## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

 EASTERN DIVISION| LAWRENCE E. JAFFE PENSION PLAN, On ) | Lead Case No. 02-C-5893 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Behalf of Itself and All Others Similarly ) | (Consolidated) |
| Situated, ) |  |
|  | CLASS ACTION |
| Plaintiff, ) |  |
|  | Honorable Jorge L. Alonso |
| vs. ) |  |
| ) |  |
| HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., et ) |  |
| al., ) |  |
| ) |  |
| Defendants. ) |  |
|  |  |

DECLARATION OF LUKE O. BROOKS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' REPLIES IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF THEIR MOTIONS IN LIMINE

I, Luke O. Brooks, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice before all of the courts of the State of California. I am a member of the law firm of Robbins Geller Rudman \& Dowd LLP, Lead Counsel of record for plaintiffs in the above-entitled action. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein and, if called upon, I could and would competently testify thereto.
2. Attached are true and correct copies of the following exhibits:

Exhibit 1: Relevant excerpts from the transcript of the Deposition of Allen Frank Ferrell, III taken Feb. 27, 2016;

Exhibit 2: Relevant excerpts from the trial transcript from the first trial;
Exhibit 3: Craig Streem's professional biography (Ex. 1 to the Deposition of Craig Streem); and

Exhibit 4: Relevant excerpt from the transcript of the Deposition of Edgar D. Ancona taken April 18, 2006.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 13th day of May, 2016, at Chicago, Illinois.
s/ Luke O. Brooks
LUKE O. BROOKS

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 13, 2016, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses for counsel of record denoted on the attached Service List.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 13, 2016.

s/ Luke O. Brooks<br>LUKE O. BROOKS

ROBBINS GELLER RUDMAN
\& DOWD LLP
655 West Broadway, Suite 1900
San Diego, CA 92101-8498
Telephone: 619/231-1058
619/231-7423 (fax)

E-mail: LukeB@rgrdlaw.com

Jaffe v. Household Int'l, Inc., No. 02-5893 (N.D. Ill.)
Service List

| Counsel | E-mail address |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stewart Theodore Kusper Giovanni Antonio Raimondi THE KUSPER LAW GROUP, LTD. 20 North Clark Street, Suite 3000 Chicago, IL 60602 (312) 204-7938 <br> Tim S. Leonard JACKSON WALKER L.L.P. <br> 1401 McKinney Street, Ste. 1900 Houston, TX 77010 (713)752-4439 | Stewart.Kusper@Kusperlaw.com Giovanni.Raimondi@Kusperlaw.com tleonard@jw.com |
| Counsel for Defendant David A. Schoenholz |  |
| Dawn Marie Canty <br> Gil M. Soffer <br> KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP <br> 525 West Monroe Street <br> Chicago, Illinois 60661 <br> (312)902-5253 | dawn.canty@kattenlaw.com gil.soffer@kattenlaw.com |
| Counsel for Defendant William F. Aldinger |  |
| David S. Rosenbloom <br> C. Maeve Kendall <br> McDERMOTT WILL \& EMERY, LLP <br> 227 West Monroe Street <br> Chicago, IL 60606 <br> (312) 984-2175 | drosenbloom@mwe.com makendall@mwe.com |
| Counsel for Defendant Gary Gilmer |  |
| R. Ryan Stoll <br> Mark E. Rakoczy <br> Andrew J. Fuchs <br> Donna L. McDevitt <br> Patrick Fitzgerald <br> SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER \& FLOM <br> LLP <br> 155 North Wacker Drive <br> Chicago, IL 60606 <br> (312)407-0700 | rstoll@skadden.com mrakoczy@skadden.com Andrew.Fuchs@skadden.com Donna.McDevitt@skadden.com Patrick.Fitzgerald@skadden.com pclement@bancroftpllc.com zhudson@bancroftpllc.com TKavaler@cahill.com Jhall@cahill.com dbutswinkas@wc.com sfarina@wc.com |


| Counsel | E-mail address |
| :---: | :---: |
| Paul D. Clement <br> D. Zachary Hudson <br> BANCROFT PLLC <br> 1919 M Street NW, Ste. 470 <br> Washington, DC 20036 <br> (202)234-0090 <br> Thomas J. Kavaler Jason M. Hall <br> CAHILL GORDON \& REINDEL LLP <br> 80 Pine Street <br> New York, NY 10005 <br> (212)701-3000 <br> Dane H. Butswinkas <br> Steven M. Farina <br> Leslie C. Mahaffey <br> Amanda M. MacDonald <br> WILLIAMS \& CONNOLLY LLP <br> 725 Twelfth Street NW <br> Washington DC 20005 <br> 202-434-5000 <br> Luke DeGrand <br> Tracey L. Wolfe <br> DEGRAND \& WOLFE, P.C. <br> 20 South Clark Street <br> Suite 2620 <br> Chicago, Illinois 60603 <br> (312) 236-9200 <br> (312) 236-9201 (fax) | lmahaffey@wc.com amacdonald@wc.com twolfe@degrandwolfe.com ldegrand@degrandwolfe.com |
| Counsel for Defendant Household International Inc. |  |


| Counsel | E-mail address |
| :---: | :---: |
| Michael J. Dowd <br> Spencer A. Burkholz <br> Daniel S. Drosman <br> Luke O. Brooks <br> Hillary B. Stakem <br> ROBBINS GELLER RUDMAN \& DOWD LLP <br> 655 West Broadway, Suite 1900 <br> San Diego, CA 92101 <br> (619)231-1058 <br> 619/231-7423 (fax) <br> Jason C. Davis <br> ROBBINS GELLER RUDMAN \& DOWD LLP <br> Post Montgomery Center <br> One Montgomery Street, Suite 1800 <br> San Francisco, CA 94104 <br> (415)288-4545 <br> (415)288-4534 (fax) <br> Maureen E. Mueller <br> ROBBINS GELLER RUDMAN \& DOWD LLP <br> 120 East Palmetto Park Road, Suite 500 <br> Boca Raton, FL 33432 <br> (561)750-3000 <br> (561)750-3364 (fax) | miked@rgrdlaw.com spenceb@rgrdlaw.com dand@rgrdlaw.com lukeb@rgrdlaw.com hstakem@rgrdlaw.com jdavis@rgrdlaw.com mmueller@rgrdlaw.com |
| Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs |  |
| Marvin A. Miller <br> Lori A. Fanning <br> MILLER LAW LLC <br> 115 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 2910 <br> Chicago, IL 60603 <br> (312)332-3400 <br> (312)676-2676 (fax) | Mmiller@millerlawllc.com Lfanning@millerlawllc.com |
| Liaison Counsel for Plaintiffs |  |

## EXHIBIT 1

Case: 1:02-cv-05893 Document \#: 2186-1 Filed: 05/13/16 Pageawffeccaed.


Case: 1:02-cv-05893 Document \#: 2186-1 Filed: 05/13/16 Page ${ }^{3}$ affenceaed Jatfe:pension Plan Frank Ferrell, III

March 17, 1981. Yeah. So assuming that's the class.

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form. Go ahead.
A. So assuming that's the class period, then I agree it's -- it's about four years.

MR. FITZGERALD: I don't want to
interrupt you, but when you get to a natural break point...

MR. BROOKS: Okay.
Q. And you agree that this article cites
the WPPSS case as a case where it may be
necessary to use the comparable index approach. Right?
A. It does say that. But you're
leaving -- it's misleading to leave it at that,
because in Footnote 16 on Page 888, Cornell and
Morgan quite rightly, in my view, have a
qualifier where they say -- and I'll read from
the article, "Our primary concern is with
conceptual and legal issues rather than with
financial and statistical ones."
So I don't read this article to be
advocating that this -- to be addressing the
statistical issues inherent in using an event
Page 215
A. I agree.
Q. So his observation window is inside of
the limiting case that's discussed on Page 906.
Right?
MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form.
A. If you're asking me is four years
longer than 228 days, I agree with that. I don't
agree that this is an appropriate -- citing to
this article is an appropriate basis for that,
given what I just said about the qualification --
you know, the -- that language that I just pointed to.

MR. BROOKS: Okay.
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. The time is
2:18. We're off the record.
(A recess was taken.)
(Article entitled "The Loss
Causation Requirement for Rule 10b-5 Causes
of Action: The Implications of Dura
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Broudo marked
Exhibit 8.)
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. We're back on the record. The time is 2:35.
BY MR. BROOKS:
Q. You have Exhibit 8 in front of you.
window so long.
And I would also note Footnote 41 and 42 and
47 , where, you know, they're saying -- and I'm
going to paraphrase -- that this index approach
assumes that the parties agree on the proper model --
(Phone interruption.)
A. -- that this index approach is
appropriate where the experts agree on the model, which is clearly not the case here. Anyway...
Q. Any other caveats?
A. Yeah. So Footnote 47, they also note
that -- and l'll just read from Footnote 47 --
"Over longer periods of time, though
misspecification errors accumulate and become
more important, thus proper specification of the
model is more important when using the comparable index approach than when using the event study approach."

So they caveat -- they have lots of -- they
have a very important qualifications [sic] on their discussion.
Q. You agree that Fischel did not use the entire class period for his observation window. Right?

Page 216

Case: 1:02-cv-05893 Document \#: 2186-1 Filed: 05/13/16 Pageâwfenceqe. Jaffe. PEefifion Plan Frank Ferrell, III
article, given the ensuing years?
A. No.
Q. So Page 167, there's a section on proper choice of an industry index. Right?
A. Yes.
Q. And you note that it's important in selecting the index to find -- to pay attention to which firms are truly comparable. Right?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Why is that important?
A. Well, because if -- because what's going to be in your residual or your abnormal return will be a function of what you're controlling for.

And so, you know, if you don't have a comparable industry index, or the less precise your industry index is, the more it's going to be captured by your residual.
Q. Okay. And you wrote --
A. Just to be clear, when I say
"residual," I mean abnormal return estimate.
Q. Okay. And what should be comparable are the lines of business between the index and the company that you're analyzing. Right?
A. Yes, and that's how I phrased it here.

Page 219
Q. And that's something you've criticized him for?
A. No. I use -- well, just to be clear, I
used the S\&P 500 Financials Index as well.
Q. So you're not criticizing

Professor Fischel for choosing the S\&P 500 index -- withdrawn.

You're not criticizing Professor Fischel
for using the S\&P financials index as the comparable index in his regression?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form.
A. Well, I'm not criticizing him in the sense that we both use it. I do criticize him for using that model -- excuse me, for using that model and failing to recognize that model will necessarily have in the residuals calculated from that model information, non-fraud information for lines of business of Household that affect similarly situated firms.
Q. Just so we're clear, Professor Fischel was correct to use the S\&P 500 -- withdrawn.

Professor Fischel was correct to use the S\&P financials as a comparable peer index? That's your testimony?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form.
Q. And you wrote in this paragraph that the information source for the selection of firms to be used as industry comparables can include the firm's own financial filings and ( $10-\mathrm{K}$ and
$10-Q)$, equity analyst reports, and the
constituents of widely used industry indexes such
as the Dow Jones, Internet Index or the S\&P
Telecom Index. Do you see that?
A. Ido.
Q. And that's still true today. Right?
A. Yes.
Q. So the first choice here is to collect comparables from the firm's own financial filings. Right?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form.
A. Yes. But I want to be clear on my answer. You said first. Yes, it's the first that's mentioned, but we don't have a ranking of -- of one is better than the other. These are examples of how one might construct an industry comparable.
Q. So Professor Fischel used the S\&P financial -- financials index as his industry comparable. Right?
A. Yes.
A. He's correct to use it in the sense that I use it too. He's incorrect -- but I
think -- so the problem with his model is not using the S\&P 500 financials. I use that too.
It's that his inferences from that model are
incorrect, and there's a better model which includes another index.
Q. And that model -- withdrawn.

That index is the CSFB index that you cite in your report. Is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. You understand that Household competed with banks. Right?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form.
A. I mean, at some general level, that might be true. At a more specific level, it's a consumer finance company.
Q. Do you understand that they competed with thrifts?
A. You know, at that -- you know, you
could put it in those general level, that at some level that might be true. But for the time that we're talking about, the fact that it's a consumer finance company and that has subprime and nonprime exposure is -- is very important.
 Frank Ferrell, III
(Excerpt from Household International, Inc. Form 10-K for year ending December 31, 2001 marked Exhibit 9.)

MR. FITZGERALD: This is number?
MR. BROOKS: Number 9.
MR. FITZGERALD: Thanks.
BY MR. BROOKS:
Q. I've handed you Exhibit 9, which is an
excerpt from Household's Form 10-K for the fiscal
year ended December 31, 2001. Do you see that?
A. Ido.
Q. Okay. Turn to the second page of the exhibit, which says Page 9 of 20 at the top.
A. I'm there.
Q. Okay. Do you see there's a heading "Competition"?
A. Ido.
Q. Read that to yourself, if you would.
(Witness complies.)
A. I'm finished.
Q. Okay. So Household told the market that the consumer finance services industry in which it operates is highly fragmented and intensely competitive. Right?
A. Yes.
document is false in any way?
A. No.
Q. Is it false by omission?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form.
A. I'm not saying this document is false
in any sense. That's -- no.
Q. Do you think they should have offered a more specific group to tell investors to they were competing with?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to scope and form.
A. Well, it's outside my scope. I would assume the answer to that would depend on SEC regulations in terms of what needs to be disclosed and discussed in the 10-K.
Q. Well, in order to not mislead
investors, should they have identified subprime consumer finance companies here?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to scope again.
A. No. I'm not -- I'm not provide something an opinion, nor does my choice of industry index lead to any conclusions about whether a particular document or the $10-\mathrm{Ks}$ is misleading or not. You know, I know, generally
Q. And continued, "We generally compete with banks, thrifts, insurance companies, credit unions, mortgage lenders and brokers, finance companies, securities brokers and dealers, and other domestic and foreign financial institution in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom." Right?
A. That's what it says.
Q. Okay. So these types of companies that Household is telling the market it competes with are the same types of companies that are in the S\&P financials index. Right?
A. I believe that's accurate.
Q. And you don't disagree with this statement about who Household competes with. Right?
A. Well, at a general level, I don't disagree with that.
Q. I mean, they're telling the market this is who we compete with. Correct? MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form.
A. The document says we generally compete with these institutions. That's what the document says.
Q. And you're not saying that this

Page 224
speaking, there's regulations about the $10-\mathrm{K}$ so I
would assume one would look to those in
understanding the 10-K. But I'm certainly not
providing the opinion that this is a
misrepresentation.
Q. Is an appropriate source from which to choose an index. Right? Or a comparables?
A. You can certainly use -- one potential choice is the firm's own financial filings. And, as I said, we both use S\&P 500 financials.
Q. And the goal, reading back from Exhibit eight, is to find firms that are truly comparable in terms of their line of business. That's right. Isn't it? Is?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And these are the firms that Household is saying are truly comparable in terms of line of business. Aren't they?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection to form.
A. You're mischaracterizing the document.
Q. Which one?
A. The Exhibit 8.
Q. In what way?
A. So you changed the wording. The
wording here is "we generally compete," I'm

## EXHIBIT 2

```
            IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
        FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
            EASTERN DIVISION
    LAWRENCE E. JAFFE PENSION PLAN, )
    on behalf of itself and all )
    others similarly situated, )
        Plaintiff, )
                            )
    vs. ) No. 02 C 5893
    HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., )
    et al., ) Chicago, Illinois
    ) March 30, 2009
    Defendants. ) 9:00 a.m.
                        VOLUME 1
            TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - TRIAL
        BEFORE THE HONORABLE RONALD A. GUZMAN
    APPEARANCES:
    For the Plaintiff: COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER RUDMAN &
        ROBBINS LLP
        BY: MR. SPENCER A. BURKHOLZ
        MR. MICHAEL J. DOWD
        MR. DANIEL S. DROSMAN
        655 West Broadway
        Suite 1900
        San Diego, California 92101
        (619) 231-1058
        COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER RUDMAN &
        ROBBINS LLP
        BY: MR. DAVID CAMERON BAKER
        MR. LUKE O. BROOKS
        100 Pine Street
        Suite 2600
        San Francisco, California 94111
        (415) 288-4545
```

1 reported ultimately to you?
2 A. That is correct. And that did not include, Mr. Dowd, a goodly number of employees at home office, support-level kinds of people, quality assurance kinds of people, training, human resources. A goodly number of employees working there as well.
Q. And during 1998, Household acquired Beneficial; is that correct, sir?
A. That is -- that is true.
Q. That was in addition --
A. I believe --
Q. I'm sorry, sir.
A. No, I just -- I was going to say I think that was around June or July of 1998.
Q. By this time, you were already running consumer lending at Household?
A. That's true.
Q. And when you acquired Beneficial, you added about another thousand branches; is that fair to say?
A. That's right. So that when we finished the consolidation -- because some branches were consolidated and put together -- we had about 1,400 or 1,500 or so branches. I believe it was in 46 states. And we had six operating centers to support those branches across the United States. And probably 15,000 or so employees.

2 A. Correct.
3 Q. And you served in that role between 1987 and 1989; is that
4 correct?
02:20:31 5 A. I -- I -- am he not sure exact times, but that's generally 6 correct.

7 Q. It sounds about right?
8 A. About right.
9 Q. Okay.

02:20:40 10

02:20:57 15

02:21:10 20

02:21:21 25

And in 1993, you became the Chief Accounting Officer at Household; is that right?
A. I think I became Chief Accounting Officer closer to '90. I think I became the Chief Financial Officer around '93. Q. Okay.

And --
A. I'm not absolutely sure on the dates.
Q. I'm sorry, sir, can you keep your voice up a little bit? You're a little hard to hear. Sorry.

So, at some point around '93 or '94, you became the Chief Financial Officer at Household; is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. And you stayed the Chief Financial Officer until the end of 2002; is that right?
A. Mid-2002.
Q. Mid-2002.

02:21:57 15

02:22:19 25

And, then, what did your title change to at that
time?
A. I became the Chief Operating Officer.
Q. Okay.

And, in the middle of 2002, were you also given some role as the Chief Operating Officer as being put in charge of Consumer Lending?
A. Tom Detelich, beginning in August of 2002, then, reported to me, correct.
Q. Okay.

So, in other words, Mr. Detelich ran Consumer Lending, but reported to you in that role as the $\mathbf{C O O}$; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that, I take it, was after Mr. Gilmer's retirement?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, let me take you to this period when you were the Chief Financial Officer; and, in particular, between 1999 and the summer of 2002.

All right, sir?
A. Okay.
Q. Let me ask you: Were you responsible as the Chief Financial Officer of Household for the company's external financial reporting?
A. Correct.

1 Q. Okay.
2 And when we say "financial reporting," did that
3 include the filing of $10-\mathrm{Ks}$ and $10-$ Qs with the SEC, for
4 example?
02:22:29 5
A. That was in my scope of responsibility.

6 Q. As the CFO?
7 A. As CFO.
8 Q. Did you also have administrative oversight for the
9 Internal Audit Department?
02:22:44 10

02:23:02 15

02:23:11 20

02:23:27 25
A. I think throughout that entire period I did, although maybe in 2002 that shifted over to Mr. Aldinger.
Q. Okay.

And I take it you also had some role, as the CFO, with respect to the company's treasury practices; is that right?
A. The treasurer reported to me and I worked with him on those treasury functions.
Q. Okay.

And the treasurer, during that time period, was Edgar Ancona; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And, sir, in addition to these other responsibilities as the CFO, did you also have some oversight over your investor relations activities at the company?
A. For most of that time, I believe Craig Streem reported to

02:24:15 15 me. Subsequently, he then reported to Mr. Aldinger. Q. Okay.

And Mr. Streem testified here last week; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So, at certain times during that period Mr. Streem, you were his boss?
A. Correct.
Q. Sir, I'd like to show you a series of documents today.

MR. DOWD: I hand what's been marked as Plaintiffs' 176 to counsel. I'll also hand you a copy of Plaintiffs' 176. (Document tendered to counsel and the witness.)

BY MR. DOWD:
Q. I ask you to take a look at that, if you would, please, sir.
(Brief pause.)
BY MR. DOWD:
Q. Sir, I'll ask you, generally, you have seen Plaintiffs' Exhibit 176 before; have you not, sir?
A. I believe so.
Q. Okay.

And that is a document entitled, "Household International Quality of Accounting Policies Applied and Financial Reporting," dated November 13, 2000; is that right, sir?

1 Q. And then in 1996, you became the chairman of the board of
2 directors of Household; is that right?
3 A. That's correct.
4 Q. And you continued to work as the CEO, the chief executive
04:00:25 5 officer, of Household after you became chairman of the board,
6 right?
7 A. Yes.
8 Q. In fact, you were CEO and chairman of the board of
9 Household during the entire period 1999 through 2002, correct?
04:00:37 10

04:00:48 15
Q. He's one of your co-defendants in this case?
A. Yes, he is.

04:01:08 25 Q. And you brought Gary Gilmer back from the United Kingdom,

## EXHIBIT 3

 .

Craig Streem is vice president, corporate relations and communications of Household International, a
 the United States, Caniada and the United Kingdom.

As vice president, Streem manages Household's corporate reputation among all external constituencies. His responsibilities include directing Household's investor relations, media relations and community relations functions. In additlon, Streem works closely with the employee communications department to enhance the company's reputation among employees.
 serving as the company spokesperson.

Prior to joining Household, Streem managed investor relations programs at leading financial service companies such as American Express Company and Paine Webber Group.

Streem is a Certified Public Accountant and a member of the American Institute of CPA's, the National Investor Relations. Institute, as well as being a member of The Conference Board's Council of Investor Relations Executives.

## EXHIBIT 4

Case: 1:02-cv-05893 Document \#: 2186-4 Filed: 05/13/16 Page 2 of 5 PageID \#:85643


Case: 1:02-cv-05893 Document \#: 2186-4 Filed: 05/13/16 Page 3 of 5 PageID \#:85644

those other folks.
Q Okay. And who was the CFO of the Consumer Finance Business that he had the dotted line reporting relationship with?

A It would have been Joe Vozar for that -- I think for the whole time. I don't recall, but Joe would have been certainly in the bulk of that time.

Q Okay. Just to be clear, unless I specify a timeframe, the timeframe I'm focusing on in my questions is from 1999 to 2002.

A All right, thank you.
Q The same question for Mr. Foster. What were his primary responsibilities?

A Mr. Foster's primary responsibility was unsecured funding, so in that -- that would be the issuance of commercial paper, the issuance of bonds and, in that function, also managing relations with fixed income investors, and with Wall Street.

We used a large number of investment banks, so talking to them about what did they think -- what were their thoughts about the marketplace.

Bruce also was responsible for the desk that entered into swaps. An important part of interest rate risk management is obviously getting the right balance between

## Page 22

fixed and floating assets and liabilities, and because, you know, the customer does whatever the customer wants, we have to make the adjustments for the use of the swaps market.

So hedging and that kind of thing, the execution of it would have been in Bruce's area.

Q And did Mr. Kesler have any primary responsibilities other than what you've already testified to?

A During the latter end of the period, I think, in question, we put the ALM Group under Bill.

Q What is the A-L -- are you saying ALM?
A Yes, ALM -- Asset Liability Management, Mary Testa's group.

Q Okay. How about Loren Klug, did he have any responsibilities other than what you already testified to?

A Yes, Loren managed the run-off commercial -backing up, Household had in the early nineties exited -- it used to be it had a commercial lending business just like other commercial lenders.

It exited that business, I think, in the late eighties, early nineties, but clearly some of those businesses, particularly certain leases, had very long tails on them, so there was -- somebody had to manage those assets, very, very small in size, but still somebody had to
watch them.
Q And that was Mr. Klug's responsibility?
A Mr. Klug as well as the strategy folks. And I think probably towards the end of the period in question, the day-to-day responsibilities of that transferred to Mr. Mickey. Mr. Klug just stayed with strategy development.

Q Okay. During that period of time, approximately how large was the Treasury Department?

MR. NEWVILLE: Which period of time?
BY MS. WINKLER:
Q 1999 to 2002.
A Probably, say, 60, give or take ten.
Q Okay.
A I'm sure I'm off, but --
Q Then at what point in time did you stop working for Household International and start working for HSBC Finance Company?

A They are the same company. It was when we changed names.

Q So is that after the acquisition -- or the merger became final?

A That's correct.
Q From 1999 to 2002, what were your specific responsibilities?

Page 24
A As Treasurer, the primary responsibilities would have been funding, number one.

The other significant responsibility would have been interest rate risk management, and all of the things that sort of fall away from sort of funding or interest rate risk management.

So in funding, if I were to expand that, I would say it would be the issuance of securities, it would have been talking to investors about securities, it would have been talking to rating agencies about the ratings.

In interest rate risk management, it would have been measuring interest rate risk in one department; in another department, executing swaps, as we talked about, hedges about interest rate risk or currency risk.

Capital management would have been another one and, then, the sort of strategy and development.

I think those would have been the four things if I were to --

Q Can you explain more what you mean when you say capital management?

A Calculating capital ratios, having some input as to what the right capital ratio might be for the company, preparing presentations around economic capital, methodology, capital allocation methodologies, preparing
presentations on dividend amounts, things of that sort.
Obviously, on the -- maybe not obviously. On the capital side, clearly it was more presentations function than a recommendation function.

As with every other company, I think equity is really a function for the board.

Q How about strategy and development? Can you tell me a little bit more about what that responsibility entailed?

A Sure. Strategy and development largely focused at both doing some strategic looks at what we might do, we might buy, we might not -- we might want to sell; and then got involved transactionally if in fact we wanted to end up looking at buying or selling either a piece of our business or buying a portfolio or business from somebody else.

Q So at some point in time, Household acquired Beneficial?

A That would have been before the period in question --

MR. NEWVILLE: There is no question. BY MS. WINKLER:

Q Let's take a step back. I think you just -- am I correct in saying that Household acquired Beneficial prior to 1999 ?

A That's correct.
Q Even though that's outside that period, was that something that fell within your responsibility?

A At that time, Strategy and Development reported to somebody else.

Q All right. If that had happened -- or was that the type of acquisition that you are talking about when you are talking about buying and selling as part of the Strategy and Development responsibility?

A Yes, although clearly that size acquisition would have been a company-wide activity as opposed to buying up a hundred million dollar portfolio of mortgages or something.

Q Okay. Which one of those -- I think you've told me four different things, four general areas that you were responsible for.

Did liquidity management fall under one of those?
A Liquidity management would have been under the first one, I think under funding.

Q Under funding, okay. Can you describe for me what liquidity management meant during that time period, 1999 to 2002, at Household International?

A I guess I'm -- I'm not sure what you mean.
Q Were you responsible for liquidity management?
A Yes.

Q What did that involve on a day-to-day basis?
A I think on a day-to-day basis, it involved insuring that the company was adequately funded.

Q And other than through the issuance of securities, what other ways -- what other things did you do to insure that the company was adequately funded?

A One would plan, insure that one knew what the funding amounts were needed and, in fact, that would be what would happen is, you would issue securities to fund the place.

And clearly, if you read the annual report, you would see that, you know, the obvious repayment of loans, that kind of stuff, also provides cash in and all that.

So I -- whatever the business needed, we would provide through the issuance of securities.

Q Okay. When you say issuance of securities, what types of securities did Household International issue from 1999 to 2002?

A It issued commercial paper; it issued medium term notes; it issued bonds; it did some private placements; it issued trust preferred stock which some rating agencies count as equity and others view as debt.

It issued -- it did securitizations. Let me see, is there anything else? And it did those things in --

Page 28
particularly the bonds and stuff -- in multiple currencies and it did fixed rate, it did floating rate.

Q Focusing in on the securitizations, which I think you testified earlier was also one of Barney Ross's primary areas of responsibility --

A Right.
Q What types of receivables did Household International securitize?

A A wide variety.
Q Can you tell me other general categories that could you describe for me?

A Autos, cards, mortgages, unsecured personal loans.

Q Anything other than those four?
A I think that was all -- oh, sorry, private label credit cards. You are talking about credit cards. I didn't differentiate between bank cards.

Q Those five different receivables that you mentioned -- auto, cards, private label credit cards, mortgages, and unsecured personal lines -- did Household International securitize all of those receivables over the entire period from the beginning of 1999 to the end of 2002?

A You know, I don't recall.
Q Okay. Are there ever mixed asset securitizations

