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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA FOURTH DIVISION

In re: Baycol Products) File No. MDL 1431 Litigation) (MJD/JGL))) Minneapolis, Minnesota) September 27, 2004) 10:00 a.m. BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL J. DAVIS UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE (STATUS CONFERENCE) APPEARANCES For the Plaintiffs: CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, ESQ. RICHARD LOCKRIDGE, ESQ. RONALD GOLDSER, ESQ. RANDY HOPPER, ESQ. JEAN GEOPPINGER, ESQ. KEVIN GIEBEL, ESQ. RICHARD ARSENAULT, ESQ. PHILIP BECK, ESQ. For Defendant Bayer: ADAM HOEFLICH, ESQ. PETER SIPKINS, ESQ. SUSAN WEBER, ESQ. DOUGLAS MARVIN, ESQ. JAMES MIZGALA, ESQ. CHARLES MOORE, ESQ. For Defendant FRED MAGAZINER, ESQ. GlaxoSmithKline: Court Reporter: LORI A. SIMPSON, RMR-CRR 1005 U.S. Courthouse 300 South Fourth Street Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415 (612) 664-5104 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer. 0002 THE CLERK: In re: Baycol Products Litigation, MDL No. 1431. Counsel, note your appearances for the MR. ZIMMERMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Bucky 5 Zimmerman for the PSC. THE COURT: Good morning. 7 MR. LOCKRIDGE: Good morning, Your Honor. Richard 8 Lockridge for the PSC. THE COURT: Good morning. MR. HOPPER: Good morning, Your Honor. Randy 11 Hopper for the PSC. 12 THE COURT: Good morning. 13 MR. GOLDSER: Ron Goldser for the PSC. Good 14 morning. 15 THE COURT: Good morning. 16 MS. GEOPPINGER: Good morning, Your Honor. Jean

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      Geoppinger for the PSC.
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                THE COURT: Good morning.
                MR. GIEBEL: Good morning, Judge. Kevin Giebel.
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               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MR. ARSENAULT: Richard Arsenault for the PSC.
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               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               Mr. Beck.
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               MR. BECK: Phillip Beck for the Bayer defendants,
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     Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MR. HOEFLICH: Good morning, Your Honor.
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      Hoeflich for Bayer.
               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MS. WEBER: Good morning, Your Honor. Susan
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      Weber for Bayer.
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                THE COURT: Good morning.
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                MR. SIPKINS: Good morning, Your Honor. Peter
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      Sipkins for Bayer. And with me this morning is Charles
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     Moore, who is now assisting me on this case.
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               THE COURT: Good morning, Charles.
               MR. MAGAZINER: Fred Magaziner for
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     GlaxoSmithKline.
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                THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MR. MARVIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Douglas
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     Marvin for Bayer.
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               THE COURT: Good morning.
               MR. MIZGALA: Good morning, Your Honor. James
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     Mizgala for Bayer.
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                THE COURT: Good morning.
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               Mr. Zimmerman.
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                MR. ZIMMERMAN: May it please the court, Charles
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      Zimmerman for the PSC. I hope everyone had a good summer.
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     We took August off and I am sure everyone had time to do
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     some reflection on Baycol and other related and not so
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     related matters. It's nice to be back before Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: It's good to have you back.
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               MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you. We have filed a
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     status report and agenda with the court, and we will track
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      that with any questions that may interrupt or in any way
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      change the form of the agenda as the court may desire.
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                But we will start going from top to bottom and
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      then if there's anything you want to take out of order,
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     we'll obviously do that. Normally what we do is we kind of
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     go to the agenda and then we give comments from either side.
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     Unless anybody feels differently, that's how we will proceed
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     today.
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                Starting with pending cases, Your Honor. As of
      the 24th of September 2004 defendants have been served with
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      6,653 cases that remain active, and that is down from
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     14,349 cases filed since this litigation commenced. 16
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     percent of the cases filed in state court remain active,
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     that is, 871 cases of the original 5,707 filings. I am not
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      in any position to comment on that. It's just a matter of
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     reporting. I don't know what that means in terms of where
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     those cases -- what cases got resolved, what cases got
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dismissed; and I am not sure it's relevant to this inquiry at this point anyway. But 76 -- or 67 percent of the cases filed in federal court remain active, 5,777 cases remain active of 8,637.

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As we know, Your Honor, this does not always represent number of plaintiffs or number of claims necessarily. It represents number of filings, but the number of claims does remain difficult to track. So I guess we just need to know that claims -- claimants may be different than the number of filings.

I think what's really going to be important is the status of the narrowing concept or procedures that are in place as opposed to number of filings, but we always do start with filings.

 $$\operatorname{At}$$ the last status conference in June -- was it July or June?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: July.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: It was July. In July defendants were served with 7,642 cases that were active. Of that total, 6,046 were pending in federal court and 1,596 were pending in state court. Frankly, I'm not understanding that paragraph and how that relates to the paragraph before.

MR. BECK: Sure.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: If you could explain that.

MR. BECK: Yes. Phil Beck for Bayer, Your Honor. Traditionally what we have done in our status reports in terms of reporting on number of cases is we've given you the current numbers. We've also given you the numbers as of the last status report so that the court can see what

has happened in the last period of time, whether it's one month or whether it's a few months.

So I guess the only significance of it would be that there is a trend downward in terms of the number of active cases, a faster trend in state court than in the MDL, but a trend downward nevertheless.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BECK: There's no significance to it other than that and other than that somebody at some point along the way asked us to include that in each status report and so we do.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: An updated list of plaintiffs' counsel has been provided recently to the PSC and has been provided by an e-mail that we received recently, and we appreciate that.

Next we will move into settlement.

THE COURT: Before we move on to settlement, let's put in another category before I forget it. I have it on my agenda. I just received the trial calendar and I would like a report on that before we move on.

But also I received -- well, it was on Verilaw on 9-24-04 dealing with an open letter to the court from Plaintiff Edward Ronwin, and I don't know if you all have seen that and pulled it down. It addresses some issues

dealing with the PSC and, of course, with Bayer, but I don't know if you want to make just preliminary comments on that or address that later.

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: I can make a preliminary comment on that, Your Honor. I have not read it. I saw it come about. I have seen a lot of letters from Mr. Ronwin. I just did not have an opportunity to look at it.

THE COURT: This is an open letter to the court, so I do want some response from both sides.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ ZIMMERMAN: Do you want it in writing or do you want it today? I can look at it at the break and comment.

THE COURT: Just take a look at it at the break and then comment briefly, and then if you would respond in writing to some of the issues that he is presenting about not receiving notification of some of the depositions and that he could listen to them.

 $\,$ And then, of course, he has some comments about Bayer. So I don't know if Mr. Beck wants to respond at this point.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BECK: We're innocent. No, Your Honor, I saw a summary of the letter, but I haven't seen the letter itself.

THE COURT: All right. Well, if you would — if there's anything for the defense to respond to on that,

please do. But there are some things dealing with the PSC, him not receiving some notifications. And, again, to make sure the record is clear, he has filed it, it's an open letter to the court, and I would want the PSC to respond to any allegations that he's put forth against the PSC.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: And I think because it's a letter, Your Honor, we will certainly comment to Your Honor, but I think we probably should respond in writing so that there's a record.

THE COURT: Exactly.

MR. BECK: And, Your Honor, I understand where because he's a plaintiff and he is making some complaints about how litigation is being handled procedurally by the PSC, there's a need to respond. In terms of charges he makes against Bayer, unless Your Honor instructs us, we don't feel a particular --

THE COURT: I said if after you review the letter there's something that you wish to respond to, you may do so, but it wasn't anything specific other than --

MR. BECK: Yes.

THE COURT: -- you are the defendant.

MR. BECK: Right. Your Honor asked about the trial calendar.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BECK: Do you want us to jump to that now?

 $\,$ THE COURT: Yes, let's do that now before I forget it.

MR. BECK: We filed with the court our updated trial calendar. Right now we in October -- well, we don't have any trial settings in the MDL. Then we've provided a

6 list of trial settings in state court. 7 In Philadelphia, where most, if not all, of them -- that's not all of them, but most of them that are 8 9 coming up in the next few months that are filed, 37 of the 10 57 muscle injury cases, as the plaintiffs call them, or 11 cases where there was a claim of rhabdo but we contest 12 whether there was rhabdo, in any event, 37 of the --13 THE COURT: What kind of classification is that? 14 How does Philadelphia --15 MR. BECK: When I say "muscle injury," I was just 16 trying to avoid --17 THE COURT: I understand muscle injury. I am 18 talking about contested rhabdo. 19 MR. BECK: That's where somebody says I've got rhabdo and we say, no, you didn't and we dispute that they 2.0 21 experienced rhabdo, but they are claiming that they 22 experienced rhabdo. There's, you know, a small number of 23 those. In any event --24 THE COURT: Well, I see the whole month of April 25 is you are going to be tied up with contested rhabdo cases. 0010 1 MR. BECK: That's what it says here. So far --2 and all I wanted to report, Your Honor, was that we had 3 originally 57 cases that are either muscle aches or 4 contested rhabdo cases that were scheduled for trial this 5 fall. Of those 57, 37 of them have been discontinued. And 6 the pattern has been as we get closer to trial, the cases 7 get dropped. There's no, obviously, guarantee that that's 8 going to continue and I raise that only --9 THE COURT: Are those cases being dismissed with 10 prejudice or are they being dismissed and then refiled in 11 the MDL? 12 MR. BECK: I don't believe they are being refiled 13 in the MDL. Whether the dismissal acts as a dismissal with 14 prejudice or not is an issue under Pennsylvania law that 15 I'm not competent to comment on. 16 I have heard different people say different things 17 about it, but as far as I know, it's not a situation where it's a tactical dismissal with an intention to refile 18 19 somewhere else. It is a decision that the case is not worth 20 pursuing and we are going to drop it. 21 And I mention that only because if one were to 22 look at the trial calendar here in Philadelphia, one would 23 think that we were going to be extremely busy over the next several months in Philadelphia; and we don't anticipate that 2.5 we are going to be nearly that busy in the Court of Common 0011 1 Pleas. 2 MR. MAGAZINER: Your Honor, may I --3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 MR. MAGAZINER: Good morning, Your Honor. There 5 are a number of cases pending in the Philadelphia Court of 6 Common Pleas that have been dismissed with the intention, 7 apparently, of refiling in the MDL and Your Honor may have 8 seen some of those refilings --9 THE COURT: Right. 10 MR. MAGAZINER: -- in the MDL. The cases

11 Mr. Beck describes are for the most part not in that group. 12 They are cases which have come up on the trial list and as 13 they approach trial the plaintiffs discontinue them, but 14 that's -- so they are two distinct groups. 15 THE COURT: Okay. In dealing with -- if I can 16 have -- Mr. Zimmerman, before we finish up on the trial 17 calendar, if I could have a clarification dealing with the 18 contested rhabdo cases that are pending in Philadelphia. 19 Where would they fall in our classification under 127? 20 MR. MARVIN: Your Honor, if I may address that? 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 MR. MARVIN: Good morning, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Good morning. 24 MR. MARVIN: I think most of those cases would 25 probably be in the category of cases where there is a 0012 1 contemporaneous complaint of muscle aches along with some 2 kind of objective criteria, such as an elevated CK. 3 What we're seeing is there are a number of 4 plaintiffs who are saying that if the CK is one and a half 5 or two times the normal level, then it's considered to be a 6 rhabdo case in their eyes, which in our opinion is not --7 does not fit the common or the classically accepted 8 definition. 9 THE COURT: So that would be category B? 10 MR. MARVIN: Yes. 11 MR. BECK: Your Honor, I believe there may 12 also --13 MS. GEOPPINGER: If I may? 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MS. GEOPPINGER: As the categorization person, we 16 agree they would fall into category B. That is further 17 subdivided as -- that's the category with objective evidence 18 and they would be further subdivided whether it was 19 contemporaneous with the use or within 30 days thereafter. 20 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. BECK: And, Your Honor, just to be complete, 21 22 I believe that there may be some cases where the contest 23 may be more over causation than rhabdo. I'm not sure which 24 category those fall within on our trial calendar sheet, but 25 there are out there a few cases where somebody has rhabdo 0013 and they were taking Lipitor, but sometime previously in 1 their medical history they took Baycol. Then once Baycol was withdrawn from the market, they got it in their head 4 that their rhabdo was due to a drug they were not taking 5 when they contracted rhabdo instead of one of the statins 6 that they were taking. 7 So there are cases like that and I frankly don't know whether they fall within the contested rhabdo or the 8 9 rhabdo categories, but there are a few of those kicking 10 around in Philadelphia as well. 11 THE COURT: In dealing with -- are these the 12 first set of contested rhabdo cases to come to trial in 13 Philadelphia? And if not, have you settled any of those? 14 MR. BECK: I'm trying to think what's -- nothing has come to trial in Philadelphia. We've had trial 15

settings and we've picked juries. The two juries that we picked were cases involving rhabdo, which were then settled after we picked the jury and before we gave opening statements, and they were settled along with other rhabdo cases. So they were all rhabdo cases and that's all we've settled are rhabdo cases.

THE COURT: All right. So any contested rhabdo

THE COURT: All right. So any contested rhabdo cases that may have come up in Philadelphia have not been settled; would that be accurate?

MR. BECK: Yes. That's true not just in

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Philadelphia, that's true everywhere.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you for that.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, if I could make a comment. What is rhabdo and what is not rhabdo has always been in the eye of the beholder or William Holden and so we talk about terms of what's a contested rhabdo versus a confirmed rhabdo.

And, of course, this is -- the key to that has always been in Bayer's mind and their checkbook. So I don't know because I don't have perfect information whether there is a rhabdo that settles or a rhabdo that's close to a confirmed rhabdo that settles.

Information has come to me from people in Philadelphia that indicate that cases that would not be under the original criteria of rhabdo and settled in kind of that original definition of rhabdo have settled as being likened to rhabdo. And where that bar is, frankly, is very difficult for us to determine because we don't have that information.

When we talk about cases, 37 of 57 being discontinued, the word dismissal is not out there. So I don't know if they are continued -- discontinued and being refiled. But within that 37 of 57 that have been discontinued, there are 20, if my math is right, that have been resolved and whether those are rhabdos --

MR. BECK: No, those are still pending.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Still pending, okay.

MR. BECK: They haven't been resolved.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: But some of them have been

resolved or none of them have been resolved?

MR. BECK: Discontinued means dismissed.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: They are dismissed, okay.

MR. HOEFLICH: None have been resolved.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: But clearly within Pennsylvania cases have been settled that some people would say are not rhabdo, at least the PSC has looked at some of them anecdotally with counsel for the other side and they have -- we have concluded that under the criteria we've been provided by Bayer they would not be rhabdo that have been settled as rhabdo.

Now, I'm not here to criticize that, I'm happy that any case gets resolved, but it is of concern to us what is being defined as rhabdo and what is not being defined as rhabdo and how they're being dealt with. And so I raise that as an issue of concern to us because it's very

21 hard for us to track that.

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And as Bayer has said and as Doug has just provided to the court, they have settled cases that they consider rhabdo, but it's under what criteria they consider them rhabdo that we remain somewhat confused by. And I

think that's the nature of the beast, frankly.

I think that's not necessarily a bad thing. It's just a confusing thing that concerns us as we go through categorization and as we address the questions asked by the court, well, what are these cases if they're not rhabdo. They probably do fall into B, but are some of them getting resolved within B or are some of them not getting resolved within B? Our information indicates it's a little bit of a moving target.

MR. BECK: Your Honor, all I can say is to the best of my knowledge if, in fact, that's their information, that information is false. And I don't know who is telling them what, but we have not changed our position in terms of what cases will settle. We haven't changed it in Philadelphia. We didn't change it in California. We haven't changed it in Mississippi. And if a case doesn't fit the definition of rhabdo that we have been applying all along, then we haven't settled that case.

And I think what Mr. Zimmerman is trying to imply is that we are applying some sort of a different standard in Philadelphia than we are in the MDL. That's a question that I know Your Honor has asked several times and that Mr. Zimmerman has tried to raise, and we're not. And to say that unnamed sources are giving him, you know, anecdotal information without any names attached that support his

suspicion, all I can tell you is it's not true.

THE COURT: Let's move on to settlement.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Settlement, Your Honor. To date defendants have settled 2,865 cases with a total value of 1,096,030,128. I think I got that right. And of this total, 727 cases have been determined to be subject to the MDL assessment with a total value of \$284,689,774.

As of the last status conference the numbers were 2,716 cases. So it looks like we are up about 49 cases, if my quick math is correct.

MR. BECK: You are off by 100.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: 149. With a total value of 1,043,919,200. Of that amount, 675 were determined to be subject to the MDL assessment -- I am going to round this one -- for about \$234 million. And so the MDL group or subject to the MDL assessment group is up about 55 cases, 52 cases, something like that.

I guess those numbers speak for themselves. There's really no comment on those unless the court has questions about them.

THE COURT: Well, everyone throws around billions like it's a dollar or a penny, but I think the management of this, both the MDL and the whole litigation, has something to say when over a billion dollars has been paid out. I think both sides should pat themselves on the back,

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both the PSC and the defense. That's a quiet billion dollars that's been paid out. It may not get headlines in a verdict, but I think there's a number of people that have been compensated for injuries that add up to a billion dollars and so that says something for this litigation.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: We're very happy to have that occur, Your Honor, and we feel very good about the fact that we are vigorously representing people who have been compensated to the tune of over a billion dollars. So we think those numbers speak for themselves.

It's obviously this litigation and the coordination and consolidation and communication contained within this litigation that has allowed for this effort to occur and we, as the PSC, are very happy to see that in a relatively short period of time over 2,700 -- 2,800 people have been properly compensated for their injuries.

I know Phil is getting closer here and I feel his presence, but I am going to continue. And also we know that there are a number of people out there we also feel deserve to be compensated and we are going to -- we look forward to our continuing efforts to see that other people who deserve compensation be compensated.

So everyone in this courtroom is to be commended for this effort and we are glad we could help clean up this problem.

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THE COURT: Mr. Beck.

MR. BECK: Normally I'm not sure I would pat myself on the back because my client had paid out a billion dollars. This, I think, is an unusual situation where, the court may recall, in our first session that the court organized that we had down in New Orleans we stood up and we said that we were going to take a different approach than a lot of defendants take and that anybody who suffered side effects while taking our medicine, that we wanted to compensate them rather than to fight about that and that if we were going to do any fighting, as we anticipated we would, it would be on the people who did not suffer side effects in our judgment.

So we're pleased that the program has worked. We feel like we have fairly compensated those who suffered side effects from our medicine. We've defended ourselves when people have insisted on more money than we thought was appropriate and where people have claimed injuries that we didn't think existed. We are going to continue to do all three; and that is where people have suffered side effects, we want to continue with the settlement program.

You know, we kind of had an impression that nothing happened over the last few months. Not only has there been a billion dollars paid out in total, but there's about \$50 million paid out just in the last two months while

seemingly things were inactive.

So we continue to meet with the lawyers for those who suffered side effects and we continue to settle those cases, and we continue to fight the ones where there were no

side effects.

THE COURT: Well, again, the court commends all parties involved in this matter. It's been a relatively smooth MDL. When you look at the figures that have been paid out, it's mind-boggling.

You may continue.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: And, Your Honor, we do fight over what suffered side effects really is and that's where the rubber meets the road and that fight will continue.

Next, Your Honor, number C. Approximately 136 cases have --

THE COURT: I was just saying that the defense did not take a scorched earth policy, which in some MDLs the defendants have and that has backfired, but in this case a new formula was used and it changed the landscape of MDLs.

Whether or not it will work on other MDLs is a whole another question and not my concern, but with this one it has $\operatorname{--}$ that amount of money, it has to be one of the top ten MDLs or litigations to have that kind of money paid out. Would you agree or not agree?

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: I would definitely agree, and we commend any defendant that comes to the plate and says they have a problem and they want to compensate people.

And we were the first to -- I remember sitting down with Adam early on and talking about getting the people to start buying into the program, that they wanted to settle serious cases, and we were the first to go out there and champion that people should look at settling serious cases if the compensation was appropriate. So I have no argument with that strategy.

I do have a little bit of an argument about their secondary strategy and that's what we are here working on right now. But I don't have any argument with their first strategy, which is as they define a serious case and they want to pay it, we are willing to accept it assuming it's responsible and reasonable; and it has been.

THE COURT: All right. Dealing with the mediation program.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, the mediation program. Approximately 136 cases have been submitted to the MDL mediation process. In addition, of course, there are a limited number of cases where direct negotiations are still taking place.

I think Special Master Remele is here to comment on that further. And then if there are any further comments

0022 after Special Master Remele's report, each of us will have those.

THE COURT: Good morning.

SPECIAL MASTER REMELE: Good morning, Your Honor. Lewis Remele reporting on behalf of the mediation program.

Your Honor, sort of in line with what has been said by both the court and by Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Beck, the mediation program has been working in the sense that we have been identifying and continue to identify cases --

so-called rhabdo cases.

And even as we have gone through the categorization process that was mandated by PTO 127, we found some cases that were categorized as rhabdo cases by both sides and those cases have been submitted and generally either -- some of them, I think, are still being negotiated, but generally have been settled by Bayer.

So there are about 34 cases that have actually been settled out of the mediation program so far. There are also about four presently that are under -- waiting for dates for future mediations at the present time and there's a handful of cases that we have under consideration to make a determination as to whether they fit within the parameters of the pretrial order that defines what a rhabdo case is for purposes of the mediation.

And then, Your Honor, sort of in line with some

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of the comments that have been previously made in terms of where the line is between a rhabdo case and a nonrhabdo case, the categorization process has actually helped to begin to at least define and identify cases that the parties have a dispute over as to whether or not they are rhabdo cases or they're nonrhabdo cases or whether they fit somewhere in between.

And as we begin to refine those categories, we are getting better and better and have a better handle on exactly what those categories are and how many cases are falling within those categories, and I think ultimately it will be very helpful for the court to be able to make a determination as to exactly what the universe looks like.

And we have been -- in line with that, we have been actually identifying some of those cases that have been submitted for mediation that don't meet the actual criteria of what was required under the mediation pretrial order in the sense they're not strictly rhabdo cases, but they are cases that fall somewhere in between, a so-called muscle injury case and a rhabdo case.

And we have actually been identifying those as ones that we will reconsider once the categorization process is completed and the court can have a better handle on exactly what those -- how many of those cases there are and what categories they fall under and how those might be

handled in terms of further refining the process.

So that's really where we are now. Those cases that are rhabdo cases are being submitted. They are being handled -- for the most part they are being negotiated and settled by the parties. And to the extent that they can't be and they are rhabdo cases, we are getting them into the mediation program.

And as we narrow and winnow down those cases, which are becoming fewer and fewer, we will then be confronting this next group of cases once we get the categorization completed and we will have to make those determinations.

Unless the court has any questions, that's it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

SPECIAL MASTER REMELE: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. Beck,

any comments?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: We look forward to the next step,

Your Honor.

MR. BECK: We have nothing further on that, Your

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Honor.

THE COURT: Let's move on to discovery.

 $\,$ MR. ZIMMERMAN: We are going to provide a report to the court on Pretrial 114. That report is going to be

provided by Jeanne Geoppinger on behalf of the plaintiffs, and I don't know if James Mizgala or Phil or whoever is going to do it on behalf of the defense. But this is where we are today on categorization so everyone knows what we have been doing and where these cases fall at the present time.

I think it will be very informative for everyone to understand it and help us really see what this process — and it's been a difficult — I mean, it's been quite a process — has brought to bear on helping in the categorization process.

MR. BECK: Your Honor, perhaps I might go first on this one because I suspect that I will be talking about a slightly different aspect of this than the plaintiffs will.

Part of PTO 114 has to do with submission of reports or information supporting claims, and this was done in phases based on when the claims were filed. For the earliest filed claims that was called phase one, that information was due in June. For phase two it was due in July. For phase three it was due in September. So just to give the court an update on our best information concerning the number of plaintiffs in those different categories and what's been provided by them.

For the phase one group that was due in June there

were approximately 2,300 plaintiffs, 1,700 of whom got extensions and those are due sometime in October. Of the remaining 600, about half of those cases have gone away. A couple of them, I don't know how many, but a small number were settled because in the sifting and winnowing process we and the plaintiffs' lawyers discovered that they were legitimate rhabdo cases and they were settled. And then the vast majority were not pursued because they decided that they did not have the kind of support that was contemplated. And then for the remaining 300 something was filed, whether it's medical records or an expert report.

For phase two, these were cases that were filed somewhat later and the reports or the supporting materials were due in July. There were approximately 3,000 plaintiffs in this category, about 2,800 of whom received extensions. So their reports are not yet due. That left 200 who did not receive an extension beyond July. About 100 of these are either dismissed or in the process of being dismissed or will be dismissed in the future because

no filings have been made to support the claims. And then about 100 plaintiffs filed something, whether it's in the form of medical reports or contemporaneous records or so-called expert reports, which is a subject that we will come to later in the morning.

And then last week the phase three plaintiffs

material was due. There are approximately 5,800 plaintiffs in phase three. About 800 received extensions and then several thousand fall into kind of another world, most of whom are represented by the Weitz & Luxenberg firm where they have filed a motion to withdraw or a motion to dismiss without prejudice; and that is kind of up in the air and we are going to have to resolve, I don't think today, but we may be able to resolve those by agreement. We hope we will. But in any event, they haven't received extensions, but neither have they filed reports. And then we did receive a fair number of reports, but we haven't had a chance to count them all up. When I say "reports," I mean either so-called expert reports or the supporting materials.

Here's our best estimate on the totals. From phase one and two there are about 4,500 extensions, so we are still waiting for materials on those plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Now, were any of those Weitz & Luxenberg cases?

MS. GEOPPINGER: Yes, sir, there were.

MR. BECK: Yes. And then we've got 800 actual extensions from phase three plus a few or several thousand that just kind of have to be dealt with. Most of those are Weitz & Luxenberg cases, so they are kind of in a state of limbo.

We have about 1,800 submissions. About a thousand of those are letters, letters, you know, talking about -- I believe about contemporaneous medical reports, that sort of thing. In any event, a thousand of them fall in the letter category and then we have 800 that fall in the report category.

And without being argumentative about the significance of it, our count is that of these 800 what I call so-called expert reports, approximately 75 to 80 percent fall in the category of the two-page form report without any supplementation; and that's a matter that we've raised in terms of the adequacy of that.

So that I give you by way of our best count in terms of just the objective count of how many people filed what and did not file what.

THE COURT: All right. Before you leave the podium let me shoot something across your bow, both to Weitz & Luxenberg and the defense bar. Dealing with these dismissals, you may come in agreement, but under our local rule and Rule 41 there has to be good cause and I haven't seen any good cause as of yet.

And so you may agree that these matters should be dismissed or that they should go pro se and have -- I am just talking so you understand. What I saw in the proposed

agreement that you submitted to Weitz & Luxenberg would not 0029

1 even come close to the court agreeing to.

MR. BECK: Okay.

THE COURT: All right? It would not even come close. And so when you start putting conditions on pro se clients that they don't even have now, such as signing up for Verilaw and paying for that, you're way off base, way off base.

And so I am telling you that I am taking a very close look at this and so both you and Weitz & Luxenberg are in the same boat and so it does not mean that the court is just going to sign off on something that you submit to the court on that.

MR. BECK: We had actually anticipated requesting the assistance of Special Master Haydock in this regard and I think that that would be particularly helpful so that we don't go off on a wild-goose chase on something that's going to be unacceptable to the court, because that's not in anyone's interest.

THE COURT: I can tell you that the hairs on the back of my neck stood up when I saw that. It's just not going to occur. It's just not going to occur.

MR. BECK: Okay. May I yield the --

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MS. GEOPPINGER: Good morning, Your Honor. Just a bit more information regarding the categorization

process.

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THE COURT: Yes.

 $\,$ MS. GEOPPINGER: According to the numbers that I have exchanged with defense counsel, there have been 1,935 total submissions received to date.

In terms of the narrowing process itself, thus far approximately 600 have either been dismissed with prejudice or involuntarily -- I'm sorry -- either voluntarily dismissed with prejudice or involuntarily dismissed with prejudice. And the narrowing process is continuing. We continue to exchange lists and come up with stipulated lists.

With regard to the categorization -- well, a word on extensions and late due dates. There's more than 2,500 plaintiffs presently in the three phases that have received extensions that have not yet expired. So we have approximately 2,500 plaintiffs there.

And then there are approximately 3,400 additional plaintiffs whose submissions will be due on or after October the 1st based on an agreement that we have reached, which has been submitted as a proposed order but has not been issued, plus then rolling deadlines that will come beyond that.

With regard to the categorization itself, we have completed, as you know, categorization round one. That $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +\left$

categorization included 332 plaintiffs and we had an over 98 percent agreement rate on the categorization.

We are in the process of categorizing what we're

calling round two, which will be all reports that are submitted between June 29th and August the 13th. To date, based on the list that we have developed, we have approximately 463 plaintiffs who will be on that list.

And we are at the point where the PSC has finished most of its categorization, the defendants have finished most of their categorization, and we are going to be in a position to exchange lists and work out the differences we have between us shortly.

THE COURT: All right. Keep up the good work. MS. GEOPPINGER: Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ BECNEL: May I address the court on this issue, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You may. Good morning, Mr. Becnel. Do you still have any property down in New Orleans or is it under water?

MR. BECNEL: My place in Gulf Shores, Alabama, I haven't been able to get to nor have I heard anything about it, but I don't think it's where it used to be. Maybe it will rise from the dead, but I doubt it.

In any event, Your Honor, I rise at this time because of a particular problem you just raised. As you

know, the ethics rules require lawyers to report continually to their clients. I do that every quarter, whether it's what the court is doing here or what the state courts are doing, what experts are doing, so on and so forth.

I also flew down to Phoenix and met with Mr. Goldberg, who is one of the people who referred a great number of these cases to Weitz & Luxenberg.

I got inquiries from literally hundreds of people who have been told that because all of the serious rhabdo cases have settled, no one wants to represent these other individuals who, whether rightfully or wrongfully, think that they have a case and they've been harmed by Bayer.

I have attempted, where possible, to try to figure out what's the status, whether they are going to get thrown out because they don't have reports, whether there's extensions or not.

But I bring this to the court because a very, very similar thing happened years ago with Judge Pointer in the breast implant case when women from all over the United States — and the judge at that time had issued, because of a preliminary settlement agreement that they had, that the court would pay no one but an hourly rate to represent women. So no one would represent these women who had breast implants. Lawyers wouldn't get percentages and therefore they just couldn't get represented.

And Judge Pointer, who helped write the MDL -- the original MDL manual, said, This is just unacceptable. And although I wasn't on the PLC, I had done a great deal of the work in terms of the documents and all, with as many as 35 lawyers, for the committee.

But in any event, he then imposed upon the lawyers, who were supposedly the PLC, an obligation to take on the representation of those people on an hourly rate

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compensation program.

And then when Dow Corning went bankrupt that all disappeared and eight and a half, nine years later I am still dealing with literally hundreds and hundreds of these women with no idea if I will get paid at any time anywhere.

A similar situation is here now. These people are going to file ethical complaints against all of us, and they are very close to the indigents you deal with every day in the criminal side of the legal system.

And I am very concerned about those issues. You know, we take the good cases and we get paid, we take our money and we run and we leave the guys and ladies, who by and large are elderly, who by and large have never been involved in the legal system, but are very, very upset.

Even though I have been in trial for the last 18 months on three different cases -- I mean, at night on our website we're getting comments sent to us. We try to call

them back. And I'm just very concerned about these issues and I just thought I would raise it to the court since the court seems to be very concerned about those also.

THE COURT: Yes, I am.

Mr. Zimmerman, do you have any comments? MR. ZIMMERMAN: On that issue, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I am concerned about this issue, Your Honor. I have been for some time concerned about the process of settling good cases, which I support, and leaving cases that are more difficult, or where defendants haven't said we are willing to pay money, on the dock while the ship sails away.

We have looked at that obligation from the PSC point of view and we feel it's very important that we play out this hand to see how this is going to shake out and stay in the camp of the plaintiffs so that we do not do anything that would be short -- give these people short shrift.

Having said that, we understand that many of these cases don't have merit. They are not -- they didn't take Baycol or they didn't have injuries related to Baycol, which is why, of course, we brought the categorization process before the court.

But then we do see a large pile of cases that have some degree of merit, to a great degree of merit. And $\,$

we do not believe, frankly, that counsel should be able to withdraw from those cases in midstream and we are very encouraged by the comments of the court in that regard because we didn't know where people were going to -- the court was going to stand on that issue.

Having said that, however, we do not know exactly what to do about it because the PSC cannot take up the individual representation of everyone seeking counsel.

We did have a program in breast implants where we did allow the PSC to take up the representation of people who do not have counsel or whose counsel vanished in a system that was quite unique. In other words, we provided representation on an hourly basis to help people be guided

through the process in the breast implant litigation on the common benefit nickel, if you will.

And I think we should give some thought and consideration to that, but the bottom line, Your Honor, is that we think until we shake that out, until we think that through, that there should be very circumspect withdrawals of counsel and good cause must be demonstrated absolutely to this court before people are cut loose from their counsel or counsel are cut loose from their clients.

We support categorization. We support the process of trying to make sure what is serious and what is related and what isn't. But until that process is complete

and until we've sat down at the table with Bayer to determine how we're going to deal with cases that we all might agree have merit, we believe the status quo should be protected and these people should be protected; and we feel strongly about that and have from the get-go felt strongly about that.

As you have heard me say from this podium many times, that we may not be the ones who are going to do the final heavy lifting for the rhabdo people because the rhabdo people have been taken care of by Bayer to the tune of over a billion dollars to date, but the rest of these people, to the extent their injuries are related and to the extent they have suffered and to the extent that suffering is deserving of compensation, not in just the minds of Bayer, but perhaps in the minds of others other than Bayer, we want to be here for them and we want to make sure their interests are protected.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Beck.

MR. BECK: Yes, Your Honor. We take to heart Your Honor's earlier comments about imposing conditions and whatnot on pro se plaintiffs, but an overarching concern that we had, which we were trying to address in response to these motions to withdraw, is we did not want a situation where thousands of plaintiffs have their lawyers disappear

and they are left kind of not -- perhaps not even knowing that and being on the court's docket.

THE COURT: Educate me. How are the lawyers going to disappear if I don't sign off on it?

MR. BECK: It's fine with us if --

THE COURT: I don't understand that. That's not a worry as far as I'm concerned because --

MR. BECK: Good.

THE COURT: -- if they've signed the papers, they're the lawyers until I've allowed them to get off the case or there's a substitution of counsel in that matter.

So it's not one that the court is going to rubber-stamp anything that just comes in dealing with this because although it is not public record what that firm settled their cases for, but it's a substantial amount of money and they had a substantial number of cases within the MDL and they have a responsibility for those cases.

And so let's not be afraid that -- I think I've

always stated that it was my mission that we wanted to make sure the cases that should not be in court should not be here and cases that should be here stay. And just because someone feels that it's not economically viable after two and a half years into the case, I've never allowed a lawyer to walk away from that.

MR. BECK: And what we're concerned about, Your

Honor, is the lawyers who determined that the cases are without merit, perhaps they and their clients disagree, but we want those things disposed of on the merits. Maybe we'll lose, but we think we'll win.

And what we don't want is two and a half years into the process, with expert reports overdue and a regime that involves consequences for the failure to come forward with any evidence that would support a claim, for then the cases to somehow go into suspended animation or get dismissed without prejudice because the lawyers choose to walk away rather than to come forward with any information.

So we are delighted if all these various motions to withdraw are turned away and we deal with the cases based on the merits.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{ZIMMERMAN}:\ I$$ believe that concludes the Pretrial 114 report, Your Honor.

Next is item Roman numeral III-B, Pennsylvania state court. The state court has required plaintiffs to submit case specific reports for all remaining nonrhabdos. And it looks like of the 3,400 cases in Pennsylvania that were subject to Lone Pine, only 156 of those cases remain active. Again, this is not something I have tremendous knowledge of.

MR. BECK: Right. And just to update, that, of course, is a variation on what we're doing here as well.

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So most -- the vast majority of the nonrhabdo cases that were pending, plaintiffs and their lawyers were not able to come forward with the kind of support contemplated in Lone Pine.

The only update on these numbers is that I believe today -- is that right, Doug? -- today the judge put into effect the Lone Pine order for the remaining cases and those are cases that were filed in 2004. They had not been included in this program.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Phil, I didn't hear. Is that Pennsylvania?

MR. BECK: Yes.

THE COURT: Pennsylvania, III-B.

MR. BECK: Yes, this is Court of Common Pleas. And there are only 40 such cases, but what that means — and they haven't gone through the Lone Pine process yet, but that now means that there are 196 nonrhabdo cases active in the Court of Common Pleas, but 40 of those haven't gone through the vetting process that occurs under Lone Pine.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Zimmerman.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you. Discovery

24 depositions. Your Honor, Mr. Arsenault is going to report 25 on behalf of the PSC on the discovery that has been 0040 1 completed to date. I just think it's an overview of what 2 we have done and what we think remains. We are pretty much 3 done with deposition discovery, but Mr. Arsenault will give you the details. THE COURT: Good morning. 5 6 MR. ARSENAULT: Good morning, Your Honor. How 7 are you? 8 THE COURT: Glad to see you. 9 MR. ARSENAULT: Nice to see you. 10 Thus far the plaintiffs have taken some 91 11 depositions in this case. 54 of those were Bayer witnesses, 12 including experts; a dozen of those were Bayer AG people; 16 13 are GSK people; and nine were nonparty. 14 Your Honor, there are approximately four or five 15 depositions that are currently scheduled for October. A few 16 of those are Bayer people and a few of those are GSK. There 17 are about seven other depositions that are currently under 18 discussion to be taken in the near future and the defendants continue to take the plaintiffs' expert depositions. All of 19 that is moving along nicely. There have been no problems 20 and they are proceeding as they get noticed. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 23 Anything for the defense? 24 MR. BECK: No, Your Honor. 25 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, it may be helpful for 0041 1 the court, I don't know, about the generic expert protocol and how that's going. Mr. Hopper of our office has been in 3 charge of that. And as you might imagine, that's a fairly ambitious project because, you know, you're taking the 5 depositions of people who have opinions and expert opinions 6 in the case. I think it's probably a credit, again, to 7 both sides that this is occurring quite smoothly. It's not without some problems. But maybe Mr. Hopper could report 8 9 on it and the defense could comment. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. SIPKINS: Your Honor, before Mr. Hopper 12 begins, I have a court appearance in New Orleans. I have 13 to leave. I always enjoy listening to Mr. Hopper, but I won't be able to today. 14 15 MR. HOPPER: I thought you were going to give me 16 accolades or something. 17 MR. ZIMMERMAN: That's the second time 18 Mr. Sipkins has left when --19 THE COURT: My understanding is you're going to 20 New Orleans. 21 MR. SIPKINS: I am. Down to see Judge Fallon, 22 Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Say hi to him for me. 24 MR. HOPPER: Ask him where he is staying, Your 25 Honor. 0042 1 Good morning, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. HOPPER: Specifically, the generic expert witness depositions have gone quite well. We have just a few remaining. In fact, the one tomorrow is, I believe, the final expert on plaintiffs' side and I believe Mr. Mizgala is traveling to Toronto to take that expert report.

And then as Your Honor sees in the agenda, we have two experts, not specifically designated as experts but Bayer AG witnesses, but they are of the science and medicine scope and nature, that we're taking in Amsterdam. Those will be held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October.

The cooperation between the plaintiffs and defense has gone quite well. I am always happy and able to say that working with Mr. Marvin is a pleasure and happy to say and to tell the court that we believe we will be able to proceed with these final two depositions in Amsterdam without the need of the special master or hopefully, Your Honor, any involvement with the court at all.

If we get into a sticky wicket, we promise to call Special Master Haydock at approximately 2:30 a.m. Minneapolis time, just to get him back for law school if nothing else.

Unless my colleagues on the other side have

something to say or add, we are wrapping up the generic expert discovery. It's gone quite well and we look forward to the close on that. It's been a long haul for well over a couple of years and I think that both sides deserve some credit for their management of that.

THE COURT: Mr. Marvin.

MR. MARVIN: Your Honor, I can only echo that the cooperation has been extraordinary and we're happy that we have gone through so many depositions, both in scheduling them and taking those depositions, without having to come to the court for only a few times and maybe it's only one or two times at all. So the cooperation has been extraordinary. I'm pleased that it's worked out well and I am sure the plaintiffs are as well. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Marvin.

Mr. Hopper, if I could ask you one question that was on some previous agendas dealing with the payment of the support staff that were over in Europe for those depositions. Has that been rectified?

MR. HOPPER: To my knowledge, Your Honor, it has. We did a full and final accounting for the court and in cooperation between our PSC accountants and the court appointed accountants and with Your Honor's involvement and through the assistance of the special master, I believe, in fact, all those final payments have come in from state

counsel and to my knowledge everyone has been paid.

Certainly I want to be on record to say the PSC has paid everyone. And in my understanding and working with Mr. Marvin, so have the defendants. So if there are any outstanding payments owed, Your Honor, they come from other state counsel and to my knowledge everything has been received from those state counsel.

8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 9 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Miracles do happen, Your Honor. 10 That was a pleasant surprise. Your Honor --11 THE COURT: It shouldn't have taken that long for 12 those payments to be made. I was at the depositions and I 13 saw how well they worked and how hard the support staff 14 worked to make sure that things went smoothly. You know, 1.5 it's very important that they pay their bills too. 16 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Well, Your Honor, to say we were 17 disappointed at the cooperation by some of the states is an 18 understatement. We were shocked by that and --19 THE COURT: Well, you just should have gotten the 20 court involved a little sooner and I could have used my 21 powers to get that done because it's important that the 22 court reporters and the video staff who traveled to Europe 23 and expended quite a bit of money did not have -- did not 24 get paid on time is just not the way things should be 25 handled. 0045 1 MR. ZIMMERMAN: And it's an excellent seque into 2 number E, Your Honor. This is a little bit of a problem 3 for us and maybe it would be nice -- maybe it would be 4 appropriate for us to be able to meet and confer with one 5 of our special masters over this issue. I won't arque it. 6 I was just going to tell you where it was. 7 THE COURT: I see what it is. Special Master 8 Haydock will meet with you on this issue after this session 9 is over with. 10 MR. ZIMMERMAN: And I just hate to make it the 11 subject of a large court -- I don't think it's a huge amount of money, but it is an issue for us that we think we 12 13 should be equalized on and we will be able to try and be 14 very reasonable about it. 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Motions that --THE COURT: You don't mind meeting with a special 17 master dealing with this issue? 18 19 MR. BECK: Absolutely not, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 21 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, motions. There are two motions set for argument. I don't know if you want to 23 hear them now. Normally we do it at the foot of the 24 calendar, but we can certainly do it now. 25 THE COURT: Well, let's finish with the calendar, 0046 1 then take a break, and then come back. 2 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Sure. I think we all should be 3 prepared to respond to some of the Ronwin things as well 4 after the break and we can put that under the comments or 5 contested matters. 6 In terms of motions set for argument, there are 7 two, the two listed. I think those are the only two that 8 are set for argument. 9 There is the motion of Weitz & Luxenberg to 10 withdraw as counsel. We have heard the court on that. 11 Whether or not people want to continue to argue that one, I 12 don't want to get into the cross fire of that at all. I

have heard the direction of the court and I feel strongly 13 that we have nothing further to say on that, but I know that 14 is being -- that is in play. I have nothing further to say 15 other than what's been said, but that's here and I know 16 17 counsel for Weitz & Luxenberg --18 MR. BURKE: Dan Burke from Weitz & Luxenberg. If you would like for us to discuss it today, that's fine. I 19 20 have been in discussions with Ms. Weber. We have discussed 21 that proposed order that you mentioned earlier. 22 THE COURT: Certainly you haven't had your 23 opportunity to talk and so you are here and so we will have 24 you up here and you --25 MR. BURKE: Thank you, Your Honor. 0047 1 THE COURT: -- can argue as you wish. MR. ZIMMERMAN: So we will put that under the 3 contested calendar for after our break? THE COURT: Yes. 5 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Trial settings and remand issues. 6 As Mr. Beck said, there are no trials set in the MDL. The state court list has been provided, which is B, and we talked about the 37 of 57 contested rhabdo and muscle 8 9 injury cases in Pennsylvania. 10 Number C, I think, is a matter that we would like 11 to take up informally and in chambers if we are going to 12 have an in-chambers discussion about how we get from here to 13 the end and through trials. 14 THE COURT: Yes, we will take that up in 1.5 chambers. MR. ZIMMERMAN: I don't think -- I don't want to 16 17 discuss that, if we don't have to, from the podium at this 18 time. 19 And then the last is Mr. Becnel's motion. I 20 believe it was originally addressed to the Judicial Panel 21 on Multidistrict Litigation. Mr. Becnel is here. He wants to talk to the court about his motion to disband the PSC 22 and the MDL. I always like listening to Danny. So he is 23

here and either we can do that on the contested calendar or we can do it now.

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> THE COURT: It's been filed before the JPML, so I have no jurisdiction over it and I've received a copy of his pleadings. I don't need to hear any more on it.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I am sure he would like to talk about it, though. He's come a long way.

THE COURT: There's no need for -- let me repeat myself.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I know. I am just teasing, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't need to hear anything more about it since I don't have to rule on it, it's not my issue.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: And I think that issue does dovetail with what we are going to be talking about anyway with the court in terms of how we get to the end, and it's part of the end. But the PSC has not taken a position and does not take a position on it at this time, although we

18 are certainly thinking about the ramifications of whatever 19 is being filed. 20 I believe that concludes the calendar, Your 21 Honor. 22 THE COURT: We have one other matter, Special 23 Master Haydock. 24 MR. ZIMMERMAN: We forgot Special Master Haydock. SPECIAL MASTER HAYDOCK: Your Honor, at this 2.5 0049 1 point I have nothing to report. I just want to say that I 2 was offended, though, of having been kept off the agenda. 3 That's all, Your Honor. That's all I wanted to say. 4 THE COURT: Thank you. We'll take a 15-minute 5 recess and come back with arguments. 6 (Recess.) 7 THE COURT: Let's go to arguments. 8 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Do you want to go in the order of 9 the agenda, Your Honor, which would be the defendants' 10 motion to compel with respect to PTO 114? 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Jeanne Geoppinger will argue for 13 the PSC. 14 THE COURT: All right. Again good morning, 15 Mr. Beck. 16 MR. BECK: Good morning, Your Honor. Just by way 17 of context, as near as we can determine right now, of the 18 800 so-called expert reports that have been filed pursuant 19 to PTO 114, we believe our motion would apply to 20 approximately 600 of them. 21 And that means that of the 800 plaintiffs who 22 purported to comply with PTO 114 by way of an expert report, 23 approximately 600 have done nothing more than the kind of 24 two-page form report unsupplemented by other material. And 25 so it's a significant matter in that respect. 0050 1 And then, of course, it has even more significance 2 because for the vast majority of plaintiffs, extensions have 3 been granted. And so there are several thousand plaintiffs 4 looming out there, including the several thousand that I 5 think we all believe right now Weitz & Luxenberg will 6 continue to represent. And so this is a significant matter 7 both in terms of what's been done and what's going to be 8 permitted to be done in the future. 9 And our position is set forth pretty thoroughly in 10 the briefs. If I can just briefly summarize what I think 11 are the highlights; and that is that these two-page form 12 reports do not meet the standards of this court's order 13 PTO 114, Section 1A and 1B, in that they do not comply with 14 Federal Rule Civil Procedure 26(a)(2), which is specifically 15 referenced in the court's order. 16 And also the court's order goes on independently

to require that any expert report must include an
explanation of the bases of the attestation that Baycol
caused the plaintiff to suffer injuries or damages and a
description of the specific injuries or damages suffered.
We don't think that these checkoff form reports comply with
that.

And I think it's especially significant, Your Honor, in terms of the history of PTO 114 that at the eleventh hour the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee suggested

to the special masters that a provision be included that would allow them to use these kind of checkoff short form type things in lieu of what one would consider a proper expert report under the federal rules and that effort by the plaintiffs was futile.

The proposal that was submitted to the court by the special masters and approved by the court specifically required compliance with the federal rules and reiterated the federal rules requirement that a full explanation of the bases be set forth.

And any review of these forms, I think in a normal case you would look at these and no way in the world would anybody say that these little checkoff forms comply with Rule 26.

There hasn't been, so far as I could tell, a serious effort to contest that and instead the plaintiffs have said, well, but they do accomplish some other goal and that is that they enable us all to go forward with the categorization process that is also contemplated by another one of the PTOs.

However, my understanding -- I haven't been personally involved in this activity, but my understanding is that the categorization that has taken place and that's been successful, where we heard earlier that there's over 90 percent agreement on the first group, that is not

because people were able to look at these forms and come to any conclusions or agreements about categorization.

In fact, even for that purpose, which is, in fact, not the purpose of the expert reports, but even for that ancillary purpose these forms have been inadequate and we've had to go behind them and look at medical records and look at a lot more information.

So these things that are supposed to comply with the federal rules as being expert reports and do not comply with the federal rules, it can't be excused that they accomplish this other goal because they don't even accomplish that.

But more important is that the purpose of the expert reports is to figure out who's got a basis for their claim and who doesn't, figure out what cases can be set for trial and when and in what order, and what cases can be subject to dispositive motions, what cases can be subject to Daubert motions.

In other words, they are supposed to file expert reports just like people file expert reports in any case and they have to comply with the rules about expert reports just like you have to comply with the rules in any case.

And they have been given lots of time to do this and they have been given more time where they have asked for it. The relief that we ask for is not draconian. We are

not saying, okay, they had their one chance, they failed,

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off with their head, dismiss their case, although I would submit that the effort to comply is so feeble that one could in good faith ask for that.

But what we've asked for instead is for the court to tell the plaintiffs' lawyers, That doesn't cut it, go back to the drawing board, you've got another 30 days to come up with a real expert report that a lawyer could say in good faith complies with Rule 26. That's what the court ordered.

That's what we're entitled to in order to defend ourselves in these cases and that's what we need, I think, in order to really get these cases in a position where we can start resolving them one way or another.

The last point that I would make, Your Honor, is that there's also been a suggestion by the plaintiffs that our motion is somehow deficient because we should have brought the motion as to each one of the 600 reports and that we should have gone through the meet and confer process as to each one of the 600 reports.

And all I would ask Your Honor to do is step back for a moment and imagine that we had proceeded on that basis, what we would be hearing from the plaintiffs' counsel; and that is that the big bad pharmaceutical companies are trying to impose ridiculous staggering costs

on the plaintiffs and to make each one of these cases uneconomical to pursue by taking the same problem, which is the same form report filled out largely by the same doctors for the same plaintiffs' lawyers with the same sort of substance, that we're insisting on briefing and arguing and meeting and conferring on 600 of these essentially identical forms individually. If the court wants us to do that, we'll do it. It will be an enormous waste of everybody's time and money.

But I think it comes with especially ill grace from the plaintiffs' lawyers, who are now -- having accepted our money on behalf of the injured plaintiffs are now claiming that we are trying to grind them into dust by defending ourselves on the cases that we believe are without merit, to say that we should have dealt with this in a different way. We think we raised it in the proper way.

If instead we have to fight report by report by report, we can do that and we'll be here for a couple of years doing nothing but fighting about these expert reports. Instead what we ought to do is get guidance, is this two-page form satisfactory to the court, does this in the court's view comply with Rule 26, would this be acceptable as an expert report that informs us of what we're entitled to know before we go to trial against somebody, before we bring a Daubert motion, before we bring a summary judgment

motion or not.

And if the court deems that that's acceptable, we'll live with that. If the court says no, again, we're not asking that anybody be thrown out of court. We're asking that they be told to go back and do what they're supposed to do.

MS. GEOPPINGER: Good morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. GEOPPINGER: Jean Geoppinger for the PSC. Your Honor, according to the defendants, by developing a template to assist plaintiffs' counsel in preparing expert reports, which I would note is not only permitted by law but also arguably within the scope of the PSC's MDL obligations, the defendants' position is that the PSC is engaging in what is essentially a nefarious attempt to what they call warehouse cases and to write the requirement of Rule 26 out of PTO 114.

As an initial matter I would note that it's interesting to observe that in this context defendants are now seeking what they vehemently opposed for the last three years that this MDL has been in existence, and that is basically class type treatment on this issue. Rather than addressing cases individually, which has been the defendants' mantra throughout this litigation, they now wish to attack them collectively in this motion.

The defendants' rationale is, however, flawed for several reasons. First of all, what defendants assail as a form report and must comply with the requirements of Rule 26 is not a report at all. What it is is, like I said, a template that was developed to assist plaintiffs' counsel in preparing Rule 26 compliant PTO 114 submissions.

The issue, therefore, isn't whether the form template or the template complies with Rule 26, but rather the reports that are prepared utilizing that template comply with that rule.

The PSC in its papers and here respectfully suggest that that determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the fact that PTO 114 specifically provides for the supplementation of such reports.

This is particularly true, we believe, because defendants have conceded that numerous reports that have been prepared using the template actually comply with Rule 26 and their stringent read of what Rule 26(a)(2) requires, and I would refer the court to Exhibits B through N in our memorandum in opposition.

Secondly, notwithstanding the defendants in their papers what I would characterize as rather self-serving characterizations for the purposes of PTO 114, the fact remains the PTO 114 narrowing process is actually working.

To date, as we discussed earlier, more than 600 cases have been eliminated by virtue of that process and it will likely eliminate hundreds or even thousands more in the coming months.

With respect to the issue of categorization, the categorization of the cases that have survived the narrowing process thus far is also proceeding expeditiously and efficiently. With counsel's agreement -- at this point we have counsel's agreement regarding more than 98 percent of all of the cases that have been categorized.

With regard to the contention that the

categorization is happening despite the form, what I would note is that, as Special Master Haydock and Mr. Mizgala, who has been personally involved, can confirm, the issue of whether or not the reports are sufficient for categorization and the requirement of medical records is by virtue of the nature of an expert report, which is summary and rather conclusionary in nature by its actual form; that we have discussed this issue of perhaps modifying PTO 114 to require medical records for every submission that is made, notwithstanding whether or not the report might be sufficient.

Finally, I would just state that it's disingenuous at best for the defendants to claim that they met and conferred in good faith with the plaintiffs who are

the subject of this motion. Not only did the defendants summarily reject the PSC's overtures to resolve this issue, but they took advantage of the July 4th holiday weekend to set individual plaintiffs up for inclusion in this motion.

By that what I mean is after the close of business on July the 1st defendants began faxing form letters to individual plaintiff's counsel which contained no details regarding alleged deficiencies in the plaintiff's expert reports.

The defendants then gave the plaintiff's counsel less than three business days on either side of a holiday weekend to submit a report that would comply with their reading of Rule 26 or face this motion.

Thereafter the defendants rebuffed all of the individual plaintiff's counsel's attempts to determine what the insufficiencies with individual reports were as required by local Rule 37.1 and Rule 37.

And then they filed this motion literally one minute after the deadline, when Special Master Haydock asked them not to file it until we had the issues of categories under PTO 127 resolved.

In short, I believe that it strains defendants' credibility to characterize their efforts as conferring, much less conferring in good faith. In fact, to me it seems that it's simply a matter of demonstrating that the

defendants wish to pick and choose which rules should be applied to this litigation and apply to them.

So for all those reasons we would ask that the form or the template that has been developed be allowed to stand for plaintiffs' assistance in preparing their expert reports and that the defendants' motion be denied.

THE COURT: All right. In dealing with the modification of 114 to add medical reports, where is that at?

MS. GEOPPINGER: We have had a discussion with Special Master Haydock, Mr. Mizgala and I have had, and what has been happening is anyone who has received an extension in recent weeks, in the latest wave of extensions that have been granted, every one who is given an extension is not only required to file an expert report, but they are also being required to submit the equivalent of the

plaintiff's letter that is contemplated by PTO 114 that contains the details that allow for the categorization.

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My understanding of and why I believe that this is potentially a good thing and why we have had this discussion and why -- let me take a step back. We have discussed whether or not that should be extended to all of the cases and that's where we left it, I mean, in terms of where the extensions are.

But the reason that it might be necessary is an

expert report -- a doctor may say in an expert report that even the defendants would concede is sufficient, you know, such and such a person took Baycol for such and such a period of time, but from that recitation we may not know if it was taken -- if the complaints were contemporaneous, whether it was within 30 days, and the way the various

So the thought being to be able to specifically get the information that goes to the issue of categorization, notwithstanding whether or not it might be in a sufficient expert report.

categories are set up within Pretrial Order Number 127.

THE COURT: Let's press that issue. Thank you. MS. GEOPPINGER: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Beck, anything further?

MR. BECK: Yes, briefly, Your Honor. I am told that Ms. Geoppinger is incorrect in terms of the timing of what we did when.

People from our side conferred with the PSC at some length on the issue of whether these reports were adequate or not. We did not then contact individual plaintiff's attorneys and demand that they file reports to our satisfaction within three days.

What we asked them to do is tell us within three days whether they would file real expert reports rather than these form reports. So we weren't imposing any kind of

unilateral draconian requirements on the plaintiffs' lawyers.

Also, we have been asked not to raise this matter until we dealt with the categorization issues and had those -- a framework for that ironed out. We said we would hold off until we did that. Once we did that, then we filed a motion just like we said we were.

And then most important, Your Honor, is when you listen to the argument from the -- Ms. Geoppinger, there was no argument, again, that these forms comply with Rule 26. What I heard her say was that these are not expert reports, they are just templates which may be useful down the road when they do real expert reports or that have been useful in some instances where they have done expert reports.

And that may or may not be true, but we have a pretrial order that sets forth deadlines for expert reports and apparently their position is, even though they admit these are not expert reports, that by giving us these forms that may assist them down the road if they ever get around to doing an expert report, they somehow satisfy the court's

22 deadline.

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We don't think they have done that. They submitted these things as if they were expert reports in order to meet the deadline that was contained in this

court's order.

Now, you know, the truth of the matter is that against our will it works as sort of an automatic extension even without asking the court for one because, as I said, this happened a long time ago and we are still not asking that they be thrown out, but we are asking that they be directed to comply with Rule 26 even though it is going to end up being months after they should have in the first place.

And equally important, Your Honor, as to all these thousands of others that are going to be coming in here sooner or later, we ought to skip the interim process of giving us a form that is not an expert report and instead give us an expert report.

THE COURT: All right. The court will take this matter under advisement and have an order out as quickly as possible, within the next several weeks.

Let's move on to the next issue dealing with the defendants' request to quash the PSC's motion for letters rogatory.

MR. BECK: Again, Your Honor, I think this has been pretty thoroughly briefed on all sides, so I am not going to take a lot of the court's time but try to just reinforce some of the main points.

One thing that's of some significance here is

that, so far as we have been able to determine, never in history has the Italian government honored a request for letters rogatory in a civil suit.

When they ratified the Hague Convention they did so with the stipulation that they will not execute letters rogatory for purposes of discovery of documents as known in common law countries; and that was without any if's, and's, or but's, without any qualification.

And, Your Honor, that would apply -- the thing that struck me so much reading over the materials is that would apply if we were talking about letters rogatory directed to Fiat or some other Italian company.

But we're not talking here about letters rogatory directed to some corporation or private individual in Italy. We are talking about something much more bizarre and extreme than that, and that is letters rogatory that they want this court to issue directed to a prosecutor in Italy, who if he were to comply -- if the government were to issue them and he were to comply would himself be committing a crime.

It would be like somebody from France sending letters rogatory over to ask for information that's been developed in a grand jury in the United States despite grand jury secrecy law.

 $\,$ The law in Italy is clear not only that they have opted out of letters rogatory for cases such as this, but

also that even within Italy for a prosecutor who is conducting an investigation to release information that he has obtained and developed in advance of his final report violates Italian law.

So it would be not only a futile gesture by this court, but I would submit an affront to the government of Italy and a breach of international comity for this court to purport to -- to make such a request in some sort of supposed expectation that the government of Italy would honor such a thing when they have said that they won't generally and when we know what the law is about the conduct of an investigation by an Italian prosecutor.

Lastly, even if Italian law were different about whether they will issue these things in connection with discovery in civil disputes and even if Italian law were different in terms of the obligations of secrecy on an Italian prosecutor who is conducting an investigation, then and only then would you get to the traditional analysis of whether they've met the factors, the five-factor test, that's set forth in the briefs in terms of when letters rogatory should issue. And as we explained there and I won't go through each one, they have failed to meet that test.

So for all those reasons we think that this request to the court should be denied.

THE COURT: Well, do you want to deal with the affidavit dealing with -- and I will allow the surrebuttal to come in and the affidavit dealing with that that came along with that -- the affidavit where plaintiffs' expert talked about the preliminary investigation is over?

MR. BECK: But I don't think that there's any dispute that while a preliminary investigation -- that even though a preliminary investigation is over, that the secrecy requirements on the Italian prosecutor remain until his final report is issued.

And I don't believe that they have disputed that. I think that there was some initial sort of maneuvering on their part on that, but I don't think in the last analysis that they have come forward with anything that disputes the conclusion from our Italian lawyer that says that the conclusion of the preliminary investigation does not relieve the Italian prosecutor of the secrecy obligations. Of course it doesn't have anything to do with whether Italy will honor such requests even in a typical civil case.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BECK: And when I say the final report, I am sorry, I was using imprecise language. It's the requisite notification to the persons being investigated. It is sort of the conclusion of the report, the wrap-up of the report.

And I am told that this can take quite a bit of

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time. It's not like everybody is waiting on pins and needles and it is going to come out in a couple of weeks. That final notification can take a substantial amount of time even after the preliminary investigation may have been completed.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hopper, should the court be involved in an international comity directed by Fellini or should I just watch it and be on the sidelines here?

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MR. HOPPER: Well, that's a very legitimate question, Your Honor, and at least slightly I anticipated that based on defendants' arguments. Because before I actually present plaintiffs' arguments and address defendants' arguments, I'd like to take a moment and put this in context.

Because I think that if the court follows Bayer's arguments and the logic behind those arguments, the court would be led to believe that resort to the Hague Convention for purposes of discovery within any foreign sovereign is essentially prohibited and is a futile exercise. I mean, Mr. Beck himself even said it's futile and he's trumped this up now to use colorful language, bizarre and extraordinary and too stringent, in their briefing.

But as Your Honor knows, perhaps better than anyone else in this courtroom since Your Honor did a $\mbox{--}$

forgive me for not knowing precisely, but a tour of duty at the Hague, the process has been greatly simplified and is not restrictive at all. That door is open and that door is open for purposes of international discovery. The entire purpose of the convention when it was agreed to by the various signatories was to create measures of international cooperation between the sovereigns.

Defendants want to paint this antagonistic perspective or context for this whole thing, but by and large the Hague Convention was entered into to create an open system and to create what now in common day language is a more user friendly, if you will, system for obtaining evidence abroad.

In short, Your Honor, the convention procedures and the comity between the signatories and importantly the case law, which has emerged interpreting these procedures, confirm quite the opposite of what defendants argue.

This is true because the Hague Convention and the letters rogatory procedure contemplate and indeed anticipate a ground swell of transnational litigation. That's what its purpose is designed to entreat. That's why it's there.

So that when a federal district court sitting in an MDL who has an international or a multinational corporation that has marketed a drug all over the world and $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +\left($

has caused injuries with that drug and many third parties and others have become involved in that procedure, Your Honor, I would submit that that's precisely -- and I don't know and maybe Your Honor does, if the doors of the Hague swing inward when they open and I don't know if you can honestly say that they invite the litigants in, but I certainly believe that in the interest of international comity there is ample evidence showing that the letters of request and its procedure invoke cooperation between the sovereigns, not this antagonism which Mr. Beck wants to try

to lead the court to believe.

Your Honor, it's within this context and against this backdrop that plaintiffs ask the court to view our arguments and to reject Bayer's.

Now, turning to Bayer's three arguments. Essentially they have made three. First, Bayer says that the Article 23 of the convention prohibits foreign litigants, particularly those from a common law sovereign, from engaging in pretrial discovery.

As the PSC has shown in its papers, Italy's reservation offered to ratify Article 23 is subject to interpretation. In no way does the reservation, qualified or not -- and they try to say that it hasn't been -- act as a complete bar to the execution of letters rogatory.

It just simply doesn't prohibit a federal district

1 court from issuing that letters rogatory on the front end,
2 on the very front end of that procedure. The purpose of the
3 convention is to reconcile, as I have said, not antagonize,

parties to the international legal system.

As our Italian counsel has stated in his affidavit to this court, pretrial discovery has differing meanings among all of the sovereigns who are signatories to this agreement. I think that's essentially what you might have been alluding to in your question to Mr. Beck.

Therefore, I believe the Italian courts would be the most appropriate venue to adjudicate this interpretation, certainly not Bayer's or the defendants' or Mr. Beck's own biased interpretation of Italian law. To this end, Your Honor, I think both the Tulip Computers and the Aerospatiale cases will be instructive to the court.

In Tulip Computers that court stated, and I quote, That it was satisfied that a foreign tribunal will be the best tribunal to make a final decision on the evidence to be used in a U.S. court.

Justice Blackmun came behind that in his dissent and while he disagreed with the majority's opinion in Aerospatiale, he agreed with an important issue germane to the discovery process that's at issue here when Justice Blackmun stated, and I quote, That a reservation in practice is not a significant obstacle to the discovery that the

broad wording of Article 23 suggests. It's just simply not this bizarre procedure that Mr. Beck wants to paint it to be.

Accordingly, Your Honor, the Article 23 reservation in no way precludes this court from signing the letters rogatory, issuing it to the Italian authorities and, importantly, thereby deferring to an Italian court for an interpretation of their own laws. In so doing and importantly, and I underscore, this court would be acting consistently with the Tulip Computers court.

Second, Bayer has also said that if this court issues a letter rogatory it would axiomatically require the Italian authorities to break their own laws and they are trying to run that up the flagpole in front of this court. Bayer can't make this presumption validly.

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Simply citing to an Italian civil code, again, doesn't automatically preclude the federal district court from initiating the process on letters rogatory. Again, that's an issue for the appropriate court in Italy, I would urge this court to consider, and to have that court evaluate that under their laws. It in no way creates a legal basis for a bar to letters rogatory or precludes this U.S. court from proceeding.

 $\,$ I believe that a careful reading of Article 329 shows that it turns on the close of the preliminary

investigation. Even Bayer's own affiant in his affidavit refers to the preliminary nature, as Your Honor acknowledged.

The PSC is not asking Mr. Guarenello to divulge secret information that he has learned. We are not asking him to open his files, as their papers said. We are not attempting to take his deposition. We're not blowing this up into the level that may require detente between two nations. We are trying to obtain documents that were in Bayer's Milan offices that are now in the possession of a third party that I believe that we are entitled to seek.

As Mr. Geffers, our affiant, states in his affidavit, the preliminary investigation typically lasts six months to a year. He refers and references to another section of the Italian code.

We are now closing in on two and a half years. Given the procedure associated with the letters rogatory, no doubt the investigation will be closed by the time that letters rogatory makes its way through the consul to the Italian authorities, then to the Italian court and then to the prosecutor. I can't imagine after two and a half years.

But, of course, Mr. Beck wants to continue to paint this picture that this is a bizarre process and that it is going to be very dilatory and that we shouldn't even be allowed to engage in international discovery at all.

Finally, Your Honor, Bayer says the PSC should not be allowed to proceed with the letters rogatory because the procedure, as I have said, is extraordinary and too stringent, to use their words.

Well, this is far from the truth, Your Honor, and importantly it's not supported by the case law. The Aerospatiale court stated, Holding the convention does not apply would deprive litigants of access to evidence through treaty procedures to which the contracting states have assented. In other words, the convention procedures are there for a reason, simply to assist foreign litigants with discovery.

The letters rogatory is not an extraordinary measure or any unusual discovery device, as defendants would have the court believe, nor does it create an exceptionally high burden for a litigant who pursues it; and that's important.

Indeed, the Aerospatiale court set forth guidelines for U.S. courts to follow and for Your Honor to certainly be instructed through that case. But the court

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was quick to point out that it was not articulating specific rules, only guidelines for achieving international comity. It's trying to set the tone, I believe, for the spirit of cooperation.

The PSC's request meets these guidelines.

Mr. Beck didn't want to take the time to elucidate on those, but I do and I think it's important that the PSC presents this to the court.

 $\,$ First, our request is not overly broad. We only seek the documents, Your Honor.

Second, it's not intrusive on the Italian sovereign or on the prosecutor himself. We're not attempting, as I said, to take the deposition of Mr. Guarenello nor are we making any intrusive inquiries into what he knows or asking him to open his files.

Third, the PSC will cover all the costs. This is why we've retained Italian counsel, Your Honor, so that we do this responsibly. Mr. Geffers is a very experienced international lawyer and familiar with these procedures. He will work cooperatively with Mr. Guarenello in his office and he will assist the PSC with the process and guide us through it.

These actions by the PSC are reasonable and they satisfy the elements set forth by the Aerospatiale court to avoid any abuses in that process, and the court did urge the federal district court to have oversight on that and I believe that what we are attempting to do is anything but abusive.

Similarly, the Supreme Court in Aerospatiale recognized the importance of comity, as Your Honor has

referred to, as it relates to international discovery. The PSC's use of the letters rogatory procedure satisfies these principles.

First, the documents in question relate to the same drug, Lipobay, Baycol; the same injuries caused by that drug; and the same defendant is a party here. The documents also are reasonably calculated, we believe, to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. We believe once we have a chance to look at them, we will be able to use those documents in the process as this MDL proceeds.

Second, the PSC has been specific in its request. I don't know how we can be any more specific. We are seeking the documents obtained by the prosecutor in Turin which came from Bayer's Milan offices.

Third, while we don't know the origin of the documents, we know they originated with Bayer.

And fourth, both the formal and informal requests that the PSC has made for months on Bayer and on the defendants have failed to produce those documents.

And finally, Your Honor, fifth, in the spirit of comity, the procedure made available through the Hague should be utilized by the PSC and any other international litigant attempting to engage in foreign discovery. It's used to satisfy — it should be used to satisfy its broad discovery requirements in this MDL.

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Knowing, Your Honor, that 100,000 documents could go undiscovered could lead to injustice on behalf of thousands of plaintiffs that Your Honor has referred to in earlier proceedings today, could lead to injustice on behalf of thousands of plaintiffs under the jurisdiction of this MDL court. Noncompliance with the letters of request could undermine the important interests of this MDL court and of the plaintiffs in the United States.

Notwithstanding this court's interest to supervise, which the case law certainly directs the court to do, the procedure associated with the letters rogatory, consistent with the instructions that the case law provides, does not set a high burden for the plaintiffs or for the PSC to have to follow.

Consistent with Tulip Computers, the party from whom we are seeking the discovery is a third party. The nonparty or the third party is located within the country where the letter is directed and the nonparty is not subject to the jurisdiction of this court. That's why we must engage the procedure made available by the Hague for persons who are situated, as the PSC is, in a transnational litigation.

With these important points in mind, Your Honor, I think Bayer's arguments fail. No matter what kind of colorful language Mr. Beck wants to attach to it, bizarre,

unwieldy, too stringent, extraordinary, none of those apply here. The case law certainly does not support that.

The PSC's request for letters rogatory is based upon sound procedure. It finds a solid basis in case law. It's reasonable, it's not abusive or an affront at all to the Italian sovereign, and it's easily effectuated, Your Honor.

For these reasons, Your Honor, I think without question the PSC respectfully requests that the court deny this motion to quash, particularly in the context as I presented in the beginning of my argument, and to assist the PSC with its third party international discovery and sign the letters rogatory.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HOPPER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. I am assuming that the PSC would not object if the court changed some of the language?

MR. HOPPER: Absolutely not, Your Honor.

MR. BECK: Your Honor, when Mr. Hopper waxes eloquently about the Hague Convention, he does so in a way that acts as if all signatories are the same and that all signatories took the same position and that all signatories had the same thing in mind when they were subjecting themselves to the Hague Convention.

But as Your Honor knows, that is not true, that some -- that the convention itself permitted signatories to opt out of specific provisions; and Italy did that and there's no dispute about that and they did that without

qualification.

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In contrast to the country that was involved in the, for example, Tulip Computers case, the Italian government when it signed the Hague Convention opted out of the procedures under Article 23 and was very clear and there was no ambiguity about that whatsoever.

And so the Italian government has proclaimed, Don't bring us requests for discovery in the kind of civil litigation in common law countries, we're not going to participate in that. And they've stated that policy quite clearly.

And as I said, it's no surprise in light of that that neither we nor the PSC have been able to come up with a single example where letters rogatory issued from the Italian government in such a case.

And again I say that has to do if we were talking about Fiat, but certainly we haven't heard anything from Mr. Hopper that would suggest that anywhere in the Hague Convention it was contemplated that an ongoing investigation that has not been resolved should be the subject of letters rogatory issued by a United States court

to a foreign prosecutor, especially when the law is plain that under Italian law he's not free to release that information.

Mr. Hopper's response to that is basically, well, let's just leave it to the Italians, let's let the Italian courts deal with that. You just rubber-stamp the letters rogatory or edit the letters rogatory and we'll just leave it to the Italians to decide those issues.

Of course, you know, that is a way out for the court, but we suggest, Your Honor, that the Aerospatiale case specifically requires this court to engage in the comity analysis.

And to answer Your Honor's question, you are not allowed to just sit back and watch the Fellini movie. You are part of the movie and you are required under U.S. law to engage in the comity analysis before you issue those letters rogatory.

And this requires the court to look at Italian law and to respect Italian law and to not engage in fanciful interpretations that say the Italians don't mean what they say when they say that they will not respect requests that ask for the kind of discovery that nobody disputes is exactly the kind of discovery that's taking place in this case.

And, Your Honor, I suggest that there's something

offensive about a foreign nation issuing letters rogatory to another country saying, Tell us what's in your prosecutor's files before he's finished his job and notified the subjects of the investigation what the outcome is.

And even though we know it's against the law in Italy for him to release that information, well, somewhere along the way his investigation will be complete and so we just want this thing in the works.

My view is $\operatorname{--}$ and obviously it's a matter of

judgment for the court, but my view is that international comity does not permit this court simply to punt it over to the Italians and say, well, if it's against Italian law, the Italians will take care of it. I think that you're required in the first instance to consider Italian law before you make your decision.

And then finally under the factors -- they spent more time on them today than I think they did in their briefs, but the factors under the Aerospatiale case are:

The importance of the request. The fact that the documents involve in some way the same drug doesn't -- is no kind of a showing that these documents are any more, less, or the same level of importance as any of the other tens of millions of documents that they have gotten out of Bayer and Bayer AG.

The specificity of their request. They say it's a

very specific request, we ask for everything. I don't think that's what's contemplated by the notion -- the factor of specificity. To say that all I've asked for is everything the fellow has is not a specific request. It's a hopelessly overbroad request.

Then Mr. Hopper kind of glazed over the next one in terms of origination. He said, well, we don't know where they originated, but they have to do with Bayer.

Well, I think that factor is more -- is a little more specific than that; and that is whether the information that is sought in the letters rogatory originated in the United States because that would, you know, give the United States some interest in it even though the information now resides somewhere else.

And there's no claim whatsoever here that the information sought, which is some documents out of the files of Bayer SPA, which is an Italian entity, there's no indication whatsoever or claim that that information originated in the United States.

Whether there's an alternative means to obtain it, I mean, they have had about as a wide ranging and broad discovery as anybody could imagine in terms of all of the files of the U.S. company, the German company, other companies.

And there's no reason to think there's anything

different in the -- that came out of the files of Bayer SPA and certainly nothing that would be germane in litigation in the United States.

And then finally, whether noncompliance with the request would undermine the interests of the United States or a foreign country. Certainly this court declining to issue letters rogatory would not undermine any interests of Italy. Italy has no interest in Your Honor pursuing that at all nor, we suggest, does the United States.

This case has been nothing if not thoroughly discovered and thoroughly prepared and we're now sort of in a fishing expedition that, frankly, I believe is sort of just the result of a frolic that one of their members went on improperly where the Italian prosecutor said, No, I am

not going to cooperate with you; and then he embarrassed himself as well as the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee by pretending otherwise and then that sort of has led, I think, to a motion that -- I apologize, but it doesn't make any sense to me and appears to me to be grossly overreaching under what we know to be Italian law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

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MR. HOPPER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, we have two other matters. One will be the PSC's comments on the Ronwin open letter and then the Weitz -- whether Weitz & Luxenberg counsel want to be heard on the two issues of dismissals and withdrawals. I suspect we should probably do the Weitz & Luxenberg first if that's --

THE COURT: That's correct.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BURKE: Daniel Burke from Weitz & Luxenberg. Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. BURKE: I am not really sure these motions are ripe for argument today. Defendants haven't had an opportunity to put in papers in opposition.

THE COURT: They aren't ripe, but I have made comments and I will give you an opportunity to shoot your $-\!-$

MR. BURKE: Just a couple of comments, Your Honor. First, there's kind of been a suggestion that's been bandied about here today that Weitz & Luxenberg somehow wants to cut and run from these plaintiffs, they are making money on other cases and they just want to abandon these plaintiffs. And that couldn't be further from the truth.

We've come to the conclusion, based upon the two and a half or three years that we've been litigating these cases, that it's not in the clients' best interests in these

cases we are seeking dismissals or withdrawals to proceed.

Bayer has indicated that they are simply not going to settle cases that don't rise to the level of rhabdomyolysis right now and to proceed to a trial we feel -- for these particular clients we are seeking withdrawal and dismissal for, the expenses for these clients would outweigh any potential recovery that we'd get.

So it's not a matter of Weitz & Luxenberg looking to protect its assets as much as -- or at all. It's a question of whether or not this is in our clients' interest to proceed with these cases.

That being said, we've been in negotiations with Bayer's counsel regarding the withdrawal as counsel motion and I think we basically agree in theory that that would be a good way to handle these issues.

There were certainly concerns that the court raised earlier today, which I shared and my office shared, which I brought to Ms. Weber's attention. We couldn't support the Verilaw requirement for pro se plaintiffs and we

couldn't support the early due dates for compliance. We need a little more time for these plaintiffs to have some real opportunity to secure new counsel and to comply with the requirements of PTO 114 and 127.

That being said, I don't know what the best answer is or what the best way to proceed is now. Perhaps with the

court's comments this morning, maybe we should go back to the drawing board and see if we can reach an agreement between counsel that would be amenable to the court and something that everybody could live with.

THE COURT: You can do that, you can continue on with your negotiations, but we should tee this up for argument and it will be the next status conference.

MR. BURKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BECK: Your Honor, in light of the court's earlier comments, as I said, we took those to heart and the last thing in the world we want to do is to somehow be lugged in with Weitz & Luxenberg.

As far as I'm concerned, what they ought to do is come up with something that they think will satisfy the court's concerns, we'll take a look at it and we'll tell them whether we agree or disagree, and then they can file a motion and we and the PSC can respond to that.

But I believe that we went down the wrong road and Your Honor told us we went down the wrong road; and I just want to make sure the Weitz & Luxenberg people understand that we're not going down that road anymore, that we're going back to square one. Let them come up with a proposal. We and the PSC will respond and say whether we think that the proposal is appropriate or not.

And then even if we all agree it's appropriate,

it's going to be put before Your Honor and Your Honor is going to decide whether it's appropriate.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BURKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: At the risk of beating something that maybe has been well discussed, it seems to me what Mr. Beck is saying is they went down this road to try and do something with the defendants to give them these settlements in their rhabdo cases and wanted to work with them to get these dismissals and withdrawals; and now that they've seen it sort of blow up in their face, now they want to kind of work with us on what's right. I find that slightly difficult to accept.

MR. BECK: Well, since I didn't say that, he doesn't have to struggle, Your Honor. I didn't say that. I didn't mean it. So he doesn't need to accept it or reject it.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Well, then I am glad that's not what was said because that's what I heard. I had heard something different; and if that isn't what happened, then that makes me comforted.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{The}}$ next issue is the Ronwin question and Shawn Raiter of the PSC is going to be commenting on the open

25 letter.

2.3

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. RAITER: Your Honor, I will be brief. As plaintiffs' liaison counsel we have had a large amount of contact with Mr. Ronwin. And to the extent we need to respond in writing to some of the substantive issues, we will, but I just wanted to address the communication issues that he raises.

Mr. Ronwin has our toll-free number, my law firm, the Larson King law firm's toll-free number. He has used that liberally. I have spent literally hours on the phone with him, as have other members of my law firm and my staff.

The suggestion that we haven't reported to him, that the PSC has not provided reports to him, I think, is not taken well by us. There are a number of things in place in this MDL which are unique in terms of the communication that it provides to all parties, including Mr. Ronwin.

He has been kept apprised of the litigation by both letters and reports from lead counsel from the PSC. He has received or at least certainly been able to have received the joint agendas and status reports that the parties file on Verilaw. Mr. Ronwin is signed up on Verilaw. He does, as I understand it or at least what he has told me, monitor Verilaw.

So each status conference when we come here with

an agenda of what's going on, what remains to be completed, what discovery is being done, what motions are being argued are available to him every month. And whether he sees those or not, I don't know, but they are certainly there. We are reporting to him.

The court's status conference transcripts are on the court's website and so anything that's said here is on that website at some point and that can be reviewed by Mr. Ronwin.

The motions and orders for motions that have been decided before Your Honor are on Verilaw and certainly, again, provide adequate reporting and status to Mr. Ronwin about what's going on.

The depositions, which he also comments about, many of the transcripts have been made available to him. He has requested them at times. He simply doesn't want to pay for them the same way that other plaintiffs or plaintiffs' counsel pay for them in this litigation. And we have made accommodations to Mr. Ronwin. We have provided him with deposition transcripts at, I believe, a penny a page for copying costs.

He at one point requested generic expert reports, but then didn't want to pay for them the same way that everyone else has to pay for them.

So we've really gone out of our way to make

Mr. Ronwin happy with how this litigation is going and his latest filing, unfortunately, indicates that he's not.

Myself, plaintiffs' counsel, defense counsel, and

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the court have all been the subject of criticism by
     Mr. Ronwin, but when we step back and look at the access
      that he's had to the litigation and the access that he has
     had to the plaintiffs' work product and the status, we
8
      really, I think, can agree, at least from the plaintiffs'
9
      side, that he has been provided extremely detailed analysis
10
      and reporting about what's going on on our side of the
11
      litigation.
12
                So I just wanted to touch on the communication
13
      issues that he raises at the very end of his letter. To the
14
     extent we need to address anything else, we will do so in
15
     writing, Your Honor.
16
               MR. ZIMMERMAN: Do you want to take a stab at
17
      that one, Phil?
18
                MR. BECK: Having reviewed the letter, I don't
19
      think that we will be filing anything in response.
20
      Whatever he says about us here does not require a response,
21
     Your Honor.
22
                THE COURT: All right. Anything further,
23
     Mr. Zimmerman?
24
                MR. ZIMMERMAN: I don't believe so, Your Honor.
25
     I think that does conclude the agenda.
0089
1
                I have been seeking some counsel with the court
 2
     about developing end of the game strategies and I think
3
     perhaps at some point, at the court's discretion and
 4
      instruction, we should meet and start discussing those
 5
      issues, but that's all I have on the formal agenda.
 6
                THE COURT: All right. Anything further,
 7
     Mr. Beck?
8
                MR. BECK: No, Your Honor.
9
                THE COURT: All right. Let's adjourn. Before we
10
      adjourn let's set up another date for a status conference
11
      in October.
12
                MR. BECK: Your Honor, I need to get the playoff
13
      and World Series schedule out before we do that.
14
                MR. HOPPER: You dreamed the first time and you
15
     dream again.
16
                THE COURT: The Cubs versus the Twins.
17
                MR. BECK: So if we can do it in the morning.
18
                THE COURT: Do you have the schedule there?
19
                MR. ZIMMERMAN: Do you have some suggestions?
20
                THE COURT: I think the American League has the
21
      first home games.
22
                MR. BECK: October 19th is a travel day, Your
2.3
      Honor. The teams will be coming from bus up from Chicago
      to Minneapolis and we could sort of follow in the caravan.
2.4
25
                MR. ZIMMERMAN: We like the 19th, Your Honor. We
0090
1
      think that's a good day.
 2
                THE COURT: The 19th?
 3
                MR. ZIMMERMAN: I have been told that's a good
 4
      date for our side if that works.
 5
                MR. BECK: I didn't actually ask anybody on our
 6
      side.
 7
                MR. ZIMMERMAN: They follow your lead.
 8
                THE COURT: What about the following week?
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Because that's the week of an MDL conference down in
10
     Florida, the 19th.
               MR. ZIMMERMAN: The 26th, that looks good for our
11
12
     people.
13
               MR. BECK: That would be the first game in
14
     Wrigley. How about the 25th, does that work?
15
                MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes.
16
               MR. BECK: Let me make sure that that actually
17
     works.
18
               MR. MAGAZINER: Your Honor, I want to be sure
19
     that the schedule doesn't conflict with the Super Bowl
20
     because the Eagles --
21
               THE COURT: That's in January, isn't it?
22
                MR. MAGAZINER: I just want to give the court
23
     plenty of advance notice.
24
                MR. BECK: October 25th.
25
                THE COURT: Mr. Zimmerman.
0091
1
               MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, that works for us, Your
 2
     Honor.
               THE COURT: 10:00. Is that agreeable to the
      special masters? 25th of October at 10:00. Let's adjourn
 4
 5
      to chambers.
 6
 7
                (Court adjourned at 12:40 p.m.)
 8
9
10
               I, Lori A. Simpson, certify that the foregoing is a
11
     correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
12
      above-entitled matter.
13
14
15
                    Certified by:
                                  Lori A. Simpson, RMR-CRR
16
17
      Dated: October 26, 2004
18
19
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21
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23
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