's our package, take a look at it, I'll get back to you tomorrow. 12

Guy comes back, and the consumer says, I think this is great. I love this.

MR. SCHROEDER: We probably wouldn't be here today if that's all the record showed. It will show much more than that, your Honor.

THE COURT: So it is really -- the focus has really been on what -- on what NorVergence salespeople did?

MR. SCHROEDER: There will be focus on that certainly because what the consumers understood when they were signing these contracts determines whether they have a defense (unintelligible). And what IFC knew at the same time when they acquired the contracts is what makes it, unde- --

THE COURT: So it is not your position that this was

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MR. SCHROEDER: This was the scheme by NorVergence. But I don't think that a finance company --

THE COURT: Well, was it -- let me ask this.

Was it the scheme by NorVergence? You just said it wasn't a Ponzi scheme.

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, I have never said it was a Ponzi -- it was not a Ponzi scheme. I do believe it was.

MR. SCHULTE: (Unintelligible.)

MR. SCHROEDER: I'm not sure that the record will prove that point. It will simply prove that NorVergence got its money 80 percent from the rental agreements, 20 percent from consumers for services, and that they were paying a lot more for services than what they were collecting from the consumers for services.

MR. SCHULTE: So?

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MR. SCHROEDER: What they did with their money and whether they could actually survive in this business by doing that, I don't know.

MR. DARCY: Your Honor, the transcript you ought to read for this trial is Chris Thompson. He's from Adtran. He

technology. Only 5 percent of carriers, Mr. Thompson testified --

THE COURT: Well, Judge Easterbrook, who is probably as knowledgeable as -- well, not as Bill Gates, but pretty knowledgeable -- didn't think much of the product.

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, Mr. Darcy and I probably won't agree on very much about this case. I think we both agree -- I agree with him that the Thompson deposition is crucial. He testifies that NorVergence paid Adtrin \$1278 for each of the matrix boxes. And the evidence shows that they were sold prices ranging from 10,000 to --

THE COURT: 160.

MR. SCHROEDER: -- well over \$100,000.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHROEDER: That's correct.

And you -- the testimony Mr. Thompson gives is, if we brought him in as a witness he's our witness and he gave the testimony exactly as we thought he would, because it is the truth. It is just basic technical facts which we should have been able to stipulate long ago.

Mr. Darcy can argue about concessions that I have made. All I'm trying to do is make a truthful statement for the record.

MR. DARCY: Well, your Honor, the point is his testimony is going to directly contradict the salespeople's 1 has no interest in this case. We took a preservation 2 deposition of him. They are based in Huntsville, Alabama. He 3 spends a good ten pages of his deposition describing the NorVergence telecommunications network and how this particular 5 equipment, which is a matrix 250 and a matrix 750 box and also 6 what they call the Soho matrix, which was an off-the-shelf product from Adtran, how they worked.

And one of the things he tells you or says in his deposition is that these products were manufactured by Adtran for the small, medium business market segment throughout the United States. And literally every carrier in the United States that you can point -- shake a finger at bought these products for their customers.

And so this whole notion that somehow a couple criminals were sitting in New Jersey hatching up a plan to target small businesses, churches, and non-profit organizations, is just -- it is just not going to be there. 18 All that evidence is gone.

Mr. Schroeder just conceded to you right now that he doesn't think the evidence is going to necessarily show that this was a Ponzi scheme because it wasn't. Because they had a ream telecommunications thing. They had a testing facility. They had equipment all over the country to route their calls. And they were using new proprietary technology. They were using ATM -- voice over ATF as opposed to voice over IP

testimony from NorVergence. Every one of the salespeople from NorVergence testifies at some point in their deposition that the matrix box be plugged into a wall and into their local carrier. It could -- it had to be routed through NorVergence's telecommunications center in New Jersey. That's why when they mailed out business, you couldn't just call up your local carrier and use it because that would be preprogrammed.

MR. SCHROEDER: I don't think there is a lot of use -your Honor, and Mr. Darcy testifying -- actually Mr. Thompson does testify that you could plug it in and it just had to be configured to go to regular places. And the way Adtran changed it for NorVergence was to configure it so it was easy to plug into NorVergence's network.

There is -- I don't disagree with that part of it, but that it was -- that it was something special and somehow magical and made \$1278 worth 160,000. There is nothing in the record that will indicate that.

MR. DEEB: Your Honor, if I may be, just on the one point, and I apologize for jumping in.

THE COURT: Don't be silly.

MR. DEEB: I mentioned earlier that I was involved with NorVergence from the very beginning, and I am. And what's important is not so much what any of the attorneys are telling you is true or not true, it is what the evidence that's going to be presented to your Honor at trial.

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NorVergence.

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I could tell, your Honor, in exercise of some type of academic interest, exactly what the workout people found when they went into NorVergence, and why a lot of this doesn't make sense and why it wasn't a Ponzi scheme. That's neither here nor there because it is not going to be presented.

NorVergence because IFC is not NorVergence. IFC has never been

What also isn't going to be presented is any tie in to this pricing theory. There are tons of reasons that companies employ different pricing theories as to equipment, sometimes the very identical equipment and sometimes altered equipment. Mr. Schroeder is not going to put any evidence on as to that. He's not going to have an expert come in here and say, this is the pricing scheme they used and this was inappropriate.

Your Honor made mention earlier to a pittance was being addressed to the services and all the money was going to the equipment. Well, the equipment was the revolution that allowed this type of service to be presented. Why does that not make sense? Has there never been an example of taking a

The salespeople have been mentioned prominently. We have objected, initially, to the testimony of the salespeople. We have objected to the exhibits being submitted with the salespeople, because what do each of the salespeople say? Had no interaction with IFC whatsoever? Absolutely none.

So in the absence of any possible contact with IFC, what possible relevance or probative value --

THE COURT: But one makes that judgment at the end of the evidence, not at the beginning.

MR. DEEB: I understand, your Honor. And I guess I'm just trying to bring forth building on Mr. Darcy's point that this thing has shifted. And the case that's now before your Honor is not the one that is set forth in the complaint.

A lot of this evidence is not going to be presented. And a lot of it is going to be based upon argument made by the government not based upon direct, certainly not direct. And in some instances very weak circumstantial facts.

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, perhaps the complaint was not a model of clarity because it is a relatively unique case. However, the case presented in the complaint and the case that will be presented at trial are similar in one very important respect, they were both based on the allegation that the equipment rental agreement misstated the consideration and that consumers were deceived into signing it. And IFC had knowledge of --

1 loss leader with regard to service with the hope of turning the 2 business around and selling peripherals at a later time after 3 gaining market share? These questions have been asked of various people, and nobody has an answer. And your Honor is 5 not going to hear any evidence as to whether or not the price 6 structure put forth by NorVergence was a good one, a bad one or 7 in between other than the fact that the business eventually 8 went bankrupt. And a lot of good businesses go bankrupt, your 9 Honor.

So where we are right now is the testimony that you are going to hear with regard to why IFC knew, Mr. Schroeder's words, why they knew there was a deception is his testimony. It is not going to be an expert. It is not going to be a witness. He's going to say there is a wide divergence in prices, that means there had to be service --

THE COURT: That's -- in fairness to the government, that's just one of the factors that the complaint articulated.

18 MR. DEEB: It, is your Honor. And the only factors 19 that will be supported --

THE COURT: I thought that was certainly the least of them, and I didn't mention it in the opinion.

MR. DEEB: There will be other factors, and they won't be supported as well. There is not going to be evidence as to exactly how the pricing was done and what evidence there is as to what IFC knew. There isn't.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you. It didn't misstate -- let me see.

It didn't mistake the consideration, it explicitly said what it was doing. Now it didn't say why it was doing that.

I made certain arguments, I guess, in favor of the complaint as to why that was being done. And I -- as I understand it you're basically disavowing that --

MR. SCHROEDER: Well --

THE COURT: -- and that's fine.

I'm only concerned with one thing, and that's trying to do the best I can and find out the truth. And if the government loses, two bad, then that's what the process is about.

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, what we meant about misstating consideration is that misstated consideration through the whole transaction that had been represented to consumers, that they were deceived into thinking that this equipment was going to deliver the promised savings. And actually, as you know, IFC's verbal audit to every customer repeated that misrepresentation. You pay on this thing, you're guaranteed the savings --

THE COURT: But, see, this is where I'm sort of mystified, and I don't want to keep going on. Although I'll stay here with you all night if you want. I don't mean to rush

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61 didn't -- they weren't involved in this, they didn't know. 1 you, but I know you guys can't wait to get out of here. 1 2 Let me ask this, Mr. Schroeder. How did the Texas 2 But I am alone tonight. My wife is out for dinner, so 3 this is (unintelligible). 3 Court of Appeals conclude that IFC was a part of the fraud? 4 (Laughter.) 4 MR. SCHROEDER: The Texas Court of Appeals, I believe, 5 THE COURT: Something to keep me off the streets. 5 has concluded that the contract -- the Court made a number of MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, we do have an 8:00 o'clock findings. 6 6 7 7 THE DEEB: Trial court, your Honor. Trial court. plane. 8 That case is on appeal. It is pending. 8 THE COURT: All right. 9 MR. SCHROEDER: If it doesn't --9 THE COURT: Okav. THE COURT: No, no, no --10 MR. DEEB: It hasn't --10 MR. SCHROEDER: -- (unintelligible) you're going --11 11 THE COURT: But somebody came up with, you know, the idea that there was some evidence -- not that it is right, but 12 THE COURT: You're going to meet your 8:00 o'clock 12 that there was some evidence warranting a finding of fraud. 13 plane. 13 14 I just want to say one thing, when you put forth all 14 Was that bench trial? A jury trial? 15 MR. DEEB: It was a bench trial, your Honor, at a 15 these sort of discrete things that you put in the complaint, 16 they are not there so you can fill up a bunch of pages. I 16 county court. It is our position it is not res judicata under 17 Texas law. We --17 mean, one draws inferences from them, and I did that. I mean, 18 that 1906 mail fraud case that I just love, I don't remember 18 THE COURT: Oh, I'm not concerned about the res where I came across that, really articulated what I thought the 19 judicata aspect. I'm just concerned about sort of the -- some 19 20 complaint was about, that this was this transaction that was 20 court finds that this is a fraud, I assume they have got an hedged about with all of the trappings of honesty when it was 21 elevated standard of fraud in Texas.

Honor. The winning side gets to write their own findings of fact, which were submitted unmodified.

no such thing at all. And you're now saying to me, well, all

much. And if you say, yes, they really do indicate a lot, then

these different things that they did really don't indicate

that's inconsistent with your willingness to say that they

Second, the basis for our appeal is they didn't put on any evidence from NorVergence in that case. All they did was cross examine Mr. Estok, who was IFC's former vice president in charge of the NorVergence portfolio, with sarcastic questions. And that's a part of our -- part of the basis of our appeal. Like that's -- sarcastic questions are not evidence --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DEEB: -- that's some (unintelligible) evidence.

So --

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MR. HORN: And I submit to you, your Honor, that the government here is taking the higher path, that the evidence doesn't support that being the case, and they can't support that --

16 THE COURT: No, and I appreciate that. I'm just a 17 little mystified because you have got all these snippets and tidbits of things that are strung together, I thought -- you 18 know, in an interesting way. And what's the point if you don't 19

draw negative inferences, what's the point of having those 20

things in there? 21 22

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, I hope I am understanding what our position is as to what NorVergence did. It was engaged in blatant deception to get consumers to sign these contracts.

63 1 Then (unintelligible) the finance companies so it could bring in money right away and do whatever it wanted with 3 it.

they knew was that the consideration wasn't properly stated.

MR. DEEB: Well, in Texas a couple of things, your

MR. DEEB: Well --

I think it was a Ponzi scheme. We said it in the complaint. I don't know that you will conclude that at the end of the trial. But I think you will conclude that they were engaged in serious deception and that they violated the law by doing what they did.

THE COURT: And the government now says in here is all

THE COURT: Well, is it your position then that IFC is a victim too. I don't mean in the same sense.

I know your position.

I don't mean in the same sense that --

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: -- you know, that the hapless consumers -- I don't even like that word -- the hapless consumers were, but are they kind of a victim too?

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, I think that is the case. They are kind of a victim, but they are a victim of their own, shall we say, greed by taking these contracts when they knew that the consumers were lied to.

MR. SCHULTE: He stipulated the opposite. The FTC has never taken the position that IFC knew NorVergence was engaged in fraud when it bought the contracts.

THE COURT: And that there is no knowledge that (unintelligible) expectation services would be (unintelligible) 64

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65 1 2 MR. SCHROEDER: But what they did --3 THE COURT: -- until the contract. MR. SCHROEDER: What they did do know, and what I have 5 stated there, was that NorVergence, well, engaged in deception and IFC knew that. They didn't know that NorVergence was going 6 7 to go belly up and not deliver the services. But they did know that the consumers were deceived and they were taking 8 9 advantage ---10 THE COURT: So the idea was --11 MR. SCHROEDER: -- a lot of business. 12 THE COURT: They knew that the crooks were going to 13 honor their contracts. 14 MR. SCHROEDER: They didn't know they were crooks, 15 your Honor. 16 THE COURT: They knew that -- you say, Mr. Schroeder, that you knew that the people were deceived by IFC -- by 17 18 NorVergence. It is -- I mean, I guess you certainly could say, well, these people engaged in the Ponzi scheme but they were 19 really going to make good on the contracts. 20 MR. SCHROEDER: Perhaps I used my words too freely. I 21 don't think IFC knew it was a Ponzi scheme. I think they knew 22 23 NorVergence lied to consumers. But they thought this is a business law that looks 24 25 like it is working, let's take (unintelligible) action, and 67 the consumers have been deceived into thinking they were going 1 2 to get --3 THE COURT: But wasn't it the whole --4 MR. SCHROEDER: -- (unintelligible). 5 THE COURT: Wasn't that the whole idea of structuring 6 the way that the ERAs were structured? 7 MR. SCHROEDER: That was NorVergence's idea, yes, your 8 Honor. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MR. SCHROEDER: And IFC thought it had a good chunk of business collecting from people for five years of telephone 11 services. But they knew those people signed those contracts 12 13 because they were deceived by NorVergence. And because of 14 that, they know there is a defense (unintelligible). If 15 NorVergence were still holding the equipment rental agreements and not delivering services, nobody would make those consumers 16 17 pay. IFC only gets in a different status if it takes them without any (unintelligible) --18 19 THE COURT: Well, some would pay. I mean, can the 20 Iowa court conclude that was a -- well, I'm wrong, that was

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just as to whether IFC could collect.

THE COURT: That's right.

MR. SCHROEDER: (Unintelligible) whether IFC can

MR. SCHROEDER: It is basic (unintelligible.)

collect or not depends on what their knowledge was.

they took it. But they knew that consumers were lied to and (unintelligible) --THE COURT: (Unintelligible) and say even after the company was in bankruptcy and everybody kind of knew what was going on, you say they -- their cupidity was so great that they were still trying to feast off the dead carcass, and you don't think that indicates any kind of anything. MR. SCHROEDER: Well, that one, your Honor, they didn't get their hands on those contracts --THE COURT: Well, not for want of trying though. MR. SCHROEDER: But if they had, I don't think any Court would ever consider that they could -- that they could --THE COURT: No, but you miss my point. Under 404(b), for example, intent can be measured by antecedent -- by subsequent as well as antecedent conduct. That's what I thought the point of this was was to demonstrate that one could infer things earlier from what was being done later, that whether you look at it as a pattern of conduct or a willingness to take advantage of wrongdoing as evidence of what was going on the whole time. MR. SCHROEDER: I think they were willing to take advantage of the consumers who signed those contracts at the end, but at that point they weren't having to pay any money for them. I don't think that a finance company would buy a massive default like you get when somebody doesn't deliver the services THE COURT: Right. MR. SCHROEDER: (Unintelligible) technical point. If be happy to testify, because we have spent the last seven years

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1 2 3 these were pure service contracts, which (unintelligible) they 4 would be enforceable by (unintelligible). And that rule 5 changed in 2001. The old rule in 1906 was -- had to be a sale or lease of equipment to enforce later (unintelligible) laws. That language is gone now from 9403, and Mr. Borst and I will 8 litigating a hell or high water service contract in Tennessee. 9 10 There are plenty of people out there who will sign a hell or 11 high water service contract. 12

MR. SCHULTE: And your Honor touched on the key point, 13 at least from our position, your Honor. And this is 14 Mr. Borst's (unintelligible) to the big time, although I don't 15 drag him up here to add to the voices being heard. These documents are not complicated. Then say what they say, and 16 17 they say that what is owed is owed. And these people entered into these things voluntarily. There is not any argument being 18 19 presented that they were forced to sign these contracts or that they were deceived into putting their signatures on something 20 21 that was not an ERA.

And what we are going to hear from the government is that the circumstantial evidence of some sort made it such that IFC knew that the consideration was wrong. Well, that's not what the documents say, your Honor. And I think it is going to

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take an awful lot more than that under the standard the government has to show to prove that IFC had any role whatsoever in what was going on between NorVergence and the lessees, even if that in fact was what happened.

Because, remember, there isn't going to be good evidence as to how much the equipment really cost versus how much the services really cost.

In fact, your Honor, I would be willing to bet that your Honor never hears any testimony as to how much was being paid for the T-1 lines that were the part of the services.

THE COURT: By NorVergence?

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23 24 MR. SCHULTE: By NorVergence.

THE COURT: What's the issue now -- and I'll let you all go because I don't want to keep anybody.

What's the issue about the binding nature of the stipulation? Is there some issue about that? You mentioned that.

MR. DARCY: Well, there is a motion that we filed to have this stipulation that was entered of the record deemed admitted, which ---

MR. SCHULTE: That's one of the motions that --

MR. DARCY: That's one of the motions that's pending, Your Honor. Their stipulation is attached to it, and it -- sorry.

MR. SCHROEDER: And the reason for our opposition,

MR. BORST: (Unintelligible). And that's what we are asking is that this -- that these stipulations be put in as admissions

What the motion also argues is that, you know -- you can -- let's assume for purposes of this argument that NorVergence did make all of these misrepresentations to these lessees, not consumers, lessees when they were entering into these equipment leases, that really goes to fraudulent inducement.

What affects a holder in due course is fraud and fact. and that's the only real defense to a holder in due course. And what we argued is that by virtue of these stipulations, the FTC has admitted that IFC had no knowledge of any kind of a defense, such as fraud and fact and the lessees were providing the bait and switch. In other words --

THE COURT: What I conclude those things mean is a question of law. As a factual matter Mr. Schroeder doesn't object to that being a stipulation of the government's position.

MR. SCHROEDER: As long as it is one stipulation. They offer it as two, so they can read the first one, the word fraud, anyway they want to, and I offer it -- I made the second statement in the record so that it would be clear why --

THE COURT: Well, argue about something that need not be argued?

1 your Honor, is because they take the stipulation and add to it 2 that therefore the FTC stipulated that IFC was a 3 (unintelligible), and that is the furtherest thing from 4 anything that --

THE COURT: The stipulation is what it is.

MR. SCHROEDER: Exactly. 6

THE COURT: The rest of it doesn't count.

MR. BORST: That's not what exactly what we argued, Judge. It's one thing --

10 THE COURT: Mr. Borst, do you object to the --11 whatever you said at the deposition being the government's 12 position being sort of a binding admission on the government?

MR. BORST: No, your Honor. As long as both 13 14 statements, which were separated by a couple of pages are --

15 THE COURT: Together.

16 MR. BORST: Yes.

17 THE COURT: Well, they want that. They think that's 18 better than -- the one reinforces the other.

19 MR. BORST: That's all this motion asks for, Judge. 20 And I can read the stipulations for you. They say what they 21 say.

Mr. Schroeder (unintelligible) and it is attached to our --

THE COURT: I read it. 24

MR. SCHROEDER: I don't think it is necessary that --

MR. SCHROEDER: (Unintelligible.)

THE COURT: What you want to do is why don't you just get -- make this up, put the two things together with an appropriate citation. You can ellipsis this to show that they came at separate points, or the way you have done it here. And beyond that there is not going to -- he doesn't have to stipulate -- I mean, it is not -- it is a factual stipulation.

MR. BORST: Well, it is a legal and a factual stipulation, Judge.

THE COURT: Yes, I guess it is.

MR. BORST: I mean, that's the problem.

And in our motion I'm not trying to -- it wasn't my 13 intent to separate these to try to make them say something else. What I am saving is that these two should be read 15 together. You know, I state that they said this at this page, and then give the next various paragraph --16

THE COURT: You don't have to draw a further conclusion. You don't have to drawn any conclusion. It simply is what it is, and I'll decide what it means.

MR. BORST: And in fact, your Honor, in uncontroverted facts that we offered to them, we simply offered that quote as one of the uncontroverted facts. It is a fact in this case that we made that statement.

What it means is subject of argument.

MR. COURT: Right.

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73 MR. BORST: That's all I am asking in the motion in 1 1 limine is that those two statements be deemed to be admitted 2 2 facts. 3 3 4 THE COURT: Let's do this. Which number is this? I 4 5 5 want to make this simple. MR. SCHROEDER: This is Document 148. 6 6 7 7 THE COURT: Here's what I am going to do. I'm -- just 8 8 to be -- so that we can keep track of these, and given the way you have done this, I'm going to deny 148 without prejudice to 9 9 10 10 its refiling along the lines we have just talked about. 11 MR. BORST: Or we could file a stipulation. 11 12 12 THE COURT: That's what I mean. 13 MR. BORST: But as far as --13 THE COURT: But --14 14 MR. BORST: As opposed to filing or denying it, what 15 15 we'll do is we'll file the stipulation. 16 16 17 THE COURT: But I need to have this so it is not 17 18 hanging around. 18 MR. BORST: So deny it without prejudice? 19 19 THE COURT: Denied without prejudice based along the 20 20 21 21 lines that we have discussed. 22 22 And what you ought to do is have a joint stipulation 23 in which the government -- it is hereby stipulated that, and 23 24 then put in the two things with an appropriate citation from 24 25 where. And we don't even need to do that. It is an 25 75 THE COURT: That's truly a factual stipulation that 1 1 doesn't do, Mr. Borst, what you want it to do. 3 MR. SCHROEDER: That, your Honor --3 4 MR. BORST: So that's why I'm asking for 4 5 clarification. 6 MR. SCHROEDER: -- is one I had offered previously, 6 7 that FT -- that we will stipulate that we stated -- we made 7 8 these statements. 8 9 MR. BORST: Well --9 he said it. 10 10 MR. SCHROEDER: As to what they mean, though, it is 11 11 all argument. THE COURT: That's not what I understood this whole 12 12 13 discussion for the last hour or so to be, that this was a 13 stipulation of the FTC's position in this case. 14 14 15 15 MR. SCHROEDER: That's correct. THE COURT: And that's different. Now I can't make 16 thing first. 16 you stipulate to that which you don't want to stipulate to. 17 17 18 But I think you ought to figure out what it is that you -- not 18 what you said, but what it is you're willing to stipulate to as 19 19 20 20 a positional matter. 21 21 And then I'll decide whether that makes them the 22 holder in due course, not a holder in due course, you know, 22 (unintelligible) a used horse, I don't know. 23 23

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But you have said to me what your position is.

MR. SCHROEDER: Right.

independent stipulation. And that's it. It doesn't have to be any more than that. The rest you can argue to me. MR. BORST: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: You'll get the benefit, and the government doesn't object. So do it as a -- you could either do it as your own stipulation as an unopposed defendant's, you know -- it should be a joint stipulation. MR. BORST: We can put it in uncontroverted facts if that works for your Honor. THE COURT: Well, it is going to get lost in the uncontroverted facts. MR. BORST: Okay. THE COURT: You could do it there too. But for purposes of whatever appeals there would be, this is a matter that obviously is of great significance to the defendant and it ought not to get lost. It should be somewhere where it has -- it is kind of a standalone thing. And that's -- and, see, we'll just get rid of it that way. MR. BORST: I would just -- just so I'm clear, and, you know, getting past my sometimes slowness, what your Honor is looking for is something to the effect that the government stipulates that and such and such a deposition it states, and we'll just quote the language. THE COURT: Well, he's willing to go beyond that. MR. BORST: Okay.

THE COURT: All you need to do is put it in words that are satisfactory to you and to the defense.

MR. BORST: That can create a problem for us, your Honor. We feel like our case is stated with as much clarity as we can offer in our motion for summary judgment. I think we have made it pretty clear there --

THE COURT: Then I guess what's going to happen,

Mr. Borst, you can do it as a stipulation in which he concedes
he said it.

Do you concede that what you have said is the government's position in this case? Because I'm sure what we have talked about.

MR. BORST: It is much more than that, Judge.

MR. SCHROEDER: Well --

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 $\label{thm:court:eq} \mbox{THE COURT: Well, let's see if we can get the first thing first.}$ 

MR. DEEB: Can we settle it, your Honor, by simply having it read into the record at trial and say, the government stipulated as files of record, and read the stipulation?

THE COURT: No, but that's not what he wants to do.

He wants to say this is what I said at the deposition. Okay.

Now we get to the further question of, well, what does that mean? And what -- of what consequence is that, and is that a stipulation of -- is it now binding here?

The government has taken a position in this case, you

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1	would like to take advantage of that. You're going to have to	1	are.	
2	work out the language with Mr. Schroeder.	2	And I don't know what I am going to do about the	
3	MR. BORST: And, your Honor	3	restitution thing. We'll deal with that as we go along.	
4	THE COURT: If you can't, then we'll have to figure it	4	MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, I guess you have denied	
5	out.	5	our motion to continue the trial. And so there are some other	
6	MR. SCHROEDER: Well	6	things that are in this pretrial order, and we need all the	
7	MR. BORST: (unintelligible) be able to work out a	7	parties want clarification on.	
8	language.	8	THE COURT: Okay.	
9	THE COURT: But, you know, don't ask	9	MR. SCHROEDER: And, you know, there is objections to	
.0	MR. BORST: (Unintelligible) language.	10	exhibits. There is objections to depositions.	
.1	THE COURT: Don't ask for more than you're entitled	11	THE COURT: Okay.	
2	to.	12	MR. SCHROEDER: I mean, is this something you want to	
.3	All right. Well, thanks, everybody. This is I'm	13	take up the first day of trial?	
4	sorry to drag this out, but I this really does help me a	14	THE COURT: Yes. Uh-huh.	
.5	lot.	15	THE SCHROEDER: Okay.	
6	All right. The other thing, the other reason that $\boldsymbol{I}$	16	THE COURT: We have got the time. And I take it now,	
.7	am denying this trial is I really set all this time aside so	17	in light of the forecast that I that's being made let me	
8	that I could give you the time. In 30 days I'm not going to be	18	just take this. It will take one second. I'm really sorry.	
9	able to do this again. I just can't. I mean, I actually	19	(telephone interruption.)	
0	looked at my own calendar, and there is no way to give you the	20	THE COURT: Sorry.	
1	sort of back to back unlimited time that I thought, one, that	21	MR. SCHROEDER: That's okay, Judge.	
2	you wanted, and, two, that the issues really deserved.	22	THE COURT: Or do we want to get together before the	
:3	Now if you think you can resolve this with the	23	28th?	
4	government, you ought to take a real shot at it now. And I	24	MR. SCHROEDER: Whatever your Honor wishes.	
:5	don't want to know and don't need to know what your agreements	25	THE COURT: Well, I know you I don't want to make	
	79		THE COURT That for	80
1	you folks come back. We can do this on the phone.	1	THE COURT: That's fine.	
2	MR. SCHROEDER: We can do it by phone?	2	THE COURT - New rise at 1:00 states to	
3	THE COURT: Absolutely.	3	THE COURT: How about 1:00 o'clock?	
4	So let's pick a date.	4	MR. BORST: Thursday?	
5	MR. SCHROEDER: I think that's in our interest because	5	THE COURT: Thursday.	
5	we have witnesses, as we indicated	6	And we'll call you, Mr. Schroeder. Is that okay?	
7	THE COURT: Right.	7	MR. SCHROEDER: That's fine, your Honor.	
3	MR. SCHROEDER: coming from out of town. And our	8	THE COURT: Okay. I'll work on the rulings for the	
9	schedule was based on getting some number of them done each	9	next couple of days.	
0	day, including Monday.	10	MR. BORST: Do we have to be here, your Honor, or	
1	THE COURT: Well, what's	11	MR. SCHULTE: Can we call in or for the settlement	
2	MR. BORST: Well, tomorrow we're in depositions on	12	conference call?	
3	THE COURT: Well, give me your schedule. I'll work	13	THE COURT: Somebody has to be here	
4	around your schedule.	14	MR. BORST: Okay.	
5	MR. BORST: Thursday.	15	THE COURT: from the defense side.	
6	MR. SCHROEDER: Friday would be fine.	16	Well, you can all call in, except for Mr for	
7	THE COURT: Carolyn, let's see what's on our calendar.	17	somebody. Somebody needs to be here.	
8	THE CLERK: Thursday at 12:00 o'clock the trial will	18	MR. BORST: We have to have a strawman.	
9	resume. And Friday	19	With permission	
υ	THE COURT: What trial will resume?	20	THE COURT: The (unintelligible) have to have a	
1	MR. BORST: This one you just had.	21	strawman	
_ [	THE CLERK: The one you just had.	22	MR. DEEB: With permission of the Court, your Honor, $\boldsymbol{\mathrm{I}}$	
2	THE COURT. No it is not. Malandara Ob they are	امما	would like to call in since	
	THE COURT: No, it is not. We're done. Oh, they are	23	would like to tall ill since	
3	just coming in to we're going to talk about post trial.	23	THE COURT: Absolutely.	
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quite as bad as Seattle, but it is still can be problematic.	81 1	MR. BORST: We'll be here, your Honor.
THE COURT: No, that's fine.	2	THE COURT: Okay. Great.
MR. SCHULTE: Your Honor, Judge Murray has got us in	3	MR. SCHROEDER: Are we going to cover the other
Skokie on Thursday.	4	motions that are pending too, Judge?
THE COURT: He's got you where?	5	THE COURT: Well, who's with tell me if this
MR. SCHULTE: In Skokie on Thursday.	6	exhausts everything.
MR. BORST: I'm sure Mr. Schulte and I can be here	7	MR. SCHROEDER: If your Honor looks at if I may
Thursday.	8	interject, page 3 of the proposed pretrial order is, Item J,
(Unintelligible colloquy.)	9	the following motions are currently pending. We have got the
MR. SCHULTE: What time is your	10	motions in limine. We're going to work on those. And we have
THE COURT: 1:00 or 1:30?	11	got a couple more.
THE COOK! 1:30.	12	THE COURT: Oh, right. You're right. This is this
MR. SCHULTE: Can you do it later or	i i	is good.
THE COURT: Well, I can do whatever you want to do.	14	Let me show you let me tell you what I have got and
MR. BORST: Do you want to do it early in the morning	15	see if you follow along and you're Number 3.
perhaps?	16	I have got defendant's motion to continue. That we
MR. DEEB: The other people are coming at noon.	17	did.
THE COURT: What about 9:30? 9:00 o'clock?	18	Defendant's motion to strike pursuant to Rule 56(e).
THE CLERK: 9:00 o'clock you have a motion. 9:00	19	I'm not doing that.
o'clock another motion.	20	Defendant's motion in limine to exclude reference to
MR. SCHULTE: Your Honor, it could be	21	NorVergence, and that's Number 146, that's pending.
·	22	MR. BORST: When you say not doing 56(e), Judge
'	23	THE COURT: Well, what
MR. SCHULTE: 9:30 is okay.  THE COURT: Let's do 9:30.	24	MR. BORST: not taking it up now or
9:30, Thursday. And somebody from	25	THE COURT: Right.
9.30, Mulsuay. And somebody from		THE COOK! Night.
MR. BORST: You want to take it up at trial?	83	Mr. Schroeder.
THE COURT: What's the motion to strike? What do you	2	MR. SCHROEDER: No. And he's withdrawing the motion,
want to strike?	3	I take it, Mr. Borst?
MR. BORST: Your Honor, do you remember in this case	4	MR. BORST: As long as it is granted. If it is
the parties had to identify the witnesses early on so we could	5	granted.
depose them all?	6	THE COURT: Well, (unintelligible) to grant it because
THE COURT: Right.	7	there is nothing to grant. If he is not offering it, there is
MR. BORST: So then	8	just
THE COURT: Oh, that's their new their 15	9	MR. BORST: Well, the only problem I have, Judge, is
MR. BORST: 15 declarations.	10	that it is still attached as an exhibit to the complaint as it
THE COURT: Right. No, that I got we've got to do	11	is a matter of the record.
that. Sorry. We're going to do that.	12	MR. SCHULTE: And it is an allegation in the
Motion in limine to exclude the attorney-client	13	-
privileged email. Is that the thing that I didn't consider and	14	MR. BORST: It is an allegation in the complaint.
that I said in the footnote I'm not considering?	15	MR. SCHULTE: If they withdraw that paragraph
MR. BORST: Well	16	MR. SCHROEDER: We will agree we would agree to the
THE COURT: Is that	17	Court striking that exhibit to the complaint if that would be
MR. SCHROEDER: That we said to your Honor not to	18	the way to do this.
consider.	19	THE COURT: Right, I can't strike I can't you
	20	can't get rid of the thing, it is in the Court file.
THE COURT: And I didn't. And that's that's the MR. SCHROEDER: I think that motion	21	MR. SCHROEDER: But we can stipulate that
MR. BORST: We're not offering it.	22	THE COURT: Why don't you
Yeah, this motion was filed, Judge, you may recall.	23	MR. SCHROEDER: not consider the document.
It was the timing on the motion.	24	THE COURT: Exactly. Let's do this. File a
THE COURT: So you're not offering this,	25	stipulation with I'm going to Number 144 will be

THE COURT: I know. But what's the -- they are not -- they are not obligated to go to the -- to websites.

Are they?

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MR. SCHROEDER: No.

THE COURT: You're obligated to --

MR. BORST: The request was the day before the deposition, your Honor. And it was conceded by Mr. Schroeder that we wouldn't have a response in time for the deposition.

So now after the fact we have produced the communications in compliance in good faith, and he says he wants another shot at the expert. It is just --

THE COURT: Let's do this. How long will it take?

MR. SCHROEDER: I think we could probably do phone depositions, it would take 15 minutes or a half an hour.

45 -- no more than 45 minutes -- hopefully you will do this in a half an hour -- by phone, and it won't be such a huge big

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, do I get access to both of the experts though --

THE COURT: Yes, I said to both.

MR. SCHROEDER: Okay. A half hour each one then.

THE COURT: I need 45 minutes. You want a half hour, 20 you have a half hour.

(Laughter.)

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MR. BORST: Can I try 15 minutes, your Honor?

THE COURT: Half hour.

With the understanding, Mr. Schroeder, you'll try to do it in less.

89 MR. SCHROEDER: Yes, your Honor, absolutely. 1 2 MR. BORST: One last --3 THE COURT: So Number 190 is granted, with the proviso 4 that it shall not exceed -- of either expert shall not exceed 5 half hour and will be by telephone. 6 If there is an issue where there is a problem, you'll 7 just call me. 8 MR. BORST: Very well, your Honor. THE COURT: And if the guy, you know, suddenly 10 confesses to something and you decide you need more than a half 11 hour, call and --12 MR. SCHULTE: One last -- hate to be a -- keep 13 dragging this out. One last motion that was pending was a 14 motion in limine -- well, sorry -- motion to strike witnesses. 15 But our motion in limine to exclude reference to a NorVergence, Inc., pricing model. 16 17 THE COURT: I'm sorry, I missed that. 18 MR. SCHULTE: Judge, what this goes to is the issue of how NorVergence priced the leases that you -- we heard a lot of 19 20 talk about that earlier today. You know, was it all equipment, 21 was it all services. 22 Whatever it was, we don't know because the computer 23 program that was allegedly used to price these models has never 24 been reviewed by any party. We're not saying the FTC failed to produce something they should have, we're saying it has been --25 91 MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, we have one other pending 1 2 motion, and that is our motion to strike witnesses. There are 3 three witnesses that have been on their witness list since the 4 very beginning of --THE COURT: I don't have that on my list. 5 6 Oh, I'm sorry, 142, okay. 7 MR. SCHROEDER: Yeah, that's --THE COURT: Okay. I got it. 8 9 MR. SCHROEDER: And that's -- those --10 THE COURT: What is this? MR. SCHROFDFR: These are three individuals from 11 12 NorVergence that we have never -- we have never had an 13 opportunity to depose. And defendants have -- apparently has 14 tried to find them and hasn't been able to find them. And we're worried at this late date about having witnesses sprung 15 on us. That was the first half of the motion. 16 The second half of the motion was that under the court 17 18 rules, one expert per topic. And it looks like the two experts 19 at least that one of them completely overlaps the over one, 20 so we raise that as an objection as well.

THE COURT: But I can't tell that until I hear it. And their position was as to the two expert thing that they are separate people. And I can't make that judgment. MR. BORST: But we're not going to pay to have two experts come and say the same thing, your Honor. We are not

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90 not been available to them, it is not available to us. It has 1 2 never been looked at. 3 The witnesses that have talked about it all say, well, 4 you know, we think it did this, we heard it did that. They 5 never looked at the model. 6 And so on that basis we think that any reference to 7 this alleged pricing model that somehow, you know, they cram 8 that in one end and it spit out documents out the other end, that should all be excluded from any reference whatsoever. 9 10 MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor --11 THE COURT: Mr. Schroeder. 12 MR. SCHROEDER: -- I think it is our responsibility to 13 lay a foundation for any testimony we have. What the defendant 14 appears to be doing is trying to exclude evidence about something before your Honor even has a chance to see what it is 15 16 and if it seems premature --17 THE COURT: Well, I mean, it does sound --18 MR. SCHULTE: Well, there is no evidence. 19 THE COURT: Well, Mr. (Unintelligible), but it does 20 sound like it is a -- not really so much as a motion in limine as a foundational issue which we can deal with like any other 21 22 (unintelligible). 23

Here's what I am going to do. Based on that I'm going to deny 146 without prejudice, of course, to your reraising the issue at trial.

1 that foolhardy. The testimony --

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(Unintelligible colloquy.)

THE BORST: -- will be separate and entirely different perspective as one person being somebody who is with the equipment leasing association his entire life.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BORST: The other person being someone who worked in leasing companies for a good part of his and much more detail oriented.

So we can address that at trial, but I don't think that's going to be a problem.

THE COURT: Okay. So this --

MR. BORST: As to the witnesses, which is the -- I don't know if it was a separate motion or the first part of that motion, we haven't found those individuals yet, your Honor. So it may be that they don't get used. They have the same information that we have available so they have not had any more success than we have.

If for some reason

20 THE COURT: Have you folks talked to them --

MR. BORST: I have --

THE COURT: -- or their legal representatives?

MR. BORST: The only legal representatives we have haven't been able to put us together with them. The one says that he still represent them he thinks, but he can't -- doesn't

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have forwarding information.

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I actually got some information to him in the hope that some messages would filter their through and he would contact back, that being Mr. Leibrock and he hasn't heard.

All I will submit, your Honor, is that he shouldn't be precluded because we're not trying to surprise anybody. If we find somebody suddenly, I would, of course, make them available for deposition prior to putting their testimony at trial. It is not a situation where IFC is trying to create a situation of unfair surprise. It is just that we haven't found them. They haven't found them.

And a motion -- an order precluding their testimony is I think, as Mr. Schroeder just mentioned --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BORST: -- premature at best.

THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do, I'm going to -- based on that I'm going to deny 142 without prejudice to whatever may happen at trial.

I do think if you got the name of lawyers, you should give them to the government.

MR. BORST: We have.

MR. SCHULTE: In fairness we did provide him with the name of the lawyer, your Honor.

THE COURT: So you're all, hopefully at least, on even --

how do you do that when they haven't had a chance to examine him?

MR. BORST: We haven't had a chance to --(Unintelligible colloquy.)

THE COURT: I'm only talking about -- let's not do it that way.

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: Because there isn't the necessary symmetry. The (unintelligible) depose may not exist.

But at least as to you folks, how do you -- how do you Introduce the testimony?

MR, BORST: The way I would --

THE COURT: Unless the government doesn't care.

MR. BORST: The way I would introduce it, your Honor, is that there was a party similarly situated, that being the Florida Attorney General, which wasn't present in the situation with the declarations, that makes this evidence, I believe, in terms of reliability and fairness, equitable (unintelligible). Much more reasonable than the evidence being submitted by the FTC.

THE COURT: And what was this -- in what kind -- in the case brought by --

MR. BORST: It was an action under a little FTC act brought by the Florida Attorney General against a group of leasing companies, including IFC.

1 MR. SCHULTE: We are.

THE COURT: There would be no basis to strike these folks.

MR. BORST: One other point, your Honor, and this is not in a position at the moment because I'm hoping it is not going to be relevant. And when your Honor argues and rules on the motion to strike the declarations on Friday, it goes a certain way.

But the one witness, Mr. Leibrock, who we haven't been able to locate, has been deposed, but he's not been deposed in this case. He was deposed in an action involving IFC brought by the Florida Attorney General. And the Florida Attorney General took the deposition and videotaped the deposition, actually, your Honor. And that testimony is available to both sides.

Now I have not submitted, and we have not submitted on behalf of IFC, that testimony to be admitted into trial here, I may change -- we may change our position on that, depending upon the Court's ruling on these declarations where we haven't had a chance to depose the witnesses. They were taken outside of our control. And if they are going to come in and be considered as evidence in this proceeding, then it may be that we decide to submit Mr. Leibrock's deposition transcript on the same principle and have that considered as well.

THE COURT: Now how -- leaving the other people aside,

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, we would object to the introduction of that testimony. We were not involved in that case. I have read the deposition. The testimony I think can be read many different ways. I believe if I had an opportunity to question Mr. Leibrock, his testimony would be very consistent with Mr. Thompson, who Mr. Darcy thinks makes a strong case for IFC. But without having that opportunity, what he says is going to be twisted many different ways, and I don't think it would be fair to introduce that.

I think it is quite different from our consumer declarants because our argument there is they do have the indicia of reliability because they corroborate and are corroborated by the testimony of the consumer witnesses and the NorVergence salespeople, and that's our position.

THE COURT: And you have a particular -- you are relying on the residual exception to the hearsay rule?

MR. DARCY: Yes.

MR. BORST: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I have to tell you I -- I think it is incredible that the extent to which -- I mean, I read the cases 21 that you cited, and they sure seem to say what you say. And I was flabbergasted that that's -- I mean, I wrote an article on the residual except -- the old residual exceptions to the hearsay rule several years ago -- some years ago, and I was flabbergasted then and what comes in. But this really blew me 96

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97 1 away. 1 MR. BORST: Right. 2 MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, we are -- we do not 2 THE COURT: I understand. 3 practice in this district, at least my office. We are familiar 3 MR. BORST: Because (unintelligible) guys. with other districts where it does happen. We understand --4 THE COURT: Right. MR. BORST: They are not saying --5 THE COURT: Oh. 5 MR. SCHROEDER: -- that things happen differently in THE COURT: What -- refresh my memory. How do you 6 6 7 this district. respond to that? 8 THE COURT: No, no, because it is -- it is as free 8 MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, our position is we have q inclusive, here is the (unintelligible) anywhere else. 9 had these people at -- these declarations as evidence which we 10 The only person I have ever seen write a different 10 offered at preliminary injunction, we have offered at summary 11 kind of opinion is Judge Easterbrook, and it was in a criminal judgment. We have told counsel through --11 12 case that sort of has not gotten played. But I thought his 12 THE COURT: Now you withdrew -- in fairness you opinion was extraordinarily, that the stuff that comes withdrew the motion for preliminary injunction and, therefore, 13 13 in -- diaries come in. I mean, the most astonishing things. 14 nobody knew what was in play. And things changed as cases 14 15 I remember when I made up this catalog of things for 15 evolve. 16 this article, I just -- I was breath -- breathless. So I have 16 MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, we have talked about this got to look at those cases again. 17 issue with counsel. I don't have correspondence back and 17 MR. BORST: Your Honor, just keep in mind, the 18 18 forth, but we have let them know throughout this proceeding 19 context, the whole point was they were supposed to identify the 19 that we intended to offer the declarations at trial. They had 20 lessee. 20 every opportunity to talk to these people or to come up with THE COURT: Right, no --21 21 other consumers who have a different story to tell. 22 MR. BORST: This (unintelligible) defendant to do 22 THE COURT: But it is not what they -- it is what you're doing. And they are shaking their head no that they 23 23 that. THE COURT: (Unintelligible) arguing but doesn't come 24 didn't know, and they have represented under Rule 11 that they 24 25 in under the hearsay rule. Yours is a discovery violation. 25 didn't have -- they didn't know that these folks were going to 99 be witnesses by way of declaration. 1 I assume that when people don't use witnesses it 1 2 MR. SCHULTE: Judge, what happened in December when we is -- they have a strategic reason for not doing so, and that's 2 3 talked to you at the evidentiary hearing, as the Court may 3 the name of the game. 4 recall, you required each side to disclose their witnesses. 4 But it is -- when I read this, I -- it is a little 5 That was part of the whole discussion. 5 troubling to me that you didn't put these people down as 6 THE COURT: I thought I ordered you. 6 witnesses that you were going to use. I mean, the fact that 7 MR. SCHULTE: You ordered it. That's right. 7 they are testifying by declaration doesn't make them any the 8 And so they picked certain folks, and we took their 8 less witnesses. They are witnesses. 9 depositions. These folks that they are listing now we never --9 MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor --10 THE COURT: And you took everybody's deposition who 10 THE COURT: They are just witnesses on two pieces of 11 was listed, I think. 11 paper. 12 MR. SCHULTE: That's correct. 12 MR. SCHROEDER: I'm sorry about that, your Honor. Our 13 MR. BORST: That's right. 13 practice is to put in declarations as exhibits, to list 14 MR. SCHULTE: And now they put 15 more people in that 14 witnesses, only the people that we are -- that we are bringing they never listed before until now. That's the whole point. in through real testimony. 15 15 MR. BORST: And, your Honor, they are not using 16 We would ask simply that your Honor withhold ruling on 16 17 certain people who we did take depositions of because they 17 the motion and make a decision after seeing the evidence at 18 decided not to use them. 18 trial. 19 THE COURT: Because they didn't like the testimony? 19 MR. SCHULTE: No, Judge, we can't be -- that's not 20 MR. BORST: Well, that's -- I'm not presuming, your 20 fair to us. 21 Honor, but I --21 MR. BORST: We can't cross examine them.

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24 25 MR. SCHULTE: Yeah.

hear what the actual evidence evidence is --

MR. BORST: No what we should is --

THE COURT: What you are saying is I should wait and

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(Unintelligible colloquy.)

like an order we can do --

MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, indicates if you would

THE COURT: No, no, I was really being facetious.

101 102 1 THE COURT: -- hear evidence. 1 THE COURT: Mr. Schroeder. 2 MR. BORST: -- then we should have an opportunity to 2 MR. SCHULTE: -- (unintelligible) depositions, and 3 3 depose them before trial. I mean that was your order. we'll have the trial in a month from now. 4 MR. SCHULTE: That was the order -- that's how 4 THE COURT: No ill will to what you have done. I want 5 (unintelligible) since December, Judge. 5 you to understand that. And I'm not just saying it to be, you 6 THE COURT: It is -- and I know there was no -- the 6 know, nice or politically correct. I don't believe that for a 7 kind of shenanigans that often go on. I know that's not what's 7 second. I think that everybody in this case has operated with 8 going on here, Mr. Schroeder. But it doesn't make it any 8 the greatest degree of fun and professionalism. easier or better for the defense than if they did it to you and 9 I don't know what you guys are doing outside here, but 10 you -- you're -- they are at a huge disadvantage now. 10 I mean I really look forward to this. It is fun. As I said to 11 And, obviously, you took these 15 because they are you I wish this had gone all night, but I -- but that doesn't 11 12 good. That's the prejudicial. That's why they are being used. 12 have anything to do with it. If I thought you were trying to 13 I mean, you didn't use bad people, you used people who 13 stick it to them, I would simply rule against you. 14 were helpful. 14 What you want me to do is not rule, let the evidence 15 MR. SCHROEDER: And the ones who were available, your 15 come -- let all the evidence in, other than your 15, and then 16 Honor. 16 what? Then what happens? Then I should think about it after 17 17 THE COURT: No, I know, but everybody is available. that? Because I'm not sure that that does any good. 18 Look --18 Either they get stricken or they are going to be able 19 19 MR. SCHULTE: Judge, they have taken preservation to take the depositions. 20 20 depositions. We have done that all -- there is six or seven MR. SCHROEDER: Your Honor, if that's --21 preservation depositions of these lessees that they have 21 THE COURT: That's for sure. 22 already taken. 22 MR. SCHULTE: Your Honor, we'd be happy to do that. 23 23 MR. SCHROEDER: Again, your Honor --We'd be happy to take their deposition, and we can get it done 24 MR. SCHULTE: You know, they want to put them in 24 quickly. 25 25 and --MR. SCHROEDER: If that's the choice, your Honor, 103 104 we'll withdraw the motion. There is no need for further 1 MR. SCHROEDER: Their motion does apply to summary 1 2 discovery in this case. We -- as we indicated in our motion --2 judgment as well, and we would assert --3 MR. SCHULTE: That's fine. 3 THE COURT: Oh, I --4 MR. SCHROEDER: -- we think our evidence of live MR. SCHROEDER: -- summary judgment, and it is 4 5 witnesses, witnesses by preservation deposition, NorVergence 5 perfectly appropriate --6 salespersons is more than sufficient to prove our case. 6 MR. BORST: Yeah. 7 (Unintelligible colloquy.) 7 MR. SCHROEDER: -- to our declaration. 8 THE COURT: Which number is the one we're talking 8 MR. BORST: No. 9 about? 9 MR. SCHULTE: No. 10 MR. SCHULTE: The 56(e). 10 THE COURT: Well --11 THE COURT: 142? 11 MR. SCHULTE: For the same reason, your Honor, we MR. BORST: Well, it is our -- it is our --12 12 would oppose it. 13 THE COURT: Hold on. 13 THE COURT: Well, but, no. The point now is you can 14 MR. BORST: Rule 56(e). 14 go and depose these people if that's what you want to do. But 15 THE COURT: So defendant's motion to strike pursuant 15 I don't know. 16 to a 56(e) is denied as moot. 16 MR. SCHULTE: Judge, we're not on trial and --17 MR. BORST: No, it is granted. 17 THE COURT: I know. 18 MR. SCHROEDER: It is 140 --MR. SCHULTE: -- we had hoped that we would have a 18 THE COURT: No. 140 is withdrawn. 19 19 summary judgment ruling --20 20 MR. SCHULTE: (Unintelligible). THE COURT: But --21 THE COURT: And therefore 160 denied as moot. 21 MR. SCHULTE: -- I understand the Court had a MR. BORST: Yes, your Honor. 22 22 (unintelligible). MR. SCHULTE: In their statement of facts, your Honor, 23 23 THE COURT: I don't know how you could have possibly 24 they may rely on this declaration to the motion for summary 24 thought that.

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MR. SCHULTE: Well, Judge ---

judgment. So I think we should grant the 56(e) motion.

	105	1 1		106
1	THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on.	1	MR. SCHULTE: Your Honor, and when we as I said	100
2	MR. SCHULTE: I understand.	2	THE COURT: For the government, not just you.	
3	(Laughter.)	3	MR. SCHULTE: No, I understand.	
4	THE COURT: But he at least smiled.	4	When we did that, we were trying to we were trying	
5	MR. SCHULTE: I did, Judge.	5	to back into the trial date	
6	(Laughter.)	6	THE COURT: I know.	
7	MR. SCHULTE: I will say to the Court when we did that	7	MR. SCHULTE: (unintelligible).	
8	schedule, I'll tell you, in all honesty, I didn't anticipate	8	THE COURT: I know what were you trying to back into.	
9	that there was going to be	9	MR. SCHULTE: Yeah. We were trying to do what we	į
10	THE COURT: Me neither.	10	could to meet everyone's concerns. And then it grew into what	
11	MR. SCHULTE: Because I wouldn't have put that	11	it grew into.	
12	schedule together that we did. And I mean no way. I mean, I	12	So we would like those to be stricken from that	
13	practiced law for 30 something years, and I know that I'm	13		
14		14	those people.	
15	what ultimately happened when we did that schedule.	15	THE COURT: Well, here's what I am going to do.	
16	THE COURT: Well, this was one of the most unusual		I'm let me think about this for a second.	
17	things, I have to tell you, I had ever seen in that	17	(Brief interruption.)	
18	I even when this case is over, I am going to just keep this.	18	THE COURT: Look, I'm going to I'm not going to	
19	(Laughter.)	19	decide this on the strength of summary judgment papers when	
20	THE COURT: It is going to sit there because it is	20	we're going to trial in a few days. And I put that in an	
21	now, I don't know, a foot and a half high. It is kind of a	21	order, and I explained to you why.	
22	reminder of something, I'm not sure what.	22	You know, if it turns out I don't have the discretion	
23	But I don't know you could have thought I was going to	23	to do that, well, it will come as a surprise to every Judge in	
24				
	raie on a modon for Summary laudinent when we re dolla to that	24	this building.	
25	rule on a motion for summary judgment when we're going to trial in a couple of minutes.	24	this building.  You know, even on the eve of trial you file a summary	
	in a couple of minutes.		You know, even on the eve of trial you file a summary	
25	in a couple of minutes.	25	You know, even on the eve of trial you file a summary	108
25	in a couple of minutes.  107  judgment motion, the trial then has to get put off while you	25	You know, even on the eve of trial you file a summary  What am I going to do? Let's say the government puts	108
25 1 2	in a couple of minutes.  107 judgment motion, the trial then has to get put off while you decide the motion because I can't decide that for you. You	25 1 2	You know, even on the eve of trial you file a summary  What am I going to do? Let's say the government puts in its wealth of evidence, and it proves Mr. Schroeder's his	108
1 2 3	in a couple of minutes.  107  judgment motion, the trial then has to get put off while you decide the motion because I can't decide that for you. You know, Frank Easterbrook could decide that motion over the	1 2 3	You know, even on the eve of trial you file a summary  What am I going to do? Let's say the government puts in its wealth of evidence, and it proves Mr. Schroeder's his concession was improvident and it becomes grotesque. But he	108
1 2 3 4	in a couple of minutes.  107  judgment motion, the trial then has to get put off while you decide the motion because I can't decide that for you. You know, Frank Easterbrook could decide that motion over the weekend; I can't.	1 2 3 4	You know, even on the eve of trial you file a summary  What am I going to do? Let's say the government puts in its wealth of evidence, and it proves Mr. Schroeder's his concession was improvident and it becomes grotesque. But he has a really lousy Rule 56 motion. So what do I do? You guys	108
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21 established.

23 Judge.

MR. BORST: We're going to do a stipulation on that,

THE COURT: Stipulation, that's right.

MR. BORST: And also on the --

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opinion, although it is an unreported opinion --

THE COURT: Exactly.

MR. DARCY: Rendered moot after --

MR. DARCY: -- (unintelligible) trial.

THE COURT: That's the whole point.

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1	THE COURT: So that that's denied as moot also,	1	THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, the pricing was denied	
	right?	2	without prejudice.	
3	MR. BORST: I believe so, Judge.	3	MR. SCHROEDER: So all that's left is the motion to	
4	THE COURT: Right, okay. The defendant's motion in	4	bar recovery of settlement proceeds.	
- 1	limine to exclude attorney-client privilege.	5	MR. SCHULTE: Which is being briefed.	
6	MR. BORST: We are going to do a stipulation on that	6	THE COURT: That's right. And that's not a trial	
	too, Judge.	7	motion.	
8	THE COURT: Right.	8	MR. BORST: Correct.	
9	Defendant's motion to bar recovery of settlement	9	MR. DEEB: The only other thing we would bring to the	1
	proceedings, that's just that's pending.	10	Court's attention, your Honor, just because it is going to be a	
11	MR. SCHULTE: Briefing schedule. You set a briefing	11	major housekeeping issue, and if Mr. Schroeder is actually	
12	schedule. May 6th and May 16th.	12	planning on putting witnesses on on Monday, is we have a group	
13	THE COURT: The motion to strike the NorVergence	13	of preservation depositions, which I presume Mr. Schroeder	
14	witnesses is denied.	14	plans on	ļ
15	The plaintiff's motion in limine and memorandum	15	THE COURT: Handing me.	
16	in the only one that's left is the 50 declarations which	16	MR. DEEB: just handing to you where there are	
17	is I mean, you withdrew that.	17	objections in those depositions.	j
18	MR. SCHULTE: No, they withdrew it.	18	There is also objections to	
19	THE COURT: So we're done.	19	THE COURT: But we can go over those together.	j
20	MR. SCHULTE: No, we have the pricing motion.	20	(Unintelligible colloquy.)	j
21	MR. SCHROEDER: That was denied without prejudice.	21	MR. DEEB: (Unintelligible) submitting, your Honor.	!
22	MR. SCHULTE: Yeah. You ruled on that.	22	MR. SCHROEDER: (Unintelligible) conference on	
23	THE CLERK: Right.	23	Thursday.	
24	MR. SCHROEDER: You denied that without with	24	THE COURT: Well, now the question is do we need to	
25	prejudice.	25	get together on Thursday? Because I need to get you guys out	
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1		1	F20 avhibite	112
	of here to catch this plane.	1 2	530 exhibits.  MR. BORST: 530 exhibits. There is objections to	112
1 2 3	of here to catch this plane.  MR. SCHROEDER: We can do some	1 2 3	MR. BORST: 530 exhibits. There is objections to	112
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1	MR. SCHROEDER: We can work some of this out.	1	MR. BORST: No, we missed the key witness. What's her	
2	MR. BORST: We are still massaging the pretrial order	2	name?	
3	for that matter, your Honor, because it has been a huge task,	3	MR. SCHROEDER: Lablanca.	
4	and we'll do the best we can.	4	THE COURT: No, she didn't testify. They did all	
5	THE COURT: All right. Well, this was very	5	through deposition.	
6	productive.	6	MR. BORST: Oh, my God.	
7	And I'll see you guys Thursday. And have a safe trip	7	THE COURT: One side says I got (unintelligible), and	
8	back. And they'll tell you how to take the train.	8	they threw me out, and the other guy says that he got there	
9	MR. SCHROEDER: Good.	9	at 3:30, and it was past the time, and I told her wait here and $\ensuremath{\text{I}}$	
10	THE COURT: If you don't show up to the conference,	10	(unintelligible).	
11	I'll know what happened to you.	11	(Unintelligible colloquy.)	
12	MR. SCHROEDER: Thursday at 9:30, your Honor.	12	MR. SCHULTE: Thank you, your Honor.	
13	MS. STANSELL: Your Honor, do you want the exhibits	13	THE COURT: Thank you nice to see you.	
14	before Thursday?	14	(Which concluded the proceedings in the above-entitled	
15	THE COURT: No, no. Whenever you can get them. You	15	matter.)	
16	know, whenever you folks get me the stuff, then that will be	16		
17	fine. Just be sure the other side has copies as well.	17	CERTIFICATE	
18	MR. SCHROEDER: They do.	18		
19	MR. BORST: One other request, your Honor, is that on	19	I hereby certify that the foregoing is a transcript of	
20	Thursday you tell us what happened in that case that we	20	proceedings before the Honorable Jeffrey Cole on April 22,	
21	listened to today.	21	2008.	
22	(Laughter.)	22	DATED: April 29, 2008	
23	MR. BORST: I have to know. Well, I mean	23		
24	THE COURT: I don't know what you saw all the	24		
25	evidence.	25		
- 1		ı		