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

-----X
In re : Chapter 11 Case No.
: :
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, *et al.*, : 09-50026 (REG)
f/k/a General Motors Corp., *et al.* : :
Debtors. : (Jointly Administered)
: :
-----X

**NOTICE OF HEARING ON DEBTORS' OBJECTION
TO PROOF OF CLAIM NO. 69998 FILED BY THOMAS SMALLEY**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that upon the annexed Objection, dated January 27, 2011 (the "**Objection**"), of Motors Liquidation Company (f/k/a General Motors Corporation) and its affiliated debtors, as debtors in possession (collectively, the "**Debtors**"), to the allowance of Proof of Claim No. 69998 filed by Thomas Smalley all as more fully set forth in the Objection, a hearing will be held before the Honorable Robert E. Gerber, United States Bankruptcy Judge, in Room 621 of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004, on **March 1, 2011, at 9:45 a.m. (Eastern Time)**, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any responses to the Objection must be in writing, shall conform to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and the Local Rules of the Bankruptcy Court, and shall be filed with the Bankruptcy Court (a) electronically in accordance with General Order M-399 (which can be found at www.nysb.uscourts.gov) by registered users of the Bankruptcy Court's filing system, and (b) by all other parties in interest, on a CD-ROM or 3.5 inch disk, in text-searchable portable document format (PDF) (with a hard copy delivered directly to Chambers), in accordance with the customary practices of the Bankruptcy Court and General Order M-399, to the extent applicable, and served in accordance with General Order M-399 and on (i) Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, attorneys for the Debtors, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153 (Attn: Harvey R. Miller, Esq., Stephen Karotkin, Esq., and Joseph H. Smolinsky, Esq.); (ii) the Debtors, c/o Motors Liquidation Company, 401 South Old Woodward Avenue, Suite 370, Birmingham, Michigan 48009 (Attn: Thomas Morrow); (iii) General Motors LLC, 400 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan 48265 (Attn: Lawrence S. Buonomo, Esq.); (iv) Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, attorneys for the United States Department of the Treasury, One World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281 (Attn: John J. Rapisardi, Esq.); (v) the United States Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 2312, Washington, D.C. 20220 (Attn: Joseph Samarias, Esq.); (vi) Vedder Price, P.C., attorneys for Export Development Canada, 1633 Broadway, 47th Floor, New York, New York 10019 (Attn: Michael J. Edelman, Esq. and Michael L. Schein, Esq.); (vii) Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP, attorneys for the statutory committee of unsecured creditors, 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036 (Attn: Thomas Moers Mayer, Esq., Robert Schmidt, Esq., Lauren Macksoud, Esq., and Jennifer Sharret, Esq.); (viii) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York, 33 Whitehall

Street, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10004 (Attn: Tracy Hope Davis, Esq.); (ix) the U.S. Attorney's Office, S.D.N.Y., 86 Chambers Street, Third Floor, New York, New York 10007 (Attn: David S. Jones, Esq. and Natalie Kuehler, Esq.); (x) Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered, attorneys for the official committee of unsecured creditors holding asbestos-related claims, 375 Park Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10152-3500 (Attn: Elihu Inselbuch, Esq. and Rita C. Tobin, Esq.) and One Thomas Circle, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005 (Attn: Trevor W. Swett III, Esq. and Kevin C. Maclay, Esq.); and (xi) Stutzman, Bromberg, Esserman & Plifka, A Professional Corporation, attorneys for Dean M. Trafelet in his capacity as the legal representative for future asbestos personal injury claimants, 2323 Bryan Street, Suite 2200, Dallas, Texas 75201 (Attn: Sander L. Esserman, Esq. and Robert T. Brousseau, Esq.), so as to be received no later than **February 22, 2011 at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time)** (the "**Response Deadline**").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that if no responses are timely filed and served with respect to the Objection, the Debtors may, on or after the Response Deadline, submit to the Bankruptcy Court an order substantially in the form of the proposed order annexed to the Objection, which order may be entered with no further notice or opportunity to be heard offered to any party.

Dated: New York, New York
January 27, 2011

/s/ Joseph H. Smolinsky

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**DEBTORS' OBJECTION TO PROOF OF
CLAIM NO. 69998 FILED BY THOMAS SMALLEY**

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TO THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. GERBER,
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:

Motors Liquidation Company (f/k/a General Motors Corporation) (“**MLC**”) and its affiliated debtors, as debtors in possession (collectively, the “**Debtors**”) respectfully represent:

Relief Requested

1. The Debtors file this objection pursuant to section 502 of title 11, United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”), Rule 3007(d) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “**Bankruptcy Rules**”), and this Court’s Order Pursuant to Section 502(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 3003(c)(3) Establishing the Deadline for Filing Proofs of Claim and Procedures Relating Thereto and Approving the Form and Manner of Notice Thereof (the “**Bar Date Order**”) (ECF No. 4079) seeking entry of an order disallowing and expunging the claim asserted pursuant to Proof of Claim No. 69998 filed by Thomas Smalley (the “**Proof of Claim**,” and the claim asserted thereto, the “**Smalley Claim**”), a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit “A.”**

2. The Debtors have examined the Smalley Claim and have concluded that (i) the Smalley Claim is time-barred under the applicable statute of limitations as more fully described herein, and (ii) the Smalley Claim is also time-barred because it was also filed after the Court-imposed deadline set forth in the Bar Date Order for filing proofs of claim against MLC. Accordingly, the Debtors request the entry of an order disallowing and expunging the Smalley Claim from the Debtors’ claims register.

Jurisdiction

3. This Court has jurisdiction to consider this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b).

Background

4. Thomas Smalley, a resident of the state of Iowa, asserts that he was injured in a motor vehicle accident on September 27, 1997, in DuPage County, Illinois, while driving a Buick Regal, a vehicle manufactured by the Debtors (the “**1997 Accident**”). (Proof of Claim at 16.) According to Thomas Smalley, the 1997 Accident occurred due to a “loss of steering and control” of the Buick Regal that resulted in a “roll over accident.” (Proof of Claim at 2.) As more fully described below, Thomas Smalley did not pursue a cause of action against any of the Debtors in any court until approximately twelve and a half years later when he filed a proof of claim against MLC on February 8, 2010.

5. On June 1, 2009, four of the Debtors (the “**Initial Debtors**”)¹ commenced with this Court voluntary cases under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, and on October 9, 2009, two additional Debtors (the “**REALM/ENCORE Debtors**”)² commenced with this Court voluntary cases under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, which cases are jointly administered with those of the Initial Debtors under Case Number 09-50026 (REG).

6. On June 19, 2009, Thomas Smalley contacted the Debtors’ Customer Assistance Center and, for the purpose of attempting to obtain a recovery from the Debtors, notified the Debtors of the 1997 Accident for the very first time.

¹ The Initial Debtors are MLC (f/k/a General Motors Corporation), MLCS, LLC (f/k/a Saturn, LLC), MLCS Distribution Corporation (f/k/a Saturn Distribution Corporation), and MLC of Harlem, Inc. (f/k/a Chevrolet-Saturn of Harlem, Inc.).

² The Realm/Encore Debtors are Remediation and Liability Management Company, Inc., and Environmental Corporate Remediation Company, Inc.

7. On September 16, 2009, this Court entered the Bar Date Order, which specifically provides that in order for proofs of claim to be timely-filed in the Initial Debtors' cases, proofs of claim must be "**actually received**" by the Debtors' claims agent or the Court, on or before November 30, 2009 (the "**Bar Date**"). (Bar Date Order at 3.) The Bar Date Order also expressly provides that any holder of a claim against the Debtors who is required, but fails, to file a proof of such claim so as to be actually received on or before the Bar Date shall forever be barred, estopped, and enjoined from asserting such claim against any of the Debtors and their respective estates. (Bar Date Order at 5.)

8. As a result of Mr. Smalley's call to the Debtors' Customer Assistance Center and as indicated on the affidavit of service to the Bar Date Order (the "**Affidavit of Service**") (ECF No. 4238), Thomas Smalley received actual notice of the Bar Date Order by mail. The Bar Date Order clearly and unambiguously stated that proofs of claim against the Debtors must be actually received on or before the Bar Date and prominently stated in bold-face type that any creditor who fails to comply with the Bar Date Order will be forever barred from asserting the claim or filing a proof of such claim. (Affidavit of Service Ex. A, at 950.) In addition to providing actual notice of the Bar Date Order, the Debtors also provided notice by publication.³

9. On February 8, 2010, more than three months after the Bar Date and approximately twelve and a half years after the 1997 Accident, the Smalley Claim was filed against MLC.

³ Notice of the Bar Date Order was published in the *Financial Times*, *The Wall Street Journal* (Global Edition—North America, Europe, and Asia), *The New York Times* (National), *USA Today* (Monday through Thursday, National), *Detroit Free Press/Detroit News*, *Le Journal de Montreal* (French), *Montreal Gazette* (English), *The Globe and Mail* (National), and *The National Post*. The Debtors also caused copies of the Bar Date Order to be made publicly available on the website created for these cases at www.motorsliquidationdocket.com.

Argument

A. The Smalley Claim Should Be Disallowed Because it Is Time-Barred Under the Applicable Statute of Limitations.

1. The Court Has Subject Matter Jurisdiction to Disallow a Personal Injury Claim That Is Time-Barred Pursuant to the Applicable Statute of Limitations.

10. As an initial matter, “[t]his district has recognized the authority of the Bankruptcy Court to apply statute of limitations and related dispositive legal defenses in the disallowance of claims, including personal injury claims.” *Asbestos Claimants v. U.S. Lines Reorganization Trust (In re U.S. Lines, Inc.)*, 262 B.R. 223, 234 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (citation omitted). The jurisdictional basis of a bankruptcy court to adjudicate a proceeding is derived from the grant of jurisdiction to the district court pursuant to section 1334 of title 28 of the United States Code, and the procedures set out in section 157 of title 28 of the United States Code. *In re Olympia & York Maiden Lane Co. LLC*, No. 98-46167, 1999 WL 58581, at *2 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Jan. 25, 1999). Pursuant to section 1334, district courts have original jurisdiction of all proceedings “arising under title 11, or arising in or related to a case under title 11 [of the United States Code].” 28 U.S.C. § 1334. A claim objection is a proceeding “arising in” a case under the Bankruptcy Code. *See In re DPH Holdings Corp.*, No. 05-44481, 2010 WL 3491186, at *2 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Aug. 31, 2010). Pursuant to section 157(b)(1), bankruptcy courts have jurisdiction to hear and enter orders and judgments with respect to, *inter alia*, any proceeding “arising in” a case under the Bankruptcy Code that is a “core proceeding.” 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(1). Section 157(b)(2)(B) provides that “core proceedings” include:

(B) allowance or disallowance of claims against the estate or exemptions from property of the estate, and estimation of claims or interests for the purpose of confirming a plan under chapter 11, 12 or 13 of title 11 but not the liquidation or estimation of contingent or unliquidated personal injury tort or wrongful death claims against the estate for purposes of distribution in a case under title 11;

28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(B).

11. Notwithstanding the language in section 157(b)(2)(B) prohibiting the “liquidation or estimation of contingent or unliquidated personal injury” claims, it is well-settled within this jurisdiction that a bankruptcy court may disallow a personal injury claim that is not sustainable at law because of a legal defense such as an applicable statute of limitations. *U.S. Lines*, 262 B.R. at 234 (citing *In re Chateaugay Corp.*, 111 B.R. 67, 76 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1997)) (“[T]he bankruptcy court must have jurisdiction to make the threshold determination of whether as a matter of law, a claim exists which can be asserted against the debtor, even if the claim sounds in personal injury, tort or wrongful death.”); *Flake v. Alper Holdings USA, Inc. (In re Alper Holdings USA, Inc)*, 398 B.R. 736, 750 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (noting “it is well settled” that a bankruptcy court can disallow personal injury claims). Courts have reasoned that while section 157(b)(2)(B) restricts a bankruptcy court’s power to liquidate or estimate personal injury claims for the purposes of distribution, section 157(b)(2)(B) imposes no corollary restriction upon a bankruptcy court to disallow a personal injury claim in the first instance, which is a separate and distinct function from liquidating or estimating a claim, and actually obviates the need for a claim to be estimated or liquidated. *Chateaugay*, 111 B.R. at 74, 75 (“[i]f a claim is not allowed because it is barred by the statute of limitations, there is undeniably no need for it to be liquidated or estimated.”); *Alper Holdings*, 398 B.R. at 749 (citation omitted).

12. Both the district court and the bankruptcy court for the Southern District of New York have expressly stated that the expiration of an applicable statute of limitations is precisely the sort of legal defense that allows a bankruptcy court to disallow a personal injury claim notwithstanding the jurisdictional limitations set forth in section 157(b)(2)(B). *U.S. Lines*, 262 B.R. at 234; *Chateaugay*, 111 B.R. at 75. Consequently, this court has subject matter

jurisdiction to disallow and expunge the Smalley Claim in its entirety on the basis that the applicable statute of limitations has run.

2. The Applicable Statute of Limitations Is Determined Under New York Choice of Law Rules, which Applies the Shorter Limitations Period Under New York and Illinois Law.

13. Where, as here, a court is “exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction over state law claims under section 1334(b), the court applies the choice of law rules of the forum state to determine the applicable statute of limitations.” *Adelphia Commc’ns Corp. v. Bank of Am. (In re Adelphia Commc’ns Corp.)*, 365 B.R. 24, 57 n.136 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2007) (citing *Official Comm. of Asbestos Claimants of G-I Holdings, Inc. v. Heyman*, 277 B.R. 20, 29-30 (S.D.N.Y. 2002)). In this instance, the forum state is New York, which has enacted a statute of limitations “borrowing statute” which provides that: “[a]n action based upon a cause of action accruing without [New York State] cannot be commenced after the expiration of the time limited by the laws of either [New York State] or the place without [New York State] where the cause of action accrued, except that where the cause of action accrued in favor of a resident of [New York State] the time limited by the laws of [New York State] shall apply.” N.Y. C.P.L.R. 202.⁴

14. Since Thomas Smalley is a non-resident of New York, the applicable statute of limitations with respect to the Smalley Claim is the shorter limitations period under either New York law or the law of the state where the cause of action accrued. In order to determine the state where the cause of action accrued, an inquiry must be made as to the specific cause of action being asserted. While Thomas Smalley does not articulate a specific cause of action, it would appear that he is attempting to assert a claim for strict products liability and/or

⁴ Statute of limitations “borrowing statutes,” which have been enacted by most states, have the purpose of denying non-residents the benefit of a forum state’s longer limitations period if the place where the cause of action accrues ascribes a shorter limitations period. *Martin v. Julius Dierck Equip. Co.*, 374 N.E.2d 97, 99 (N.Y. 1978).

negligence, each of which accrued in Illinois, the place of the accident giving rise to the injury. *Martin v. Julius Dierck Equipment Co.*, 374 N.E.2d 97 (N.Y. 1978) (holding that a negligence and strict products liability claim asserted in New York by a resident of the District of Columbia accrued in Virginia, the state where the physical injury occurred). Consequently, the Smalley Claim is time-barred if the limitations period for asserting a strict products liability and negligence claim had run under either New York or Illinois law.

3. The Smalley Claim Is Time-Barred Under New York Law.

15. Under New York law, the limitations period to assert a negligence claim is governed under Rule 214(5) of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, which provides that a negligence claim must be brought within three years. N.Y. C.P.L.R. 214(5). Additionally, the limitations period under New York law to assert a strict products liability claim is also three years. *See Victorson v. Bock Laundry Machine Co.*, 335 N.E.2d 275, 279 (N.Y. 1975) (statute of limitations “governing injuries to person or property are those properly applicable to a strict products liabilities claims”) (citations omitted). The Illinois Motorist Report attached to Thomas Smalley’s proof of claim clearly indicates that the date of the car accident giving rise to his injuries was September 27, 1997. Proof of Claim, at 16. As such, under New York law, Thomas Smalley had until September 27, 2000 to timely file a strict products liability or negligence claim against MLC. Thomas Smalley failed to file a claim by that time, and waited until February 8, 2010 to finally assert a claim against MLC, which was approximately nine and a half years after the limitations period under New York law, and twelve and a half years after the 1997 Accident. As such, there can be no mistake that the Smalley Claim is time-barred.⁵

⁵ While Thomas Smalley did not appear to assert a cause of action for breach of warranty, such a cause of action would likewise be time-barred under New York law, which provides a four year limitations period with respect to warranty claims. UCC § 2-725; *Heller v. U.S. Suzuki Motors Corp.*, 477 N.E.2d 434 (N.Y. 1985) (holding that the four year limitations period begins to run on the date the defendant tenders delivery of the product).

4. The Smalley Claim Is Time-Barred Under Illinois Law.

16. Under Illinois law, the limitations period to assert a negligence claim is governed under section 13-202 of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure, which provides that a negligence claim must be brought within two years. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/13-202.

Additionally, the limitations period to assert a products liability claim under Illinois law is also two years. *Golla v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 657 N.E.2d 894, 903 (Ill. 1995) (holding that the two year statute of limitations for product liability claims begins to run at the time of the accident).

As such, the limitations period with respect to the Smalley Claim is shorter under Illinois law than that under New York law, and expired on September 27, 1999. However, regardless which law applies, the Smalley Claim is clearly time-barred and should be expunged in its entirety.

B. The Smalley Claim Should Be Disallowed Because it Was Filed After the Bar Date to File Proofs of Claim Against MLC.

17. Section 502(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that, upon the objection of a party in interest, a claim shall be disallowed to the extent that “proof of such claim is not timely filed.” 11 U.S.C. § 502(b)(9). Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 3003(c)(3), a proof of claim is not timely filed unless it is done so prior to the deadline fixed by a bankruptcy court. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3003(c)(3). A bar date is not to be disregarded by claimants as it is meant to “function as a statute of limitations and effectively [disallows] late claims in order to provide the Debtor and its creditors with finality to the claims process and permits the Debtor to make swift distributions under the Plan.” *In re XO Commc’n, Inc.*, 301 B.R. 782, 797 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2003).

18. The Bar Date Order specifically required proofs of claim to be actually received on or before the Bar Date. (Bar Date Order at 3) Thomas Smalley received actual notice of the Bar Date Order, which clearly warned that the failure to comply with the deadlines

specified therein would result in his claim being barred. (*See* Bar Date Order at 5.)

Notwithstanding, the Smalley Claim was received on February 8, 2010, more than two months after the Bar Date, and, accordingly, should be disallowed on that basis.

19. A subsequent question may arise as to whether there were extraordinary circumstances sufficient to constitute “excusable neglect” to justify extending the time for the Smalley Claim to be filed. *XO Commc’n*, 301 B.R. at 791. However, pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9006(b)(1), such relief can only be granted “on motion” by a claimant. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9006(b)(1). Moreover, the burden would then be “on the claimant[] to prove that he or she did not timely file the proofs of claim because of excusable neglect.” *XO Commc’n*, 301 B.R. at 795; *In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc.*, 151 B.R. 674, 680 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1993) (when a party moves for an extension after the bar date, “that party must show” excusable neglect).

20. Thomas Smalley has not moved for an extension under Bankruptcy Rule 9006(b)(1); however, even if sought, it is unlikely that he can make a showing that rises to the level of “excusable neglect.” As set forth by the United States Supreme Court in *Pioneer Inv. Servs. Co. v. Brunswick Assocs.*, whether excusable neglect exists in any particular case hinges on five factors: (1) the degree of prejudice to the debtors; (2) the length of the delay and its potential impact on judicial proceedings; (3) the reason for the delay, including whether it was within the reasonable control of the claimant; (4) whether the claimant acted in good faith; and (5) if a claimant had counsel, whether a claimant should be penalized for their counsel’s mistake or neglect. 507 U.S. 380, 385-87 (1993). In other words, simple inadvertence is not sufficient grounds. In applying *Pioneer*, the Second Circuit has adopted what can be characterized as a hard line test for determining whether a party’s neglect is excusable. *In re Enron Corp.*, 419

F.3d 115, 122-23 (2d Cir. 2005). The Second Circuit cautions that rarely will the equities favor a claimant who fails to follow a clear court rule. *Id.* at 123.

21. Here, certain of the *Pioneer* factors weigh heavily against a finding of excusable neglect. As to the first factor (degree of prejudice to a debtor), it must be noted that the Debtors have already filed, and even amended, their chapter 11 plan of liquidation (the “**Plan**”) and the hearing to consider confirmation of the Plan is scheduled for March 3, 2011. It would be severely prejudicial to other claimants and these judicial proceedings to now have to reserve distributions while the standards of excusable neglect and the allowance of the Smalley Claim and other late-filed claims are adjudicated. Moreover, due to the fact that the underlying claim is time-barred, permitting the Smalley Claim would require the Debtors to expend limited resources disallowing the claim on other grounds. As to the second factor under *Pioneer* (the length of delay), a court may consider not only when a claim was filed in relation to a bar date, but also, how long a claimant waited after the bar date to finally request an extension for its late-filed claim under Bankruptcy Rule 9006(b). *In re Kmart Corp.*, 381 F.3d 709, 714 (7th Cir. 2004). Here, considering that Thomas Smalley has yet to request an extension and the Bar Date was November 30, 2009, the delay attributable to the Smalley Claim at this point is approximately thirteen months.

22. Ultimately, “[b]ar dates are ‘critically important to the administration of a successful chapter 11 case.’” *In re Lehman Bros. Holdings, Inc.*, No. 08-13555, 2010 WL 2000326, at *2 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. May 20, 2010) (quoting *In re Musicland Holding Corp.*, 356 B.R. 603, 607 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2006)). A bar date enables debtors to determine with reasonable promptness, efficiency and finality what claims will be made against their estates so that

distributions to holders of allowed claims can be made as soon as possible. *See In re Keene Corp.*, 188 B.R. 903, 907 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1995).

23. Because the Smalley Claim fails to comply with the Bar Date Order and, moreover, is time-barred under the applicable statute of limitations, the Debtors request that the Court enter an order disallowing and expunging the Smalley Claim in its entirety.

Reservation of Rights

24. The Debtors reserve the right to object to the Smalley Claim on any other basis to the extent that the Smalley Claim is not disallowed and expunged in its entirety.

Notice

25. Notice of this Objection has been provided to Thomas Smalley and to the parties in interest in accordance with the Fifth Amended Order Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1015(c) and 9007 Establishing Notice and Case Management Procedures, dated January 3, 2011 (ECF No. 8360). The Debtors submit that such notice is sufficient and no other or further notice need be provided.

26. No previous request for the relief sought herein has been made by the Debtors to this or any other Court.

WHEREFORE the Debtors respectfully request entry of an order granting the relief requested herein and such other and further relief as is just.

Dated: New York, New York
January 27, 2011

/s/ Joseph H. Smolinsky
Harvey R. Miller
Stephen Karotkin
Joseph H. Smolinsky

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10153
Telephone: (212) 310-8000
Facsimile: (212) 310-8007

Attorneys for Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

EXHIBIT "A"

Proof of Claim No. 69998



UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

PROOF OF CLAIM

Name of Debtor (Check Only One) Case No

Motors Liquidation Company (f/k/a General Motors Corporation) 09-50026 (REG)

MLCS, LLC (f/k/a Saturn, LLC) 09-50027 (REG)

MLCS Distribution Corporation (f/k/a Saturn Distribution Corporation) 09-50028 (REG)

MLC of Harlem, Inc. (f/k/a Chevrolet Saturn of Harlem, Inc.) 09-13558 (REG)

Your Claim is Scheduled As Follows.

NOTE: This form should not be used to make a claim for an administrative expense arising after the commencement of the case but may be used for purposes of asserting a claim under 11 U.S.C. § 503(b)(9) (see Item #5). All other requests for payment of an administrative expense should be filed pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 503.



Name of Creditor (the person or other entity to whom the debtor owes money or property) Thomas M Smalley

Name and address where notices should be sent
Thomas M Smalley
POB 93
Lynnville IOWA 50153

Telephone number _____
E-mail Address _____

Check this box to indicate that this claim amends a previously filed claim

Court Claim Number _____
(If known)

Filed on _____

Name and address where payment should be sent (if different from above)

FILED - 69998
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY
F/K/A GENERAL MOTORS CORP
SDNY # 09-50026 (REG)

Telephone number _____

Check this box if you are aware that anyone else has filed a proof of claim relating to your claim. Attach copy of statement giving particulars

Check this box if you are the debtor or trustee in this case

1 Amount of Claim as of Date Case Filed, June 1 2009: \$ _____

If all or part of your claim is secured, complete item 4 below, however if all of your claim is unsecured, do not complete item 4. If all or part of your claim is secured, complete item 4. If all or part of your claim is unsecured, do not complete item 4.

Check this box if claim includes interest or other charges in addition to the principal amount of claim. Attach itemized statement of interest or charges.

2 Basis for Claim PERSONAL INJURY
(See instruction #2 on reverse side.)

3 a) Last four digits of any number by which creditor identifies debtor 2843 or 5266

3a Debtor may have scheduled account as _____
(See instruction #3a on reverse side.)

4 Secured Claim (See instruction #4 on reverse side)
Check the appropriate box if your claim is secured by a lien on property or a right of setoff and provide the requested information.

Nature of property or right of setoff Real Estate Motor Vehicle Equipment Other _____

Value of Property \$ _____ Annual Interest Rate % _____

Amount of arrearage and other charges as of time case filed included in secured claim, if any \$ _____

Basis for perfection _____

Amount of Secured Claim \$ _____ Amount Unsecured \$ _____

6 Credits The amount of all payments on this claim has been credited for the purpose of making this proof of claim

7 Documents Attach redacted copies of any documents that support the claim such as purchase orders, invoices, orders, invoices, itemized statements or running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages and security agreements. You may also attach a summary. Attach redacted copies of documents providing evidence of perfection of your claim.

DO NOT SEND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. ATTACHED DOCUMENTS MAY BE DESTROYED AFTER SCANNING.

If the documents are not available, please explain in an attachment.

Date _____ Signature: The person filing this claim must sign it. Sign and print name and title, if any, of the creditor or other person authorized to file this claim and state address and telephone number if different from the notice address above. Attach copy of power of attorney if any.

Thomas M Smalley

5 Amount of Claim Entitled to Priority under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a). If any portion of your claim falls in one of the following categories, check the box and state the amount.

Specify the priority of the claim:

Domestic support obligations under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B)

Wages, salaries, or commissions (up to \$10,950*) earned within 180 days before filing of the bankruptcy petition or cessation of the debtor's business, whichever is earlier - 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(2)

Contributions to an employee benefit plan - 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(5)

Up to \$2,425* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or household use - 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(7)

Taxes or penalties owed to governmental units - 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(8)

Value of goods received by the Debtor within 20 days before the date of commencement of the case - 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(9)

Other (specify applicable paragraph of 11 U.S.C. § 507(a) _____)

Amount entitled to priority \$ _____

* minimum of 10 cents per hour worked on 11/10 and every 3 years thereafter with respect to cases commenced on or after the date of adjustment.

FOR COURT USE ONLY

to the Honorable Robert E. Gerber

I Thomas M Smalley feel I have a claim in this bankruptcy.

I have filled out a claim form to the best I could on boxes to check

and am enclosing this letter below as an amendment to said form.

I am a former owner of a 1991 Buick Regal and in the year 1997

due to a motors recall(see 1 of 11 thru 5 of 11) that started in early

of 97 was ordered such recall for retainer bolts that if not fixed

would result in a crash (loss of steering ,see recall cards) I suffered

a crash(see 6 of 11 page 1 , 2) before the notice card was sent(see 7

and 8 of 11) ,I believe the recall may still be open and to this date

it has not been repaired, replaced, or acted upon or refund.(see

exhibit #B page 2 , 2nd to last paragraph)

My history with Chrysler Corp was somewhat favorable in 99 I

had to replace a \$2200 transmission and over a year later had

called Chrysler on unrelated matter and low and behold I

mentioned this and had a reimbursement sent in 3 days . I have

gotten nowhere with GM .

Therefore a breach of performance has occurred creating a right of

payment and a right to an equitable remedy

The Crash has left me with broken Ribs ,a head injury due to the nature of a loss of steering and control resulting in a roll over accident that caused head to violently hit windshield and disabling pain that is very painful and at times is unbearable, that i have filed for SS in 2006 and still waiting for a favorable decision ,they know of this crash that shortly after this accident my symptoms started,Cauda Equina syndrome is hard to diagnose and evolve over time , in 2009 a Dr. confirmed that my Bladder ,Bowel Dysfunction ,Pain ,Numbness and weakness all turn to Cauda Equina syndrome that is mostly caused by a severe car crash.(see exhibit #C) (Page 9 of 11 shows medical costs and have spent twice that on pain medicine and all other related costs to somewhat maintain a quality of living . I will most likly end up spending at least 20 or 30 times that in my lifetime just to maintain life .cant imagine what Dr. may cost? It is very dificult to stand,sit,lay longer than an hour or two ,sleep is not really sleep having many times awakened by my Dysfunction. Something I never used to have to do,that doesnt include the pain sustained when rolling over on the left side where the damage has centered around thus waking as if the crash just happened the day before .

My thought was that SS is holding off on a decision until this
motors deadline expires due to if they agree that i am disabled it
would help out with this case I have with Motors Liquidation
Company f/k/a General Motors Corporation .

I wish all the TV coverage about Toyota recall was standard back
in 1997 and I may have found out about this before I was injured.

Now comes to the remedy of payment
I have sold my transportation and rely on rides due to the pain ,so
not sure just a car would be equitable,I have severely harmed my
ability to earn a living to afford a new car for myself,so to have
one help me with my transportation would be helpful bi yearly or
something like that ?

On my use of gloves for my dysfunction and lack of ability to do
the simple everyday functions ,how can I put a price on that ,One
told me this in telling of my story,is just remember the lady that
burned herself with McDonald's coffee received \$80 million. I
wish I was just burned . I would not wish this on anyone what I
go thru Nightly,Daily 24/7 365days year

Prayfully yours
Thomas M Smalley
pob 93
Lynnville,Iowa 50153

THOMAS J. MILLER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION



Address Reply To
Hoover Bldg , 1305 E Walnut
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Telephone 515-281-5926
Toll Free 888-777-4590 (In Iowa)
Fax 515-281-6771
www.IowaAttorneyGeneral.org

Department of Justice

October 1, 2009

Tom Smalley
P O Box 93
Lynnville, IA 50153

Re General Motors Corporate - General
File #2008-95162
(Please refer to this file number when communicating with our office)

Dear Mr Smalley

Thank you for writing to us about your complaint. Consumer complaints are generally the best way for us to learn about what Iowa consumers experience every day, and they help us decide which problems to pursue. For that reason, thank you very much for writing to us.

We do not give legal advice and representation to citizens the way a private attorney does, but we try to help each citizen who files a complaint. Sometimes we help by giving information to citizens to help them settle their complaints on their own or to avoid similar problems in the future. Sometimes we help a citizen by trying to get a refund. In addition, information from consumers may lead to legal action to correct the problem.

When we decide how to handle a consumer complaint, we look at many factors, including the alleged actions of the business, whether we have a prior settlement or order against that business which is being violated, whether it appears especially vulnerable consumers are being targeted for fraud, and other factors.

After reviewing your complaint we have decided to assist you by offering ideas that may help you settle the matter on your own. First, if you have not already done so, you should make every effort to settle your dispute directly with the business. If early efforts do not settle your complaint, consider contacting supervisors or owners of the business. Be sure to keep a record of all calls and letters by keeping notes and copies. This will help you with possible future action that you may take.

If the business does not satisfy your complaint, you may want to contact a private attorney for advice and assistance. To select an attorney, you may wish to ask friends for suggestions. In addition, the Iowa State Bar Association operates a Lawyer Referral Service. You may call that service at 800-532-1108 for more information. As another option, the yellow pages have listings for lawyers. Finally, consider filing a claim in Small Claims Court at your local courthouse. Small claims may be filed with or without an attorney's help. In Iowa, small claims suits may seek

Tom Smalley
Page 2

up to \$5,000 from the other party. The county Clerk of Court can usually answer questions about procedures.

In addition to filing a complaint with our office for possible assistance, you may be able to use a new state law, effective July 1, 2009, that gives consumer fraud victims the right to file lawsuits against the companies or individuals who allegedly defrauded them. This new law is known as the Private Right of Action for Consumer Frauds Act. You may wish to consult a private attorney about whether you have a right to pursue a lawsuit based on the facts in your case. One of the key features of this new law is that the defendant will have to pay your attorney fees if you win. Please understand that you may contact a private attorney at anytime, even while your complaint is pending with our office. If you do not know the names of any attorneys, you might wish to look in your local Yellow Pages telephone directory under "attorneys" or contact the Lawyer Referral Service of the Iowa State Bar Association at www.iowabar.org. For more information about the new Iowa law, go to our website www.IowaAttorneyGeneral.gov.

Although at this time we are not going to be looking further into your complaint, it is helpful to receive and review complaints like yours, and we will keep it on file for future reference. It may help other consumers avoid the problems you encountered. Thank you for contacting this office.

Sincerely,



STEPHEN SWITZER
Investigator

B

AG CONSUMER

From. ktrnsmalley@yahoo.com
Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 2009 12:35 PM
To. AG CONSUMER
Subject. AG Office Consumer Complaint Form

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by
(ktrnsmalley@yahoo.com) on Wednesday, August 5, 2009 at 12:35:25

name tom smalley
address po box 93
city. Lynnville
state Ia
zipcode 50153
homephone 641 527 2843
age 48
respname old GM / motorsLiquidation.com
respaddr unknown
respcity unknown
respstate un
respzip unkno
respphone unknown
respfax unknown
vin 204WB54T4M1805673
product 1991 buick regal, recall mnfr # 00061
newused. Used
contbus Yes
contatty No

resolvefair state court / judge to adjudicate a claim for me insofar as to allow me to continue with a claim with the US Bankruptcy Court of the Southern District of NY
Motors liquidation thinks I may not be an unsecured creditor of old GM unless I have a judgement from a state? buick at 1-800-521-7300 referred me to motors liquidation co

How are problems with recalled vehicles or equipment remedied?
Once a safety-defect determination is made, the law gives the manufacturer options for correcting the defect - repair, replacement

Once a recall is initiated, can I take independent legal action for injuries I may have suffered?

Yes The law specifically states that the recall remedies are in addition to other available legal remedies

To determine specific State law remedies, you should consult your State attorney general

office

Under the law, if a vehicle recall has been initiated, consumers are entitled to the remedy without charge and within a reasonable time. In most cases, there will be a time lag between the date of the manufacturer's decision that a recall is warranted or the agency's final decision, and the date the remedy is available to consumers.

This time is provided to allow manufacturers to identify owners of vehicles or equipment included in the recall, develop remedial procedures, instruct dealers on how to repair the defect, distribute the parts necessary for repair or replacement to the dealerships, and send letters to consumers informing them how the recall campaign will be conducted.

They were informed @ 2000 that I suffered a loss and it could not be repaired and as of today no replacement has been offered, in fact when calling Buick and informing the VIN # they still show records that recall needs to be done on this car. No offer to replace has been made.

Comments: NHTSA has issued a recall campaign #RQ99002, RQ97017, the issue is that failure of frame cradle bolt retainers that would result in loss of steering while in motion, owner notification to begin in May 97, I received notice in Nov 97, I had a loss in Sept 97, both that are still open investigations and have not been closed.

The United States Code for Motor Vehicle Safety (Title 49, Chapter 301) defines motor vehicle safety as "the performance of a motor vehicle or motor vehicle equipment in a way that protects the public against unreasonable risk of accidents occurring because of the design, construction, or performance of a motor vehicle, and against unreasonable risk of death or injury in an accident, and includes nonoperational safety of a motor vehicle." A defect includes "any defect in performance, construction, a component, or material of a motor vehicle or motor vehicle equipment." Generally, a safety defect is defined as a problem that exists in a motor vehicle or item of motor vehicle equipment that

poses an risk to motor vehicle safety, and may exist in a group of vehicles of the same design or manufacture, or items of equipment of the same type and manufacture. Examples of defects considered safety-related #1 Steering components that break suddenly causing partial or complete loss of vehicle control.

How will I be notified if a recall is ordered or initiated?

Within a reasonable time after the determination of a safety defect or noncompliance, manufacturers must notify, by first-class mail, (NEVER RECEIVED) all registered owners and purchasers of the affected vehicles of the existence of the problem and give an evaluation of its risk to motor vehicle safety. The manufacturer must explain to consumers the potential safety hazards presented by the problem. Names of vehicle owners are obtained from State motor vehicle offices. The letter must also instruct consumers on how to get the problem corrected, remind them that corrections are to be made at no charge, inform them when the remedy will be available, how long the remedy will take to perform, and whom to contact if there is a problem in obtaining the free recall work. If you do not receive a letter of notification from the vehicle manufacturer but think that your vehicle might be involved in a recall campaign, call the Vehicle Safety Hotline at 888-327-4236 or 800-424-9393, visit

the NHTSA www.safercar.gov Web site, or contact the manufacturer or your dealer.

When product or equipment recalls are initiated, the manufacturer uses these lists to directly notify owners. Product and equipment manufacturers may also be required to notify the public of recalls through a variety of additional methods: Vehicle Safety Hotline, or log onto www.safercar.gov and click on "Check for Recalls."

How are problems with recalled vehicles or equipment remedied?

Once a safety-defect determination is made, the law gives the manufacturer three options for correcting the defect - repair, replacement, or refund. In the case of a vehicle recall, the manufacturer may choose to repair the vehicle at no charge, replace the vehicle with an identical or similar vehicle.

Vehicle manufacturers are required to reimburse owners for costs incurred to remedy a defect based on either (1) the date NHTSA opens its Engineering Analysis, or (2) one year prior to the manufacturer's notification of a defect to NHTSA, whichever is earlier. For

replacement of equipment, the closing date is either the same as for motor vehicles or 30 days after the manufacturer's closing of its efforts to provide public notice of the existence of a defect, whichever is later This is still open
Are there any limitations on my right to have a recalled vehicle remedied at no charge?
Yes 1991 buick recalled in 1997 In order to be eligible for a free remedy, the vehicle cannot be more than 10 years old on the date the defect or noncompliance is determined

SEC 15 [15 U S C § 2064] SUBSTANTIAL PRODUCT HAZARDS4

(a) For purposes of this section, the term "substantial product

4 (This section was titled "Notification and Repair, Replacement, or Refund")

(d) (1) If the Commission determines (after affording interested parties, including consumers and consumer organizations, an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with subsection (f)) that a product distributed in commerce presents a substantial product hazard and that action under this subsection is in the public interest, it may order the manufacturer or any distributor or retailer of such product to provide the notice required by subsection (c) and to take any one or more of the following actions it determines to be in the public interest

(A) To bring such product into conformity with the requirements of the applicable rule, regulation, standard, or ban or to repair the defect in such product

(B) To replace such product with a like or equivalent product which complies with the applicable rule, regulation, standard, or ban or which does not contain the defect

to this date no replacement offer has been made

thanks ,tom

submit Send in the complaint

HTTP_USER_AGENT Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0; NET CLR 2.0.50727)

C

Cauda Equina Syndrome Causes

Symptoms

Diagnosis

Treatment Although low back pain is common and usually goes away without surgery, cauda equina syndrome, a rare disorder affecting the bundle of nerve roots (cauda equina) at the lower (lumbar) end of the spinal cord, is a surgical emergency.

An extension of the brain, the nerve roots send and receive messages to and from the pelvic organs and lower limbs. Cauda equina syndrome occurs when the nerve roots are compressed and paralyzed, cutting off sensation and movement. Nerve roots that control the function of the bladder and bowel are especially vulnerable to damage

If patients with cauda equina syndrome do not get fast treatment to relieve the pressure, it can result in permanent paralysis, impaired bladder and/or bowel control, loss of sexual sensation, and other problems. Even with immediate treatment, some patient may not recover complete function.

Causes

Cauda equina syndrome may be caused by a ruptured disk, tumor, infection, fracture, or narrowing of the spinal canal. It may also happen because of a violent impact, such as a car crash, a fall from significant height, or a penetrating injury, such as a gunshot or stabbing injury. Children may be born with abnormalities that cause cauda equina syndrome.

Top of page

Symptoms

Although early treatment is required to prevent permanent problems, cauda equina syndrome may be difficult to diagnose. Symptoms vary in intensity and may evolve slowly over time.

See your doctor immediately if you have:

Bladder and/or bowel dysfunction, causing you to retain waste or be unable to hold it.

Severe or progressive problems in the lower extremities, including loss of or altered sensation between the legs, over the buttocks, the inner thighs and back of the legs (saddle area), and feet/heels.

Pain, numbness, or weakness spreading to one or both legs that may cause you to stumble or have difficulty getting up from a chair.

Top of page

Diagnosis

To diagnose cauda equina syndrome, the doctor will probably evaluate your medical history, give you a physical examination, and order multiple diagnostic imaging studies.

Medical History

Describe your overall health, when the symptoms of cauda equina syndrome began, and how they impact your activities.

Physical Examination

The doctor assesses stability, sensation, strength, reflexes, alignment and motion. He or she may ask you to stand, sit, walk on your heels and toes, bend forward, backward and to the sides, and lift your legs while lying down. The doctor might check the tone and numbness of anal muscles. You may need blood tests.

Diagnostic Imaging

Your doctor may obtain X-rays, MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scans, and CT (computed tomography scans) to help assess the problem.

Top of page

Treatment

If you have cauda equina syndrome, you may need urgent surgery to remove the material that is pressing on the nerves. The surgery may prevent pressure on the nerves from reaching the point at which damage is irreversible

Living with Cauda Equina Syndrome

Surgery will not repair permanent nerve damage. If this occurs as a result of cauda equina syndrome, you can learn how to improve your quality of life.

Some suggestions:

In addition to medical personnel, you may want to get help from an occupational therapist, social worker, continence advisor, or sex therapist.

Involve your family in your care.

To learn all you can about managing the condition, you may want to join a cauda equina syndrome support group.

Managing Bladder and Bowel Function

Some bladder and bowel function is automatic, but the parts under voluntary control may be lost if you have cauda equina syndrome. This means you may not know when you need to urinate or move your bowels, and/or you may not be able to eliminate waste normally.

Some general recommendations for managing bladder and bowel dysfunction:

Empty the bladder completely with a catheter 3 to 4 times each day. Drink plenty of fluids and practice regular personal hygiene to prevent urinary tract infection. Check for the presence of waste regularly and clear the bowels with gloved hands. You may want to use glycerin suppositories or enemas to help empty the bowels. Use protective pads and pants to prevent leaks.



ODI RESUME

U.S. Department
of Transportation

National Highway
Traffic Safety
Administration

INVESTIGATION: RQ99-002
SUBJECT: Engine Cradle Separation
PROMPTED BY: 97V-058, IE99-013
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER: John Ridgley

DATE OPENED 3/4/99

MANUFACTURER: General Motors Corporation
MODEL(S): Chevrolet Lumina, Lumina APV & Monte Carlo, Buick Regal, Oldsmobile Cutlass & Silhouette, Pontiac Grand Prix & Trans Sport
MODEL YEAR(S): 1989-1991
VEHICLE POPULATION: 677,000

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION The engine cradle front bolts and/or retainers may fail, allowing the front of the engine cradle to fall, possibly separating the steering intermediate shaft from the steering gear, with complete loss of steering control.

FAILURE REPORT SUMMARY

	ODI	MANUFACTURER	TOTAL
COMPLAINTS:	26	Unknown	
CRASHES:	2	"	
INJ CRASHES:	0	"	
# INJURIES	0	"	
FAT CRASHES:	0	"	
# FATALS:	0	"	
OTHER:	13	"	

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER: Loss of steering control

ACTION: An RQ has been opened.

ENGINEER. _____ DIV CHF. _____ OFC DIR. _____

DATE

DATE

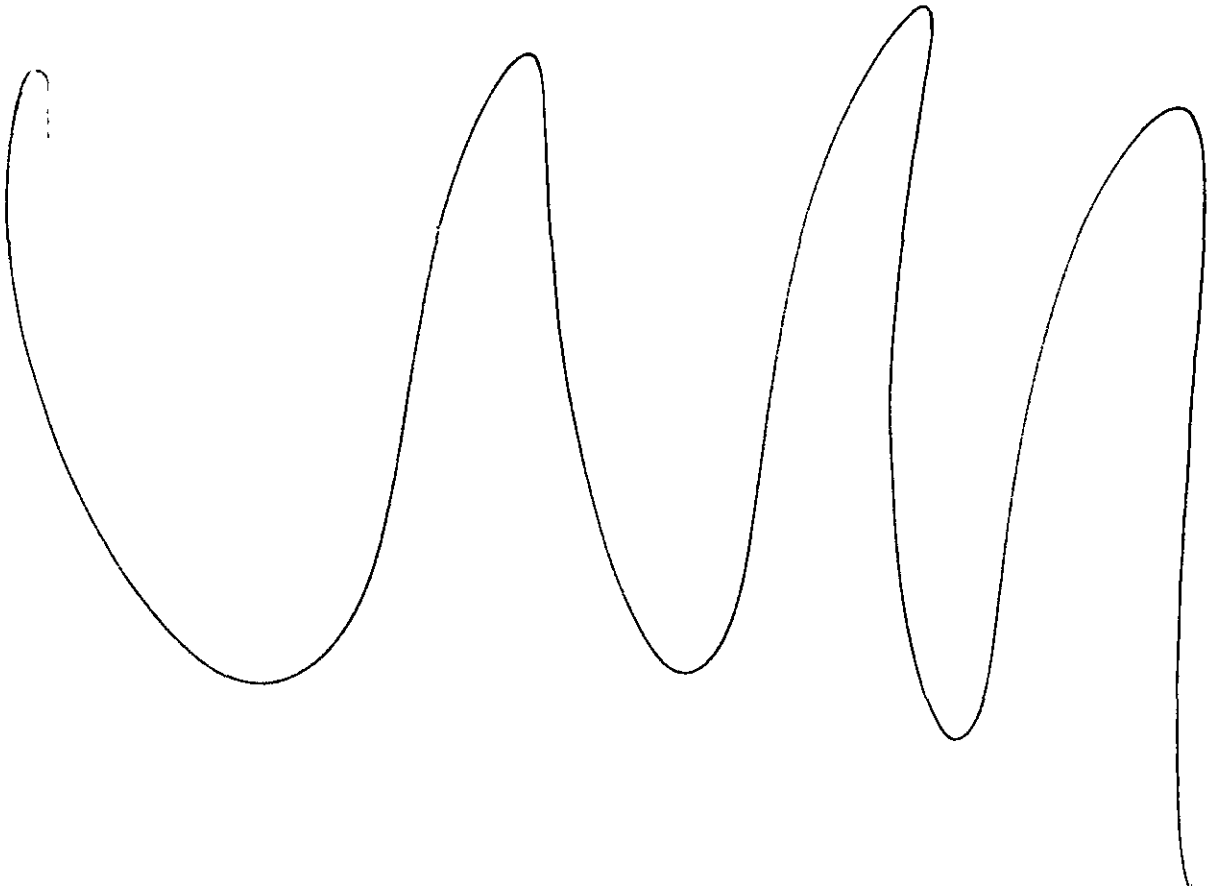
DATE

RQ99.002

SUMMARY. On April 1, 1997, General Motors Corporation filed a Defect Information Report to recall the subject vehicles, registered in 14 high corrosion states, to replace the rear engine cradle bolts and retainers. The rear engine cradle bolts would either fracture or pull through the retainers due to corrosion. As of September 1998, the sixth quarter, 59.3% of the subject vehicles had been repaired

In addition to the complaints of front engine cradle bolt failures in the above Failure Report Summary, ODI has received six reports of possible front engine cradle bolt failures, including two crashes. An RQ is warranted to determine the extent of failures of the front engine cradle bolts and retainers on the subject vehicles.

*Place investigation and page numbers on subsequent pages
Use Times New Roman, 12, font*



30F 11

RECALLS SUMMARY

Vehicle Make / Model	Model Year(s)
BUICK / REGAL	1988-1991
CHEVROLET / LUMINA	1990-1991
CHEVROLET / LUMINA APV	1990-1991
CHEVROLET / MONTE CARLO	1990-1991
OLDSMOBILE / CUTLASS	1988-1991
OLDSMOBILE / SILHOUETTE	1990-1991
PONTIAC / GRAND PRIX	1988-1991
PONTIAC / TRANS SPORT	1990-1991

NHTSA CAMPAIGN ID Number. 97V058000

Summary:
 VEHICLE DESCRIPTION PASSENGER VEHICLES AND MINI VANS ORIGINALLY SOLD OR CURRENTLY REGISTERED IN THE FOLLOWING STATES CONNECTICUT, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT AND WISCONSIN THE REAR CRADLE BOLTS PULL THROUGH THE RETAINERS DUE TO CORROSION OF THE RETAINER IF BOTH BOLTS PULL THROUGH, THE REAR CRADLE WOULD NOT LONGER BE SUPPORTED AT THESE MOUNTING LOCATIONS AND THE STEERING INTERMEDIATE SHAFT CAN SEPARATE FROM THE STEERING GEAR

Consequence:
 IF THIS WERE TO OCCUR WHILE THE VEHICLE WAS IN MOTION, A VEHICLE CRASH COULD RESULT

Remedy:
 DEALERS WILL REPLACE THE REAR CRADLE BOLTS AND RETAINERS

Notes.
 OWNER NOTIFICATION IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN DURING MAY 1997 NOTE OWNERS WHO TAKE THEIR VEHICLES TO AN AUTHORIZED DEALER ON AN AGREED UPON SERVICE DATE AND DO NOT RECEIVE THE FREE REMEDY WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME SHOULD CONTACT BUICK AT 1-800-521-7300, CHEVROLET AT 1-800-222-1020, OLDSMOBILE AT 1-800-442-6537, OR PONTIAC AT 1-800-762-2737 ALSO CONTACT THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION'S AUTO SAFETY HOTLINE AT 1-800-424-9393

[Close Window](#)

4 - OF 11

OFFICE OF DEFECTS INVESTIGATION (ODI)

Recall Campaign 97V058000 has 3 Related Investigation(s)

NHTSA Action Number: PE96065

Vehicle Make / Model.	Model Year(s):
CHEVROLET / LUMINA APV	1990
OLDSMOBILE / SILHOUETTE	1990
PONTIAC / TRANS SPORT	1990
Manufacturer.	Component:
GENERAL MOTORS CORP	ENGINE AND ENGINE COOLING
Date Investigation Opened:	Date Investigation Closed.
November 15, 1996	April 8, 1997

Summary

ALLEGED FAILURES OF ENGINE FRAME INSULATORS/MOUNTS TO UNIBODY FRAME MAY ALLOW SEPARATION OF ENGINE SUBFRAME, RESULTING IN COMPROMISE OR LOSS OF STEERING CONTROL WITH THE VEHICLE IN MOTION

[Document Search](#)

NHTSA Action Number: RQ99002

Vehicle Make / Model:	Model Year(s).
BUICK / REGAL	1989
CHEVROLET / LUMINA	1990
CHEVROLET / LUMINA APV	1990
CHEVROLET / MONTE CARLO	1991
OLDSMOBILE / CUTLASS	1988
OLDSMOBILE / SILHOUETTE	1990
PONTIAC / GRAND PRIX	1988
PONTIAC / TRANS SPORT	1990
Manufacturer	Component.
GENERAL MOTORS CORP	ENGINE AND ENGINE COOLING ENGINE
Date Investigation Opened	Date Investigation Closed
March 4, 1999	Open

Summary

THE ENGINE CRADLE FRONT BOLTS AND/OR RETAINERS MAY FAIL, ALLOWING THE FRONT OF THE ENGINE CRADLE TO FALL, POSSIBLY SEPARATING THE STEERING INTERMEDIATE SHAFT FROM THE STEERING GEAR, WITH COMPLETE LOSS OF STEERING CONTROL

[Document Search](#)

674952 Paul Ollé

50F11

NHTSA Action Number: RQ97017

Vehicle Make / Model	Model Year(s)
BUICK / REGAL	1988
CHEVROLET / LUMINA	1990
CHEVROLET / LUMINA APV	1990
CHEVROLET / MONTE CARLO	1990
OLDSMOBILE / CUTLASS	1988
OLDSMOBILE / SILHOUETTE	1990
PONTIAC / GRAND PRIX	1988
PONTIAC / TRANS SPORT	1990

Manufacturer: GENERAL MOTORS CORP	Component: STRUCTURE
---	--------------------------------

Date Investigation Opened. October 2, 1997	Date Investigation Closed Open
--	--

Summary

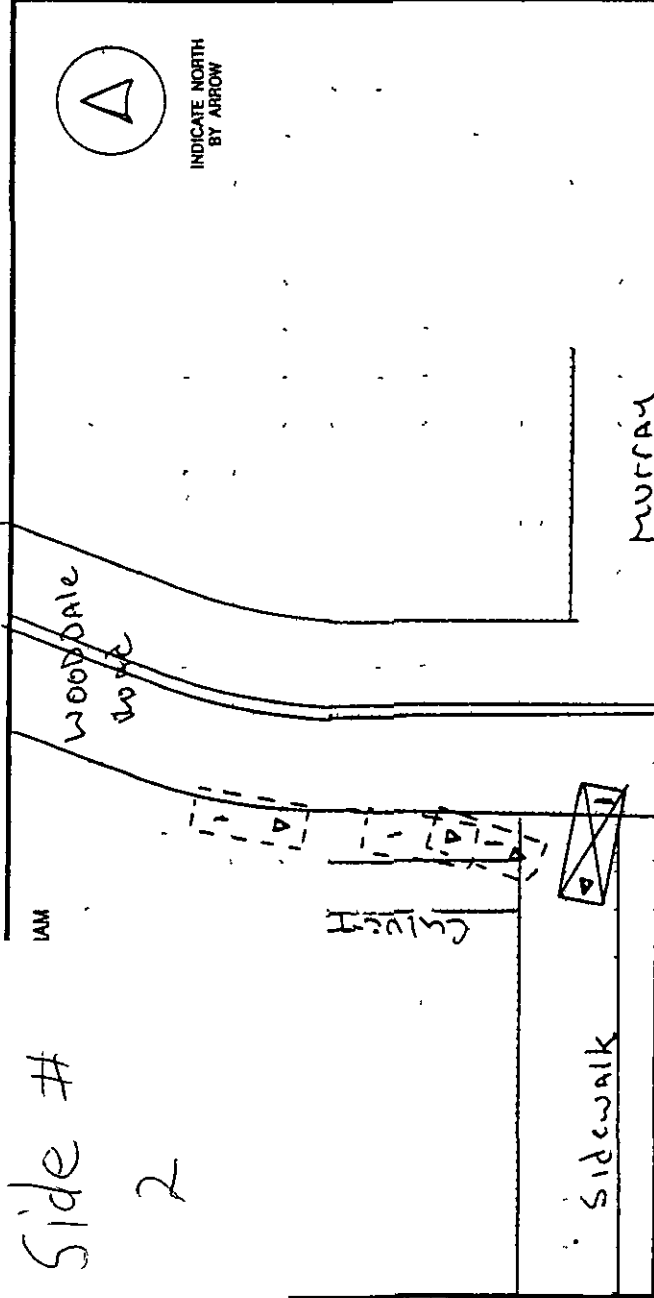
There is no summary currently available

[Document Search](#)

[Close Window](#)

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE		UNIT NO
CARRIER NAME	SOURCE	
ADDRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> Side of truck	
CITY	STATE	ZIP
ID NUMBER	ICCMC	
US DOT	State Name	
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	PLACARDED? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes 4-Digits	1-Digit or Name	
Hazardous cargo released from truck? (do not count fuel from vehicle fuel tank)		
Violation of HAZMAT regs contribute to crash?	Y	N
Violation of MCS regs contribute to crash?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inspection form completed?	Y	N
HAZMAT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MCS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IDOT PERMIT #	WIDE LOAD <input type="checkbox"/>	
TRAILER WIDTH(S)	TRAILER LENGTH(S) - # VEHICLE LENGTH (TOTAL) - #	
Trailer 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0-96" 97-102" Over 102"	Trailer 1
Trailer 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trailer 2
NO OF AXLES		
<input type="checkbox"/> IN CITY OF / <input type="checkbox"/> NEAREST CITY _____ Miles N E S W of _____ (Circle)		
INSERT APPLICABLE NUMBERS FROM CHOICES ON BACK OF TEMPLATE TWO VEHICLE CONFIGURATION _____ CARGO BODY TYPE _____ LOAD TYPE _____		

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE		UNIT NO
CARRIER NAME	SOURCE	
ADDRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> Side of truck	
CITY	STATE	ZIP
ID NUMBER	ICCMC	
US DOT	State Name	
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	PLACARDED? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes 4-Digits	1-Digit or Name	
Hazardous cargo released from truck? (do not count fuel from vehicle fuel tank)		
Violation of HAZMAT regs contribute to crash?	Y	N
Violation of MCS regs contribute to crash?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inspection form completed?	Y	N
HAZMAT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MCS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IDOT PERMIT #	WIDE LOAD <input type="checkbox"/>	
TRAILER WIDTH(S)	TRAILER LENGTH(S) - # VEHICLE LENGTH (TOTAL) - #	
Trailer 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0-96" 97-102" Over 102"	Trailer 1
Trailer 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trailer 2
NO OF AXLES		
<input type="checkbox"/> IN CITY OF / <input type="checkbox"/> NEAREST CITY _____ Miles N E S W of _____ (Circle)		
INSERT APPLICABLE NUMBERS FROM CHOICES ON BACK OF TEMPLATE TWO VEHICLE CONFIGURATION _____ CARGO BODY TYPE _____ LOAD TYPE _____		



NARRATIVE (Refer to vehicle by Unit No)

Unit # 2 RAN of the road into the culvert,
 STRIKING A sidewalk. The vehicle then
 overturned onto its roof. Dr.
 Tom Smalley
 331 64 5266.

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LOCAL USE ONLY

U1 Color Blue U2 Color _____

U1 Towed by / to ADC TOWNS U2 Towed by / to Richard Egan

Thomas Smalley

Page 7 of 11

331 64 5266

**WES FINCH
AUTO PLAZA, INC.**

410 West St South
PO Box 537
Grinnell, IA 50112
(641) 236-2100



On approved parts and labor
See us for Limited Lifetime Service Guarantee details

PRESORT
STANDARD
U S POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT #1
LIVONIA, MI 48150

Service Hours
Mon - Fri 7 00 a m - 5 30 p m
Sat 8 00 a m - 12 00 p m

We Accept
Most major credit cards

- Lifetime service guarantee*
- Courtesy transportation
- Competitive up-front pricing

URGENT RECALL!

*****3-DIGIT 501
THOMAS M SMALLEY
705 EAST ST
LYNNVILLE, IA 50153



RECALL NOTICE

DEAR THOMAS M SMALLEY

Our records indicate that your 1991 BUICK is included in a recall campaign
Corrective action is required to assure its continued safe operation

204WB54T4M1805673
(vehicle identification number)

00061
(campaign number)

Please call our service department at, **(641) 236-2100** to schedule an appointment for this "no charge" service. If you no longer own this vehicle or have already had this recall done please notify us, either by phone or by mailing this card back to the address listed below, so that we may update our records

Thank You!

**Wes Finch Auto Plaza, Inc.
410 West St. South • Grinnell, IA 50112**

See inside for valuable coupon offers

Thomas Smalley
331 64 5266

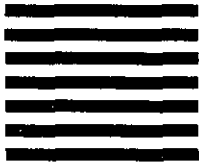
Page 8 OF 11



ROYAL OAK MI 48068-9864
BOX 8056
PROCESSING CENTER
RECALL INFORMATION

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY THE ADDRESSEE

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO 40 ROYAL OAK, MI
BUSINESS REPLY MAIL



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



BUICK

RECALL NOTICE
Recall service performed
at no charge to owner.

ATTENTION Completion of the recall listed to the right is required. If these corrections have not been made, contact your dealer/retailer immediately for an appointment. If the corrections have been made or you no longer own this vehicle for any of the reasons listed on the attached Owner Reply Card, please update the card and drop it into any mailbox.

ACCORDING TO OUR RECORDS AS OF NOVEMBER 1,
2001, THE FOLLOWING RECALL(S) HAVE NOT BEEN
COMPLETED ON YOUR BUICK
VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 2G4WB54T4M1805673
00061 ENG FRT & REAR CRDL BOLT RETNR CORROS

DEALER: WES FINCH AUTO PLAZA, INC.
410 WEST STREET, SOUTH
GRINNELL, IA 50112
(641) 236-2100

2G4WB54T4M1805673
THOMAS M. SMALLEY
705 EAST ST.
LYNNVILLE, IA 50153

EXPLANATION OF BENEFITS UNKNOWN DISCLAIMER CODE

THIS IS NOT A BILL

901

UNITED HEALTHCARE INSURANCE COMPANY
P.O. Box 1459

Page: 1 OF 1

Minneapolis MN 55440-1459

If you have any questions regarding this notice, please write or call our Customer Service Department at

CUSTOMER SERVICE
P.O. BOX 1459 ROUTE MN002-0154
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55440-1459

THOMAS M SMALLEY
PO BOX 93
LYNNVILLE IA 50153-0093

OR 1-800-526-2414

Patient THOMAS M SMALLEY
Number 24109-335681740-01

Date 10/13/97
Policy PETCO

Explanation of Payments:

Claim Number	Provider/Type of Service	Date of Service From -Through	Billed Charges	Not Covered Amount	*	Deductible	Copay/Co-Ins	Total Patient Cost
029403063	N ALEXIAN BROTHERS MED CTR	9/27/97- 9/28/97						
	SUPPLIES		181.00	181.00	88	0.00	0.00	181.00
	LABORATORY		8.00	8.00	88	0.00	0.00	8.00
	LABORATORY		84.00	84.00	88	0.00	0.00	84.00
	X-RAY SVC		43.00	43.00	88	0.00	0.00	43.00
	X-RAY SVC		57.00	57.00	88	0.00	0.00	57.00
	CT SCAN		51.00	51.00	88	0.00	0.00	51.00
	CT SCAN		589.00	589.00	88	0.00	0.00	589.00
EMERGENCY RM	703.00	703.00	88	0.00	0.00	703.00		
TOTALS			1,716.00	1,716.00		0.00	0.00	1,716.00

Payment has been made to	Amount	Deductible/Out-of-Pocket Accumulations for 1/01/97-12/31/97
— ALEXIAN BROTHERS MED CTR	0.00	0.00 OF 250 INDIVIDUAL OUT-OF-NETWORK DEDUCTIBLE
—		276.25 OF 750 FAMILY OUT-OF-NETWORK DEDUCTIBLE
—		0.00 OF 1250 INDIVIDUAL COMBINED LIMIT
—		860.75 OF 3750 FAMILY COMBINED LIMIT

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* Message

88 EMERGENCY ROOM REPORT REQUIRED

Thomas Smalley
331-64-5266

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
In re : Chapter 11 Case No.
: :
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, *et al.*, : 09-50026 (REG)
f/k/a General Motors Corp., *et al.* : :
Debtors. : (Jointly Administered)
: :
-----X

**ORDER GRANTING DEBTORS' OBJECTION TO
PROOF OF CLAIM NO. 69998 FILED BY THOMAS SMALLEY**

Upon the objection dated January 27, 2011 (the “**Objection**”) to Proof of Claim No. 69998 filed by Thomas Smalley (the “**Smalley Claim**”) of Motors Liquidation Company (f/k/a General Motors Corporation) and its affiliated debtors, as debtors in possession (collectively, the “**Debtors**”), pursuant to section 502(b) of title 11, United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”), Rule 3007(d) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “**Bankruptcy Rules**”), and this Court’s Order Pursuant to Section 502(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 3003(c)(3) Establishing the Deadline for Filing Proofs of Claim and Procedures Relating Thereto and Approving the Form and Manner of Notice Thereof (ECF No. 4079), seeking entry of an order disallowing and expunging proof of claim number 69998 on the grounds that it is time-barred under the applicable statute of limitations and was received after the Bar Date, all as more fully described in the Objection; and due and proper notice of the Objection having been provided, and it appearing that no other or further notice need be provided; and the Court having found and determined that the relief sought in the Objection is in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates, creditors, and all parties in interest and that the

legal and factual bases set forth in the Objection establish just cause for the relief granted herein;
and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is

ORDERED that the relief requested in the Objection is granted as provided
herein; and it is further

ORDERED that, pursuant to section 502(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Claim is
disallowed and expunged in its entirety; and it is further

ORDERED that this Court shall retain jurisdiction to hear and determine all
matters arising from or related to this Order.

Dated: New York, New York
_____, 2011

United States Bankruptcy Judge