1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  EASTERN DIVISION
3	LASILIN DIVISION
4	IN RE: ZIMMER NEXGEN KNEE ) Docket No. 11 C 5468 IMPLANT PRODUCTS LIABILITY )
5	LITIGATION,
6	Chicago, Illinois
	) December 12, 2011 ) 2:08 p.m.
7	TRANSCRIPT, OF PROCERTINGS - M ( '
8 9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - Motions BEFORE THE HONORABLE REBECCA R. PALLMEYER
10	APPEARANCES:
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1	THE CLERK: 11 C 5468, Zimmer NexGen Knee Implant		
2	Liability for Rule 16 conference.		
3	THE COURT: Good afternoon.		
4	Why don't we begin with your appearances.		
5	MR. YEAGER: Your Honor, Jay Yeager from Baker &		
6	Daniels.		
7	MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, I am Andrea Pierson with		
8	Baker & Daniels for the defendants.		
9	MS. SELLERS: April Sellers from Baker & Daniels		
10	for the defendants.		
11	MR. OSTING: Kyle Osting from Baker & Daniels for		
12	the defendants.		
13	MR. STITCHER: Kurt Stitcher for the defendants,		
14	your Honor.		
15	THE COURT: Good afternoon.		
16	MR. MILLROOD: Good afternoon, your Honor.		
17	Tobi Millrood for the plaintiffs.		
18	MR. BECKER: Good afternoon, your Honor.		
19	Tim Becker for plaintiffs.		
20	MR. RONCA: Good afternoon, your Honor.		
21	Jim Ronca for plaintiffs.		
22	MR. FLOWERS: Good afternoon, your Honor.		
23	Pete Flowers for plaintiffs.		
24	MR. LONDON: Michael London for the plaintiffs.		
25	THE COURT: Good afternoon.		

1 Everyone ready to proceed? 2 MR. RONCA: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Good. 4 MR. YEAGER: We have a preliminary matter I thought 5 I would like to address. 6 MR. RONCA: I think we agreed to it. I think with 7 the limited time we have, that's sort of a cart pulling the 8 But if you want to go to that first --9 THE COURT: First we are going to try to tap 10 somebody else in. 11 THE CLERK: He said he would be here. 12 Do you want me to try it? 13 THE COURT: But he is not. 14 MR. RONCA: There was a problem with some 15 subpoenas. We were going to ask the Court to enter an agreed 16 I didn't know if we needed to do that first since we 17 apparently have limited time. 18 THE COURT: I am happy to enter an agreed order for 19 subpoenas. 20 MR. YEAGER: Your Honor, I would like to be heard 21 on this just briefly, if I could. 22 THE COURT: So it's not agreed. 23 MR. YEAGER: I think it's agreed, but we just 24 talked about it for two minutes before. I think the Court 25 needs to hear the circumstances.

THE COURT: 1 Go ahead. 2 MR. YEAGER: Your Honor, I will not take up much 3 time. I know time is short. 4 The Court is aware of the discovery sequencing 5 issues that are going on now the parties are working on. 6 THE COURT: Correct. 7 MR. YEAGER: We learned on Friday, through some 8 physicians with whom Zimmer has had some certain 9 relationships, that they had received subpoenas that have 10 been served by the plaintiffs, by members of the steering 11 committee. We had never received any notice of these 12 subpoenas. 13 I asked Mr. Ronca about it. He responded on Friday 14 that there had been some served and very straightforwardly 15 acknowledged that notice had not been given. 16 Then I learned on Sunday night from Mr. Ronca that, 17 in fact, there were 12 subpoenas served. No notice was 18 given. 19 This is, to us -- I don't want to make a mountain 20 out of a molehill, but on the other hand, it is not a trivial 21 matter. The subpoenas went to people with whom Zimmer has 22 business relationships, including John Ashcroft, the former 23 Attorney General. 24 So I think just now we have worked out an 25 arrangement whereby we will ask the Court to enter a stay of

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enforcement of those subpoenas, asking that they be -- that the recipients not respond to them for a period of 15 days from today to give us time to read them, review them, and reach an agreement on limiting the scope and enforcing the protective order with regard to the subpoenas or coming back to the Court or some other court and asking that they be stayed or asking that they be --

MR. MILLROOD: Quashed.

MR. YEAGER: -- quashed.

So I would tender, if the Court would have it, a copy of the 12 subpoenas that were served.

> THE COURT: Sure.

Exactly how did this happen, that subpoenas were issued without the defendants' knowledge?

MR. RONCA: An error by an associate at one of our member firms, your Honor.

The responsibility ultimately falls on the leadership here for not checking. When we found out about it on Friday, I immediately e-mailed Mr. Yeager and said we would take -- gave them a couple of options of action, including withdrawing the subpoenas and notifying the recipients immediately that they were not effective. We would then reissue them with proper notice this morning.

We did communicate over the weekend. morning -- or this afternoon Jay approached me about the possibility of doing this order. And we said, sure.

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Some of the subpoenas were not served, so there weren't 12 total. No documents were received. None of the subpoenas were returnable until January 6th. This oversight we plan to cure.

There was no prejudice. And we will make sure that nothing like this ever happens again.

THE COURT: Is it the request, then, of the defendants that we stay the enforcement of the subpoenas for 15 days beyond January 6th?

MR. YEAGER: No, for 15 days from today. They are still not -- their return date is not until January 6th, but the agreement is that they are going to be the stay, we would hope, with an agreed entry from the Court so that the recipients know that they are not to produce documents until the return date at the very earliest.

And then the 15 days will give us time to consider them, discuss what terms might be applied, and, if necessary, move to quash them.

THE COURT: So by agreement, enforcement of the subpoenas is stayed for 15 days.

MR. RONCA: And we will take the burden of notifying everybody today both orally, by letter, and by e-mail; and then when we get a copy of the order, by sending additionally a copy of the order.

THE COURT: That's great.

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All right. Then, let's take up some of the other matters on the agenda.

I have the parties' joint proposed agenda, which includes, as I understand it, the proposed case management order and schedule and some disputes that I have had a chance to review regarding the plaintiffs' fact sheet as well as the matter of initial disclosures.

Why don't we -- we will take them up in that order. So beginning with the proposed case management order and schedule.

MR. RONCA: Your Honor, just a very brief history.

We served discovery on the defendants on November 3rd. Since that time, they have moved for an additional 30 days and received those additional 30 days to respond. There were substantial interrogatories and requests for production.

In response to those, we had a discussion at the It was on November 10th. And then we status conference. received a letter from the defendants on November 23rd saying -- a pile of objections to our interrogatories and requests for production and listing a list of documents that the defendants might voluntarily produce.

We had two meet-and-confers, one on November 29th, one on December 2nd, both in Chicago. The topic was

discussed at both places.

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In the first meet-and-confer, we were going through the interrogatories, requests for production. There is lots There is lots of objections. And the plaintiffs of them. proposed that perhaps a way to do it better, more efficiently would be to take the list that the defendants provided, make some additions to that list, and make some -- also some additions to what the list is.

In other words, is it all of this particular tranche of documents? In other words, a little bit of change in the language.

Plaintiffs then requested that we would also get responses -- in the nature of a response to requests for production of documents describing what documents are in that And then that would be done in 90 days.

And then another group of documents would come after that because of the e-mail problems the defendants are having, which consist of custodial files from the defendants.

Plaintiffs would then withdraw their interrogatories, requests for production, and reserve the right to file other more directed ones later, after we have learned more about the defendants. So they would be more focused and nonduplicative.

We thought we had at least the beginnings of an agreement on that, because it's very important to our side,

your Honor. We think it's fundamental to this case and fundamental to our ability to represent our clients that the discovery plan be comprehensive, be a two-way street, and be reciprocal; that we not charge ahead getting every piece of information from the plaintiffs and at the same time receiving little from the defendants.

We think this all needs to be done at the same time and coordinated, because we cannot, in a case where failure to warn is a principal part of the case and there is a learned intermediary doctrine, take depositions of key witnesses, like implanting physicians, without having all the documents from the defendants.

And the way things are going, we have basically agreed to a plaintiffs' fact sheet, which amounts to well over 100 interrogatories and requests for production, which cannot be objected to and which probably will be due around March of 2012.

But at the present time, we don't have any agreement on what we are going to get from the defendants.

Defendants wrote to us on December 9th and basically told us, you can have the list that we gave you on November 23rd, but we are not agreeing to documents beyond that.

And in terms of what we know we are going to get is, we know very, very little. To date we have gotten

10,000 pages. In some cases the disks are not labeled. The groupings of documents are not labeled. If you go through the documents, they don't seem to be in any kind of order. And the rules require that the documents be given in the order they are kept in the ordinary course of business.

So, for example, on one group, we got a group of field evaluations followed by a picture of a disk, followed by some PowerPoint presentation about sales, followed by a manufacturing brochure and a surgical techniques brochure, followed by a production order. We don't even know what these documents have to do with each other.

We have come across many custodians who are not listed among the custodians that the defendants have listed in those documents, including half of the design team, for example, of the MIS tibial tray.

So what we are essentially promised is that the defendants will decide what documents are relevant and give them to us or we can somehow magically come up with search terms that will work in their system and ask them for documents that they will then provide us out of context, out of the manner in which they were ordinarily kept in business, and then we are supposed to be satisfied with that.

And with respect to the custodial files, we didn't even know how much that is and when we are going to get that.

But they will have every single thing from the

plaintiffs on the original filed cases by about March 1st of next year. We don't even know if we will have an e-mail by March 1st of next year from the defendants.

Your Honor, frankly, we can't live with a plan that charges ahead on the plaintiffs and wants to set deadlines for plaintiffs' *Daubert* reports when we have no idea even how many documents we are going to have to go through.

So we don't know the timeframe of the documents that they supplied to us. We don't know how they were kept, what's included, what's excluded. We don't know how much there is to come.

It would be like having a truck case where there is a truck crash and we ask the defendants for the CDL file and the driver file and the safety file and the personnel file. And they say, okay, we will give you the portions of that file we think are relevant to you, and you are not allowed to know about anything else. We will tell you what the timeframe is for that discovery, and you are not really allowed to know anything else.

We can't live with that. I mean, if our doctor is going to be deposed and he went to the Zimmer Institute, we need to know about the Zimmer Institute before that deposition. We need to know what kind of things he learned at the Zimmer Institute before that deposition. And that's not in the cards.

So where we stand right now literally is, we have this proposed plan. When we wrote it up, it had all these listed kinds of documents. And I thought we were going to negotiate that. When we got it back, those things were dropped out, and it was said that they would be in Exhibit A. But we didn't have any Exhibit A.

Then what we ultimately found out a day or two later, this past Friday, was that Exhibit A consisted of exactly the same documents with the limited information that we were told about on November 23rd.

And unless ordered to do so, we can't agree to that, your Honor. I mean, it's just not just fair. It's not reciprocal.

We are perfectly willing to charge ahead, fill out those plaintiffs' fact sheets, give medical authorizations about our clients' medical records, work records, social security records, whatever records they are asking for. But we need their records. We need to be able to understand what the documents are that we are getting. And we need to be able to get custodial files of the important custodians before we launch into depositions.

And until we have that agreement, the comprehensive plan isn't comprehensive and is not going to work. It's going to be prejudicial to the plaintiffs.

And we are willing to try to work something out,

sit down, go over the list of custodians, sit down and go 1 2 over types of documents until the cows come home. 3 THE COURT: Okay. When you refer to Exhibit A, you 4 are talking about the same Exhibit A I have? 5 MR. RONCA: There's two Exhibit As. There was one 6 sent in by us and one sent in by defendants. 7 THE COURT: The one I have is the one from the 8 defendants, and it has a bunch of bullet points. 9 MR. RONCA: Right. And ours has the same bullet 10 In fact, I have a copy of it here. 11 THE COURT: I may have that as well. I just want 12 to make sure we are talking about the same document. 13 (Document tendered.) 14 MR. RONCA: It's color-coded as to what's 15 different. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. 17 MR. RONCA: You will see it's not that much more. 18 But the stuff we are asking for is important. 19 (Brief pause.) 20 THE COURT: Right. It's very similar. 21 As you understand it, Mr. Ronca, there is an 22 objection to your additional language? 23 I understand from what you told me before that you 24 didn't get proposed Exhibit A until last week. 25 That's right. I did not know about MR. RONCA:

1 that -- the date, I believe, on the cover letter was 2 December 9th. THE COURT: Okay. So that would be last Friday. 3 4 And that was the first that you were aware that the proposal 5 for production on the part of defendants was, in your view, 6 too limited; is that right? 7 MR. RONCA: Yes. 8 THE COURT: So what I am looking at, in terms of 9 your Exhibit A, is the same thing the defendants gave me with 10 a few additions. 11 MR. RONCA: A few additions and a few more 12 comprehensive descriptions of the same things. 13 THE COURT: Exactly. Of the same material. 14 And have defendants had a chance to look at that? 15 MR. RONCA: I sent that to them first. 16 THE COURT: Oh, that's what came first. 17 MR. RONCA: That came first. 18 THE COURT: I see. 19 So defendants have withdrawn certain things from 20 their Exhibit A. 21 The things in Defendants' Exhibit A are MR. RONCA: 22 the same things that were in the November 23rd letter 23 exactly. 24 THE COURT: Okay. MR. RONCA: What I sent them on November 30th, the 25

day after our first meet-and-confer, is what's contained in what I just handed up.

THE COURT: Let me hear from defendants on this.

MS. PIERSON: Thank you, your Honor.

When we were before you last month, we talked about an orderly progression for this case. I believe that's what caused the Court to suggest that we ought to have this Rule 16 conference.

THE COURT: Correct.

MS. PIERSON: In response to that, we drafted a comprehensive Rule 16 report, which is consistent with the provisions of the manual and really leads this case from the beginning, where it should be, with master pleadings, all the way through things like expert disclosures, *Daubert* reports, and trial. That's what the manual and Rule 16 contemplate.

Mr. Ronca skips to Section 4 on written discovery. I don't want to pay short shrift to the sections that come before that I think are important. I am happy to address those now, or if you would like to talk about the Section 4 on written discovery first, we can do that as well.

THE COURT: We can look at each provision in the proposed planning order. Mr. Ronca focused on this presumably because he thinks this is the most important issue that we have got. So maybe we should turn first to that, but then we can back up and look at other aspects of the order.

I certainly agree that it's the issue 1 MS. PIERSON: 2 that may be most in dispute. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MS. PIERSON: But as we prepared the report and 5 submitted it to the Court, you can see the sections that are 6 in dispute because they are in bold, brackets, and 7 underlined. 8 And you will see the first section deals with 9 master pleadings. The parties have come to agreement on 10 master complaints and master answers and a deadline for the 11 same and a procedure. 12 There are a couple of disputes in that section, 13 Roman numeral I, regarding massive pleadings. The first 14 comes in Section C. The plaintiffs proposed that defendants 15 be limited on motions to dismiss to motions to dismiss only 16 in individual cases. 17 The defendants, of course, have a right to file a 18 global motion to dismiss if, in fact, one is warranted based 19 on the master complaint. We have reserved our right to do 20 that if it turns out that there is such a motion. 21 So that's the first disputed issue before the 22 Court. 23 The limitation, your Honor, is only for MR. RONCA: 24 the first 45 days on the global motion. 25 In other words, the request is that any THE COURT:

1 global motion to dismiss -- motion to dismiss the master 2 complaint be delayed for 45 days. 3 MR. RONCA: Be done within 45 days; and then after 4 that, not done. After that, individually. That's where the 5 dispute is. They want to be able to do that at any time. 6 If plaintiffs' proposal leaves open MS. PIERSON: 7 the possibility of both global and individual, then that 8 resolves the issue. We can work out the timing together. 9 think there are some discrepancies in the timing of Section C as we drafted it. But if that's their proposal today, then 10 11 certainly we can work with that. 12 THE COURT: My sense is that is their proposal. 13 MR. RONCA: That is. 14 THE COURT: We can move on. 15 MS. PIERSON: Then the next dispute comes in Roman 16 numeral II, which is on Page 3, and deals with initial 17 disclosures. 18 You probably noticed, Judge, that that's the last 19 agenda item on today's agenda. 20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 MS. PIERSON: I don't know if we will get to that 22 or not today given the limited time. 23 THE COURT: I am happy to turn to that right now. 24 MS. PIERSON: Thank you. 25 Mr. Yeager may address that issue as well. But in

1 the case management plan, you may recall that you ordered the 2 plaintiffs to serve initial disclosures, including catalogue 3 and log information for their products, by October 28th. We 4 have learned of certain deficiencies in the responses of the 5 plaintiffs. That's what Mr. Yeager was prepared to address. 6 As it relates to the case management plan, though, 7 we have proposed that for cases that were transferred to the 8 MDL after the Court's order, that plaintiffs submit initial 9 disclosures within 30 days of transfer of the case. 10 Plaintiffs object to the continuation of initial 11 disclosures. As I understand their argument, it is that once 12 you have fact sheets, they are no longer necessary. 13 MR. RONCA: Your Honor, we made our arguments on 14 this point --15 MS. PIERSON: If I can finish? 16 MR. RONCA: -- as opposed to Andrea. 17 THE COURT: I will allow counsel to finish. Go ahead. 18 19 MS. PIERSON: Thank you, your Honor. 20 The Court will notice that in Section E we have 21 included a section that would allow the parties to reach 22 agreement and the Court to decide later to forego initial 23 disclosures should that become necessary. 24 However, defendants are not agreeable to doing that right now for a couple of reasons. 25

First, it's critical that we receive this information about witnesses and product identification early on in the cases. And the parties' proposed Case Management Order No. 2 gives the plaintiffs 90 days to return plaintiff fact sheets. Absent initial disclosures, we would not get that information for 90 days.

We need that information to be able to review the cases to determine if they even belong in the MDL in the first place.

Zimmer also requires that information early because we have reporting obligations to the Food and Drug Administration.

And third, unless we have that information early on in the case, we can't gather things like device history records, which are the manufacturing records for each plaintiff's individual product. This is one of the sets of records that plaintiffs have been clamoring for, for some time.

So absent the information that comes in an initial disclosure early on in the case, within 90 days of transfer, we can't fulfill any of those three objectives.

Then, lastly, obviously Rule 26 entitles defendants and plaintiffs to receive initial disclosures from either side.

MR. RONCA: May I, your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. RONCA: First of all, your order didn't say anything about what was to be in the Rule 26 disclosures. There was some colloquy about that at the status conference in October. But it is not part of the order, to my recollection. So that's not exactly right.

Secondly, in terms of initial disclosures, not just the plaintiffs but all parties were instructed to give initial disclosures. I don't hear the defendants saying that they are going to give an initial disclosure to every plaintiff of the particular witnesses that are involved in their case within 30 days of the case being transferred.

Thirdly, defendants are regularly opposing transfers in cases they don't think apply.

Fourthly, plaintiffs are supposed to plead information sufficient to make out their case. And the defendants will have all or most of this information anyway. It's just an additional step that the plaintiffs are going to have to do when, in fact, just 60 days after that the defendants will have every piece of information they could possibly need through the use of a fact sheet.

They will have a short form complaint, if we follow what we are doing in here, and they will have medical authorizations, which will enable them to get anything that they want.

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So this preliminary step is just additional busywork for the plaintiffs. The defendant is taking no burden on themselves to search around when they get a plaintiff's name and see what they can find about that plaintiff or that plaintiff's doctor and give us a Rule 26 disclosure.

In these mass cases, Rule 26 is not as necessary because of the quick and nonobjectionable discovery through the fact sheets. That's what makes it more efficient. And we are just adding another layer of things to do, which add little to the case.

They have got 78 cases that they have had initial disclosures on that they can investigate right now. But we think a fact sheet within 90 days covers everything.

MS. PIERSON: And to be clear, your Honor, we may have initial disclosures on something like 70 cases, but we also have incomplete or no disclosures on close to an equal number of cases.

And we wouldn't propose this process if we weren't prepared for it to be mutual, obviously. Rule 26 contemplates that it will be mutual, and we are prepared to live by that as well.

One solution to this would be to shorten the period of time for plaintiff fact sheets. If those were returned in 30 or 45 days, then the need for initial disclosures would be

lessened. 1 THE COURT: You are talking about 30 or 45 days 2 3 from the transferee cases. 4 PIERSON: From the transfer of the case to the MS. 5 submission of the plaintiff's fact sheet. 6 MR. LONDON: Your Honor, may I be heard? Michael 7 London. 8 I was, for the MDLs, the primary negotiator for the 9 plaintiffs on the plaintiff fact sheet, including CMO 2, 10 which is before you. 11 THE COURT: Right. 12 MR. LONDON: There was -- and we are not going into 13 it now unless the Court has days -- a lot of give and take on 14 the CMO 2, including the 90-day provision for plaintiff fact 15 sheets to be tendered. 16 So the argument now that the fact sheets be 17 tendered shorter than 90 days, frankly, I think goes against 18 a lot of other agreements, give-and-take, that both sides 19 have had. 20 With respect to the automatic disclosure 21 requirements, I just wanted to -- as the primary negotiator, 22 I felt that ultimately the automatic disclosure 23 requirements -- which, frankly, do not provide all that 24 much -- would be wrapped into the initial plaintiff fact 25 sheet, which is due, whatever it might be due, 75 or 90 days,

1 depending on the filing date.

In fact, one of the -- the authorizations are also tied to the PFS, not the automatic disclosure.

So truthfully, they will be getting that which is provided in the complaint, perhaps a spouse's name, the treating doctors, and no authorization. Of course, a statement of damages.

My experience in these mass tort cases is that automatic disclosures are usually done once until a plaintiff fact sheet comes out.

In fact, even to talk a little bit further about the history and genesis of the PFS, early on we discussed what's called profile form, a short form PFS, which is done in some cases. Both of us agreed, let's just focus on this big document.

But, for example, that was just done in Judge Katz in the *DePuy* litigation. And what it does, it was a one-form page. Frankly, I think it caused more work for both sides. And then there was, of course, a one-page defense fact sheet that gave them that core information.

We both agreed, let's just focus on the main PFS.

So through this history, it was my understanding -- and perhaps wrong -- that the automatic disclosure, once this CMO 2 is so ordered by your Honor, would just go away.

So I just wanted to add that perspective as the

negotiator in this process. 1 2 And then, of course, with the proposed shortening 3 of the time for the PFS, which I believe we still had 4 agreement. 5 MS. PIERSON: To the extent that that's what the 6 plaintiffs believe, that was certainly never articulated as 7 part of the compromise on proposed CMO 2. 8 At the end of the day, though, your Honor, the 9 bottom line is, we need information regarding the implanting 10 and explanting surgeons, plaintiffs, plaintiff's spouse, 11 product identifying information, and a statement of damages. 12 What form that takes, if it's an initial disclosure 13 or a PFS, doesn't make a huge amount of difference. But what 14 does matter is the time within which we receive that. 15 THE COURT: What information does the short form 16 complaint include? 17 MR. YEAGER: We don't know yet, your Honor. 18 haven't seen it yet. 19 THE COURT: At a minimum, it's going to say the 20 name of the plaintiff. We could ask that the short form 21 complaint identify the patient's implanting and explanting surgeon, if any. 22 23 MS. PIERSON: It could. And if that were required 24 in the short form complaint --25 THE COURT: The plaintiffs' spouse, I don't see

1 that as problematic. 2 And 90 days, it seems to me, works for the 3 plaintiff fact sheet. 4 MS. PIERSON: The key information that would need 5 to be included in the short form complaint for us, your 6 Honor, is what you have just articulated, but also the 7 catalogue and lot numbers for the components that were 8 implanted in the plaintiff and are alleged to have failed. 9 THE COURT: And are we sure that the plaintiffs are 10 going to have that information? 11 MS. PIERSON: They absolutely should. Mr. Ronca 12 has assured us that they typically do before they file the 13 complaint. 14 In order to identify their case as one of the 15 components that's at issue in the MDL, they need what are 16 called the peel-and-sticks. They are stickers that are 17 contained usually on the operative report or in the medical 18 records that identify the catalogue and log number. 19 Those would have that information. THE COURT: 20 MS. PIERSON: Yes. 21 MR. RONCA: Your Honor, in a lot of cases you can 22 get peel-and-sticks in time. And in some cases, the 23 hospitals don't have them for whatever reason. It's not the plaintiffs' fault. 24

In some cases you have a statute of limitations

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issue. You need to file quickly before you have the 1 2 peel-and-sticks. 3 THE COURT: Right. 4 MR. RONCA: So it's not every circumstance that the 5 peel-and-sticks just fall into our hands. Sometimes we have 6 to dig hard to find them, and it's not always that simple. 7 THE COURT: You would pretty readily have the name 8 of the plaintiff, the name of the plaintiff's spouse. You 9 would pretty readily have the identity of any hospital in 10 which surgery was done. 11 MR. RONCA: Yes. 12 And likely the names of the surgeons. THE COURT: 13 MR. RONCA: Yes. 14 THE COURT: That material will be produced. And I 15 will suggest that the peel-and-stick, the catalogue and lot number information be provided as soon as is reasonably 16 17 practicable but no later than the PFS. The plaintiff fact sheet. 18 MR. RONCA: 19 THE COURT: Correct. 20 All right. What other issues do we have on the 21 case management order? 22 MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, then, that takes us to 23 Section 4 on written discovery. 24 THE COURT: Right. 25 MS. PIERSON: There are some issues after that,

that are smaller than the discovery issues, but I will take them in turn unless your Honor has another preference.

THE COURT: In turn is fine.

MS. PIERSON: As it relates to written discovery, Mr. Ronca gave, I think, his interpretation of what happened with respect to the process for written discovery. We obviously have a different understanding of that process.

It began when the plaintiffs served the defendants with interrogatories and requests for production. There were more than 500 interrogatories, including subparts. There were more than 200 requests for production. They spanned 15 years of time. They encompassed all of the defendants in this case, many of whom have no relation to the design or manufacturer of the product. And they related to a wide range of components, many of which we believe are not part of this MDL.

Based on receipt of those, the defendants sent a comprehensive letter to the plaintiffs on the 23rd of November and explained in that letter how we proposed to address what seemed to be a very large divide between the parties on how discovery would be conducted.

The proposal included the identification of 32 categories of documents that are core documents in these cases, and they were ones that Zimmer could identify and produce within a fairly short window of time. Ninety days is

the period of time that ultimately came to be discussed.

We then met with the plaintiffs on the 29th of November. And after some back-and-forth, the plaintiffs suggested as a compromise that we produce the 32 categories of documents, that in turn they would withdraw all of the interrogatories and the requests for production, and that the parties would come to agreement later about what kind of additional description they needed about the categories.

Rightfully so, the list, as you can see from our proposed Exhibit A, includes things like 510-Ks. And Mr. Ronca's point was, we want to understand what that includes.

That was the compromise that was discussed. The meet-and-confer ended.

Following the conference, the parties generally agreed to this concept. And then the plaintiffs proposed nine additional categories of documents. The number itself doesn't seem outrageous, but the problem is the context of those additional documents.

And you can see the new categories, your Honor. They pick up on -- I think it's the third page of the Plaintiffs' Exhibit A. There is a category that says, "Agreements and 1099s With Surgeons." Right after that category are the new things that the plaintiffs proposed following our meet-and-confer.

And you can also see that in the plaintiffs' proposed Exhibit A, there are some redlines and comments about expanding categories of the above 32. That was all new information for the defendants.

THE COURT: Except that some of the -- there is some expansion, but there is some limitations as well.

For example, if you look at Paragraph 6 of Plaintiff's Exhibit A, the plaintiffs say, "unless this matter is covered by production required by the defendant fact sheet."

MS. PIERSON: Certainly none of us want duplication. They don't want us to produce things twice, and we don't want to produce them twice.

The problem, from our perspective, with the new categories of documents, first, it's contrary to what we understood the parties' agreement to be at the meet-and-confer.

But setting that aside for the moment, these categories of documents that we identified -- and really the whole point of the compromise was for the plaintiffs to get the core documents that educate them about Zimmer terminology and the basics of these devices so that then after they receive these documents, they could formulate narrowly tailored and specific discovery requests. And that's why they withdrew the hundreds of requests and interrogatories

previously served.

THE COURT: Is it your position that all the materials on defendants' proposed Exhibit A have been produced?

MS. PIERSON: No, they haven't, although some of them have already. Following our October conference, we immediately produced, for example, the 510-K and regulatory documents related to all of these products. And we are committed to continuing to produce the things that are on this list of 32 things. We haven't stopped our effort.

THE COURT: And you are committed to producing them by when?

MS. PIERSON: The date in the proposed case management plan is 90 days from the entry of the plan, and we can do so within that time. We intend to do it on a rolling production. So as we receive and review this information, we have been providing it to the plaintiffs. To date, we have produced about 10,000 pages of documents, which include all of the regulatory, many of the marketing documents, the design history files, really the things most core and fundamental to the products.

THE COURT: Mr. Ronca, why are you so concerned that what they are producing is going to be so inadequate to -- as compared to what your clients are required to produce?

MR. RONCA: Because, your Honor, they keep saying "the core documents," but it's their interpretation of what the core is.

There is an end document, let's say, that there was a testing regimen done on a new design, and it had to do with a particular failure. It's important for us to have the end result.

But it's also important for us to have the agendas from the meetings that occurred, the e-mails between the people involved to see if -- as I suggested at the last hearing, there can be studies and then there can be studies. There can be studies that reach a result. And then post hoc or after the fact, they get a different result if they didn't like the first result.

If we only get the *post hoc* results and we don't get the preliminaries, we never find out that, in fact, they had different findings at an earlier time. And we have seen this repeatedly in other cases. So we asked for this stuff.

In addition, they decide, oh, this is the 510-K.

Is it everything? Are they going to say in writing before the Court, this is everything that has to do with the 510-Ks?

Are they going to describe each of these categories? which they have not done. Give us the scope in time and in content of what's there. Tell us what they took out, if anything. Tell us the manner in which the documents

were kept.

Or are they going to decide, these are the core things that you really need, adversaries. And we will give these to you and you should be happy, without even mentioning, yet have I heard, a thing about the custodians and the custodial files, which, frankly, your Honor, is where most of these cases are made.

We are still operating in the dark. We have 10,000 pages of documents in a case that should have millions of pages. And they are, as far as we can tell, selected, because there doesn't seem to be any rhyme or reason as to why certain documents are grouped together within what we have gotten.

MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, if I may address that last point for a second?

MR. RONCA: One other thing, your Honor. I am sorry.

Andrea was not at the meeting on the 29th. So regarding what happened there, I am sitting with my colleagues, and we thought we all had agreed to present the list the defendants had provided plus a few more items. And also we were going to talk about the custodians.

I remember specifically saying, well, you have come up with 33 names and we have come up with 80 names. We are going to go through the documents you give us to see if there

1 are any other names. And at some point, I presume that we 2 will come to an agreement on which custodians you are going 3 to give us between the names you have given us and the names 4 that we have, and we will work that out. 5 I haven't heard word one about that. 6 THE COURT: That meeting happened when? 7 MS. PIERSON: It occurred on the 29th of November. 8 MR. RONCA: 29th. 9 MS. PIERSON: And my colleague Ms. Sellers was 10 there, which is why she is here today, you Honor, in case 11 there is any question about what occurred at the meeting. 12 THE COURT: When were the 10,000 pages delivered? 13 MS. PIERSON: They have been delivered on a rolling 14 production since we were together in about October. We 15 started very early and have continued our production as we 16 have received information. 17 MR. RONCA: We got a few thousand on the 7th. We 18 got a few thousand, I believe, on December 3rd. And the 19 remainder, roughly 3500, had come in November. 20 We were told we would get a substantial production by November 30th. In fact, it's in your minute note. 21 22 THE COURT: Right. MR. RONCA: And I don't think 5,000 or 7,000 pages 23 24 in this case is a substantial production unless I don't 25 understand the meaning of "substantial."

MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, the issue before the Court today is, what's our plan? Where do we go from here in terms of discovery?

And I don't want to get bogged down on this notion of how we have produced things or have we produced enough things, because the reality is we had no obligation to produce anything at all until our deadline to respond to plaintiffs' response to production. We have done so voluntarily. We think it's in the best interest of this case. And we will continue to do so with respect to these 32 categories.

Of the nine categories that Mr. Ronca has added, some of these things we can't produce at all. Some of them are not discoverable. Some of them can't be produced within 90 days but could be produced within a greater period of time.

So we have -- I think we are at a crossroads. We have a couple of choices. I mean, one is to go back to the plaintiffs' original discovery requests, their interrogatories and requests for production. They are as extensive, as I just mentioned, in the hundreds. They will be subject to motion practice, and we will be talking about their scope and breadth.

We think that's a last resort and don't think it's in the best interest of either party to do that.

The second, and I think more appropriate compromise, is the parties, after this conference, work toward compromise on Exhibit A. If the Court were to give the parties a couple of weeks to negotiate the scope of Exhibit A and then let the Court decide any differences after that, we think we would be able to reach a compromise.

In the meantime, we are going to continue the rolling production that we have been doing for the last few months.

THE COURT: My preference would be -- I am torn on this because I know that the longer it takes to resolve this, the longer the case is pending, and every week is expensive.

But I guess my preference would be, given that -in fairness to both sides, the 10,000 documents that have
been produced so far, even if we characterize them as
technically not due for another 60 days or whatever it might
be, is relatively minimal, given the scope of the case and
what's likely to be produced in the end.

It may be that in order to determine whether the production that's happening is artificially limited or somehow cleansed or contrived to withhold materials, it may be that a 30(b)(6) witness is going to be necessary. I just don't know enough about it.

I guess my preference would be that we wait to resolve this dispute until at least another wave of

1 production has happened, because, again, I think 10,000 is 2 pretty minimal. 3 I am confident that even the defendants will 4 recognize that, even under their scenario or even under their 5 Exhibit A, many, many more documents would have to be 6 produced before -- within the 90-day period at the least, and 7 at best, perhaps, everything that the plaintiffs are asking 8 I really don't know. 9 When would you anticipate the next wave of 10 production would occur? 11 MS. PIERSON: I don't know, your Honor, because we 12 are in the process of gathering these documents. I know that 13 we are committed to producing the 32 categories within 90 14 days' time. 15 I don't know when the next wave will be within that 16 90 days, but certainly it will be before that window of time. 17 We are in the process of gathering many of these. 18 It's just difficult to the estimate how long it will be 19 before there is another substantial production. 20 THE COURT: All of us here are getting together 21 again in January. 22 MS. PIERSON: That's correct. 23 THE COURT: So would there be a wave of production 24 between now and then? 25 MS. SELLERS: Your Honor, is it okay if I speak

from right here? 1 2 THE COURT: Sure. But keep your voice up so my 3 reporter can get it. 4 MS. SELLERS: Thank you. 5 Your Honor, I think we can make a good faith effort 6 to gather and produce documents by then. 7 I think it's important to note that these 8 categories were proposed by us in late November in order to 9 manage these enormous discovery requests that we've been 10 served with. 11 I remember the background of this. THE COURT: 12 MS. SELLERS: We haven't been sitting on these 13 categories. 14 THE COURT: And I am not suggesting you are. I 15 would like to get a resolution of what sounds like this 16 bubbling, serious discovery dispute. And I also think it 17 might be premature if, by all reports, the production has 18 only begun. 19 MS. SELLERS: Your Honor, my colleague can probably 20 speak to this even more, but those 32 categories are 21 something that -- it's not a small undertaking. I don't want 22 to mislead the Court and suggest that we can just churn this 23 stuff out, that it's some sort of standard production that 24 Zimmer also does. It is not. 25 It's a uni -- what we consider truly a universe

that then the plaintiffs understandably would want to test us on with further discovery, which I think we can all completely understand.

But it is not a 30-day production. It's a very -during our meet-and-confer counsel, I know, asked me how long
we thought -- how long we thought it would take and how much
we thought there would be. I said, I don't know. But I
think I said two or three months, is my best recollection.
It was a guess.

As I stand here today, it's still a bit of a guess for all that stuff. But it is not, I think -- I just want to make that clear on the record.

MS. PIERSON: Just one additional point, your Honor, following up on what Ms. Sellers said.

Given the age of the documents the plaintiffs are requesting, just so you know how difficult this is, some of these documents are kept on the old microfiche cards that require someone to sit down at a reader and review the microfiche to identify the documents.

I think in January we will have produced additional documents. However, it's unlikely to be 10,000 more pages of documents by the time we meet again together on the 12th.

Now, the Court scheduled a conference again in March. By mid-March we should be in a much better position and closer, if not completed, in terms of producing these

32 categories.

THE COURT: But I would like the January session to be somewhat fruitful on this discovery problem as well. And that won't happen unless there has been more than 10,000 documents produced.

I am not exactly sure how best to address this, but I'm going to direct that there be some further substantial production within 30 days. Exactly how that works out, I don't know, but I would certainly recommend that it would be material that's going to be of particular use to the plaintiffs. Otherwise, we will be having the same discussion that we are having right now.

MS. PIERSON: Understood, your Honor. I don't want us to be in a position where we are coming to you at the January conference and arguing about what a "substantial production" means. It's susceptible to multiple interpretations.

What I can commit to doing between now and January is continuing to negotiate with Mr. Ronca about the categories of documents that he proposes to add and the time within which we may be able to gather those documents that are not objectionable.

We are working as hard as we can as fast as we can.

We will also be hampered a bit because the doors of

Zimmer close for seven to ten days between the holidays. We

won't be able to have people in there physically gathering documents during that period of time.

If the Court were so inclined, on Section 4(d) of the plan and the sections that follow, we would propose that the parties get back together to talk about the additional categories of Exhibit A and to talk about the things that Mr. Ronca and his colleagues have asked for in Section D in terms of what type of description will be provided for the documents for what period of time.

I don't hear either side giving up on the process of negotiating Exhibit A, but I do think we need more time to do so.

THE COURT: Mr. Ronca, anything you want to add?

MR. RONCA: Your Honor, first off, this is the most critical element of this order for the plaintiffs because this is how we make our case. This is our investigation of the other side.

And the plan all along by the defense is that they want everything from the plaintiffs before they give us substantially everything that they have. And I am requesting the Court not let that happen, that the discovery be reciprocal in that we will produce and they produce.

I have yet to hear a word about the custodial files or e-mails from the defense in this courtroom today, which are the most important thing.

The last thing we heard was that they are having trouble with the e-mails and they don't know exactly when they will be able to produce them. And we proposed maybe they have until June 1st to start producing them. But we don't even have any idea -- I challenge the defendants to state today that they will work with us to come to an agreement on custodians, and they will provide us the complete custodial files, including their personal computers, their work computers, and their documents that they keep around their desks.

I challenge the defendants to give us any idea in detail in these next 30 days.

If they can't produce the documents, what is contained in those tranches of documents that they listed? Is it everything? because we suspect that it is not, based upon our review on what they have given us so far, which we did review.

And we are not asking for anything other than essentially taking our request for production of documents and reducing it down into 39 bunches, and asking them, tell us what's in those bunches, including the 32 that you suggested yourselves. And also, tell us what's not in those bunches.

MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, what I just proposed was that the parties talk about Section D on Page 5 and 6, which

addresses that exact issue: What do the custodial files include?

As this Court is well aware, the Seventh Circuit has a pilot program that relates directly to ESI. There will be disputes about things like whether someone's personal PDA should be searched for the things that plaintiffs request or not.

But we have had zero conversations about that topic, because on the 29th the plaintiffs proposed a particular compromise that we accepted, and we went down that path.

And honestly, this portrayal of disparity, frankly, just isn't true. We have been gathering documents and producing them steadily since this MDL started, and we don't even have a medical authorization from any plaintiff in this case.

So we are willing to work cooperatively with the plaintiffs, but it truly does have to be cooperative.

THE COURT: First, Mr. Ronca, I want to assure you that we are not going to have nonreciprocal discovery.

Discovery is going to go forward from both sides simultaneously.

In fact, as I understand it, the defendants have begun producing documents already, albeit a small number and unsatisfactory to the plaintiffs. But nothing about the

record suggests that the defendants are going to stonewall until all of the plaintiffs have produced documents.

And if that is their unspoken position, the Court is going to overrule that objection. That's not the way we will produce. We will proceed with production on both sides.

If there is a question in anybody's mind about what material is and is not in these categories, whether we categorize it as 32 or 44, whatever number it may be, that's a matter for you to discuss with one another or potentially get a document manager to be deposed, to answer questions about what is in what category.

I would certainly expect that that effort, even if the production doesn't all happen, but the effort to identify what is going to be in these categories of documents, that that should happen. Even if we limit it to the defendants, that should happen between now and our January meeting, in addition to some additional substantial production.

MS. PIERSON: And the plan provides for that, your Honor. We talked about 30(b)(6) depositions and it provides for that exact issue.

THE COURT: Let's take up the issues regarding -- I think it's plaintiff fact sheets that we need to discuss.

MS. PIERSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: What I understand is that, apart from the issue of tax returns, the chief disputes are dates for

1 submission of this material, the medical authorizations, and 2 a dispute about when a motion needs to be filed for dismissal 3 of the case with prejudice. 4 MS. PIERSON: That's correct, your Honor. 5 We move the Court to approve the PFS and CMO 2. 6 There are -- I think now there are three issues that we have 7 narrowed it down to. 8 The plaintiffs refiled on Friday. I will take the 9 issues in the order that the plaintiffs suggested. 10 The first relates to Section 8, Question 2 on lost 11 wages for plaintiffs claiming economic damages. 12 THE COURT: Right. 13 MS. PIERSON: From our perspective, it's central to 14 the question of damages. We are entitled to discover that 15 information under the O'Shay decision of the Seventh Circuit. 16 It asks the plaintiffs to give us the total amount of lost 17 wages and, if they can, to describe how they calculated it. 18 The plaintiffs' argument, as I understand it, is 19 that that's subject to an expert report, the way in which 20 lost wages are calculated. Our submission is that we are 21 entitled to that information to better understand their 22 damages. 23 THE COURT: I think we could do something that's 24 somewhere between what the defendants are asking for and what 25 the plaintiffs, I believe, are proposing.

For the plaintiffs to prepare a calculation of their lost wages right now does seem premature for all kinds of reasons. There is the issue of potential mitigation. Who knows what's going to happen in the future. These cases aren't being tried right now.

There is the matter of some kind of an actuarial analysis. There is reducing things to present value.

Time marches on. It's just this kind of question at this level of granular detail that the defendants are asking for is premature, on the one hand.

On the other hand, the plaintiffs could be asked, have you suffered lost wages?

Yes.

If so, how are they measured?

And then to say, until my knee surgery, I was earning \$35,000 a year. I have been unable to work at all since then.

Or, until my knee surgery, I worked in the following capacity. Now I am limited to the following capacity, a reduction in wages of about 40 percent.

A general statement like that is certainly satisfactory. It puts the defendants in the position to know what they are looking at in terms of damages. It allows the plaintiffs to focus on their losses in a simple and easy-to-explain way and move on without, again, granular

1 detail that will be out of date the second it's put together. 2 MS. PIERSON: That works for us, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. That's what the Court's 3 4 ruling will be. 5 MR. LONDON: Thank you, your Honor. 6 MS. PIERSON: The second issue relates to 7 Section 8, Question 4. Are we okay on that one now, or do 8 you still want to talk about it? 9 MR. LONDON: Your Honor, Ms. Pierson made a 10 proposal on this by BlackBerry to me, which I didn't look at. 11 I turned it off, so I didn't see it. She had told it to me 12 on a washroom break. So I am going to confer with my 13 colleagues on a proposal that she made on the insurance 14 issue. I think it's basically to address our concern that 15 plaintiffs do not know how much their insurers provided. 16 we wanted to avoid the approximation issue. 17 I didn't really jot down the language that Andrea 18 gave me, but I think we can hopefully work this one out. 19 MS. PIERSON: The proposed compromise, your Honor, 20 what we really want to know is, what's the amount of the 21 plaintiffs' medical expenses? 22 I think it eliminates the plaintiffs' concern if we 23 drop out the insurance part of it. But we are certainly 24 entitled to know the amount of medical expenses at issue. 25 Section 3, Question 1 provides --MR. LONDON:

1 THE COURT: Provides for that. 2 MR. LONDON: We know that's an enormous part of the claim for damages, just speculating what the hospital 3 4 charged, which might be 10,000 per surgery; what Aetna pays: 5 5,000. I don't even know what my doctors charge. 6 So I think if we remove the speculation, we can 7 come to some sort of understanding on that. 8 THE COURT: All right. 9 MS. PIERSON: The third issue deals with 10 Section 10, Question 3 for loss of consortium plaintiffs. 11 Question 3 asks loss of consortium plaintiffs, 12 essentially, tell us what your claim is. The plaintiffs 13 object, as I understand it, that they think that information is highly personal. 14 15 Obviously, what we are interested to know is, does a loss of consortium plaintiff contend that they have become 16 17 the sole caregiver for the plaintiff? 18 Does it mean that the loss of consortium plaintiff 19 had to guit their job to take care of the plaintiff? 20 We want to know the essence of that particular 21 plaintiff's claim. 22 MR. LONDON: Your Honor, our position on this is, 23 it's certainly relevant to the case, a consortium claim. 24 However, in plaintiffs' action but for one other Zimmer 25 plaintiff action in the *Durom Hip Cup* litigation, which was a

settlement litigation in New Jersey, the consortium questions were not in the PFS.

I have through these negotiations agreed to some questions. But truly the question about society, companionship, those consortium questions are quite sensitive. I, frankly, don't know how somebody is going to put pen to paper and write about society, companionship, services in paper.

And, frankly, the PFS is not in lieu of a deposition when we ultimately get to bellwethers. So they are going to talk to folks about those questions. I just say it's better left at the deposition.

THE COURT: I do as well. I think what you could do to get some basic information is to say, do you have a loss of consortium claim? Yes or no.

If so, does it include a claim for a loss of income?

So, in other words, if somebody did lose a job because he or she had to become a care provider and for that reason would be seeking that amount of damages from Zimmer, Zimmer would be aware. In this case, maybe a loss of two incomes versus one. I think that's the most we should require in the plaintiff fact sheet.

MS. PIERSON: Is it okay to ask the follow-up question that you mentioned earlier, how are they measured?

1 since it is the same type of damages we were talking about 2 earlier. THE COURT: 3 Sure. 4 MS. PIERSON: Okay. 5 Last substantive point on the fact sheet is the 6 production of tax returns. We briefed this issue in the brief that we submitted to the Court. Under the Kamphausen 7 8 decision and several other decisions of this circuit, tax 9 returns are completely discoverable. 10 11

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Plaintiff proposes that our discovery be limited to the W-2s. We believe that's not sufficient for a couple of reasons, your Honor.

The first is that the W-2s will only show lost It will only show lost employer-paid wages. Certainly there is more to a plaintiff's lost wages claim than that. The tax returns include nonwage income, and it's critical that we have that.

Second, the tax returns show things that are likely to lead to good discoverable, admissible evidence, including whether the plaintiff received social security, whether they received disability payments.

In the instance of itemized returns, there can be valuable information about the plaintiff's activities, their travel, and things that they were engaged in, all of which go to the heart of these cases.

THE COURT: Here, too, I think it's pretty granular at this stage. And I am not sure it's necessary.

What I would suggest here is that beyond the W-2s, that plaintiffs be asked, are you claiming any loss of -- did you receive any nonwage income, including but not limited to social security disability?

And I think they could easily provide that information. People are aware of what they are getting from social security. And they can say what that is without providing tax returns, which really imposes a burden that I am not sure is worth it at this stage in light of the burden it would impose not only on the plaintiffs but on the defendants themselves to review these things, much of which is not relevant.

And it is extremely intrusive. And the problem of redacting, for example, social security numbers and other personal information, I am not sure it's worth it at this stage.

I will require that the W-2s be produced, that the plaintiffs are asked to explain whether they received any nonwage income. That would, of course, include not only social security and disability, but if they have a small business, for example, that would be nonwage income that they would have to disclose.

MS. PIERSON: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And then the only thing we have left, at least immediately left, is the timing issues.

MS. PIERSON: That's right. Just by way of a little bit of history, your Honor, the first issue is authorizations and when they should be returned in pending cases.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. PIERSON: We have been negotiating authorization since September. The plaintiffs have been collecting medical records on their own for months. We know that because they have given us peel-and-sticks in some cases with their initial disclosures.

The Court ordered on -- we had a good faith dispute about the content of the authorization. This Court ruled on that on November 22nd. The same day we sent the plaintiffs the final authorization and asked for them to begin the process of gathering authorizations and asked when we could expect to receive those back.

Several weeks went by with no response or kind of being tossed back and forth between plaintiffs' counsel as to who would make the decision. Ultimately, we met with Mr. Ronca on the 2nd of December and sort of said, we got to have the authorizations. We are six months into these cases. It will take us four months to gather medical records. We need them.

Thirty days from that conference was December 2nd. He said that wouldn't work because of the holidays. And we believed we reached a tentative agreement to produce the authorizations by January 6th.

We learned a week or ten days later that they wanted January 13th. It's only a week's difference, we concede. But the problem, your Honor, is that you approved this authorization on November 22nd. We are entitled to begin the process of collecting medical records. Plaintiffs have already gathered their clients' medical records in many cases. And certainly we need to begin that process. It will take us four months.

THE COURT: We will make it January 11th.

What's next?

MS. PIERSON: Two other small issues, your Honor. Completing the PFS and pending matters, how soon the PFS should be completed. Zimmer has suggested 30 days. Plaintiffs are at 75 days.

We offered as a concession, when we were previously talking about other shortened deadlines, that as a concession we would agree to 60 days. Since we did not reach agreement on those other things, the proposal before the Court is 30 days and 75 days.

The only thing I would remind your Honor is that, given the Court's previous ruling, the bulk of the

information that we need in order to report to the FDA, to gather device history records, and to screen these cases, we really need that from the PFS.

MR. LONDON: Your Honor, if I may just be heard on this one?

First of all, I am surprised to hear the defendants go back to 30 days for the plaintiffs' fact sheet to be due in cases already before the Court. It's not an agreed-upon form. So this has not been sent out to our clients yet.

And, frankly, the position was 60 days. We came back with 75 days.

So to retract to other positions, frankly -- I think Andrea and I have gotten to know each other quite a bit over the last few months. So to say, first of all, I was ever nonresponsive, I talk to you more than my wife.

But it's 75 days, your Honor, not 30 days, as we understood it.

Secondly, assuming we were even to get this document out, that it's ordered today or tomorrow, send this out to our client, and Zimmer itself shuts down for seven to ten days -- this is not easy discovery for our clients to fill out. It takes days. It's not a few hours. Many times they have to go over this with us on the phone. This is extensive. And, frankly, that's why we asked for 75 days.

In response, the defendants asked for 120 days for

1 the PFS. I could have negotiated and said 15. They wanted 2 120 days to provide the defense fact sheet. If that's what 3 they want, I take them at face value and assume that's what 4 they want. 5 THE COURT: I will make it 75 days. 6 Let's move on. 7 MS. PIERSON: Last issue on this point, your Honor, 8 is timing to convert dismissals without prejudice to 9 dismissals with prejudice. 10 THE COURT: Right. I have a proposal there as 11 well. 12 MS. PIERSON: Good. 13 THE COURT: What I generally do -- and my deputy 14 could explain this -- is, when we dismiss a case without 15 prejudice, we ourselves set a date. And we say, absent a 16 motion for reinstatement having been filed within X period of 17 time, the case will automatically be dismissed with 18 prejudice, so that no effort need be made on anybody's part, 19 on the part of counsel. 20 You don't have to keep track of it, file motions, 21 make arguments, get -- spur some obligation on the part of 22 plaintiffs' counsel that they otherwise wouldn't have. 23 And I generally make it -- in a case like this, I 24 would probably make it a relatively long date. 25 probably say, the case is dismissed with prejudice today. Ι

will give you 90 days' leave to reinstate. 1 2 You lawyers have enough to do. You don't need to 3 do a thing. My deputy is very good at keeping track of it. 4 Around that time, she will give me a little note, "Nothing 5 has been filed." We then enter a "dismissal with prejudice" 6 order, and that's the end of it. 7 MS. PIERSON: That's fine with us, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: All right. 9 MS. PIERSON: That's all the issues on the PFS. 10 There's just a couple of things. 11 Your Honor, if you are inclined, as I think I 12 understood from your earlier comments, to have the parties 13 continue to discuss Section 4 of the case management plan, if 14 the Court could enter a minute entry as to some of the 15 deadlines that the Court has articulated today and the 16 parties have agreed to so that those things can move forward, 17 it would be helpful. 18 THE COURT: I will definitely do that. 19 definitely do that. I will have a transcript Fran is working 20 on now. 21 MS. PIERSON: One that I would point out to you is 22 that the parties have agreed that the master complaint in 23 short form will be filed by January 2nd. 24 The plaintiffs will present that to defendants in

We will try and negotiate through any issues, but

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advance.

1 that it will be filed by January 2nd. 2 Defendants, of course, will respond to that by 3 February 16th. 4 THE COURT: Great. 5 MR. RONCA: I suspect the Court is closed on 6 January 2nd, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: That's right. But you can file it 8 electronically or wait until the 3rd. 9 MR. RONCA: Can we do the 3rd? 10 THE COURT: Sure. 11 And 2-16 for a response. 12 MS. PIERSON: 2-16 for a response. 13 I think the other things we can continue to 14 negotiate and submit a better draft to the Court for its 15 consideration. 16 MR. LONDON: Your Honor, just one point before we 17 get off the plaintiff fact sheet. 18 In light of the Court's rulings today, Ms. Pierson 19 and I will submit an agreed-upon fact sheet by the end of the 20 week. 21 THE COURT: Great. 22 MR. LONDON: Because it does need to be so ordered 23 because it goes to CMO and it's Exhibit A, and, et cetera, et 24 cetera. 25 THE COURT: Correct. Yes.

MR. LONDON: With respect to the master complaint, your Honor, and the short form, I wanted to perhaps just raise something to your Honor. And I do know that the Court would not suggest direct filing in this district. But it did come to -- for me to reconsider the direct filing, and, in fact, a lot of the revenue that the district can gain. By way of example, the Southern District of Illinois, Judge Herndon, who now has approximately 10,000 direct filings before him.

I just -- I think in light of the adoption, because you will get -- it's the funding, which I think is an important issue.

The second is the complaint when it comes over, it will still have to go back if it's ultimately remanded and Lexecon isn't addressed.

So the short form complaint doesn't really do much procedurally. It does, of course, give you a master complaint vehicle by which to strike a few global causes of action. But a case from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for example, coming here with all of its causes of action, it's consumer fraud from Pennsylvania, and then simply doing a checkbox here, I think, in many respects, doesn't accomplish truly what the benefits of a short form direct filing here that's adopting a master that's here, because, one, you will get the funding --

THE COURT: I was assuming you could file a short 1 2 form complaint in another district with an indication that 3 it's going to be transferred. 4 MR. LONDON: No, your Honor. With all due respect, 5 I don't believe you can do that because there is no 6 indication --7 THE COURT: Well, then maybe I do need to rethink 8 Let me think about that and check with Judge Herndon. 9 MS. PIERSON: If we can at least get the master 10 complaint by January 2nd, that would help us. 11 THE COURT: That's for sure. Yes, regardless. 12 MR. LONDON: Just so we are clear, Judge Herndon 13 has direct filing. 14 THE COURT: I know. 15 MR. LONDON: He has not done the master complaint. THE COURT: I understood that's what you were 16 17 talking about. 18 MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, just a couple of other 19 deadlines to be clear about for your minute entry. 20 On the initial disclosure issue that we talked 21 about earlier, we have sent to Mr. Ronca a list of the cases 22 in which no initial disclosure has been submitted or 23 incomplete information has been submitted. 24 If we could get an entry from the Court directing 25 that a newly filed case's initial disclosures are served

1 within 30 days, and some deadline by which plaintiffs must 2 supplement the initial disclosures for pending cases to the 3 extent that there is incomplete information or submit them 4 where none has been provided at all, if that could be done 5 by, say, the 11th, the earlier date that the Court mentioned, 6 that would work. 7 MR. RONCA: Your Honor, this goes back to the 8 argument about, we are going to be doing the fact sheets; do 9 we really need the initial disclosures as an additional thing 10 to do? 11 THE COURT: I thought we addressed that we didn't. 12 MS. PIERSON: I am sorry. I didn't understand that 13 that was the Court's ruling. This Court ordered on the 28th 14 that plaintiffs submit initial disclosures. 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 MS. PIERSON: We are missing them for half the 17 cases or information that should have been included for half 18 the cases. 19 I can't pull manufacturing records until I have 20 that information. I can't report to the FDA without that. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Then, perhaps I had a 22 misunderstanding. But you know what? I have got a jury waiting. 23 Ι 24 am feeling a little awkward about this. 25 If you want to wait for a while until the end of

1 the day, I am happy to continue. Otherwise, if you want to 2 submit something in writing on this. 3 I am feeling really awkward about keeping them waiting for so long. 4 5 MS. PIERSON: Why don't I submit something in 6 writing on the initial disclosures. 7 The last thing, your Honor, the interrogatories and 8 requests for production are hanging out there. The current 9 deadline is January 4th. If the Court could order any 10 responses stayed or deem them withdrawn so that we can 11 negotiate Exhibit A? 12 THE COURT: I will deem them withdrawn without 13 prejudice. 14 Now, on the 26(a), the initial disclosures, 15 maybe what we were talking about before was just some specifics about the initial disclosures, for which I think 16 17 it's appropriate to waive that until later. 18 You are saying that for half the plaintiffs initial 19 disclosures were made and for half they weren't. 20 MR. RONCA: That's not 100 percent accurate. 21 MS. PIERSON: Rough figure. We sent Mr. Ronca a 22 detailed list. We have listed the cases, what information is 23 missing, cases in which no initial disclosure was ever 24 served. We filed a --25 MR. RONCA: Your Honor, I got that about a week

1 ago. 2 MS. PIERSON: -- motion to compel. 3 MR. RONCA: Okay? Out of all these cases, no names 4 of lawyers or anything, required me to probably look them up 5 and call all the lawyers, I guess, instead of notifying the 6 lawyers themselves that you haven't submitted your 7 disclosure. 8 In the list of things that was the PSE's 9 responsibility to do in CMO 1, that's not included. They are 10 supposed to give notice to the people they have the complaint 11 with, the individual lawyers of those cases. 12 Secondly, we disagree with a lot of the claims that 13 these things were either incomplete or not done. And we had 14 a back-and-forth about that the last time. And when we were 15 here on November 10th, I said to the Court, they had 33 cases 16 they claim aren't done yet, which weren't even due yet. And 17 this is a similar thing. 18 But that's an individual case issue, number one. 19 Number two, I don't think the order was clear about 20 cases filed after the order as to when anything -- if 21 anything --22 THE COURT: I am sure it wasn't. I am sure it 23 wasn't. 24 MR. RONCA: And --25 MS. PIERSON: Just one point of clarification.

the vast majority of these --1 2 MR. RONCA: I didn't interrupt you. 3 MS. PIERSON: I don't think that's accurate. 4 The vast majority of the cases where information is 5 missing, the plaintiffs are represented by members of the 6 PSE. 7 MR. RONCA: Take the dispute up with the 8 individuals. Don't send me a letter and say, go out and 9 police it, because that would be included in the duties that 10 the Court gave us. These are individual things. 11 But, again, I don't think the order is clear that 12 they are even due. So --13 THE COURT: Well, I think what counsel is asking us 14 for is a date when they will be due. 15 MR. RONCA: We believe, your Honor, as we said 16 before, that it's just an additional piece of busywork and 17 that the information will be supplied. 18 You talk about putting it in the short form 19 complaint --20 THE COURT: -- in the short form complaint. 21 The Rule 26 disclosures I think should be made 22 within 30 days after the filing. 23 MR. RONCA: After the filing or the transfer? 24 THE COURT: The transfer, I mean. The filing in this court, the transfer. 25

1 MR. RONCA: And we should file a Rule 26? 2 THE COURT: I am sorry. I thought we were talking 3 about a 26(a)(1). Maybe I was wrong. 4 MS. PIERSON: We are. And when you addressed this 5 issue back in October, your Honor, you directed -- from the 6 bench directed the plaintiffs to provide the catalogue and 7 lot information. 8 The distinction that Jim is drawing now is that he 9 wants to give us names of witnesses and exhibits without the 10 catalogue and lot number. And that won't work. That's the 11 most critical piece of information in this case. 12 THE COURT: Okay. But I thought in some cases the 13 plaintiffs didn't have the catalogue and lot number. Is that 14 what they do have? 15 MS. PIERSON: They have not produced it. As soon 16 as they gather the plaintiffs' medical records or if they 17 have the plan, it's right there. 18 MR. RONCA: It's not that simple. 19 And Rule 26 does not require that. That's an 20 additional requirement that they are asking for. 21 MS. PIERSON: We will be unable to produce any 22 documents relevant to the plaintiffs' case. We can't produce 23 the manufacturing records. We can't respond to PFSes or even 24 begin that process without the catalogue and lot. 25 MR. RONCA: They don't have to respond --

1	MS. PIERSON: Not to mention that we have to report
2	to the FDA with this information.
3	MR. RONCA: They don't have to respond for 120 days
4	until after they get the PFS, which is what we were willing
5	to agree to. And they had to have 120 days.
6	So giving the plaintiffs an additional
7	responsibility that Rule 26 does not require when they are
8	also required to give over that information they are
9	giving medical authorizations in 30 days, PFS in 90 days.
10	Now we are going to do an initial disclosure and a short form
11	complaint when there is no direct filing. That's four
12	filings by the plaintiffs.
13	A lot of it we talked about not duplicating on
14	the four defendants. Much of it's duplication and
15	THE COURT: I am requiring 26(a)(1) disclosures
16	30 days after the transfer. And I don't think 26(a)(1) calls
17	for catalogue and lot numbers. All right.
18	MS. PIERSON: Thank you, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Thank you. I will see you in January.
20	(An adjournment was taken at 3:23 p.m.)
21	* * * *
22	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the
23	record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
24	<u>/s/ Frances Ward December 21, 2011.</u> Official Court Reporter
25	F/j