

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Chapter 11

In re

MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, et al.,
f/k/a General Motors Corp., et al.

Case No. 09-50026 (REG)

Debtors.

BENJAMIN PILLAR'S OBJECTION PLEADING

NOW COMES the Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, as Personal Representative of the Estate of KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, deceased, by and through his attorneys, THE MASTROMARCO FIRM, and pursuant to this Court's Judgment dated June 1, 2015, submits his "Objection Pleading" for the reasons as set forth more fully in the brief filed in support of this pleading.

The Court should note that the Plaintiff has also filed a "No Dismissal Pleading" which essentially mirrors this pleading in its content and exhibits. The additional pleading was filed so as to conform with the Court's direction as to the nature of permissible pleadings which could be filed in response to its judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM

Dated: June 23, 2015

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BRIEF IN SUPPORT

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff's complaint surrounds an automobile accident which occurred on November 23, 2005. On that day, the decedent, Kathleen Ann Pillars, was driving her 2004 Pontiac Grand Am, to a blood drive. The decedent lost control of her vehicle when the defective ignition switch in her vehicle unexpectedly went to the off position causing the automobile accident. The decedent sustained severe injuries as a result of the accident rendering her incapacitated. The decedent remained incapacitated and died nearly seven (7) years later on March 12, 2012.

During decedent's on-going incapacitation, General Motors Corporation filed for bankruptcy on June 1, 2009, and a month later, without affording the decedent with her due process right of notice, entered into a bankruptcy approved Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement with General Motors LLC ("New GM") with a closing date of July 10, 2009.¹ Subsequently, General Motors LLC disclosed to the public that the car manufacturer had been aware of the fact that its vehicles had a defective ignition system and had concealed that fact from the public and government officials.

The Plaintiff is the decedent's widower and the duly appointed personal representative of her estate having received his letter of authority on November 14, 2014. The Plaintiff filed his wrongful death lawsuit against General Motors LLC on March 23, 2015, the Circuit Court for the County of Bay, State of Michigan.

¹ That agreement was later amended at least one more time. As explained more fully in this brief, the amended agreements do not apply to Plaintiff's claims.

General Motors LLC removed the case to the Eastern District of Michigan citing to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1452 as the sole statutory basis for removal. As explained more fully in this brief, the bankruptcy statute cited by General Motors LLC does not apply to the facts and circumstances which exist in the present case, since Plaintiff's lawsuit will not conceivably have any effect on the bankruptcy estate of Motors Liquidation Company, f/k/a General Motors Corporation. Furthermore, the facts and circumstances which exist in the present case are unrelated to the rulings from this Court as explained more fully in this brief.² Finally, this Court's Judgment improperly identifies Plaintiff's lawsuit as a "non-ignition switch complaint".

For the reasons set forth in this brief, the Plaintiff objects this Court's judgment and hereby submits his "Objection Pleading".

DISCUSSION

I. THIS COURT'S JUDGMENT IMPROPERLY IDENTIFIES PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS AS BEING A "NON-IGNITION SWITCH COMPLAINT".

In its judgment this Court identifies Plaintiff's claims as being a "non-ignition switch complaint". A review of Plaintiff's complaint clearly demonstrates that his claims pertain to a defective ignition switch. As illustrative examples, paragraphs (7) and (8)

² Even if it was determined by this Court that Plaintiff's lawsuit might conceivably have an effect on the bankruptcy estate, both the abstention provisions of 28 USC § 1334(c) and the equitable remand provision of § 1452(b) grants the District Court wide discretion in the determination whether to hear a case or remand it to the court from which it came. See Shamieh v. HCB Financial Corp., 2014 WL 5365452, 3 (W.D.La.,2014). A copy of the Shameih Opinion is attached as **Exhibit 1**. The Plaintiff submits that the circumstances which exist in the present case support both abstention and equitable remand even if New GM was ultimately able to demonstrate an effect on the bankruptcy estate.

along with paragraphs (22b) and (22c) specifically mention the defective ignition switch.

A copy of the Complaint is attached as **Exhibit 2**.

Accordingly, Plaintiff's complaint is not a "non-ignition switch complaint" and should not be subjected to the dismissal set forth in this Court's judgment.

II. IN THE CONTEXT OF PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS, GENERAL MOTORS LLC HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR "OCCURRENCES" WHICH TOOK PLACE AFTER THE DATE IT ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, AND, AS SUCH, PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THIS COURT'S ORDERS AND THEY WILL NOT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE BANKRUPTCY ESTATE RESULTING IN A LACK OF JURISDICTION.

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. See U.S. Const. art. III, § 2, cl. 1; Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). The "burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the party asserting jurisdiction." Id.

As acknowledged by New GM in its notice of removal, the Plaintiff brought the above-captioned action in state court seeking a recovery under a number of state theories of recovery including (1) products liability; (2) negligence; (3) Michigan Consumer Protection Act; (4) misrepresentation; (5) breach of contract, (6) promissory estoppel; (7) fraud; (8) fraudulent concealment; and (9) gross negligence. A copy of New GM's Notice of Removal w/o exhibits is attached as **Exhibit 3**.

Indeed, Plaintiff's complaint against New GM seeks money damages following the wrongful death of Kathleen Ann Pillars on March 24, 2012. A copy of the Complaint

is attached as **Exhibit 2**.³ The Plaintiff further alleges that the March 24, 2012, death was the result of a defective motor vehicle. (**Exhibit 2**). This is not disputed in New GM's notice of removal. (**Exhibit 3**).

The Court should note that New GM admitted in its notice of removal that, in the context of Plaintiff's claims against it, it is responsible for any "occurrences" that happen on or after the July 10, 2009, closing date:

GM LLC admits it ultimately assumed a narrow band of certain liabilities, including the following as provided in Section 2.3(a)(ix) of the Sale Order and/or the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement:

all Liabilities to third parties for death, personal injury, or other injury to Persons or damage to property caused by motor vehicles designed for operation on public roadways or by the component parts of such motor vehicles and, in each case, manufactured, sold or delivered by Sellers (collectively, "Product Liabilities"), which arise directly out of accidents, incidents ***or other distinct and discreet occurrences that happen on or after the Closing Date [July 10, 2009]*** and arise from such motor vehicles' operation or performance. (Emphasis Added by Plaintiff).

(See page 4, footnote 1 of Notice of Removal - **Exhibit 3**).

New GM made the same representations in paragraph seventeen (17) of its Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint. A copy of the Answer to the Complaint is attached as **Exhibit 4**. As this Court has noted in various rulings, the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement was subsequently amended and reference to "occurrences"

³ New GM attached a copy of the complaint to its notice of removal as Exhibit D. The Court should note that the Plaintiff had already amended his complaint and served said amendment on New GM at the time of removal. For the purpose of this motion, reference to the amended complaint is not necessary since the changes/additions made in the amendment are not material to the limited issue before this Court.

was removed from the amendments. A copy of this Court's Decision is attached as **Exhibit 5**.

In the present case, New GM has chosen to rely upon the original agreement rather than the subsequent amendments (which have different language) which this Court has ruled upon. It is firmly established that New GM is bound by the clear and unequivocal admissions of its attorneys in its submissions. Barnes v. Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp., 201 F.3d 815, 829 (6th Cir. 2000), MacDonald v. Gen. Motors Corp., 110 F.3d 337, 340 (6th Cir. 1997).

Based upon New GM's admissions, the relevant inquiry is what constitutes an "occurrence" as set forth in the original version of the agreement. Again, the issue of what constitutes an "occurrence" has never been raised to this Court as evidenced by at least one decision from this Court. **Exhibit 5**.

If an occurrence has taken place after the closing date of July 10, 2009, liability falls squarely upon the liability assumed by New GM rather than the bankrupt entity based upon the language relied upon New GM in its notice of removal and its answer in the District Court proceeding.

It is firmly established that in the absence of a specific definition to the contrary, courts are to give the words their ordinary meaning. The definition of "occurrence" is, "the action, fact, or instance of occurring ... 'something that takes place; an event or incident.'" See the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language 1219 (5th ed. 2011). A copy of the American Heritage Dictionary definition is attached as **Exhibit 6**. Likewise, the Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 858 (11th ed. 2003) defines

“occurrence” as, “something that occurs... the action or instance of occurring”. A copy of the Merriam–Webster's Dictionary definition is attached as **Exhibit 7**.

In the present case, the Plaintiff brought wrongful death causes of action on behalf of the estate. (See Complaint - **Exhibit 2**). The death of the decedent on March 24, 2012, occurred almost three (3) years after the bankruptcy closing date, is certainly a distinct and discreet occurrence as the term “occurrence” is defined by two (2) major dictionaries.⁴

Significantly, federal subject matter jurisdiction is lacking if an effect on the bankruptcy estate cannot be shown:

Since the proceeding before this court does not involve the bankruptcy petition itself we find that it is not a “core” proceeding. Therefore, in order to determine whether we may exercise jurisdiction at all, we must determine whether it is at least “related to” Daher's bankruptcy case. And we find that it is at least “related to” because resolution of Daher's liability in this matter “could *conceivably* have [an] effect on the estate being administered in bankruptcy.” Wood, 825 F.2d at 93.

Shamieh v. HCB Financial Corp., 2014 WL 5365452, 3 (W.D.La.,2014). **Exhibit 1**.

Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement, relied upon by New GM in its notice of removal and its answer to the complaint the March 24, 2012, occurrence is a liability of the New GM and not a liability of the bankrupt entity. As such, Plaintiff’s state court complaint (which is currently pending in the Eastern District of Michigan, does not involve the bankruptcy petition and, as already explained in the above-mentioned discussion, it will not have any effect on the

⁴ Furthermore, the death of the Plaintiff was the result of the injuries she sustained from her operation of a General Motors vehicle. (**Exhibit 2**).

bankruptcy estate being administered because Plaintiff's claims pertain to the New GM and not the bankrupt entity.⁵

For the above-mentioned reasons, a dismissal or staying of Plaintiff's complaint is not appropriate, since Plaintiff's claims pertain to the New GM.

In the alternative, if this Court (or a court with jurisdiction) ultimately concluded that the bankrupt entity rather than New GM was liable for Plaintiff's claims, the Plaintiff has been unfairly prejudiced by the rulings from this Court.

As set forth more fully in the complaint, the decedent was incapacitated from the date of her motor vehicle accident on November 23, 2005, to her untimely death on March 24, 2012. (See Complaint - **Exhibit 2**). The lack of notice provided to the decedent or her family is significant. Recognizing the obvious fact that an incapacitated person lacks the ability to advocate that person's rights, Michigan law acknowledges that any deadline to act is tolled while the incapacitation exists. See Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated (MCLA) 600.5851(1)&(2).

When a bankruptcy debtor seeks relief against third parties, due process requires notice reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections as explained by the Supreme Court. See Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314-315, 70 S.Ct. 652, 657 (1950).

⁵ The Plaintiff in his complaint alleges a number of claims including intentional torts. **Exhibit 2**. Even if this Court (or a court with jurisdiction) ultimately concluded that the bankrupt entity, rather than New GM, was ultimately found to be liable, an intentional tort is not dischargeable through the bankruptcy process. See 11 U.S.C.A. § 523(a)(6). Again, it remains Plaintiff's position that New GM is liable.

This fundamental principle has been repeated in subsequent decisions including the following from the Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey. In re Martini, 2006 WL 4452974, 7 (Bkrtcy.D.N.J.,2006).

The method of notice necessary to satisfy due process depends on whether a creditor is “known” or “unknown” at the time the notice is to be given. While unknown creditors are merely entitled to constructive publication notice of the proceedings, known creditors must receive actual notice. See Menonite Bd. of Missions v. Adams, 462 U.S. 791, 800 (1983). This is true regardless of how widely-publicized the bankruptcy case is or whether the known creditor is actually aware of the bankruptcy proceedings. See City of New York v. New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Co., 344 U.S. 293, 297 (1953) (“[E]ven creditors who have knowledge of a reorganization have a right to assume that the statutory ‘reasonable notice’ will be given them before their claims are forever barred.”); Arch Wireless, Inc. v. Nationwide Paging, Inc. (In re Arch Wireless, Inc.), 534 F.3d 76, 83 (1st Cir. 2008) (same).

This Court has already concluded that the circumstances surrounding the Sale Order regarding the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement violated the due process rights of the various owners of vehicles with defective ignition systems. In re Motors Liquidation Company, 2015 WL 1727285 (Bkrtcy.S.D.N.Y.2015). The Supreme Court has expressly rejected the notion that a court should hypothesize an outcome, detrimental to the party that has been deprived of due process, as a substitute for the actual opportunity to defend that due process affords every party against whom a

claim is stated. Nelson v. Adams USA, Inc., 529 U.S. 460, 471, 120 S.Ct. 1579, 1587 (2000).

The Plaintiff (along with the decedent) in the present case has been unconstitutionally prejudiced by the lack of notice. Furthermore, the bankruptcy court's order leaves the Plaintiff without a remedy for the wrongs resulting from decedent's operation of a General Motors vehicle. The deprivation of the due process rights is unjust and unconstitutional. The Plaintiff should not be subjected to proceedings which were the result of unconstitutional behavior.

CONCLUSION

As such the Plaintiff respectfully objects to the Court's judgment and requests that the Court issue an order concluding that Plaintiff's complaint is not a "non-ignition switch complaint" and is not subject to the dismissal set forth in the judgment. Furthermore, the Plaintiff requests that the Court find that the Plaintiff can proceed with his claims against the New GM. In the alternative, the Plaintiff requests that the Court find Plaintiff is not subject to the limitations which arose from unconstitutional behavior and/or outcomes.

Respectfully submitted,
THE MASTROMARCO FIRM

Dated: June 23, 2015

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Slip Copy, 2014 WL 5365452 (W.D.La.)

Motions, Pleadings and Filings
Judges and Attorneys

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court,
W.D. Louisiana,
Lake Charles Division.
Fayez and Amal SHAMIEH
v.
HCB FINANCIAL CORP. et al.

No. 2:14-cv-02215.
Signed Oct. 21, 2014.

Hunter W. Lundy, Candace Pousson Howay, Troy Houston Middleton, IV, Lundy Lundy et al., Lake Charles, LA, for Fayez and Amal Shamieh.

Robin Bryan Cheatham, Scott Robert Cheatham, Adams & Reese, New Orleans, LA, Winfield Earl Little, Jr., Lake Charles, LA, for HCB Financial Corp. et al.

MEMORANDUM RULING

KATHLEEN KAY, United States Magistrate Judge.

*1 Before the Court is a motion to remand filed by the plaintiffs Fayez and Amal Shamieh in response to a Notice of Removal filed by defendant HCB Financial Corp. (hereinafter HCB). For the reasons set forth below, the motion is hereby **GRANTED**.

I. FACTS & PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A. The Mortgage Transfers.

On April 28, 2006, Estephan Daher and the plaintiffs executed a mortgage and promissory note for \$832,000 in favor of Central Progressive Bank (CPB) for the purchase and development of property in Florida (see *B. supra*). Doc. 1, att. 14, pp. 14-15. In November, 2011, CPB failed and its assets and liabilities, including the mortgage, were assumed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Doc. 1, p. 2. On December 14, 2011, the First NBC Bank (NBC) purchased the mortgage and other former CPB assets from the FDIC. On November 30, 2013, was reassigned a third time when NBC transferred it to HCB. *Id.*

B. The Plaintiffs' Lawsuit

On November 30, 2012, prior to the final transfer, plaintiffs filed a petition in state court against NBC, Mark Juneau, Ralph Menetre, III, Donna Erminger, Estephan Daher, and Daher Contracting, Inc. NBC is a Louisiana Corporation domiciled in New Orleans. Juneau, Menetre, and Erminger are Louisiana domiciliaries and were former affiliates/employees of CPB. Estephan Daher and Daher Contracting, Inc. are Florida domiciliaries. Doc. 16, p. 1. After NBC transferred their interest in the mortgage to HCB, plaintiffs amended their petition to add HCB, Olin Marler, Rufus Tingle, and Kevin Tingle all Florida domiciliaries. Doc. 16, att. 2, p. 1.

The petition alleges that, after encouragement from CPB, Daher approached plaintiffs and enticed them to join him in a venture to acquire and develop a tract of Florida property. They allege that Daher and his company were insolvent and that neither Daher nor CPB ever informed the plaintiffs of those financial difficulties. Doc. 16, p. 3 The plaintiffs claim that HCB, through its predecessors, breached its fiduciary duties of professional care and good faith and conspired to defraud them when it approved the loan and mortgage in question. Against Estephan Daher and Daher Contracting, Inc. the plaintiffs raise claims of fraudulent inducement and intentional misrepresentation. They seek rescission of the mortgage and damages against the defendants. Doc. 16, p. 5



On June 30, 2014, HCB filed an Involuntary Petition against Estephan Daher in the United States Bankruptcy Court Northern District of Florida and, on that same day, HCB filed its Notice of Removal in this court along with a motion to transfer venue to the Northern District of Florida and a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint. The plaintiffs filed this motion to remand on July 22, 2014.

D. Arguments

Plaintiffs argue that HCB's Notice of Removal is fatally defective because (1) it was not filed within 30 days of service of the plaintiffs' amended petition and (2) HCB failed to obtain consent of all joined defendants as required by 28 USC § 1446.

*2 The defendant responds that its Notice of Removal was timely filed pursuant to 12 USC § 1819 (Financial Institutions Reform and Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA)) and, alternatively, Fed. Bankr.R. 9027. The defendant claims that because HCB is a successor to the FDIC with respect to the plaintiffs' mortgage, it is entitled to benefit from the relaxed removal standards accorded the FDIC under FIRREA by way of the *D'Oench*^{FN1} doctrine which extends to third party successors certain benefits given to the FDIC. In addition, the defendant asserts that the Bankruptcy Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 USC 1334(b)^{FN2} and removal is therefore proper and timely pursuant to 28 USC 1452(a)^{FN3} and Fed. Bankr.R. 9027(a)(2)^{FN4}

FN1. *D'Oench, Duhme & Co. v. Fed. Deposit Ins. Corp.*, 315 U.S. 447 (1942).

FN2. (b) ... notwithstanding any Act of Congress that confers exclusive jurisdiction on a court or courts other than the district courts, the district courts shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11, or arising in or related to cases under title 11. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1334 (West)

FN3. (a) A party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." 28 U.S.C.A. § 1452 (West)

FN4. (a) ... (2) Time for filing; civil action initiated before commencement of the case under the Code

If the claim or cause of action in a civil action is pending when a case under the Code is commenced, a notice of removal may be filed only within the longest of (A) 90 days after the order for relief in the case under the Code ... Fed. R. Bankr.P. 9027.

Plaintiffs reply that removal under FIRREA is not available to HCB because the FDIC has never been a party to this case. They also claim that removal under bankruptcy law is improper because this court has the power to remand the case "on any equitable ground," 28 U.S.C.A. § 1452(b) (West), and moreover that it must or at least should remand the case pursuant to the mandatory and permissive abstention provisions of 28 USC 1334(c)(1) and (2).^{FN5}

FN5. (c)(1)nothing in this section prevents a district court in the interest of justice, or in the interest of comity with State courts or respect for State law, from abstaining from hearing a particular proceeding arising under title 11 or arising in or related to a case under title 11.

(2) Upon timely motion of a party in a proceeding based upon a State law claim or State law cause of action, related to a case under title 11 but not arising under title 11

or arising in a case under title 11, in which an action could not have been commenced in a court of the United States absent jurisdiction under this section, the district court shall abstain from hearing such proceeding if an action is commenced, and can be timely adjudicated, in a State forum of appropriate jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1334 (West)

II. LAW & ANALYSIS

A. FIRREA

Due to the substantial federal interest in ensuring its sustainability, the Financial Institutions Reform and Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 gives the FDIC significant removal power in state court actions in which it is a party. Matter of Meyerland Co., 960 F.2d 512, 515 (5th Cir.1992). In addition to extending the time-limit for removal the Act also allows the FDIC to unilaterally remove even if it is realigned as a plaintiff. F.D.I.C. v. S & I 85-1, Ltd., 22 F.3d 1070, 1072 (11th Cir.1994); Matter of 5300 Mem'l Investors, Ltd., 973 F.2d 1160, 1162 (5th Cir.1992). While we acknowledge that this power has been held to extend even to third party institutions who later acquire assets from the FDIC, Fed. Sav. & Loan Ins. Corp. v. Griffin, 935 F.2d 691, 696 (5th Cir.1991); F.D.I.C. v. Four Star Holding Co., 178 F.3d 97, 101 (2d Cir.1999); Adair v. Lease Partners, Inc., 587 F.3d 238, 242 (5th Cir.2009), we cannot conclude that it does so in this case.

Here, as the plaintiffs aptly point out, the FDIC was never a party to this case. In fact the FDIC could never have been a party since the suit was not filed until after it transferred the mortgage to NBC. In addition the defendant did not acquire the mortgage directly from the FDIC but instead obtained it from NBC nearly two years after the initial transfer. In each of the cases cited above and notably in those cited by the defendant the FDIC had either been a party to the initial suit or had transferred its rights directly to the party asserting removal while litigation was still pending.

We do not accept the defendant's argument that the *D'Oench* doctrine should be applied here. *D'Oench* was codified in 12 USC § 1823(e) and protects the FDIC and its successors against claims and defenses based on secret side agreements not evidenced in writing. FDIC v. McClanahan, 795 F.2d 512, 515 (5th Cir.1986); Fed. Deposit Ins. Corp. v. Castle, 781 F.2d 1101, 1106 (5th Cir.1986). Here, we deal with § 1819 and we find that extending its broad removal powers to every successor who might happen to acquire an asset once held by the FDIC would dilute the removal restrictions of § 1446, and would expand federal jurisdiction to an overwhelming degree.

B. Bankruptcy

*3 In 1984 Congress created a statutory distinction between "core" proceedings and "non-core" proceedings in cases under title 11. At issue in "core" proceedings are matters involving the bankruptcy petition itself. In these cases, the district courts and their bankruptcy units have both original and exclusive jurisdiction. "Non-core" proceedings on the other hand are those which merely "arise under," "arise in," or "relate to" a title 11 case. Over these matters, the district courts have original but not exclusive jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1334 (West); Matter of Wood, 825 F.2d 90, 92 (5th Cir.1987).

Since the proceeding before this court does not involve the bankruptcy petition itself we find that it is not a "core" proceeding. Therefore, in order to determine whether we may exercise jurisdiction at all, we must determine whether it is at least "related to" Daher's bankruptcy case. And we find that it is at least "related to" because resolution of Daher's liability in this matter "could conceivably have [an] effect on the estate being administered in bankruptcy." Wood, 825 F.2d at 93.

Jurisdiction is only our first hurdle, however. A district court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C.A. § 1334 is by no means mandatory. First, it is well-settled that removal jurisdiction is strictly construed. Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp. v. Sheets, 313 U.S. 100, 108 (1941); Butler v. Polk, 592 F.2d 1293, 1296 (5th Cir.1979); Willy v. Coastal Corp., 855 F.2d 1160, 1164 (5th Cir.1988); Borne v. New Orleans Health Care, Inc., 116 B.R. 487, 489 (E.D.La.1990). Second, in the bankruptcy context, both the abstention provisions of 28 USC § 1334(c) and the equitable remand provision of § 1452(b) grant us wide discretion in the determination whether to hear a case or remand it to the court from which it came.

The abstention of a district court with jurisdiction under 28 USC § 1334(b) is either permissive or mandatory. As an initial matter the issue here is not mandatory abstention because the language of § 1334(c)(2) indicates that mandatory abstention is only available "upon timely motion of a party." The Fifth Circuit has recently suggested a strict construction of this provision. In re Moore, 739 F.3d 724, 729 (5th Cir.2014). The motion at issue here is a motion to remand, not a motion for abstention. In addition, the plaintiffs do not raise the issue of mandatory abstention in their motion to remand. Accordingly we decline to consider it here.

As to permissive abstention we are given significant guidance. As we have noted before in Briese v. Conoco-Phillips Co., 2:08-CV-1884, 2009 WL 256591 (W.D.La. Feb. 3, 2009):

[I]n the Fifth Circuit, "courts have broad discretion to abstain from hearing state law claims whenever appropriate 'in the interest of justice, or in the interest of comity with State courts or respect for State law.'" Matter of Gober, 100 F.3d 1195, 1206 (5th Cir.1996) (citing Wood v. Wood (In re Wood), 825 F.2d 90, 93 (5th Cir.1987) (noting that § 1334(c)(1) "demonstrate[s] the intent of Congress that concerns of comity and judicial convenience should be met, not by rigid limitations on the jurisdiction of federal courts, but by the discretionary exercise of abstention when appropriate in a particular case"). Trahan v. Devon Energy Prod. Co., 2009 WL 56911, at *5 (W.D.La. Jan. 06, 2009); Ford Motor Credit Co. v. AA Plumbing, Inc., 2000 WL 1059858, *3 (E.D.La. Aug. 2, 2000).

*4 Thus, we recognize the wide discretion granted to us in this context. But HCB reminds us that this is a single, removed proceeding and "inherent in the concept of abstention is the presence of a [parallel] state action in favor of which the federal court ... may, abstain." KSJ Developent Co. of Louisiana v. Lambert, 223 B.R. 677, 679 (E.D.La.1998). We do not agree. We have held to the contrary before, and we do so now. Briese, 2:08-CV-1884, 2009 WL 256591 (citing Patterson v. Morris, 337 B.R. 82, 96 (E.D.La. Jan. 25, 2006)).

As we have recognized, discretionary abstention is available even without a parallel state court proceeding because of the equitable remand provision of § 1452(b). *Id.* Consequently, the two sections operate in conjunction and are regularly discussed together. In fact, "... the considerations underlying [them] are the same." Borne, 116 B.R. at 494. Those considerations are non-exhaustive and have taken various forms, but perhaps the most comprehensive list can be found in In re Republic Reader's Service, Inc., 81 B.R. 422 (Bankr.S.D.Tex.1987).

In summary, those factors may include: (1) the effect on the efficient administration of the estate if a Court recommends abstention, (2) the extent to which state law issues predominate over bankruptcy issues, (3) the difficulty of applicable state law, (4) the presence of a related proceeding commenced in state court, (5) the jurisdictional basis, if any, other than 28 U.S.C. § 1334, (6) the degree of relatedness or remoteness of the proceeding to the main bankruptcy case, (7) the substance rather than form of an asserted "core" proceeding, (8) the feasibility of severing state law claims from core bankruptcy matters to allow judgments to be entered in state court with enforcement left to the bankruptcy court, (9) the burden [on the] docket, (10) the likelihood that the commencement of the proceeding in bankruptcy court involves forum shopping by one of the parties, (11) the existence of a right to a jury trial, and (12) the presence in the proceeding of non-debtor parties. In re Republic Reader's Service, Inc., 81 B.R. at 429 (Bankr.S.D.Tex.1987); *See also* Browning v. Navarro, 743 F.2d 1069 (5th Cir.1984).

Applying these factors to this case, we find remand proper. First and since FIRREA does not apply there is no independent basis for federal jurisdiction absent the bankruptcy petition because the parties are non-diverse and these are all state law claims. Second this is not a voluntary bankruptcy petition filed by Daher himself but an involuntary petition filed against Daher by his co-defendant HCB on the exact same day that it filed its Notice of Removal in this court. Third there are multiple non-debtor parties in this case. Fourth all of the causes of action here arise under Louisiana law and a Louisiana court would be better equipped to handle the claims than a Florida bankruptcy court.^{FN6} Finally the majority of the parties in this case are domiciled in Louisiana and even HCB (Florida domiciliary) is a successor in interest to a Louisiana corporation, CPB. As such most of the parties,

witnesses, and evidence will likely be located in Louisiana in the interest of justice, equity, and convenience the case is remanded.

ENG. Along with its Notice of Removal, HCB also filed a Motion to Transfer Venue to the Northern District of Florida. We do not decide that issue, but we find that filing to be further indicative of HCB's attempt to forum shop.

III. CONCLUSION

*5 For the reasons stated above, the plaintiffs' motion to remand is hereby **GRANTED**. The effect of this order is stayed for a period of fourteen (14) days to allow any aggrieved party to seek review from the district court. If no review is timely sought then the clerk will remand to the court from which this matter came.

W.D.La.,2014.
Shamieh v. HCB Financial Corp.
Slip Copy, 2014 WL 5365452 (W.D.La.)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF BAY

BENJAMIN W. PILLARS,
as Personal Representative of the Estate of
KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, deceased,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 15-3159 -NP JS

v.

HON. JOSEPH K. SHEERAN
P# 28575

GENERAL MOTORS LLC,

Defendant.

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM
VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR. (P34564)
Attorneys for Plaintiff
1024 N. Michigan Avenue
Saginaw, Michigan 48602
(989) 752-1414

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF BAY
ATTESTED COPY
A TRUE COPY
CYNTHIA A. LUZZAK
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
By *C.A. Luzzak* Deputy

There is no other pending or resolve civil action arising out of the same transaction or occurrence previously filed or alleged in the Complaint.

COMPLAINT, DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
AND DEMAND FOR PRETRIAL

NOW COMES, the above-entitled Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, as personal representative of the estate of KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, deceased, by and through his attorneys, THE MASTROMARCO FIRM, by VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR., and hereby complains against the Defendant, stating more fully as follows:



THE MASTROMARCO FIRM, 1024 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw, MI 48602 (989) 752-1414

1. That at all times material hereto, the Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, is a resident of the County of Bay, State of Michigan.
2. At all times material hereto, the Defendant GENERAL MOTORS LLC, was a Delaware Corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business being located in the State of Michigan and doing business in Bay County, State of Michigan.
3. Upon information and belief, General Motors LLC is the successor to the General Motors Corporation and/or General Motors Company, hereinafter referred to jointly as "Defendant".
4. Plaintiff's cause of action arises from an automobile accident on November 23, 2005, which took place in the County of Arenac, State of Michigan involving a defective GM vehicle, 2004 Pontiac Grand Am, driven by the decedent, KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS.
5. On the day of the accident, November 23, 2005, the decedent had gone to Whittemore-Prescott for a blood drive.
6. The decedent was driving southbound on US-23 near Au Gres and the intersection of M-65 at the time of the accident.
7. Upon information and belief, the decedent lost control of her vehicle when the defective ignition switch in her vehicle went to the off position while the vehicle was being used by the decedent.

8. The evidence supporting the ignition delay of the event can be largely focused on the SDM not recording a new event at the time of the crash. This is notwithstanding the fact that the event did reach the recording threshold, the electrical system was intact, with the only remaining reason that a new recording would not have been made, is that the ignition switch was off at the time. Photos taken of the inside of the vehicle also show the keys in the off position.

9. At the time and as a direct result of the above-mentioned accident, the decedent became incapacitated and was in a coma until the time of her untimely death on March 24, 2012.

10. The Plaintiff is the decedent's widower and the duly appointed personal representative of her estate having received his letter of authority on November 14, 2014.

11. That the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional limits of this court of \$25,000.00.

12. That at all times material hereto, the Plaintiff and decedent are free from any negligence in the premises, or wrongdoing.

COUNT I - PRODUCTS LIABILITY/WRONGFUL DEATH

13. That Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of their common allegations, word for word and paragraph by paragraph.

14. That at all times material hereto, Defendant set forth into the stream of commerce 2004 Pontiac Grand Am, and, upon information and belief, the General Motors

use of said vehicle attributable to itself, its agents along with the General Motors Corporation and the General Motors Company along with any concealment of liability by itself, its agents and/or by said corporations.

15. That at the time of the sale of said product, certain express and implied warranties of fitness for a particular purpose, and express and implied warranties of merchantability was provided by the Defendant.

16. That specifically, said product was set into the stream of commerce by the Defendant in a defective condition, unreasonably dangerous to the users thereof, and not fit for its intended use and reasonably foreseeable purposes.

17. That in addition the Defendant failed to provide adequate warnings of danger, or instructions for safe use of the vehicle, or provide any type of instruction for its safe use, and in fact specifically omitted any avenues for instruction.

18. That the above acts and/or omissions were, in part, the direct and proximate cause of decedents injuries and death along with the damages suffered by the Plaintiffs.

19. That specifically, the Defendant knew or should have known, that in the exercise of reasonable care, that the product in question was defectively designed, manufactured and/or marketed, to those persons likely to use the product for its intended purpose and in the manner in which it was intended to be used.

20. That furthermore, the Defendant had a duty to warn the ultimate user of the defective design, and had an affirmative duty to provide instructions by the manufacturer on how to utilize the machine in question.

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21. That Defendant breached this duty, thereby proximately causing decedent's injuries and Plaintiffs' damages.

22. That specifically, but not limited thereto, Defendant did breach MCL 600.2946, et seq., and MCL 600.2947, et seq, and MCL 600.2948, et seq, and MCL 600.2949(a), et seq, and any and all further applicable provisions of what is known as the Michigan "Product Liability Act" in one or more of the following ways:

- a. In setting the decedent's 2004 Pontiac Grand-Am into the stream of commerce in a condition which was not reasonably safe at the time the vehicle left the control of the Defendant;
- b. In setting said product into the stream of commerce when they were on notice of the fact that said vehicle had a defective ignition system which could result in automobile accidents and that there was substantial likelihood that the defect would cause the injury and eventual death that is the basis of the present action, and knowing said information, Defendant willfully disregarded that knowledge;
- c. In failing to provide adequate warning of the defective ignition system, which in fact caused the Plaintiff's severe injuries, her incapacitation, and eventual death;
- d. That Defendant herein, independently failed to exercise reasonable care, including breaching warranties of implied fitness for particular purpose and merchantability with respect to the product and that failure was a proximate cause of the decedent's injuries and eventual death;

e. That in fact the State Court Complaint, Express warranties as to said product,

and their failure to comply and conform to the warranty was a proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries and eventual death;

f. If failing to provide adequate warnings or instructions, when Defendant knew or should have known about the risk of harm when there was scientific, technical and medical information reasonably available at the time the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am left the control of the Defendant;

g. In failing to use reasonable care in relation to the product after the product had left Defendant's control;

h. That in point of fact, the Defendant did have actual knowledge that the product was defective and that there was substantial likelihood that the defects in said product would cause the injury that is the basis of this action, and the Defendant willfully disregarded that knowledge in the manufacture and distribution of the product.

23. That Defendant as noted above were negligent, and also breached express and implied warranties that the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am at issue in this case, and their representation that the component parts thereof, were not defective, were not unreasonably dangerous, had been designed, manufactured and constructed and assembled in a good and workmanlike manner, and that same were reasonably fit, safe and suitable for its intended use, and for the particular purpose that decedent intended for said 2004 Pontiac Grand Am's use.

the product had been designed and constructed in a defective manner, and the product was not manufactured and constructed in a good and workmanlike manner, and was not fit for the purposes for which it was intended, and said product was unreasonably dangerous, and said product was defective for the uses and purposes for which it was designed, manufactured, constructed, sold and delivered, and decedent's injuries were proximately caused by Defendant's breach of these warranties.

25. That said damages exceed TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$25,000.00).

26. That furthermore, Defendant's actions were reckless, and in reckless disregard for decedent's safety and/or well-being, and as such, Defendant's actions constituted gross negligence, since Defendant had, at the time of distribution, actual knowledge that this product was defective and that there was substantial likelihood that the defects within the product would cause the injury that is the basis of this action, i.e., serious injuries and death, and the Defendants willfully disregarded that knowledge in the manufacture and distribution of the product.

27. That as such, Plaintiff is entitled to the full measure of economic and noneconomic loss along with all other available relief and damages.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable

compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT II - NEGLIGENCE and GROSS NEGLIGENCE/WRONGFUL DEATH

28. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations and paragraphs-13 through 27 of Count I, word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
29. That Defendant was negligent and/or grossly negligent in making false representations to the decedent as to the safety of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am, in failing to perform a safety inspection, in failing to properly prepare the vehicle for sale, and failing to provide safety training to the decedent.
30. That the decedent was injured and eventually killed as a result of the negligence and/or gross negligence described above.
31. That the negligence and/or gross negligence was the proximate cause of decedent's injuries and eventual death.
32. That Defendant allowed the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am to leave its control although it was not reasonably safe, not safety inspected, and expressed false representations to the decedent regarding the safety of the vehicle.
33. That Defendant breached its duty of care owed to the decedent.
34. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that

the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT III - MISREPRESENTATION/WRONGFUL DEATH

35. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I and paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
36. That Defendant made material false representations as to the safety of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am at issue.
37. Specifically, the Defendant represented that its vehicles, which would include the decedents, were safe leading up to decedent's purchase of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am and even after said purchase.
38. As an example, the Defendant, in a 2005 statement, insisted that the ignition system issue was not a problem and was not a safety issue because the vehicle, according to Defendant, was still controllable and Defendant insisted that the engine can be restarted after shifting to neutral. It was also claimed by Defendant that the ignition issue was widespread because practically any vehicle can have power to a running engine cut off by inadvertently bumping the ignition.

39. That the statements made by the Defendant were false.
40. That when Defendant made the representations, they were made knowing they were false (or in the alternative made recklessly without any knowledge of its truth and as a positive assertion).
41. That Defendant made the representations with the intention that it should be acted upon by the decedent and decedent acted in reliance upon it, i.e., she purchased and utilized the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am.
42. That the decedent suffered injury thereby and eventually death.
43. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT IV –
MICHIGAN CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT/WRONGFUL DEATH

44. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28

and paragraph by paragraph.

45. Defendant breached a duty owed to the decedent by engaging in unfair, unconscionable, and deceptive methods, acts, and practices in the conduct of trade or commerce with regards to the sale of its vehicles including the vehicle owned by the decedent.

46. As an example, Defendant knowingly and failed to reveal the defective nature of decedent's vehicle of which constitutes a material fact, the omission of which tended to mislead or deceive the decedent, and which fact could not have reasonably been known by the decedent.

47. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased. The Plaintiff further requests his attorney fees and costs as authorized by statute.

48. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, and paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV word for word and paragraph by paragraph.

49. That Defendant created an entity called the "GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility."

50. The entity's stated purpose is:

General Motors LLC ("GM") issued safety recalls identifying a defect in the ignition switch of certain vehicles in which the ignition switch may unintentionally move from the "run" position to the "accessory" or "off" position ("the Ignition Switch Defect"). This Protocol outlines the eligibility and process requirements for individual claimants to submit and settle claims alleging that the Ignition Switch Defect caused a death or physical injury in an automobile accident.

51. In June of 2014 Plaintiff received a recall notice from Defendant that the 2004 Grand Am that was involved in the wrongful death accident referenced herein had a defect in the ignition switch as described in the above recall notice.

52. Plaintiff submitted his claim to the GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility on or about December 17, 2014.

53. Defendant General Motors LLC through its agent wrongfully denied the claim stating that the vehicle was not eligible notwithstanding the fact that it comes within the definition of eligible vehicle as defined in the stated purpose.

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54. Plaintiff by submitting its claim and Defendant by accepting the claim initially entered into an agreement that the claim first be resolved pursuant to the terms of the aforementioned "Final Protocol".

55. Defendant breached its agreement with Plaintiff by refusing to consider the claim.

56. Plaintiff requests this Court to order Defendant to accept the claim and make a determination pursuant to the terms thereof and award such other relief and damages as provided by Michigan law.

57. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff also requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT VI – PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL

58. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 40 of Count III, paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV and paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V word for word and paragraph by paragraph.

59. That Defendant created an entity called the "GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility."

60. The entity's stated purpose is:

General Motors LLC ("GM") issued safety recalls identifying a defect in the ignition switch of certain vehicles in which the ignition switch may unintentionally move from the "run" position to the "accessory" or "off" position ("the Ignition Switch Defect"). This Protocol outlines the eligibility and process requirements for individual claimants to submit and settle claims alleging that the Ignition Switch Defect caused a death or physical injury in an automobile accident.

61. In June of 2014 Plaintiff received a recall notice from Defendant that the 2004 Grand Am that was involved in the wrongful death accident referenced herein had a defect in the ignition switch as described in the above recall notice.

62. Plaintiff submitted his claim to the GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility on or about December 17, 2014.

63. Defendant General Motors LLC through its agent wrongfully denied the claim stating that the vehicle was not eligible notwithstanding the fact that it comes within the definition of eligible vehicle as defined in the stated purpose.

64. Plaintiff by submitting its claim and Defendant by accepting the claim initially entered into an agreement that the claim first be resolved pursuant to the terms of the aforementioned "Final Protocol".

65. The Defendant, through its agents, made a clear and definite promise that Plaintiff would be afforded the program through the "GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility."

66. When the promise was made, the defendant knew or should reasonably have expected that this promise would induce the plaintiff to refrain from filing suit, and, indeed, the Plaintiff refrained from bringing suit due to the promise by Defendant to afford Plaintiff with the benefits of the program.

67. The Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of Defendant's promise, since the Plaintiff refrained from bringing suit and will now, in part, experience damages necessitated by the delay in filing a lawsuit.

68. Plaintiff requests this Court to order Defendant to accept the claim and make a determination pursuant to the terms thereof and award such other relief and damages as provided by Michigan law.

69. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff also requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT VII – FRAUD/WRONGFUL DEATH

70. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, paragraphs 44

71. That Defendant made material false representations as to the safety of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am at issue leading up to decedent's purchase of the
72. Specifically, the Defendant represented that its vehicles, which would include the decedents, were safe leading up to decedent's purchase of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am and even after said purchase.
73. As an example, the Defendant, in a 2005 statement, insisted that the ignition system issue was not a problem and was not a safety issue because the vehicle, according to Defendant, was still controllable and Defendant insisted that the engine can be restarted after shifting to neutral. It was also claimed by Defendant that the ignition issue was widespread because practically any vehicle can have power to a running engine cut off by inadvertently bumping the ignition.
74. That the statements made by the Defendant were false.
75. That Defendant made the representations, knowing that the statements were false.
76. That Defendant made the representations with the intention that it should be acted upon by the decedent and decedent acted in reliance upon it, i.e., she purchased and utilized the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am.
77. That the decedent suffered injury thereby and eventually death.
78. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT VIII - FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

79. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV, paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V, paragraphs 58 through 69 of Count VI and paragraphs 70 through 78 of Count VII word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
80. While Defendant has publicly acknowledged the existence of a defective ignition switch in over a million of its vehicles in various press releases and before various public forums, Defendant has actively concealed the fact that the vehicle operated by the decedent had the same defect until the recall notice even though that fact was known by Defendant.
81. As an example, the Defendant, in a 2005 statement, insisted that the ignition system issue was not a problem and was not a safety issue because the vehicle, according to Defendant, was still controllable and Defendant insisted that the

engine can be restarted after shifting to neutral. It was also claimed by Defendant that the ignition issue was widespread because practically any vehicle can have power to a running engine cut off by inadvertently bumping the ignition.

82. Defendant also created the GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility for the purported purpose of providing compensation to all the individuals affected by the defective ignitions contained within its various vehicles, but did not include decedent's vehicle within its claims resolution facility even though decedent's vehicle has the same ignition system.

83. Upon information and belief, Defendant has known of the Ignition Switch Defect in the vehicles since at least 2001, and certainly well before decedent purchased the defective vehicle, and has concealed from or failed to notify the decedent, the Plaintiff, and the public of the full and complete nature of the Ignitions Switch Defect.

84. Although Defendant acknowledged in a recall dated August 12, 2014, that the defect existed with decedent's vehicle, Defendant did not fully disclose the Ignition Switch Defect and in fact downplayed the widespread prevalence of the problem, and minimized the risk of the defect occurring during normal operation of decedent's vehicle as well as other vehicles.

85. In 2005, Defendant issued a Technical Service Bulletin to dealers and service technicians directing that customers be advised to "remove unessential items from their key chains" to avoid inadvertent ignition switching, but did not identify or disclose the Defect. In February 2014, Defendant instituted only a limited recall,

Likewise, the later recall expanded to include five additional model years and makes does not fully disclose all the vehicles affected by the Ignition Switch Defect.

86. Any applicable statute of limitation has therefore been tolled by Defendant's knowledge, active concealment, and denial of the facts alleged herein, which behavior is ongoing.

87. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT IX - ESTOPPEL

88. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV, paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V, paragraphs 58

through 87 of Count VIII word for word and paragraph by paragraph.

89. Defendant was and is under a continuous duty to disclose to the decedent and to the Plaintiff the true character, quality, and nature of the vehicles. Defendant actively concealed the true character, quality, and nature of the vehicles and knowingly made misrepresentations about the quality, reliability, characteristics, and performance of the vehicles. The decedent and Plaintiff reasonably relied upon Defendant's knowing and affirmative misrepresentations and/or active concealment of these facts. Based on the foregoing, Defendant is estopped from relying on any statutes of limitation in defense of this action.

COUNT X – DISCOVERY RULE

90. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV, paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V, paragraphs 58 through 69 of Count VI, paragraphs 70 through 78 of Count VII, paragraphs 79 through 87 of Count VIII and paragraphs 88 through 89 of Count IX word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
91. The causes of action alleged herein did not accrue until Plaintiff discovered that decedent's vehicle had the Ignition Switch Defect.
92. However, Plaintiff had no realistic ability to discern that decedent's vehicle was defective until—at the earliest—after the Ignition Switch Defect caused a sudden

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unintended ignition shut off. Even then, Plaintiff had no reason to know the sudden loss of power was caused by a defect in the ignition switch because of General Motor's active concealment of the Ignition Switch Defect.

93. Not only did Defendant fail to notify the decedent and Plaintiff about Ignition Switch Defect, Defendant in fact denied any knowledge of or responsibility for the Ignition Switch Defect by virtue of the misrepresentations regarding the scope of the defect even after the accident at issue in this Complaint.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff prays for judgment against the Defendant in whatever amount in excess of this Court's jurisdictional limit that he is found to be entitled by a jury, together with any attorney fees that are allowable, and any and all economic and non-economic damages that Plaintiff has proven to have incurred as well as all other available relief and damages which are authorized by common law, court rule and/or statute.

Respectfully submitted

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM

Dated: March 23, 2015

By:



VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR. (P34564)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

1024 N. Michigan Avenue

Saginaw, Michigan 48602

(989) 752-1414

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

NOW COMES the Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, individually and as personal representative of the estate of KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, and hereby demands Trial by Jury of all issues in this cause unless expressly waived.

Respectfully submitted

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM

Dated: March 23, 2015

By: _____


VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR. (P34564)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

1024 N. Michigan Avenue

Saginaw, Michigan 48602

(989) 752-1414

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DEMAND FOR PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE

NOW COME the Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, individually and as personal representative of the estate of KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, and hereby demands a Pre-Trial Conference pursuant to the Michigan Court Rules.

Respectfully submitted

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM

Dated: March 23, 2015

By: 

VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR. (P34564)
Attorneys for Plaintiff
1024 N. Michigan Avenue
Saginaw, Michigan 48602
(989) 752-1414

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
NORTHERN DIVISION

BENJAMIN W. PILLARS,	§	
as Personal Representative of the Estate of	§	
KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, deceased,	§	CIVIL ACTION NO.
	§	
Plaintiffs,	§	
	§	
v.	§	
	§	
GENERAL MOTORS LLC,	§	
	§	
Defendant.	§	

DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Defendant General Motors LLC ("New GM") removes this action from the Circuit Court of Bay County, Michigan to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Northern Division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) and Rule 9027 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure ("Bankruptcy Rules"), based on the following facts:

BACKGROUND

1. On March 24, 2015, New GM was served with a Summons and Complaint (the "Complaint") in an action styled *Benjamin W. Pillars, as Personal Representative of the Estate of Kathleen Ann Pillars, deceased, v. General Motors LLC*, Case No. 15-3159, filed March 23, 2015, in the Circuit Court for Bay County, Michigan (the "Action").

2. The Complaint alleges claims arising out of a motor vehicle accident that allegedly occurred on November 23, 2005, when Kathleen Ann Pillars ("Pillars") was operating a 2004 Pontiac Grand Am. Compl. ¶ 4. The Complaint alleges that Pillars "lost control of her vehicle when the defective ignition switch in her vehicle went to the off position[.]" *Id.* ¶ 7. The Complaint further contends that Pillars sustained incapacitating injuries that eventually led to her death. *Id.* ¶ 9.



3. Plaintiff Benjamin W. Pillars (“Plaintiff”) brings this Action as Personal Representative of the Estate of Kathleen Ann Pillars. *Id.* ¶ 10. Plaintiff seeks recovery under theories of (1) products liability; (2) negligence; (3) Michigan Consumer Protection Act; (4) misrepresentation; (5) breach of contract, (6) promissory estoppel; (7) fraud; (8) fraudulent concealment; and (9) gross negligence. *Id.* ¶¶ 13-87.

4. This Action is one of more than 185 actions (the “Ignition Switch Actions”) filed in, or removed to, federal court since February 2014 that assert factual allegations involving defective ignition switches, including in Pontiac Grand Am vehicles. The Ignition Switch Actions have been brought in at least 38 federal district courts, including in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

5. On March 25, 2014, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) established MDL 2543, *In re: General Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litigation*. Subsequently, on June 9, 2014, the JPML designated the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as the MDL Court and assigned the Honorable Jesse M. Furman to conduct coordinated or consolidated proceedings in the Ignition Switch Actions. *In re Gen. Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litig.*, MDL No. 2543, ECF No. 266 (J.P.M.L. June 9, 2014), attached as Exhibit A. The JPML transferred an initial group of fifteen actions pending in six federal districts to the Southern District of New York after concluding that it was “undisputed” that cases alleging a defect in the vehicle ignition switch of certain New GM vehicles satisfied the requirements for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 1407. *Id.* at 2.

6. More than 170 additional Ignition Switch Actions have since been filed in, or transferred to, the MDL Court, including claims to recover both for alleged economic losses and alleged personal injuries. *See generally* MDL No. 2543; *e.g.* ECF Nos. 207, 358, and 424, attached as Exhibit B (*Abney, et al. v. Gen. Motors LLC*, 14-CV-5810 (S.D.N.Y.) (alleging personal injury claims related to Pontiac Grand Am vehicles, among others); *Klingensmith v. General Motors LLC*, 14-cv-9110 (S.D.N.Y.) (alleging wrongful death and personal injury claims involving a 2000 Pontiac Grand Am and a 2002 Pontiac Grand Am); *Fleck v. Gen. Motors LLC*, 14-08176 (S.D.N.Y.) (involving more than 300 personal injury plaintiffs allegedly involved in accidents in various model vehicles, including the Pontiac Grand Am)).

7. As soon as the Clerk assigns this case a docket number, New GM will notify the JPML that this case is a tag-along action pursuant to Panel Rule 7.1. Because the ignition switch allegations in this case share “one or more common questions of fact” with the other Ignition Switch Actions, this case is appropriate for MDL transfer and consolidation with the other Ignition Switch Actions pending in the Southern District of New York. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1407(a).

BASIS FOR REMOVAL

8. On June 1, 2009, Motors Liquidation Company, f/k/a General Motors Corporation (“Old GM”) filed a petition under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (“New York Bankruptcy Court”).

9. On July 5, 2009, the New York Bankruptcy Court issued an order (“Sale Order and Injunction”) approving the sale (“363 Sale”) of substantially all of Old GM’s assets to the Purchaser, defined as “NGMCO, Inc., a Delaware corporation and successor-in-interest to Vehicle Acquisition Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.” The sale of assets was free and clear of all liens, claims, and encumbrances, except for certain limited exceptions not applicable here. *See* Sale

Order and Injunction attached as Exhibit C, ¶ 7. The 363 Sale was consummated on July 10, 2009. Ultimately, New GM was transferred Old GM's assets and also assumed certain limited liabilities, as outlined in the Sale Order and Injunction and Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement ("Sale Agreement").

10. The Sale Order and Injunction is a final order and no longer subject to any appeal.

11. Under the terms of the Sale Order and Injunction, and the Sale Agreement that it approved, all liabilities relating to vehicles and parts sold by Old GM (subject to limited exceptions not applicable here) were legacy liabilities retained by Old GM. See Exhibit C, ¶¶ 44-45; see also *In re Gen. Motors Corp.*, 407 B.R. 463, 481 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2009), *aff'd sub nom.*, *In re Motors Liquidation Co.*, 428 B.R. 43 (S.D.N.Y. 2010), and 430 B.R. 65 (S.D.N.Y. 2010). The Bankruptcy Court's Sale Order and Injunction explicitly provides that New GM would have no responsibility for any liabilities (except for Assumed Liabilities¹) relating to the operation of Old GM's business, or the production of vehicles and parts before July 10, 2009. See Exhibit C, ¶¶ 46, 9 & 8. This limitation includes, in particular, "all Product Liabilities arising in whole or in part from any accidents, incidents or other occurrences that happen prior to the Closing Date [July 10, 2009]." Sale Agreement § 2.3(b)(ix). The Order also enjoins "[a]ll persons and entities . . . holding claims against [Old GM] or the Purchased Assets arising under or out of, in connection with, or in any way relating to [Old GM], the Purchased Assets, the operation of the Purchased Assets prior to the Closing [July

¹ GM LLC admits it ultimately assumed a narrow band of certain liabilities, including the following as provided in Section 2.3(a)(ix) of the Sale Order and/or the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement:

all Liabilities to third parties for death, personal injury, or other injury to Persons or damage to property caused by motor vehicles designed for operation on public roadways or by the component parts of such motor vehicles and, in each case, manufactured, sold or delivered by Sellers (collectively, "Product Liabilities"), which arise directly out of accidents, incidents or other distinct and discreet occurrences that happen on or after the Closing Date [July 10, 2009] and arise from such motor vehicles' operation or performance

10, 2009]. . . from asserting [such claims] against [New GM]. . . .” See Exhibit C ¶ 8. This injunction expressly applies to rights or claims “based on any successor or transferee liability.” *Id.* ¶ 46.

12. The New York Bankruptcy Court reserved exclusive and continuing jurisdiction to enforce its injunction and to address and resolve all controversies concerning the interpretation and enforcement of the Sale Order and Injunction. *Id.* ¶ 71. Old GM’s bankruptcy case is still pending in the New York Bankruptcy Court, and that Court has previously exercised its exclusive and continuing jurisdiction to enforce the Sale Order and Injunction to actions filed against New GM, including cases based on alleged defects in Old GM vehicles. See *Trusky v. Gen. Motors Co. (In re Motors Liquidation Co.)*, Adv. No. 12-09803, 2013 Bankr. LEXIS 620 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Feb. 19, 2013); *Castillo v. Gen. Motors Co. (In re Motors Liquidation Co.)*, Adv. No. 09-00509, 2012 Bankr. LEXIS 1688 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Apr. 17, 2012), *aff’d*, 500 B.R. 333 (S.D.N.Y. 2013); see also *In re Motors Liquidation Co.*, 2011 WL 6119664 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2010).

13. Under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b) and 1334(b), the New York Bankruptcy Court had core jurisdiction to approve the 363 Sale and enter the Sale Order and Injunction. Thus, this Action and any dispute concerning the Sale Order and Injunction, and the Sale Agreement, are subject to the core jurisdiction of the New York Bankruptcy Court. See *In re Hereford Biofuels, L.P.*, 466 B.R. 841, 844 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2012) (post-confirmation dispute regarding interpretation and enforcement of a sale order was a core proceeding); *Luan Investment S.E. v. Franklin 145 Corp.*, 304 F.3d 223, 229-30 (2d Cir. 2002) (disputes concerning Bankruptcy Court’s sale order fall within “core” jurisdiction); *In re Eveleth Mines, LLC*, 312 B.R. 634, 644-45 and n.14 (Bankr. D. Minn. 2004) (“A purchaser that relies on the terms of a bankruptcy court’s order, and whose title and rights are given life by that order, should have a forum in the issuing court.”).

14. On August 1, 2014, New GM filed a "Motion to Enforce the Sale Order and Injunction Against Plaintiffs in Pre-Closing Accident Lawsuits" ("Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce"), requesting that the New York Bankruptcy Court enforce the injunction contained in the Sale Order and Injunction against plaintiffs who were involved in accidents that pre-date the closing of the 363 Sale, and who are asserting liabilities not assumed by New GM from Old GM. Specifically, because Plaintiff's claims are based on a vehicle and parts manufactured by Old GM, and a motor vehicle accident predating the closing of the 363 Sale, the Amended Complaint necessarily requires judicial construction and/or interpretation of the Sale Order and Injunction. The Complaint, therefore, is subject to the Sale Order and Injunction. Accordingly, immediately upon removal, New GM will identify this case on a supplemental schedule in the New York Bankruptcy Court as being subject to the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce.

15. As such, the Action implicates the New York Bankruptcy Court's core and exclusive jurisdiction, and is therefore removable to this Court under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1452(a) and Bankruptcy Rule 9027.

REMOVAL IS TIMELY

16. This Notice of Removal is timely because it is being filed within 30 days after New GM was served with the Summons and Complaint. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). Plaintiff filed suit on March 23, 2015, and New GM was served with the Summons and Complaint on March 24, 2015. *See Exhibit D.*

VENUE

17. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Northern Division, is the United States district and division embracing the Circuit Court for Bay County,

Michigan, where this action was filed and is pending. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 89(b). Therefore, venue of this removed action is proper in this Court.

CONSENT

18. New GM is the only defendant named in the underlying suit. Consent is therefore not necessary to remove this Action.

NOTICE TO THE STATE COURT

19. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), a copy of this Notice of Removal is being served on all adverse parties and filed with the Circuit Court for Bay County, Michigan, where this case was originally filed.

STATE COURT FILINGS

20. New GM files as Exhibit D copies of all process served upon it in this action as a part of this Notice, such being the Summons and Complaint.

WHEREFORE, Defendant General Motors LLC respectfully requests that this action in the Circuit Court for Bay County, Michigan be removed to this Court, and that no further proceedings be had in the Michigan state court.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Thomas P. Branigan
Thomas P. Branigan (P41774)
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Attorney for General Motors LLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true copy of the foregoing has been furnished by e-mail to Victor J. Mastromarco, Jr. (Counsel for Plaintiff) at Vmastromar@aol.com, this 14th day of April, 2015.

/s/Thomas P. Branigan
Thomas P. Branigan (P41774)
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Attorney for General Motors LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 NORTHERN DIVISION

BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, as
 Personal Representative of the Estate
 of KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS,
 deceased,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GENERAL MOTORS LLC,

Defendant.

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CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:15-cv-11360

Hon. Thomas L. Ludington

Magistrate Judge Patricia T. Morris

GENERAL MOTORS LLC'S ANSWER
 TO PLAINTIFF'S AMENDED COMPLAINT

Defendant General Motors LLC ("GM LLC"), by and through its attorneys,
 files this Answer to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint, and would show as follows:

RESPONSE TO COMMON ALLEGATIONS

1. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the
 allegations in Paragraph 1 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

2. GM LLC admits that it is a limited liability company organized under
 the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business in Michigan. GM LLC
 does not contest this Court's exercise of personal jurisdiction over it. GM LLC
 denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 2 of the Amended Complaint.

3. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 3 of the Amended



Complaint.

4. GM LLC admits that according to the State of Michigan Traffic Crash Report (the “crash report”), Kathleen Ann Pillars (“Decedent”) was driving a 2004 Pontiac Grand Am in Arenac County, Michigan on November 23, 2005 and was involved in an automobile accident.

GM LLC admits that it submitted to NHTSA the following information in a letter dated July 3, 2014, pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 573.6, and subsequently amended the letter on July 16, 2014, pertaining to the recall of approximately 6,729,742 2000-2005 MY Chevrolet Impala and Monte Carlo, 1997-2005 MY Chevrolet Malibu, 1999-2004 MY Oldsmobile Alero, 1998-2002 MY Oldsmobile Intrigue, 1999-2005 MY Pontiac Grand Am and 2004-2008 MY Pontiac Grand Prix vehicles (“NHTSA Recall No. 14V400”). The July 16, 2014 letter provides as follows (“Recall Condition”):

573.6(c)(5): General Motors has decided that a defect which relates to motor vehicle safety exists in 2000-2005 MY Chevrolet Impala and Monte Carlo, 1997-2005 MY Chevrolet Malibu, 1999-2004 MY Oldsmobile Alero, 1998-2002 MY Oldsmobile Intrigue, 1999-2005 MY Pontiac Grand Am, and 2004-2008 MY Pontiac Grand Prix vehicles. If the key ring is carrying added weight and the vehicle goes off road or experiences some other jarring event, it may unintentionally move the key away from the “run” position. If this occurs, engine power, power steering and power braking may be affected, increasing the risk of a crash. The timing of the key movement out of the “run” position, relative to the activation of the sensing algorithm of the crash event, may result in the airbags not deploying,

increasing the potential for occupant injury in certain kinds of crashes.

Until the recall has been performed, it is very important that customers remove all items from their key ring, leaving only the vehicle key. The key fob (if applicable), should also be removed from the key ring.

GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 4 of the Amended Complaint.

5. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 5 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

6. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 6 of the Amended Complaint.

7. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC admits that the crash report provides as follows:

Driver veh 2 going straight. Witness states veh #1 [Pontiac Grand Am] turned out from drive, loss control and had collision w/#2.

GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph

4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 7 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

8. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 8 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

9. GM LLC admits the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am was equipped with a front driver and passenger airbag system, as well as a 3-point lap and shoulder belt, continuous loop design that incorporates a free-falling latch plate in those seating positions. GM LLC further admits the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am was equipped with a Sensing and Diagnostic Module ("SDM"). GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 9 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

10. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 10

of the Amended Complaint.

11. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 11 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

12. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 12 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

13. GM LLC admits that Plaintiff purports to allege an amount in controversy within the jurisdiction of this Court and that Plaintiff seeks recovery in excess of \$25,000. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 13 of the Amended Complaint.

14. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 14 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

15. GM LLC admits in September 2014, it sent a letter to vehicle owners advising of NHTSA Recall No. 14V400. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 15 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

COUNT I

16. GM LLC incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

17. GM LLC admits that prior to July 10, 2009, General Motors Corporation (not GM LLC) designed in part, manufactured in part, assembled into

final form, marketed and distributed various motor vehicles, including the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am, to independent authorized dealers.

GM LLC admits that General Motors Corporation underwent bankruptcy in 2009. GM LLC admits that the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York issued the Sale Order and Injunction approving the sale of substantially all of Motors Liquidation Company f/k/a General Motors Corporation's assets to NGMCO, Inc., as successor in interest to Vehicle Acquisition Holdings LLC (defined in the Sale Order and Injunction as the "Purchaser"). This Sale Order and Injunction was consummated on July 10, 2009. GM LLC admits it ultimately did acquire substantially all of Motors Liquidation Company f/k/a General Motors Corporation's assets, free and clear of all liens, claims, and encumbrances, except for certain limited exceptions as provided under the Sale Order and Injunction and Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement ("Sale Agreement"). GM LLC admits it ultimately did assume certain liabilities, including the following as provided in Section 2.3(a)(ix) of Sale Agreement:

(ix) all Liabilities to third parties for death, personal injury, or other injury to Persons or damage to property caused by motor vehicles designed for operation on public roadways or by the component parts of such motor vehicles and, in each case, manufactured, sold or delivered by Sellers (collectively, "Product Liabilities"), which arise directly out of accidents, incidents or other distinct and discreet occurrences that happen on or after

the Closing Date [July 10, 2009] and arise from such motor vehicles' operation or performance. . . .

GM LLC denies the subject accident is an assumed liability pursuant to the Sale Order and Injunction, and denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 17 of the Amended Complaint.

18. GM LLC admits the subject Pontiac Grand Am at issue in this litigation should have been delivered to the purchaser with a written Limited New Vehicle Warranty by General Motors Corporation. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 18 of the Amended Complaint.

19. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 19 of the Amended Complaint.

20. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 20 of the Amended Complaint.

21. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC admits that a vehicle with an ignition switch that is not in the "run" position will have the engine off. GM LLC is

without sufficient knowledge or information necessary to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations related to whether a key in “most vehicles” must be “intentionally turn[ed],” and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 21 of the Amended Complaint.

22. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC admits that it sent a letter to NHTSA dated February 25, 2014, pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 573.6, pertaining to the ignition switch recall of approximately 748,024 2006-2007 MY Chevrolet HHR and Pontiac Solstice, 2003-2007 MY Saturn Ion, and 2007 MY Saturn Sky vehicles (“NHTSA Recall 14V047”). GM LLC admits that Delphi Packard Electrical/Electronic Architecture was identified as a supplier pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 573.6(c)(2)(iv) in the letters to NHTSA related to NHTSA Recall 14V047. GM LLC admits that Delphi prepared certain Analysis/Development/Validation Plan Reports dated January 10, 2002 and May 21, 2002, which documented the results of component-level validation tests required by General Motors Corporation’s component technical specifications related to the Saturn Ion. These tests included a test to determine whether the torque required to rotate the switch from Run to Accessory complied with those specifications. According to these Analysis/Development/Validation Plan Reports, certain of the ignition switches tested related to the Saturn Ion had a torque

measurement that fell below the specifications' minimum requirement. GM LLC denies Delphi Packard Electrical/Electronic Architecture was the supplier of the ignition switch for vehicles affected by NHTSA Recall No. 14V400.

GM LLC admits the July 16, 2014 letter to NHTSA related to NHTSA Recall No. 14V400 provides as follows:

2003

In 2003, GM learned of a customer complaint of intermittent vehicle shut offs in a MY 2003 Grand Am from a Michigan dealership. Despite multiple attempts, the dealership could not duplicate the condition. GM's Brand Quality Manager for the Grand Am personally visited the dealership and requested that the customer demonstrate the problem. The customer had an excess key ring and mass (containing approximately 50 keys and a set of brass knuckles), and was able to recreate the shut off upon driving over a speed bump at approximately 30-35 mph. On January 7, 2003, GM opened PRTS 0084/2003. On May 22, 2003, GM issued a voicemail to dealerships describing the condition and identifying the relevant population of vehicles as 1999 through 2003 MY Chevrolet Malibu, Oldsmobile Alero, and Pontiac Grand Am. The notice directed dealers to pay attention to the key size and mass of the customer's key ring in order to better diagnose the customer's complaint. On July 24, 2003, Engineering Work Order (EWO) 211722 was initiated to increase the detent plunger force on the ignition switch replacing P/N 22688239 with P/N 22737173. This was a running change made in 2004 to the Malibu, Grand Am and the Alero. The production and service stock disposition for P/N 22688239 was designated "use", so it is possible that P/N 22688239 was used to service vehicles.

2004

On March 17, 2004, EWO 317693 was initiated to increase the detent plunger force on the ignition switch on the Grand Prix in order to maintain commonality between the Grand Prix and the Malibu, Grand Am and the Alero. The old Grand Prix part number, P/N - 10310896, was not changed to a new part number when the detent plunger force was changed, rather P/N 10310896 remained the part number for the new ignition switch. The service stock disposition was designated "use", so it is possible that the old switch was used to service vehicles.

2014

On May 22, 2014, NHTSA forwarded to GM Director of Global Policy and GM Director of Field Product Investigations and Evaluations a link to Service Bulletin No. 052203, issued in 2003, for the 1999-2003 MY Malibu, Alero and Grand Am. On June 4, 2014, a Product Investigations Engineer was assigned to investigate ignition switches used on the 1999-2003 MY Malibu, Grand Am and Alero; the investigation expanded to include a number of additional model vehicles. Between June 6, 2014 and June 24, 2014, the investigator worked with GM subject matter experts to gather and analyze data relating to the ignition switches used on the Malibu, Grand Am and Alero vehicles, as well as to identify other vehicles in which the relevant ignition switches were used. GM also collected and reviewed information from GM's databases, including its TREAD, warranty, customer satisfaction, and Engineering Analysis databases, and NHTSA's Vehicle Owners' Questionnaire (VOQ) database relating to vehicles using the ignition switch parts under review. From approximately June 13 through June 24, 2014, cars identified in the investigation were evaluated at the Milford Proving Ground. The road testing on the recall population indicated that, when the slotted key with a ring is carrying added weight, the torque performance of the ignition system may be insufficient to resist energy

generated when a vehicle goes off road or experiences some other jarring event, potentially resulting in the unintentional movement of the key away from the “run” position.

On June 26, 2014, the investigator made a presentation to the Safety and Field Action Decision Authority (SFADA), which decided to conduct a Safety Recall of 2000-2005 MY Chevrolet Impala and Monte Carlo, 1997-2005 MY Chevrolet Malibu, 1999-2004 MY Oldsmobile Alero, 1998-2002 MY Oldsmobile Intrigue, 1999-2005 MY Pontiac Grand Am and 2004-2008 MY Pontiac Grand Prix vehicles.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 22 of the Amended Complaint.

23. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 23 of the Amended Complaint.

24. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 24 of the Amended Complaint.

25. GM LLC admits that on February 24, 2014, it sent a letter to NHTSA pursuant to the requirements of 49 C.F.R. § 573.6 with an attached chronology

related to NHTSA Recall No. 14V047 that provides as follows:

Between 2005 and the date of this submission, GM is currently aware of 23 frontal-impact crashes involving 2005 to 2007 Chevrolet Cobalts and 2007 Pontiac G5s in which the recall condition may have caused or contributed to the airbags' non-deployment. During that same timeframe, of these crashes, GM is currently aware of six that resulted in eight fatalities of frontal occupants. GM employees became aware of many of these crashes within a month of the dates on which they occurred. As GM learned of these crashes, employees undertook to investigate the underlying facts and circumstances to determine, among other things, why the airbags had not deployed. With respect to 22 of the 23 frontal-impact crashes referenced above, the data retrieved from the vehicles' SDMs indicated that the ignition switches were in the "run" position in nine of the crashes, in the "accessory" position in twelve of the crashes, and in the "off" position in one of the crashes. Throughout this period, GM was involved in claims and lawsuits in which allegations were made regarding the ignition switch issue that is the subject of the recall. These 23 crashes are out of a total U.S. population of 619,122 vehicles subject to the pending recall.

GM LLC further admits that the chronology attached to its March 11, 2014 letter to

NHTSA related to NHTSA Recall No. 14V047 provided:

Based on the data and information collected, reviewed, and analyzed to date, GM has identified eight frontal-impact crashes in the United States involving 2003 to 2007 model year Saturn Ion vehicles in which the recall condition may have caused or contributed to the airbags' nondeployment. Of these eight crashes, GM is currently aware of four involving the Saturn Ion that resulted in four fatalities (all of which involved 2004 model year vehicles) and six injuries of frontal occupants (which involved 2004, 2005, 2006 & 2007 model year vehicles). GM is currently aware of three frontal-impact crashes in the United States involving 2006 to

2007 model year Chevrolet HHR vehicles in which the recall condition may have caused or contributed to the airbags' non-deployment. These three crashes resulted in three injuries to frontal occupants. GM is not currently aware of any frontal-impact crashes in the United States involving 2006-2007 model year Pontiac Solstice or 2007 model year Saturn Sky vehicles in which the recall condition may have caused or contributed to the airbags' non-deployment. It is important to emphasize that GM continues to review data and information relating to the recalled vehicles in order to evaluate, among other things, whether there were any other crashes involving the recalled vehicles in which the recall condition may have caused or contributed to the airbags' non-deployment.

GM employees became aware of most of the aforementioned crashes within two weeks of the dates on which they occurred. As GM learned of these crashes, employees undertook to investigate the underlying facts and circumstances to determine, among other things, why the airbags had not deployed. Throughout this period, GM was involved in claims and lawsuits with respect to the Ion and HHR vehicles where the non-deployment of airbags may have been caused by the ignition switch condition. These eleven crashes in the United States are out of a total U.S. population of 748,024 vehicles subject to the Ion, HHR, Solstice and Sky recall. GM's review of data and information relating to the recalled vehicles continues.

GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in related to allegations of "independent safety regulators," and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 25 of the Amended Complaint.

26. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit

or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 26 of the Amended Complaint.

27. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 22 above. GM LLC admits that, as part of certain marketing campaigns, General Motors Corporation advertised the safety of General Motors Corporation vehicles, including the subject vehicle at issue. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 27 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it failed to disclose or actively concealed a defect.

28. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 28 of the Amended Complaint.

29. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 22 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the

subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 29 of the Amended Complaint.

30. No response to Paragraph 30 is required by GM LLC as such is a question of law for the Court to decide. To the extent a response is required, GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. GM LLC admits only that General Motors Corporation had a duty imposed under operation of law related to the design, manufacture, testing, and assembly of motor vehicles. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 30 of the Amended Complaint.

31. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 31 of the Amended Complaint.

32. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 12, 17, and 22 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining

allegations in Paragraph 32 of the Amended Complaint, including subparagraphs (a) through (h), and specifically denies it acted with willful disregard.

33. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 12, and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 33 of the Amended Complaint.

34. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 12, and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 34 of the Amended Complaint.

35. GM LLC admits that Plaintiff purports to seek in excess of \$25,000.00 in this action. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 35 of the Amended Complaint.

36. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 22 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 36 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies its

acts and/or omissions were reckless, in reckless disregard for the public's safety and/or well-being, and/or constituted gross negligence.

37. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 37 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT II

38. GM LLC incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

39. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 27 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 39 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it was grossly negligent.

40. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information

to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 40 of the Complaint, and specifically denies it was grossly negligent.

41. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 41 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it was grossly negligent.

42. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 12, 17, and 27 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 42 of the Amended Complaint.

43. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the

Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 43 of the Amended Complaint.

44. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 44 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT III

45. GM LLC incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

46. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 27 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 46 of the Amended Complaint.

47. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 27 above. GM LLC denies the remaining

allegations in Paragraph 47 of the Amended Complaint.

48. GM LLC admits that on June 13, 2005, in response to a New York Times inquiry, General Motors Corporation manager for safety communications Alan Adler issued a statement entitled “GM Statement on Chevrolet Cobalt Inadvertent Shutoffs,” which states:

In rare cases when a combination of factors is present, a Chevrolet Cobalt driver can cut power to the engine by inadvertently bumping the ignition key to the accessory or off position while the car is running.

When this happens, the Cobalt is still controllable. The engine can be restarted after shifting to neutral.

GM has analyzed this condition and believes it may occur when a driver overloads a key ring, or when the driver’s leg moves amid factors such as steering column position, seat height and placement. Depending on these factors, a driver can unintentionally turn the vehicle off.

Service advisers are telling customers they can virtually eliminate this possibility by taking several steps, including removing non-essential material from their key rings.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 48 of the Amended Complaint.

49. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 49 of the Amended Complaint.

50. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 50 of the Amended Complaint.

51. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 51 relating to the knowledge or alleged reliance of any individual consumer, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 51 of the Complaint.

52. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 52 of the Amended Complaint.

53. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 53 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT IV

54. GM LLC incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

55. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 30 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 55 of the Amended Complaint.

56. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 22 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 56 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it intended to mislead or deceive Decedent or the public.

57. GM LLC incorporates reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 57 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT V

58. GM LLC incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

59. GM LLC admits the allegations in Paragraph 59 of the Amended Complaint.

60. GM LLC admits that the GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility (the "Facility") states the following with respect to the Facility's purpose:

[GM LLC] issued safety recalls identifying a defect in the ignition switch of certain vehicles in which the ignition switch may unintentionally move from the "run" position to the "accessory" or "off" position ("the Ignition Switch Defect"). This Protocol outlines the eligibility and process requirements for individual claimants to submit and settle claims alleging that the Ignition Switch Defect caused a death or physical injury in an automobile accident.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 50 of the Complaint.

61. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC admits in September 2014, it sent a letter to vehicle owners advising of NHTSA Recall No. 14V400. GM LLC admits that

the Facility's website (section 1.3 of the Frequently Asked Questions) provides that:

To be eligible to file a claim with the Facility you must meet the following criteria: You must have been a driver, passenger, pedestrian or an occupant of another vehicle involved in an accident resulting in physical injury or death allegedly as a result of an Ignition Switch Defect involving one of the following categories of vehicles ("Eligible Vehicle"):

Production Part Vehicles

(Ignition Switch Recall Repair was not Performed Prior to the Accident)

- Chevrolet Cobalt (Model Years 2005-2007)
- Chevrolet HHR (Model Years 2006-2007)
- Daewoo G2X (Model Year 2007)
- Opel/Vauxhall GT (Model Year 2007)
- Pontiac G4 (Model Years 2005-2006)
- Pontiac G5 (Model Year 2007)
- Pontiac Pursuit (Model Years 2005-2006)
- Pontiac Solstice (Model Years 2006-2007)
- Saturn Ion (Model Years 2003-2007)
- Saturn Sky (Model Year 2007)

Service Part Vehicles

(Ignition Switch was Replaced by a Dealer or Independent Service Center with an Ignition Switch bearing Part Number 10392423 and the accident occurred after such replacement of the Ignition Switch and prior to the Ignition Switch Recall Repair (as defined in the Protocol))

- Chevrolet Cobalt (Model Years 2008-2010)
- Chevrolet HHR (Model Years 2008-2011)
- Daewoo G2X (Model Years 2008-2009)
- Opel/Vauxhall GT (Model Years 2008-2010)

- Pontiac G5 (Model Years 2008-2010)
- Pontiac Solstice (Model Years 2008-2010)
- Saturn Sky (Model Years 2008-2010)

GM LLC denies the vehicles affected by NHTSA Recall No. 14V400 are eligible for the Facility. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 61 of the Amended Complaint.

62. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 62 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

63. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 61 above. GM LLC denies vehicles affected by NHTSA Recall No. 14V400 are eligible for the Facility. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 63 of the Amended Complaint.

64. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 61 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 64 of the Amended Complaint.

65. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 65 of the Amended Complaint.

66. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 66 of the Amended Complaint.

67. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 67 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT IV

68. GM LLC incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

69. GM LLC admits the allegations in Paragraph 69 of the Amended Complaint.

70. GM LLC incorporates by references its admission and averments as provided in Paragraph 60 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 70 of the Amended Complaint.

71. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 15 above. GM LLC denies vehicles affected by NHTSA Recall No. 14V400 are eligible for the Facility. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 71 of the Amended Complaint.

72. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 72 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

73. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 61 above. GM LLC denies vehicles affected by NHTSA

Recall No. 14V400 are eligible for the Facility. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 73 of the Amended Complaint.

74. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 74 of the Amended Complaint.

75. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 61 above. GM LLC denies vehicles affected by NHTSA Recall No. 14V400 are eligible for the Facility. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 75 of the Complaint.

76. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 76 of the Amended Complaint.

77. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 77 of the Amended Complaint.

78. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 78 of the Amended Complaint.

79. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 79 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT VII

80. GM LLC incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

81. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 17 and 27 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 81 of the Amended Complaint.

82. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 82 of the Amended Complaint.

83. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provides in Paragraphs 4, 17, 22, and 27 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 83 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it failed to disclose or actively concealed a defect.

84. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 17 and 27 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 84 of the Amended Complaint.

85. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments in

Paragraph 48 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 85 of the Amended Complaint.

86. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 86 of the Amended Complaint.

87. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 87 of the Amended Complaint.

88. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 88 relating to the knowledge or alleged reliance of any individual consumer, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 88 of the Amended Complaint.

89. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 89 of the Amended Complaint.

90. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject

accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 90 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT VIII

91. GM LLC incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

92. No response is required by GM LLC as such is a question of law for the Court to decide. To the extent a response is required, GM LLC admits that § 30118 of the TREAD Act, among other things, provides as follows:

(b) Defect and Noncompliance Proceedings and Orders.—

(2) If the Secretary decides under paragraph (1) of this subsection that the vehicle or equipment contains the defect or does not comply, the Secretary shall order the manufacturer to—

(A) give notification under section 30119 of this title to the owners, purchasers, and dealers of the vehicle or equipment of the defect or noncompliance; and

(B) remedy the defect or noncompliance under section 30120 of this title.

* * *

(c) Notification by Manufacturer.— A manufacturer of a motor vehicle or replacement equipment shall notify the Secretary by certified mail, and the owners, purchasers, and dealers of the vehicle or equipment as provided in section 30119(d) of this section, if the manufacturer—

(1) learns the vehicle or equipment contains a defect and decides in good faith that the defect is related to motor vehicle safety; or

(2) decides in good faith that the vehicle or equipment does not comply with an applicable motor vehicle safety standard prescribed under this chapter.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 92 of the Amended Complaint.

93. No response to Paragraph 93 is required by GM LLC as such is a question of law for the Court to decide. To the extent a response is required, GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. GM LLC admits section 6.15 of the Sale Agreement provides:

From and after the Closing, Purchaser shall comply with the certification, reporting and recall requirements of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability and Documentation Act, the Clean Air Act, the California Health and Safety Code and similar Laws, in each case, to the extent applicable in respect of vehicles and vehicle parts manufactured or distributed by Seller.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 93 of the Amended

Complaint.

94. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 92 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 93 of the Amended Complaint.

95. No response is required by GM LLC as such is a question of law for the Court to decide. To the extent a response is required, GM LLC admits that 49 C.F.R. § 573.6 provides:

Each manufacturer shall furnish a report to the NHTSA for each defect in his vehicles or in his items of original or replacement equipment that he or the Administrator determines to be related to motor vehicle safety, and for each noncompliance with a motor vehicle safety standard in such vehicles or items of equipment which either he or the Administrator determines to exist. Each report shall be submitted not more than 5 working days after a defect in a vehicle or item of equipment has been determined to be safety related, or a noncompliance with a motor vehicle safety standard has been determined to exist.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 95 of the Amended Complaint.

96. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 92 above. GM LLC admits 49 C.F.R. § 573.6(c) provides the information to be provided to the NHTSA for each defect in a vehicle or original or replacement equipment, which includes the manufacturer's name, identification of the vehicles or items of motor vehicle equipment potentially

containing the defect or noncompliance, a description of the manufacturer's basis for its determination of the recall population, a description of how the vehicles or items of equipment to be recalled differ from similar vehicles or items of equipment that the manufacturer has not included in the recall, the total number of vehicles or items of equipment potentially containing the defect or noncompliance, the percentage of vehicles or items of equipment specified pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section estimated to actually contain the defect or noncompliance, a description of the defect or noncompliance, a chronology of all principal events that were the basis for the determination that the defect related to motor vehicle safety, a description of the manufacturer's program for remedying the defect or noncompliance, a representative copy of all notices, bulletins, and other communications that relate directly to the defect or noncompliance and are sent to more than one manufacturer, distributor, dealer or purchaser, and the manufacturer's campaign number, if not identical to the identification number assigned by NHTSA. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 96 of the Amended Complaint.

97. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admission and averments in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 22 above. GM LLC admits that in 2001, General Motors Corporation was conducting pre-development testing of the Saturn Ion, and according to Issue Reports A-83ZA-81205, A-83ZA-81060 and A-83ZA-81254,

there was an electrical concern with the ignition switch assembly. GM LLC admits the detent problem addressed in these early reports was separate and distinct from the problem that led to NHTSA Recall No. 14V047. GM LLC further admits that Issue Report A-83ZA-81205 reflects that “the problem does not exist anymore.” GM LLC further admits that on March 11, 2014, it sent a letter to NHTSA pursuant to the requirements of 49 C.F.R. § 573.6 with an attached chronology related to NHTSA Recall No. 14V047 that provides as follows:

2014. Additional analyses were conducted in February 2014 relating specifically to the Ion, HHR, Solstice and Sky vehicles. These analyses included a collection and review of data regarding crashes involving these vehicles and allegations of airbag non-deployment. The analyses also included a search for and review of FPR and PRTS reports relating to these vehicles, regardless of model year; a number of these, initiated in 2003 and 2006, addressed complaints of stalling in Ion vehicles. One report initiated in 2001, during pre-production development of the Ion, addressed an issue relating to the ignition switch’s “passlock” system. The report stated that the causes of the problem included “low detent plunger force” in the ignition switch, and stated that an ignition switch design change had resolved the problem. A 2003 report documented an instance in which the service technician observed a stall while driving, noted that “[t]he owner had several keys on the key ring,” and stated that “[t]he additional weight of the keys had worn out the ignition switch.” In that instance, the technician replaced the ignition switch and the FPR was closed. Other reports primarily addressed customer complaints of not being able to start their Ions’ engines, but the warranty and technical assistance data collected in support of these reports included complaints of stalling.

GM LLC denies the ignition switch subject to NHTSA Recall No. 14V400 is substantially similar to the ignition switch subject to NHTSA Recall No. 14V047. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 97 of the Amended Complaint.

98. GM LLC admits NHTSA ID Number: 10134303 states as follows:

WHILE DRIVING MY 2004 PONTIAC GRAND AM THE CAR FAILED AT 30 MPH. IT COMPLETELY SHUT OFF LEAVING ME WITH NO POWER STEERING AND NO WAY TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE CAR UNTIL COMING TO A COMPLETE STOP TO RESTART IT. ONCE I HAD STOPPED IT DID RESTART WITHOUT INCIDENT. ONE WEEK LATER THE CAR FAILED TO START AT ALL NOT EVEN TURNING OVER. WHEN THE PROBLEM WAS DIAGNOSED AT THE GARAGE IT WAS FOUND TO BE A FAULTY "IGNITION CONTROL MODULE" IN THE CAR. AT THIS TIME THE PART WAS REPLACED ONLY TO FAIL AGAIN WITHIN 2 MONTHS TIME AGAIN WHILE I WAS DRIVING THIS TIME IN A MUCH MORE HAZARDOUS CONDITION BEING THAT I WAS ON THE HIGHWAY AND WAS TRAVELING AT 50 MPH AND HAD TO TRAVEL ACROSS TWO LANES OF TRAFFIC TO EVEN PULL OVER TO TRY TO RESTART IT. THE CAR CONTINUED TO START AND SHUT OFF ALL THE WAY TO THE SERVICE GARAGE WHERE IT WAS AGAIN FOUND TO BE A FAULTY "IGNITION CONTROL MODULE". IN ANOTHER TWO WEEKS TIME THE CAR FAILED TO START AND WHEN DIAGNOSED THIS TIME IT WAS SAID TO HAVE "ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS" POSSIBLE THE "POWER CONTROL MODULE". AT THIS TIME THE CAR IS STILL UNDRIVEABLE AND UNSAFE FOR TRAVEL. *JB

GM LLC is not admitting the truth or the accuracy of this incident. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 98 of the Amended Complaint.

99. GM LLC denies that the vehicles subject to NHTSA Recall Nos. 14V400 and 14V047 share a common ignition switch design. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 99 of the Amended Complaint.

100. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations concerning alleged statements by the administrator of NHTSA, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 100 of the Amended Complaint.

101. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 101 of the Amended Complaint.

102. GM LLC admits that on February 24, 2014, it sent a letter to NHTSA pursuant to the requirements of 49 C.F.R. § 573.6 with an attached chronology related to NHTSA Recall No. 14V047 that provides as follows:

2005. GM employees received new field reports of Cobalts losing engine power, including instances in which the key moved out of the “run” position when a driver inadvertently contacted the key or steering column. Further PRTS’s were opened to re-assess this issue. During the course of a PRTS opened in May 2005, an engineer proposed that GM redesign the key head from a “slotted” to a “hole” configuration. That proposal was initially approved, but later cancelled. The PRTS process led to GM’s issuing an Information Service Bulletin 05-02-35-007 in December 2005. This Service Bulletin provided “Information on Inadvertent Turning of

Key Cylinder, Loss of Electrical System and No DTCs,” and applied to 2005-06 Chevrolet Cobalts, 2006 Chevrolet HHRs, 2005-06 Pontiac Pursuits (Canada only), 2006 Pontiac Solstices, and 2003-06 Saturn Ions. These vehicles were all equipped with the same ignition switch. The Service Bulletin informed dealers that: “there is potential for the driver to inadvertently turn off the ignition due to low ignition key cylinder torque/effort”; “[t]he concern is more likely to occur if the driver is short and has a large and/or heavy key chain”; and “the customer should be advised of this potential and should take steps to prevent it-such as removing unessential items from their key chain.” In addition, the Service Bulletin advised that “Engineering has come up with an insert for the key ring so that it goes from a ‘slot’ design to a hole design. As a result, the key ring cannot move up and down in the slot any longer-it can only rotate on the hole.” The Service Bulletin further stated that, “[i]n addition, the previous key ring has been replaced with a smaller, 13 mm design. This will result in the keys not hanging as low as in the past.”

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 102 of the Amended Complaint.

103. GM LLC admits that Anton R. Valukas’s Report to the Board of Directors of General Motors Company Regarding Ignition Switch Recalls (“the Valukas Report”) states:

According to Oakley, the term “stall” is a “hot” word that GM generally does not use in bulletins because it may raise a concern about vehicle safety, which suggests GM should recall the vehicle, not issue a bulletin. Others agreed that GM is sensitive to using the word “stall” in a service bulletins and closely scrutinizes any bulletin that does include “stalls” as a symptom. Others at GM confirmed that there was concern about the use of “stall”

in a TSB because such language might draw the attention of NHTSA.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 103 of the Amended Complaint.

104. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 27 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 104 of the Amended Complaint.

105. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. GM LLC admits General Motors Corporation's 2004 Product Information release stated:

The sleek, new Grand Prix embodies this direction, with more horsepower as well as a clean body design that sets the standard for performance sedans. And the new GTO, with its thundering 340-horsepower (254-kw) V-8, will get the adrenaline pumping through the veins of any enthusiast. Pontiac's Bonneville GXP model, coming in the first quarter of 2004, will feature new styling, a V-8 engine and considerable horsepower. Enhanced handling and acceleration are always paramount for Pontiac enthusiasts, and these, plus added safety and comfort measures, make the 2004 Pontiac lineup one of the most exciting in the division's history.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 105 of the Amended Complaint.

106. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 106 of the Amended

Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of October 4, 2003, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 106 of the Amended Complaint.

107. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. GM LLC admits that General Motors Corporation's 2004 Annual Report stated as follows:

The "Only GM" campaign began by highlighting our plans to equip all our cars and trucks sold to retail customers in the United States and Canada with OnStar and StabiliTrak, GM's electronic stability control system. We want to bring this kind of safety, security and peace-of-mind to all of our customers because it's the right thing to do, and because only GM can do it. We also want potential customers to know that GM offers them great value, and that buying GM matters. (For more details, go to *onlygm.com*.)

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 107 of the Amended Complaint.

108. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. GM LLC admits that General Motors Corporation's 2004 Annual Report stated as follows:

Only GM can offer its customers the assurance that someone is looking out for them and their families when they're on the road. Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, OnStar by GM offers real-time personalized help. Since 1996, OnStar has had more than 50 million interactions with subscribers, who now total more than three million.

As America's leading in-vehicle safety, security and communications system, OnStar is also an important must-have service that distinguishes GM vehicles in the crowded and highly competitive marketplace. In response to the growing importance consumers are placing on this lifesaving safety technology, GM will include OnStar as standard equipment on all U.S. and Canadian retail vehicles by the end of 2007. This commitment to safety makes GM the only automotive manufacturer able to offer a full range of cars, trucks and SUVs that provide safety protection before, during and after vehicle collisions.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 108 of the Amended Complaint.

109. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 109 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of May 10, 2004, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 109 of the Amended Complaint.

110. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 110 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of June 4, 2004, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 110 of the Amended Complaint.

111. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 111 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of June 4, 2004, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 111 of the Amended Complaint.

112. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. GM LLC admits that General Motors Corporation's 2005 Annual Report stated as follows:

We are driving quality and productivity even further.

Lasting quality. Consumers are looking for lasting quality when choosing their next car or truck. Having an appealing exterior is nice, but equally as important is what is underneath. After all, what good is a great-looking vehicle that seats them in a service waiting room more than behind the wheel? That is why restoring confidence in quality is just as important as design in rebuilding our brands. But perception lags reality. GM vehicles place high in quality rankings such as J.D. Power and Associates, ABIAUTO and *AutoBild*. The challenge is to bridge the gap between perception and reality. GM's performance has steadily and consistently improved. We are focused on providing our customers with the best quality experience over the lifetime of GM ownership. And, we're getting there...one vehicle at a time.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 112 of the Amended Complaint.

113. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 113 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of September 9, 2005, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 113 of the Amended Complaint.

114. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 114 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of September 9, 2005, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 114 of the Amended Complaint.

115. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 115 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of August 9, 2006, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 115 of the Amended Complaint.

116. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient

information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 116 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of September 6, 2006, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 116 of the Amended Complaint.

117. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 117 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of October 29, 2006, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 117 of the Amended Complaint.

118. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 118 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of January 6, 2007, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 118 of the Amended Complaint.

119. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. GM LLC admits that General Motors Corporation's 2007 Annual Report stated as follows:

POLICY, WARRANTY AND RECALLS

Provisions for estimated expenses related to policy and product warranties are made at the time products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency, and average cost of claims. We actively study trends of claims and take action to improve vehicle quality and minimize claims. Actual experience could differ from the amounts estimated requiring adjustments to these liabilities in future periods.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 119 of the Amended Complaint.

120. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 120 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of January 15, 2008, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 120 of the Amended Complaint.

121. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 17 above. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 121 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements on General Motors Corporation's website as of March 2008, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 121 of the Amended Complaint.

122. GM LLC admits that a news release issued January 18, 2011 provided

as follows:

Chevrolet sold 4.26 million vehicles globally in 2010, an average of one every 7.4 seconds. As a result, Chevrolet's share of global vehicle industry sales grew by 0.35 points as the brand accounted for about 5.8 percent of all vehicles sold worldwide in 2010. Of the top five global vehicle brands, only Chevrolet grew its total market share last year.

"Chevrolet's dedication to compelling designs, quality, durability and great value is a winning formula that resonates with consumers around the world," said Joel Ewanick, GM global chief marketing officer. "We will continue to listen to our customers and do our utmost to deliver what it takes to bring them into the Chevrolet family."

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 122 of the Amended Complaint.

123. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 27 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 123 of the Amended Complaint.

124. GM LLC admits the allegations in Paragraph 124 of the Amended Complaint.

125. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 125 of the Amended Complaint related to alleged statements made during radio ad, and therefore denies same.

126. GM LLC admits the allegations in Paragraph 126 of the Amended

Complaint.

127. GM LLC admits that on December 27, 2011, Gay Kent made the following statements:

Q: What should customers know about GM's commitment to vehicle safety?

A: Our safety strategy is about providing continuous protection for our customers before, during and after a crash. For example, the crash-avoidance system features of forward collision alert and lane departure warning offered on the 2012 GMC Terrain crossover is designed to help the driver avoid a crash before it happens. The industry-first front center air bag coming to our midsize crossovers in 2013 is an example of GM's newest safety technology that may provide additional protection during side crashes and rollovers. And OnStar enables occupants to get help from emergency services after a crash through Automatic Crash Response.

Another recent example of our commitment to providing safety 'after' the crash is first responder training. For the Chevrolet Volt, GM worked with the National Fire Protection Association to develop and deliver a comprehensive training program for first responders. We believe our approach to vehicle safety and occupant protection is one of the most comprehensive in the industry.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 127 of the Amended Complaint.

128. GM LLC admits that a January 3, 2012 media release entitled "2012 Chevrolet Sonic Models Get Top Safety," provided:

“We developed Sonic to exceed customer expectations of subcompacts in terms of segment-leading safety features,” said Gay Kent, GM executive director of vehicle safety. “From the largest vehicles in our lineup to the smallest, we are putting overall crashworthiness and state-of-the-art safety technologies at the top of the list of must-haves.”

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 128 of the Amended Complaint.

129. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 129 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

130. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 130 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

131. At this time, GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 131 of the Amended Complaint, and therefore denies same.

132. GM LLC admits its website provides:

At General Motors, we are passionate about earning customers for life. This vision unites us as a team each and every day and is the hallmark of our customer-driven culture.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 132 of the Amended Complaint.

133. GM LLC admits its website provides:

At GM, it's about getting everything right for our customers – from the way we design, engineer and manufacture our vehicles, all the way through the ownership experience.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 133 of the Amended Complaint.

134. GM LLC further admits it has stated:

Safety and Quality First: Safety will always be a priority at GM. We continue to emphasize our safety-first culture in our facilities, and as we grow our business in new markets. Our safety philosophy is at the heart of the development of each vehicle. In addition to safety, delivering the highest quality vehicles is a major cornerstone of our promise to our customers. That is why our vehicles go through extreme testing procedures in the lab, on the road and in our production facilities prior to being offered to customers.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 134 of the Amended Complaint.

135. GM LLC admits its website provides:

Leading the way is our seasoned leadership team who set high standards for our company so that we can give you the best cars and trucks. This means that we are committed to delivering vehicles with compelling designs, flawless quality and reliability, and leading safety, fuel economy and infotainment features. All are intended to create that special bond that can only happen between a driver and their vehicle.

GM LLC further admits it has stated:

Safety and Quality First: Safety will always be a

priority at GM. We continue to emphasize our safety-first culture in our facilities, and as we grow our business in new markets. Our safety philosophy is at the heart of the development of each vehicle. In addition to safety, delivering the highest quality vehicles is a major cornerstone of our promise to our customers. That is why our vehicles go through extreme testing procedures in the lab, on the road and in our production facilities prior to being offered to customers.

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 135 of the Amended Complaint.

136. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 136 of the Amended Complaint.

137. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 22 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 137 of the Amended Complaint.

138. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 60 and 61 above. GM LLC denies the vehicles affected by NHTSA Recall No. 14V400 are eligible for the Facility. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 138 of the Amended Complaint.

139. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 22 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 139 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it concealed any defect from Decedent or the public.

140. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as

provided in Paragraph 4 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 140 of the Amended Complaint.

141. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 22 above. GM LLC admits that it submitted to NHTSA the following information in a letter dated February 7, 2014, pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 573.6, pertaining to NHTSA Recall No. 14V047, of approximately 619,122 2005-2007 model year (MY) Chevrolet Cobalt and 2007 Pontiac G5 vehicles:

573.6(c)(5): General Motors has decided that a defect, which relates to motor vehicle safety, exists in 2005-2007 model year Chevrolet Cobalt and 2007 Pontiac G5 vehicles. The ignition switch torque performance may not meet General Motors' specification. If the torque performance is not to specification, and the key ring is carrying added weight or the vehicle goes off road or experiences some other jarring event, the ignition switch may inadvertently be moved out of the "run" position. The timing of the key movement out of the "run" position, relative to the activation of the sensing algorithm of the crash event, may result in the airbags not deploying, increasing the potential for occupant injury in certain kinds of crashes.

Until this correction is performed, customers should remove non-essential items from their key ring.

GM LLC further admits that it submitted to NHTSA the following information in a letter dated March 27, 2014, pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 573.6, and subsequently amended the letter on March 28, 2014, pertaining to NHTSA Recall No. 14V047, of approximately 823,788 vehicles with Ignition & Start Switches:

573.6(c)(5): General Motors has decided that a defect which relates to motor vehicle safety exists in the following GM Parts and ACDelco Ignition & Start Switch service part number 10392423, and Ignition & Start Switch Housing Kits that contain or may contain part number 10392423: GM Parts and ACDelco service part numbers 10392737, 15857948, 15854953, 15896640, and 25846762. GM records indicate these service parts may have been installed during repairs in some 2008-2010 MY Chevrolet Cobalt, 2008-2011 MY Chevrolet HHR, 2008-2010 MY Pontiac Solstice, 2008-2010 MY Pontiac G5, and 2008-2010 MY Saturn Sky vehicles . . .

GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 141 of the Amended Complaint.

142. GM LLC denies that the vehicles subject to NHTSA Recall Nos. 14V400 and 14V047 share a common ignition switch design. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 142 of the Amended Complaint.

143. GM LLC incorporates its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraph 22 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 143 of the Amended Complaint.

144. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 144 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it made fraudulent statements regarding the quality and safety of its vehicles.

145. No response to Paragraph 145 is required by GM LLC as such is a question of law for the Court to decide. To the extent a response is required, GM

LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 145 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it concealed material facts.

146. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4 and 17 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 146 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT IX

147. GM incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

148. No response to Paragraph 148 is required by GM LLC as such is a question of law for the Court to decide. To the extent a response is required, GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 17 and 22 above. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 148 of the Amended Complaint.

149. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 149 of the Amended

Complaint, and specifically denies it actively concealed or made knowing misrepresentations about the characteristics of its vehicles.

150. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny the allegations in Paragraph 150 of the Amended Complaint relating to the knowledge or alleged reliance of any individual consumer, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 150 of the Amended Complaint, and specifically denies it made knowing and/or affirmative misrepresentations and/or actively concealed facts.

151. GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 151 of the Amended Complaint.

COUNT X

152. GM incorporates by reference each and every denial and/or averment in the preceding paragraphs above.

153. No response to Paragraph 153 is required by GM LLC as such is a question of law for the Court to decide. To the extent a response is required, GM LLC denies the allegations in Paragraph 153 of the Amended Complaint.

154. GM LLC incorporates by reference its admissions and averments as provided in Paragraphs 4, 17, and 22 above. GM LLC is without sufficient information to admit or deny whether the subject 2004 Pontiac Grand Am experienced the Recall Condition described in Paragraph 4 above at the time of the

subject accident, and therefore denies same. GM LLC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 154 of the Amended Complaint.

GM LLC denies the allegations in Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief, denies Plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested, or any other relief, and demands strict proof thereof.

WHEREFORE, General Motors LLC requests that this Court dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice and award General Motors LLC its costs, expenses, attorney fees, interest, and all other relief as the Court and jury may deem proper.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

1. Plaintiff's Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted and GM LLC moves or requests entry of a Judgment of dismissal in its favor.

2. GM LLC states Plaintiff's claims and causes of action are barred by the applicable statute of limitations.

3. The accident, injuries, and/or damages complained of may have been proximately caused by the misuse of the product, including but not limited to other intervening superseding culpable acts of third persons or entities other than GM LLC. Therefore, Plaintiff is not entitled to recovery against GM LLC in this action.

4. Any and all damages sustained by Plaintiff and/or Decedent may have been caused solely and proximately by the negligence and/or comparative negligence of persons other than GM LLC, including but not limited to Decedent, Kathleen Ann Pillars, and others of whom/which are not known at this time but who will be identified according to applicable court rules.

5. Any and all of the damages and injuries sustained by Plaintiff and/or Decedent may have been caused solely and proximately by the negligence of persons other than GM LLC, including non-parties that have not yet been identified.

6. GM LLC relies on the presumptions and defenses set forth in applicable Michigan statutes that bar Plaintiff's claims in whole or in part, including but not limited to MCLA 600.2945, .2946, .2946a, .2947, .2948, .2955, .2957, .2960, and .6304.

7. GM LLC is entitled to a set-off from any recovery against it to the extent of any and all benefits paid or payable to or on behalf of Plaintiff from any and all collateral sources to the extent such a set-off is permissible under the laws applicable to this case.

8. Any damages to Plaintiff are limited for all claims of non-economic loss as set forth in MCLA 600.2946a.

9. Plaintiff may have failed to mitigate damages by failing to take all

reasonable care to minimize injuries and the consequences therefrom.

10. To the extent that Plaintiff failed to maintain or preserve the subject vehicle referenced in Plaintiff's Complaint in its immediate post-incident condition, Plaintiff is guilty of spoliation of evidence and may not maintain any action against GM LLC.

11. The 2004 Pontiac Grand Am referenced in the Complaint should have been delivered to the purchaser with a written Limited New Vehicle Warranty by General Motors Corporation. The Limited New Vehicle Warranty covers repairs to correct any vehicle defect related to materials or workmanship occurring during the warranty period. Needed repairs will be performed using new or remanufactured parts. The warranty period for all coverages begins on the date the vehicle is first delivered or put in use and ends at the expiration of the coverage period. The complete vehicle is covered for 3 years or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first. Moreover, as provided in the Limited New Vehicle Warranty, the implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose applicable to this vehicle are limited in duration to the duration of this written warranty. Performance of repairs and needed adjustments is the exclusive remedy under this written warranty or any implied warranty. There shall be no liability for incidental or consequential damages, such as, but not limited to, lost wages or vehicle rental expenses, resulting from breach of this written warranty or any implied warranty.

GM LLC pleads the limitations contained in the warranty.

12. GM LLC states Plaintiff's claims may be preempted by or precluded by applicable federal law including but not limited to Orders of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York ("New York Bankruptcy Court") entered in the bankruptcy case captioned *In re Motors Liquidation Company, et al.*, Case No. 09-50026, which is pending before the New York Bankruptcy Court.

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

13. GM LLC reserves the right to list additional affirmative defenses if it learns of additional information through investigation and discovery.

JURY DEMAND

14. GM LLC demands a trial by jury.

WHEREFORE, General Motors LLC requests that this Court dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice and award General Motors LLC its costs,

expenses, attorney fees, interest, and all other relief as the Court and jury may
deem proper.

Dated: May 5, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Thomas P. Branigan
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on May 5, 2015, I electronically filed and served via U.S. Mail the foregoing paper with the Clerk of the Court using the E-Filing system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

Victor J. Mastromarco, Jr.
1024 N. Michigan Ave.
Saginaw, Michigan 48602

BOWMAN AND BROOKE LLP

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:)	Chapter 11
Motors Liquidation Company., <i>et al.</i> ,)	Case No. 09-50026(REG)
<i>f/k/a</i> General Motors Corp., <i>et al.</i>)	
Debtors.)	Jointly Administered

DECISION ON NEW GM'S MOTION TO
ENFORCE SECTION 363 ORDER WITH
RESPECT TO PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIM OF
ESTATE OF BEVERLY DEUTSCH

APPEARANCES:

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ROBERT E. GERBER
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

In this contested matter in the chapter 11 case of Motors Liquidation Company (formerly, General Motors Corp., and referred to here as “Old GM”) and its affiliates, General Motors LLC (“New GM”) seeks a determination from this Court that New GM did not assume the liabilities associated with a tort action in which a car accident took place before the date (“Closing Date”) upon which New GM acquired the business of Old GM, but the accident victim died thereafter.¹ The issue turns on the construction of the documents under which New GM agreed to assume liabilities from Old GM—which provided that New GM would assume liabilities relating to “accidents or incidents” “first occurring on or after the Closing Date”—and in that connection, whether a liability of this character is or is not one of the types of liabilities that New GM thereby agreed to assume.

Upon consideration of those documents, the Court concludes that the liability in question was not assumed by New GM. However, if a proof of claim was not previously filed against Old GM with respect to the accident in question, the Court will permit one to be filed within 30 days of the entry of the order implementing this Decision, without prejudice to rights to appeal this determination.

The Court’s Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in connection with this determination follow.

¹ Technically speaking, the motion is denominated as one to Enforce the 363 Sale Order, which protects New GM from liabilities it did not assume. The Court here speaks to the motion’s substance.

Findings of Fact

In June 2007, Beverly Deutsch was severely injured in an accident while she was driving a 2006 Cadillac sedan. She survived the car accident, but in August 2009, she died from the injuries that she previously had sustained.²

In January 2010, the Estate of Beverly Deutsch, the Heirs of Beverly Deutsch, and Sanford Deutsch (collectively “Deutsch Estate”) filed a Third Amended Complaint against New GM (and others) in a state court lawsuit in California (the “Deutsch Estate Action”), claiming damages arising from the accident, the injuries which Beverly sustained, and her wrongful death. The current complaint superseded the original complaint in the Deutsch Estate Action, which was filed in April 2008, before the filing of Old GM’s chapter 11 case.

In July 2009, this Court entered its order (the “363 Sale Order”) approving the sale of Old GM’s assets, under section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, to the entity now known as New GM. The 363 Sale Order, among other things, approved an agreement that was called an Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement (the “MSPA”).

The MSPA detailed which liabilities would be assumed by New GM, and provided that all other liabilities would be retained by Old GM. The MSPA provided, in its § 2.3(a)(ix), that New GM would not assume any claims with respect to product liabilities (as such term was defined in the MSPA, “Product Liability Claims”) of the Debtors except those that “arise directly out of death, personal injury or other injury to Persons or damage to property caused by *accidents or incidents* first occurring on or after

² There is no contention by either side that her death resulted from anything other than the earlier accident.

the Closing Date [July 10, 2009] ... ”³ Thus, those Product Liability Claims that arose from “accidents or incidents” occurring before July 10, 2009 would not be assumed by New GM, but claims arising from “accidents or incidents” occurring on or after July 10, 2009 would be.

Language in an earlier version of the MSPA differed somewhat from its final language, as approved by the Court. Before its amendment, the MSPA provided for New GM to assume liabilities except those caused by “accidents, incidents, *or other distinct and discrete occurrences.*”⁴

The 363 Sale Order provides that “[t]his Court retains exclusive jurisdiction to enforce and implement the terms and provisions of this Order” and the MSPA, including “to protect the Purchaser [New GM] against any of the Retained Liabilities or the assertion of any ... claim ... of any kind or nature whatsoever, against the Purchased Assets.”⁵

Discussion

The issue here is one of contractual construction. As used in the MSPA, when defining the liabilities that New GM would assume, what do the words “accidents or incidents,” that appear before “first occurring on or after the Closing Date,” mean? It is undisputed that the accident that caused Beverly Deutsch’s death took place in June 2007, more than two years prior to the closing. But her death took place after the closing. New GM argues that Beverly Deutsch’s injuries arose from an “accident” and an “incident”

³ Amended Master Sale and Purchase Agreement, at § 2.3(a)(ix) (as modified by First Amendment) (emphasis added).

⁴ Amended Master Sale and Purchase Agreement, at § 2.3(a)(ix) (prior to modification by First Amendment) (emphasis added) (typographical error corrected).

⁵ 363 Sale Order ¶ 71.

that took place in 2007, and that her death did likewise. But the Deutsch Estate argues that while the “accident” took place in 2007, her death was a separate “incident”—and that the latter took place only in August 2009, after the closing of the sale to New GM had taken place.

Ultimately, while the Court respects the skill and fervor with which the point was argued, it cannot agree with the Deutsch Estate. Beverly Deutsch’s death in 2009 was the *consequence* of an event that took place in 2007, which undisputedly, was an accident and which also was an incident, which is a broader word, but fundamentally of a similar type. The resulting death in 2009 was not, however, an “incident[] first occurring on or after the Closing Date,” as that term was used in the MSPA.

As usual, the Court starts with textual analysis. The key provision of the MSPA, § 2.3(a)(ix), set forth the extent to which Product Liability Claims were assumed by New GM. Under that provision, New GM assumed:

(ix) all Liabilities to third parties for death, personal injury, or other injury to Persons or damage to property caused by motor vehicles designed for operation on public roadways or by the component parts of such motor vehicles and, in each case, manufactured, sold or delivered by Sellers (collectively, “Product Liabilities”), *which arise directly out of death, personal injury or other injury to Persons or damage to property caused by accidents or incidents first occurring on or after the Closing Date and arising from such motor vehicles’ operation or performance* (for avoidance of doubt, Purchaser shall not assume or become liable to pay, perform or discharge, any Liability arising or contended to arise by reason of exposure to materials utilized in the assembly or fabrication of motor vehicles manufactured by Sellers and delivered prior to the Closing Date, including

asbestos, silicates or fluids, regardless of when such alleged exposure occurs).⁶

The key words, of course, are “accidents” and “incidents,” neither of which are defined anywhere else in the MSPA, and whose interpretation, accordingly, must turn on their common meaning and any understandings expressed by one side to the other in the course of contractual negotiations. Also important are the words “first occurring on or after the Closing Date,” which modify the words “accidents” and “incidents,” and shed light on the former words’ meaning.

The word “accidents,” of course, is not ambiguous. “Accidents” has sufficiently clear meaning on its own, and in any event its interpretation is not subject to debate, as both sides agree that Beverly Deutsch’s death resulted from an accident that took place in 2007, at a time when, if “accidents” were the only controlling word, liability for the resulting death would not be assumed by New GM. The ambiguity, if any, is instead in the word “incidents,” which is a word that by its nature is more inclusive and less precise.

But while “incidents” may be deemed to be somewhat ambiguous, neither side asked for an evidentiary hearing to put forward parol evidence as to its meaning. Though it is undisputed that “incidents” remained in the MSPA after additional words “or other distinct and discrete occurrences,” were deleted, neither side was able, or chose, to explain, by evidence, why the latter words were dropped, and what, if any relevance the dropping of the additional words might have as to the meaning of the word “incidents” that remained. The words “or other distinct and discrete occurrences” could have been deleted as redundant, to narrow the universe of claims that were assumed, or for some

⁶ Amended Master Sale and Purchase Agreement, at § 2.3(a)(ix) (as modified by First Amendment) (emphasis added).

other reason. Ultimately, the Court is unable to derive sufficient indication of the parties' intent as to the significance, if any, of deleting the extra words.

So the Court is left with the task of deriving the meaning of the remaining words "accidents or incidents" from their ordinary meaning, the words that surround them, canons of construction, and the Court's understanding when it approved the 363 Sale as to how the MSPA would deal with prepetition claims against Old GM. Ultimately these considerations, particularly in the aggregate, point in a single direction—that a death resulting from an earlier "accident[]" or "incident[]" was not an "incident[]" first occurring" after the closing.

Starting first with ordinary meaning, definitions of "incident" from multiple sources are quite similar. They include, as relevant here,⁷ "an occurrence of an action or situation felt as a separate unit of experience";⁸ "an occurrence of an action or situation that is a separate unit of experience";⁹ "[a] discrete occurrence or happening";¹⁰ "something that happens, especially a single event";¹¹ "a definite and separate occurrence; an event";¹² or, as proffered by the Deutsch Estate, "[a] separate and definite occurrence: EVENT."¹³ In ways that vary only in immaterial respects, all of the

⁷ The word "incident" has other meanings, in other contexts, which most commonly follow definitions of the type quoted here. Particularly since the definition proffered by the Deutsch Estate is so similar to the others, the Court does not understand either side to contend that definitions of "incident" in other contexts are relevant here.

⁸ Webster's Third New International Dictionary Unabridged (1993) at 1142.

⁹ Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (11th ed. 2003) at 629.

¹⁰ Black's Law Dictionary (8th ed. 2004) at 777.

¹¹ Encarta Dictionary: English (North America), <http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/dictionaryhome.aspx> (query word "incident" in search field).

¹² American Heritage College Dictionary (4th ed. 2004) at 700.

¹³ Deutsch Estate Reply Br. at 4 (quoting Webster's II New College Dictionary (1999) at 559).

definitions articulate the concept of a separate and identifiable event. And, and of course, from words that follow, “arising from such motor vehicles’ operation or performance,” the event must be understood to relate to be one that that involves a motor vehicle. Accidents, explosions or fires all fit comfortably within that description. Deaths or other consequences that result from earlier accidents, explosions or fires technically might fit as well, but such a reading is much less natural and much more strained.

Turning next to words that surround the words “accidents or incidents,” these words provide an interpretive aid to the words they modify. The word “incident[]” is followed by the words “first occurring.” In addition to defining the relevant time at which the incident must take place (*i.e.*, after the closing), that clause inserts the word “first” before “occurring.” That suggests, rather strongly, that it was envisioned that some types of incidents could take place over time or have separate sub-occurrences, or that one incident might relate to an earlier incident, with the earliest incident being the one that matters. Otherwise it would be sufficient to simply say “occurring,” without adding the word “first.” This too suggests that the consequences of an incident should not be regarded as a separate incident, or that even if they are, the incident that first occurs is the one that controls.

Canons of construction tend to cut in opposite directions, though on balance they favor New GM. The *Deutsch Estate* appropriately points to the canon of construction against “mere surplusage,” which requires different words of a contract or statute to be construed in a fashion that gives them separate meanings, so that no word is superfluous.¹⁴ The Court would not go as far as to say that the words “accident” and

¹⁴ See, e.g., *Sprietsman v. Mercury Marine*, 537 U.S. 51, 63 (2003) (a statute’s preemption clause, which applied to “a [state or local] law or regulation” did not preempt common law tort claims,

“incident” cannot *ever* cover the same thing—or, putting it another way, that they *always* must be different.¹⁵ But the Court agrees with the Deutsch Estate that they cannot *always* mean the same thing. “Incidents” must have been put there for a reason, and should be construed to add something in at least some circumstances.

But how different the two words “accidents” and “incidents” can properly be understood to be—and in particular, whether “incidents” can be deemed to separately exist¹⁶ when they are a foreseeable consequence, or are the resulting injury, from the accidents or incidents that cause them—is quite a different matter. A second canon of construction, “*noscitur a sociis*,” provides that “words grouped in a list should be given related meaning.”¹⁷ Colloquially, “a word is known by the company it keeps ...”¹⁸ For instance, in *Dole*, in interpreting a phrase of the Paper Work Reduction Act, the Supreme Court invoked *noscitur a sociis* to hold that words in a list, while meaning different things, should nevertheless be read to place limits on how broadly some of those words might be construed. The *Dole* court stated:

[t]hat a more limited reading of the phrase “reporting and recordkeeping requirements” was intended derives some further support from the words surrounding it. The traditional canon of

because if “law” were read that broadly, it might also be interpreted to include regulations, which would render the express reference to “regulation” in the preemption clause superfluous). *See also* *Gustafson v. Alloyd Co.*, 513 U.S. 561, 574 (1995) (“*Alloyd*”) (in statutory construction context, “the Court will avoid a reading which renders some words altogether redundant.”).

¹⁵ As previously noted, “incident” is a word that is inherently broader than “accident.” Every accident could fairly be described as an incident. But not every incident could fairly be described as an accident.

¹⁶ It is important to note that to prevail on this motion, the Deutsch Estate must show that the alleged “incident” that is the resulting death was a wholly separate “incident.” Even if the death took place after the Closing Date, if the death was an incident that was part of an earlier incident, it could not be said to be “*first occurring*” after the Closing Date.

¹⁷ *Dole v. United Steelworkers of America*, 494 U.S. 26, 36 (1990).

¹⁸ *Alloyd*, 513 U.S. at 575 (applying *noscitur a sociis* in context of statutory interpretation).

construction, *noscitur a sociis*, dictates that words grouped in a list should be given related meaning.¹⁹

Here application of the canon against surplusage makes clear, as the Deutsch Estate argues, that “incidents” must at least sometimes mean something different than “accidents”—but application of that canon does not tell us when and how. The second canon, *noscitur a sociis*, does that, and effectively trumps the doctrine of surplusage because it tells us that “accidents” and “incidents” should be given related meaning.

The Deutsch Estate argues that the Court should construe a death resulting from an earlier “accident” or “incident” to be a separate and new “incident” that took place at a later time. But ultimately, the Court concludes that it cannot do so. While it is easy to conclude that “accidents” and “incidents,” as used in the MSPA, will not necessarily be the same in all cases, they must still be somewhat similar. “Incidents” cannot be construed so broadly as to cover what are simply the consequences of earlier “accidents” or other “incidents.”

Applying *noscitur a sociis* in conjunction with the canon against “mere surplusage” tells us that the two words “accidents” and “incidents” must be understood as having separate meanings in at least some cases, but that these meanings should be conceptually related. At oral argument, the Court asked counsel for New GM an important question: if an “incident” would not necessarily be an “accident,” what would it be? What would it cover? Counsel for New GM came back with a crisp and very

¹⁹ *Dole*, at 36. (internal quotations and citations omitted) (emphasis in original). See also *Massachusetts v. Morash*, 490 U.S. 107, 114-15 (1989) (quoting *Schreiber v. Burlington Northern Inc.*, 472 U.S. 1, 8 (1985)); *Alloyd*, 513 U.S. at 575 (“This rule we rely upon to avoid ascribing to one word a meaning so broad that it is inconsistent with its accompanying words, thus giving unintended breadth to the Acts of Congress.” (emphasis added) (internal quotation marks deleted)).

logical answer; he said that “incident” would cover a situation where a car caught fire or had blown up, or some problem had arisen by means other than a collision.²⁰

Conversely, the interpretation for which the Deutsch Estate argues—that “incidents” refers to *consequences* of earlier accidents or incidents—is itself violative or potentially violative, of the two interpretive canons discussed above. It is violative of *noscitur a sociis*, since a death or other particular injury is by its nature distinct from the circumstance—collision, explosion, fire, or other accident or incident—that causes the resulting injury in the first place. The Deutsch Estate interpretation also tends to run counter to the doctrine against mere surplusage upon which the Deutsch Estate otherwise relies, making meaningless the words “first occurring” which follow the words “accidents or incidents,” in any cases where death or other particular injury is the consequence of an explosion, fire, or other non-collision incident that causes the resulting injury.

The simple interpretation, and the one this Court ultimately provides, is that “incidents,” while covering more than just “accidents,” are similar; they relate to fires, explosions, or other definite events that *cause* injuries and *result* in the right to sue, as contrasted to describing the *consequences* of those earlier events, or that relate to the resulting damages.

²⁰ Counsel for New GM answered:

Now, what's the difference between an accident or an incident, if it were relevant with respect to product liability claims? And I think there's an easy answer. You could have a car accident. Or you could have a car catching on fire; that's not necessarily an accident; that's an incident. Or a car could blow up with someone in the car. Or something else could happen; some other malfunction could cause a fire or injury to someone, not an accident with another vehicle necessarily; or an accident where you ran off the road. So I think that's easily explained.

Transcript, at 31.

Finally, this Court's earlier understanding of the purposes of New GM's willingness to assume certain liabilities of Old GM is consistent with the Court's conclusion at this time as well. When the Court approved GM's 363 Sale, this Court noted, in its opinion, that New GM had chosen to broaden its assumption of product liabilities.²¹ The MSPA was amended to provide for the assumption of liabilities not just for product liability claims for motor vehicles and parts delivered after the Closing Date (as in the original formulation), but also, for "all product liability claims arising from *accidents or other discrete incidents* arising from operation of GM vehicles occurring subsequent to the closing of the 363 Transaction, regardless of when the product was purchased."²² As reflected in the Court's decision at the time, the Court understood that New GM was undertaking to assume the liabilities for "accidents or other discrete incidents" that hadn't yet taken place.

Finally, the Deutsch Estate notes another interpretative canon, that ambiguities in a contract must be read against the drafter.²³ If the matter were closer, the Court might consider doing so.²⁴ But the language in question is not

²¹ See *In Re General Motors Corp.*, 407 B.R. 463, 481-82 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2009). *appeal dismissed and aff'd*, 428 B.R. 43 (S.D.N.Y. 2010), and 430 B.R. 65 (S.D.N.Y. 2010).

²² *Id.* (emphasis added and original emphasis deleted)

²³ See *Jacobson v. Sassower*, 66 N.Y.2d 991, 993 (N.Y. 1985) ("In cases of doubt or ambiguity, a contract must be construed most strongly against the party who prepared it, and favorably to a party who had no voice in the selection of its language"); Cf. *Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. v. General Time Corp.*, 704 F.2d 80, 85 (2d Cir. 1983) ("Since the insurer is assumed to have control over drafting the contract provisions, it is fair to hold it responsible for ambiguous terms, and accord the insured the benefit of uncertainties which the insurer could have, but failed to clarify").

²⁴ In that event, the Court would then have to consider the specifics of the negotiating environment at the time. The Deutsch Estate was of course not a party to those negotiations at all. But there was little in the record at the time of the 363 Sale, and there is nothing in the record now, as to who, if anybody, had control over the drafting of any MSPA terms.

that ambiguous, and the relevant considerations, fairly decisively, all tip in the same direction. While it cannot be said that the Deutsch Estate's position is a frivolous one, the issues are not close enough to require reading the language against the drafter.

Conclusion

The Deutsch Estate's interpretation of "accident or incident" is not supportable. Thus, the Debtor's motion is granted, and the Deutsch Estate may not pursue this claim against New GM.²⁵ New GM is to settle an order consistent with this opinion. The time to appeal from this determination will run from the time of the resulting order, and not from the date of filing of this Decision.

Dated: New York, New York
January 5, 2011

s/Robert E. Gerber
United States Bankruptcy Judge

²⁵ Under the circumstances, however, since the Deutsch Estate's issues were fairly debatable and plainly raised in good faith, the Court will provide the Deutsch Estate with 30 days from the resulting order to file a claim against Old GM if it has not already done so, without prejudice to its underlying position and any rights of appeal.



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oc·cur·ence ˈɔː-ˈkʊr-əns

- 1. The action, fact, or instance of occurring: *The occurrence of snow is rare in these parts.*
- 2. Something that takes place; an event or incident: *wartime occurrences.*

oc·cur·ent ˈɔː-ˈkʊr-ənt

Synonyms: occurrence, happening, event, incident, episode

These nouns refer to something that takes place or comes to pass. *Occurrence* and *happening* are the most general; an *everyday occurrence*; a *happening of no great importance*. *Event* usually signifies a notable occurrence: *world events reported on the evening news*. "*Great events make me quiet and calm; it is only trifles that irritate my nerves*" (Victrola).





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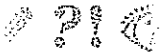
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noun oc-cur-rence
lə-ˈkər-ən(t)is, -ˈkə-rən(t)is

- : something that happens
- : the fact of happening or occurring

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Full Definition of OCCURRENCE

- : something that occurs <a startling *occurrence*>
- : the action or instance of occurring <the repeated *occurrence* of petty theft in the locker room>

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Examples of OCCURRENCE

- Getting headaches has become a common *occurrence* for her.
- the recent *occurrences* of the disease
- Lightning is a natural *occurrence*.

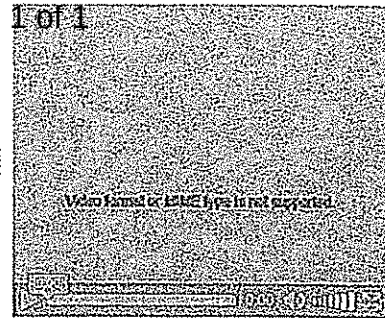
First Known Use of OCCURRENCE

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