EXHIBIT G

1	TRANSCRIBED FROM DIGITAL RECORDING		
2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS		
3	EASTERN DIVISION		
4	MIKE HARRIS and JEFF DUNSTAN, individually and on behalf of a class of)		No. 11 C 5807
5	similarly situated individuals,)		
6	Plaintiffs,		
7	v.		
8	COMSCORE, INC., a Delaware corporation,		Chicago, Illinois
9	Defendant.		1:58 p.m. Motion Hearing
10	, is it		
11	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE MAGISTRATE JUDGE YOUNG B. KIM		
12	APPEARANCES:		
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25	NOTE: Please notify of correct speaker identification. FAILURE TO SPEAK DIRECTLY INTO THE MICROPHONE MAKES PORTIONS UNINTELLIGIBLE.		

THE CLERK: 11 CV 5807, Dunstan, et al. versus 1 2 Comscore, Inc. 3 MR. SHAPIRO: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Andrew 4 Shapiro for the defendants, and with me is Robyn Bowland. 5 MR. BALABANIAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Rafey 6 Balabanian on behalf of plaintiffs. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Shapiro or Miss Bowland, would 8 you like to respond to the opposition to the motion. 9 MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, Your Honor. We made several 10 I'll start with the computer inspection question. 11 have the computer inspection and the interrogatory --12 THE COURT: Yes --13 MR. SHAPIRO: -- questions. So with regard to the 14 computer inspection, we raised essentially three reasons why we 15 need to see the computer. And I don't believe that the 16 plaintiff's response refutes those. You know, the 17 justification for those requests. Our first rationale was that 18 the plaintiffs have made the computer an issue by describing it 19 as a facility through which an electronic communications 20 service is provided under the SCA, the Stored Communications 21 Act. 22 We think ultimately we're going to win on that 23 They're just wrong, that a personal computer is a 24 facility. But they assert that it is. And there's a specific

legal definition of what a computer or a mechanical device has

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to be in order to meet that definition. And unless they're going to make -- give us some sort of stipulation saying that this -- you know, that this is, you know, an ordinary computer that doesn't meet -- and we can give them a list of characteristics that we'd to describe -- we have a right to look at it. And I didn't see an answer to that in their papers.

Nor did I see an answer to our explanation of the need to see whether on this computer there have been backups or copies of iPod play lists and smartphone backup files, which they have also made an issue in this case, as I'm sure Your Honor knows from reading Judge Holderman's, Chief Judge Holderman's certification decision in that case.

THE COURT: He's now just a regular judge.

MR. SHAPIRO: Right. I didn't know what you call it if he was chief judge when he wrote it. I guess it's still Judge Holderman, but --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. SHAPIRO: -- at the time he was the chief. And one of the issues that they point to when they try to say that Comscore exceeded the scope of the consent that might have been granted by the plaintiffs is that, well, they say, well, we didn't know that it might back up -- sorry, that Comscore might scan the contents of our iPod play lists or data from our smartphone that had been -- that was resident on our computer.

Judge Holderman said in his decision, in his written decision, well, if it turns out that there are many people for whom this isn't true or that there are lots of differences among class members, we may even have to revisit class certification. Well, certainly if they're going to be arguing that we exceeded the scope of, of the authorization, and one of the ways in which the scope is exceeded is iPod play lists, smartphone backup files, et cetera, we have a right to see if that's been -- if that's happened on their computers.

And then finally and maybe most importantly, under the CFAA they have to prove actual damages, \$5,000 in a calendar year. It appears that the only allegations they've made of any loss or damage under the CFAA which is relevant to meeting the standing requirement is that Mr. Dunstan's computer was somehow harmed by Comscore software. Your Honor will probably remember we had a back and forth about that earlier in this case. And the ultimate result was that the plaintiffs, while they agreed to withdraw a subclass — or an effort to have an subclass certified of people for whom problems had arisen on their computers, they nevertheless insisted that these allegations stay in the complaint. So it's still in the case. And as far as we can tell, that's going to be their basis for damages.

Well, we have a strong hunch that the real reason Mr.

Dunstan -- because what he describes doesn't comport with what

we know our software does. The real reason his computer started acting badly and slowing down or freezing up is that he had all sorts of viruses and other problems on his computer. They gave us a virus log, but that's not enough for us to be able to defend against claims of damages. There's no burden on the plaintiffs here. They have already made an image of the hard drive. And just to be clear, we don't necessarily need to take his physical computer. We would be happy enough to get a copy, a forensic copy of the hard drive, which they have already made and given to an expert. So all we're asking is that the same thing that they've given to their expert be given to our expert. We can put in place whatever protective orders are warranted, but we certainly have a right to obtain these, and they're relevant to our claims.

The final thing I'll say is just the cases that they discuss in their opposition are completely in opposite. Those are cases in which -- they're offering them in support of their argument that we should just make some targeted requests of them and then they'll answer our requests. The cases that they cite in their opposition are typically cases in which someone is accused of downloading or taking proprietary information or private information on to his or her computer. And that's the subject of the lawsuit. Did you steal our secret information at the company or not when you left the company, for example.

Perfectly understandable why in that case the Court

might say, you know, let's just have, have a very targeted 1 discovery request on this, whether or not stolen information is 2 3 on the computer or is not. Here, though, where the actual 4 nature of the computer is being asserted as the basis for one 5 of the claims; that is, that it's a facility through which an 6 electronic communications service is provided, we have a right 7 obtain it. 8 THE COURT: Let me ask you, does Comscore have a 9 forensic ana -- what do they call themselves? Forensic --10 computer forensic analyst retained and identified? 11 MR. SHAPIRO: We don't yet. 12 Not at this moment, Your Honor. MS. BOWLAND: 13 MR. SHAPIRO: But there are a lot out there. 14 So let's say I grant you the request THE COURT: 15 you're asking for and you're able to image the hard drive. 16 Somebody's going to have to do the search of the hard drive. 17 Who is going to actually do that work? 18 MR. SHAPIRO: It would be the expert because -- you 19 know, and I'm not sure I would use the word search. It would 20 be sort of an analysis of the drives. In some cases it will be 21 a search for iPod backups, et cetera. 22

THE COURT: But you don't have the expert retained yet?

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MR. SHAPIRO: Correct. We could have one very quickly if that's an issue. They send us solicitations every

day.

THE COURT: So we'll take it one request at a time then that's at issue. And we're talking about the request to produce No. 3. Obviously with respect to Mr. Dunstan -- no, Mr. Harris, it's not an issue because he no longer has the computer or the hard drive.

MR. BALABANIAN: It was disposed before the lawsuit was filed.

THE COURT: So we have Mr. Dunstan left. And the way I understand the argument opposing the motion is that it's not necessary -- well, I mean you do argue relevance to a certain extent. But the -- I think the more persuasive argument is that we need to somehow protect the privacy interests of Mr. Dunstan. While he has made some claims about the software damaging or harming his computer and harming his right to privacy, you know, it doesn't mean that the entire hard drive should be exposed to the world, so to speak.

The way I see it it's really a balancing of interests of Mr. Dunstan and Comscore's interest in examining the hard drive. Because it's not a situation where Comscore has certain items or documents that they actually want from the hard drive. It's actually the other way around. I imagine that Comscore wants to also verify what's not on the hard drive. Quite possibly maybe even the software itself is not on the hard drive. We don't know.

MR. BALABANIAN: Well, it's not --

THE COURT: But in order to, in order to actually look at the assigned spaces as well as unassigned spaces, the only way to do that inspection is to actually look at the hard drive, the image of the hard drive. So this is what I propose and this is my ruling: The motion to compel response to request to produce No. 3 is granted. However, I am going to enter a protective order where the expert designated by the defendant, where the expert designated by the defendant is allowed to examine at the direction of Comscore, but he or she cannot pre -- cannot share the results until the results are first shared with plaintiff's counsel so that plaintiff's counsel can come in and pose objections if necessary. And then once I rule on the objections, if any, the expert may then share those results with defendant. That's how we're going to proceed.

This is an identical approach that I took in a different case where a hard drive was at issue, and it worked out fine in that case. There wasn't any problem whatsoever with the expert sharing the information with plaintiff's counsel. As a matter of fact, there weren't any objections at that time. And so the defendants — the defendant's attorneys were able to view the results promptly. Okay.

Now, because Judge Holderman has denied their motion to extend the discovery deadline, we do need to move very

quickly with respect to this. You need to first identify the expert very quickly because plaintiff's counsel is only going to be providing the hard drive to that particular expert. In the meantime we also have to work out the protective order so that the identified expert -- and I want to put that person's name in the protective order. And so he or she who is going to be retained must be agreeable to fall within the jurisdiction of this Court for any contempt proceedings. So that's how we're going to deal with No. 3.

MR. BALABANIAN: And that's, of course, fine with us.

THE COURT: So let's move on and we'll let Mr.

Shapiro or Miss Bowland talk about -- let's do

interrogatories -- no, actually we can do all four of them

together because they're classified as contention

interrogatories. And Mr. Balabanian's response isn't that

we're not going to give the information, but just that the

timing and the sequence of the answer is going to be different

than what you prefer. Rule 32 (a) 2 is specific in this

regard, that contention interrogatories are required but that

the Court can stay answering these interrogatories until even

MR. SHAPIRO: If I may.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SHAPIRO: First of all, your characterization of the gap between us I think is exactly right. As far as we see

after discovery is over. So who would like to respond.

it, it's less about the substance than about the timing and the mechanics. And initially I would say that the suggestion that contention interrogatories should be answered at the end of discovery is answered in part by the order that's already in place, because the order in place says (A), that written discovery isn't supposed to be over. So this is the end of written discovery now. And all fact discovery is supposed to be concluded by December 20th. So we are near the end of fact discovery. And if they need an extra week or something to do it, that that's fine.

But the suggestion that the legal framework says this should happen near the end of discovery, I think is -- we're already near the end of discovery. And the point that we made in our papers in which we said they can always supplement them was not a concession as I think they've tried to describe it in their papers, you know, that we know they're going to be incomplete now. I don't understand why some of these would be incomplete now. If the question is what damages -- for example, what damages did you suffer, what year and to what dollar amount, there's no reason why they can't tell us that now. Further discovery won't answer that one for them.

And so it sounds like the request from the other side is to some extent more of a strategic than a practical objection. We're certainly -- our reference to the fact that they can supplement was just a nod to the obvious, which is as

with any discovery. If it turns out that down the road they learn something new, of course, they can tell us more. But if they have information now, and it sounds like they do, if they know what their answer is to whether, for example, fusification is something different than filtering, it doesn't advance the litigation, it doesn't help us, and it's not really fair for them to say but we're not going to tell you now what our positions are.

THE COURT: Mr. Balabanian.

MR. BALABANIAN: Thank you, Judge. I don't agree with Mr. Shapiro that some of those at the very least can be answered now when we're talking about damages under the CFAA, because I think that's all we're talking about as far as actual damages. We have the other two claims that's a statutory damage model. So under the CFAA, though, one of the central issues is what are the class' damages. And we don't -- we're not privy to that information at this point in time. Part of the reason is because we think that we're going to rely on the complaints that Comscore has received from analysts about this issue. And based on those complaints we think we'll be able to glean and have a much better sense of what the damages are.

Those complaints like the other part of the document production, but specifically the complaints themselves, have been an issue between us as far as meeting and conferring about -- just actually recently corresponding with Miss Bowland

about getting access to the complaints because at first

Comscore didn't produce those. So I think that's a key part of

it. And we haven't been given access to that yet. Though

we're working together to get that accomplished very soon.

And though -- so it's not -- yes, we could probably identify Dunstan's and Harris' damages right now, but that's not what those interrogatories go to. It speaks to the class as a -- it goes beyond just our two named plaintiffs. And then beyond that, Judge, I don't believe that the damages are simply within our, our ability to answer, right. So under the SCA, part of -- I believe it's the SCA unless I'm misspeaking. But part of the damage calculation can actually be the profits derived by the wrongdoer. That can go into what the damages the class suffered. And at this point in time we don't have that information yet.

A lot of it goes to the fact that we are waiting -we are trying to get through this document production. And I
don't mean to toot my own horn, but I was right about Judge
Holderman not extending the discovery cutoff when we appeared
here the only day. And I had a feeling he wouldn't, and he
didn't. And so the reality is we are pounding through it, and
we're making good progress. And we'll meet the deadline
regardless. But we're not there yet. And I think it is
premature.

Yes, discovery is getting to the end, but we're not

at the end. And it's not unreasonable for us to wait on these types of contention interrogatories. Certainly with respect to things like electronic communication or fusify versus filter, that information is within the possession of Comscore, Judge. And we will define and further refine our theory based on the merits discovery that we get. But I don't see how -- we're not taking the position right this second that we know the entire universe of the differences between fusify and filter.

Though, we think there are serious differences, and we think that Comscore itself has identified some of those differences, we don't think we're all the way there as far as understanding that stuff. And so we're kind of -- that's the position we're in with respect to where we're at with discovery.

MR. SHAPIRO: I want to correct one thing, Your Honor, which is our interrogatories 16 and 17 simply ask for damages with regard to the named plaintiffs. I believe Mr. Balabanian said a moment ago that they can provide us with those. If they can, then we don't have a dispute on No. 16 and 17.

THE COURT: Well, as I understand it, depending on what information was, in fact, collected and how that information was used by Comscore, I think Mr. Balabanian is arguing that that may calculate into personal losses and damages incurred by Harris and Dunstan. For that reason Harris

and Dunstan can't give a complete answer to 16 and 17.

But I -- here's the situation, though: Again, it's a balancing act that we have to perform here. Because typically if we, if we knew that we would have some leeway after

December 20th, I'll be of the mind-set that there's no harm in waiting until end of discovery for plaintiff to go ahead and do everything all in one shot as opposed to doing things in installments and piecemeal. But that doesn't seem -- that does not appear to be the case. And I don't want to prejudice the defendant by delaying any available answers until

December 20th.

So I think with respect to 16 and 17, with respect to 16 and 17, I would like the plaintiffs to answer those two interrogatories on behalf of themselves by October 25. So with respect to 21 and 22, I will grant plaintiffs until December 6th to answer those two interrogatories.

MR. BALABANIAN: I am, of course, fine with Your Honor's ruling and that's not terribly relevant. I guess I'll just make one point and -- regardless. The 25th seems fine. The complaints are -- the complaints I think are relevant not just because -- they're relevant actually to the plaintiffs themselves' ability to answer as well. Because we're talking about a \$5,000 threshold. And I don't know if the plaintiffs meet it necessarily with just information that pertains to them right now.

1 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say that one more time. 2 The CFAA has a \$5,000 threshold. MR. BALABANIAN: 3 THE COURT: Yes. But you don't need to meet that 4 threshold? 5 MR. BALABANIAN: Well, you do I believe. But I don't 6 know if the plaintiffs can meet -- if we respond right now, I 7 don't know if we meet that threshold. But you can aggregate 8 damages under the CFAA, and it would apply to the class. 9 there any way we can get an extra week to respond to those 10 interrogatories? Because I think we'll at least be underway 11 with respect to the complaint inspection, and it would be a 12 more fulsome answer. 13 That's fine by me. But, you know, the THE COURT: 14 obligation to supplement continues. 15 MR. BALABANIAN: Of course. 16 THE COURT: So it would be November 1st. So let's 17 step back. Now, that I have ruled on all of the discovery 18 requests, we should step back and get some deadlines. Today's 19 the 16th. What do you need -- how much time do you need to 20 designate a forensic expert? 21 I think we could have someone lined up MR. SHAPIRO: 22 Monday or Tuesday. 23 THE COURT: So I need if defendant could provide me 24 with me -- well, do you prefer to do that? 25 MR. BALABANIAN: I can do that.

1 THE COURT: The protective order draft? 2 I can do it. That's fine. MR. BALABANIAN: 3 Since you have more incentive to make THE COURT: 4 sure that the protective order says what you prefer, I'll have 5 you, Mr. Balabanian, provide a draft protective order by 6 Friday, October 18th. Just leave the name blank. 7 MR. BALABANIAN: Yes. Sure. 8 THE COURT: Once you have the name, I quess I'll have 9 the defendant submit the forensic expert's -- I quess just his 10 name or her name. I don't know that I need the CV or a resume 11 submitted. I just need his or her name with the mailing 12 address. And you can just go ahead and submit that by Tuesday, 13 October 22nd. I'll look at the protective order. I'll put the 14 name and address in, make modifications, if necessary, and 15 issue the protective order on the 23rd. 16 MR. BALABANIAN: The protective order goes to 17 Comscore on Friday for review and comment, or does -- it 18 doesn't? 19 File your --THE COURT: No. 20 MR. BALABANIAN: It goes directly to the Court? 21 THE COURT: File your version --22 MR. BALABANIAN: Okay. 23 THE COURT: File your version with the Court on the 24 18th. 25 MR. SHAPIRO: And if we have any comment or

objections to the way the protective order is --1 2 You can make your comments by the 22nd THE COURT: 3 when you submit the name. 4 MR. SHAPIRO: Okay. Great. 5 THE COURT: No harm. Thanks. 6 MR. SHAPIRO: 7 THE COURT: And I'll go ahead and do my best -- ah, 8 I'm going to be out of the country on the 23rd. 9 can still do it probably. Well, I'll do my best to issue it 10 the 23rd or the 24th. And how long will it take to get the 11 hard drive over to the expert? Do you know whether he or she 12 is going to be local? 13 I think we can make that happen, Your MS. BOWLAND: 14 Honor, if that's -- if that is preferable. 15 I don't want to tell you what to do and THE COURT: 16 who to hire. I just want to kind of get a sense of how long it 17 might take for the hard drive to be provided. 18 I think what we're going to be -- to MR. SHAPIRO: 19 quote a wise jurist, it's a balancing question. 20 THE COURT: Who said that? 21 MR. SHAPIRO: Because it may turn out that someone 22 who's available right away is in California and somebody who's 23 local is tied up on a case until Friday. I don't know. 24 someone is very expensive or someone else is less expensive.

THE COURT: Who has the hard drive? Your expert?

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MR. BALABANIAN: Yes. A company called Cyra (phonetic) in Florida, but we can Fed Ex it right away overnight.

THE COURT: All right. So my hope is we can get the hard drive to the expert by Friday the 25th. And I am sure -sometimes imaging takes hours I think, and then you have to do
the inspection. Well, so that we have a deadline in place
let's have the expert do the inspection by November 1st, and
then we'll go from there. And depending on what the -- what
the expert found, expert is to then provide -- well, I'll
address this in the protective order. I would like to have
some protocol in place how the expert's going to share the
information with plaintiff's counsel. Okay. In the protective
order.

MR. BALABANIAN: Yes.

THE COURT: So are we clear on that? Do you have any questions?

MR. SHAPIRO: I think we understand it. And as long as there's -- it would be acceptable for us to, you know, send Your Honor a letter if it turns out we misunderstood. My understanding is expert -- we will sit down and talk to the expert. We'll say these are the things we'd like to try and analyze about this hard drive, X, Y, Z. The expert will do that. Then before reporting back to us, will speak to the plaintiff's lawyers and say, you know --

1 THE COURT: The expert will. MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, the expert will speak to --2 3 MR. BALABANIAN: Yes. 4 MR. SHAPIRO: But to you guys, not to your expert. 5 MR. BALABANIAN: Exactly. 6 MR. SHAPIRO: Will speak to the plaintiff's lawyers 7 and say here's what I'm proposing to tell Comscore about what I 8 have found. 9 THE COURT: Yes. 10 MR. SHAPIRO: And they will have a certain period 11 within which to lodge objections or not. And then the 12 information will be provided to us either when those objections 13 are resolved or if there are no objections. 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. SHAPIRO: Whenever the time runs out. 16 THE COURT: That way you get what you need and 17 plaintiffs are -- well, plaintiff Dunstan is able to protect 18 his interests or privacy to the extent possible. So I think

20 we have all the deadlines? So 16 and 17 by November 1st. 21 and 22 by December 6th. Now, we'll just have to do what we 21 22 can. I understand the deadline is the 20th, and so I'm trying 23 to sort of again balance everyone's interests here given what 24 we have. Go ahead. 25

that's the way to -- that's the way we're going to do this. Do

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MS. BOWLAND: Okay. I guess maybe we can address

this with plaintiffs, but we just need to make sure that the 1 2 image of the hard drive includes the registry entries. 3 believe that was the case based on the previous discussions, but we'll talk with them about it. If that's not --4 5 THE COURT: Registry information? 6 MS. BOWLAND: Correct. 7 THE COURT: Is that something that's on the hard 8 drive? 9 MR. BALABANIAN: I don't see why it wouldn't be on 10 the hard drives, yes. 11 THE COURT: If the, if the -- the way I understand 12 the technical aspect of imaging hard drive, it is a carbon copy 13 of the hard drive. So it should not miss anything that was on 14 the original computer. So when I say, you know, allow the 15 expert to image the hard drive, it's, you know, to be including 16 everything. Not anything to be taken out. 17 MR. BALABANIAN: Right. And to be clear, at the 18 outset of this case we imaged the hard drive, and they're going 19 to get a copy of what we've got. So that's -- so there's been 20 no --21 THE COURT: Got it. Manipulation. 22 MR. BALABANIAN: There's a housekeeping matter I'd 23 like --24 THE COURT: Yes. MR. BALABANIAN: I don't know if it's a housekeeping 25

matter. I haven't brought it up with counsel. But there's an issue that I want to fly for the Court for the future. Counsel has noticed up our clients' depositions for a second time. And I don't think they're entitled to just a couple more full blown depositions of my clients, because they've had a chance to depose them. And we didn't limit it to class or merits issues. I do recognize that they might want to ask them certain things that they didn't get a chance to ask them in class discovery relative to maybe the computer or the antivirus logs or something like that. But there was no qualification in the deposition notices for what they would potentially want to ask.

And so I'm just putting it out there right now because I don't want there to be any surprises, that we'll probably be moving for a protective order. Of course, we're going to meet and confer first to see if we can just figure it out. But I just don't think they're entitled to another round of deps. Even though discovery was bifurcated, it was bifurcated at their request. And I don't think it was -- the deps were limited in any way for our clients.

MR. SHAPIRO: The only depositions that we took other than of their expert were of the two clients. And my recollection is I -- and they're the only two depositions that I think we're going to take in merits discovery. My recollection is that there were objections -- first of all, we knew that we were there just for class discovery. And so in

writing out the deposition outline and choosing what questions to ask, we focus on class cert issues and issues that we would want to use in our class cert papers.

I believe, though I'm just saying this on my feet because I haven't had a chance to look at it, that there were even objections raised by the other side during the deposition that certain questions were beyond the scope of class discovery. But in any event, happy to meet and confer. And if there's going to be motions practice, we'll put our position down on paper.

issue. And I guess what I'm trying to work through in my mind is whether defendant was required to provide notice that the deposition is limited to class discovery and reserving the right to redepose or renotice for merit discovery. Because that will be the argument here, that there was no limitation placed on the plaintiffs. And, therefore, when they were produced, the defendant had every opportunity to exhaust all questioning. And I guess it depends on, you know, what happened during the deposition, whether there were any objections posed on the basis that it was class discovery only.

I got to tell you just, just the gut reaction. If
the Court had already bifurcated discovery, it would be
redundant to say that your deposition is going to be limited to
class discovery. I think that in these types of situations,

perhaps, you know, using this as a lesson, you can say, by the 1 2 way, why not just go ahead and do class and merit for these 3 particular individuals because they're named plaintiffs instead of waiting around for the class certification so that we don't 4 5 redo them again. 6 But again, you raised the issue. I'm just making 7 some comments. 8 MR. BALABANIAN: Sure. 9 THE COURT: These comments are not meant to be construed as rulings or anything like that. No advisory 10 opinions, right? But I thought I'd just share those comments 11 12 in case they may help you in conferring about this particular 13 issue. Okay. 14 MR. BALABANIAN: I appreciate it, Judge. 15 THE COURT: So we have all the deadlines set? 16 missing anything? 17 I don't think so, Your Honor. MR. SHAPIRO: 18 THE COURT: Okay. We're off the record. 19 (Off the record discussion.) 20 21 22 23 24

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CERTIFICATE I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true, correct and complete transcript of the proceedings had at the hearing of the aforementioned cause on the day and date hereof. /s/TRACEY D. McCULLOUGH October 17, 2013 Official Court Reporter Date United States District Court Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division