IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON DI VISION

IN RE: C. R. BARD, INC., PELVIC REPAIR MDL NO. SYSTEM PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION 2: 10-MD-2187

IN RE: AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS, INC., MDL NO. PELVIC REPAIR SYSTEM PRODUCTS 2: 12-MD-2325

LIABILITY LITIGATION

IN RE: BOSTON SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION, MDL NO.

PELVIC REPAIR SYSTEM PRODUCTS 2: 12-MD-2326

LIABILITY LITIGATION

IN RE: ETHICON, INC., PELVIC REPAIR MDL NO. SYSTEM PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION 2: 12-MD-2327

STATUS CONFERENCE

HELD ON FEBRUARY 7, 2013 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOSEPH R. GOODWIN, DISTRICT JUDGE AND THE HONORABLE MARY E. STANLEY, MAGISTRATE JUDGE

AND THE HONORABLE CHERYL A. EIFERT, MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.

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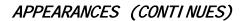
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PROCEEDINGS had before the Honorable Joseph R. Goodwin, U.S. District Judge; and the Honorable Mary E. Stanley, U.S. Magistrate Judge; and the Honorable Cheryl A. Eifert, U.S. Magistrate Judge, for the Southern District of West Virginia, in Charleston, West Virginia, on February 7, 2013, as follows: JUDGE GOODWI N: Well, good afternoon. COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: The matter before the Court is In Re: C. R. Bard, Inc., MDL 2187; In Re: American Medical Systems, Inc., MDL 2325; In Re: Boston Scientific Corporation, MDL 2326; In Re: Ethicon, Inc., MDL 2327, Pelvic Repair Systems Products Liability Litigation. JUDGE GOODWIN: Well, it's nice to see all of you I want to welcome and introduce Judge Eifert. Judge agai n. Eifert was appointed in 2010, and with Judge Stanley's impending retirement and global-galavanting vacations, Judge Eifert will be participating now and eventually handling the discovery matters in this case. I can tell you that her background is well suited to this. She, for many years, did medical malpractice litigation. She was counsel to the largest health care provider, CAMC, in the state, and she's interested in this. She's actually read all the stuff you-all have been filing and the disputes that we've had so far. I think it will be a pleasure for you to get to know Judge Eifert.

While I'm at it, I'm going to introduce Dwane Tinsley,

who's seated over here in the jury box. Dwane is a lawyer here in town. He was selected by the judges of this court to be Judge Stanley's replacement as magistrate judge and right now, absent some disappointment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he should officially be a magistrate judge in the very near future, and we're excited about that.

Today I excused Rob Adams from Boston Scientific and Christy Jones from Ethicon. If your name was not on that list and you are lead or liaison counsel, you have not been excused.

I hope you-all know that the portion of today's status conference that was to relate to Coloplast has been cancelled for lack of interest.

There are a number of discovery issues on the agenda, so I've changed the order of the agenda submitted by the parties. I will address the general issues and then I will turn the status conference over to Judges Stanley and Eifert to deal with the discovery issues.

The first topic I want to address is one that I'm interested in and one that will no doubt provoke some discussion after this hearing, and down the road maybe some creative, innovative solutions to problems we may run into. And I want to ask Mr. Garrard, who brought the idea up, to address the general topic of expediting the cases.

MR. GARRARD: Thank you, Your Honor. As a little bit
of background, Judge -- Judges, for a good portion of my career

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I've defended cases, and I defended mass tort cases, so I have a perspective that perhaps is unique that I have been on both si des. I don't defend cases anymore; I do plaintiffs' work. But I had the experience of being before Judge Robert Parker in Beaumont a number of times, and he had an incredibly innovative mind. I didn't necessarily always agree with him, and frequently didn't, because I was defending cases. had experience here with Judge McQueen, who also had an innovative mind. And I thought a lot about where we are and the concern that everyone in this room shares as to numbers of cases and how we can be more efficient. And one of the ideas - and I have other ideas that I won't bring to the court at this point - but one of the ideas that I have comes from experience of having done it; and that is that being mindful of Your Honor's admonition that you don't want to hear the same evidence five times, and frankly, we don't want to present the same evidence five times, in relation to bellwethers that why don't we consider bringing in three juries to the courtroom at one time. We can present liability evidence to all three. Could there be some issues that might be a little bit different for some? Of course. But that's easily managed in terms of instructions to precise juries of precise issues. present the liability issues. I know that as we have crafted our presentation of experts to the other side, most of our experts are going to testify as to all five bellwether cases,

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so it's a matter of efficiency there. And most of our experts in terms of liability will be testifying as to each of the Avaulta products.

As an example of how this could work, three of the bellwether cases were filed in Georgia. Now, they come from different states, so there could be some little differences in terms of state law, but that's easy to deal with. And we could present the liability evidence to those three juries as to those plaintiffs, and then Your Honor and whatever other judges you assign, where necessary, could preside over proceedings that deal with specific damages to a plaintiff. I've had that done either that you separate the jury out and you present it that way or you instruct the other juries that, now, this particular witness is going to testify about Mrs. X, Mrs. Y and Mrs. Z. Jury A over here, you're to listen to what comes as to Mrs. Z; and Jury B over here, you're to listen to what comes as to Mrs. Y, et cetera. That can be done in the same courtroom or it can be done in separate courtrooms. Those juries then reach independent verdicts in terms of both liability and damages.

I believe this could be done, and I have done it in an efficient way. I think and believe in the court's instructions to juries that juries do pay attention to what courts tell them in terms of what you should listen to or not listen to. Your individual jury verdict forms can be tailored to the precise

case and the precise law. And I think we could try three cases by this methodology in almost the same amount of time that it will take to try one case. And so what I'm coming with, and the plaintiffs' side agrees with me, is a way that things can be done efficiently and move cases forward.

I tell this somewhat jokingly, but really not. I've spent a lot of time in court in this county before Judge McQueen when he was a judge, and Judge McQueen would bring us into court, and I remember the last mass trial that I had he consolidated 2,000 cases and he put 10 exemplars up for trial. And we started trial and we went through trial for quite a while - a couple months. And I kept asking Judge McQueen, "Well, what are you going to do with these other cases?" Well, he never would tell me what he was going to do with the cases. But we got partially through the trial, and the wisdom of his methodology was that before it was over he had settled all the cases - 2,000 cases.

And so innovative ways work, and I'm not suggesting that as something this court would ever do, or perhaps I would even want the court to do. But trying exemplar cases -- and frankly, I think one can try them to a single jury, but trying exemplar cases to multiple juries at one time has been done; it can be done; and it can be done efficiently and fairly, and that would be the first proposition that we on behalf of the plaintiffs would make to the Court.

And I don't expect to hear raving "We agrees" from the left side over here, but I think that my challenge, and my challenge to the defendants, is that for dealing with mutual problems -- and we have mutual problems here. We have a lot of cases, and they have a lot of cases against them. It is a mutual problem, and it needs a resolution at some point, and I don't think any court is going to tolerate a system by which you just go one by one by one by one. There's got to be something innovative, and so I would challenge my brethren, who are all suburb lawyers, to let's have some ideas that are something besides, okay, we'll just try one case at a time.

And that would be my presentation, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Garrard. I think I'm right that the defendants probably wouldn't immediately sign on to that idea.

MR. GARRARD: I'm sure Your Honor's right.

JUDGE GOODWIN: But I do appreciate the spirit of innovation and thinking about these problems innovatively. I would encourage counsel for every party to think of ways that we can expedite, handle fairly, this multitude of cases.

Where are we, Kate? How many have we got now?

LAW CLERK: Eleven thousand, four hundred-some.

JUDGE GOODWIN: Eleven thousand, four hundred cases now. I am under no illusion -- having been in this business for 45 years, I'm under no illusion that any of us are going to

certainly worthy of discussion.

MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you.

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JUDGE GOODWIN: Along that line, I was talking with Kate earlier. We were talking about the parties no doubt will do their own mock trials, but in a spirit of cooperation, you might be able to do mock trials jointly instead of having to have somebody in your own law firm pretend to be Mr. Garrard. He could actually show up and do those abbreviated mock trials, and instead of having somebody play the judge, I'll be glad to show up. So there are lots of things we could do, and I ask you to consider it.

The next topic I have got is the state court dockets, including hybrid cases with non-MDL defendants. Who wants to address that?

MR. GARRARD: Mr. Clark, Your Honor, I believe, has
put some information together for the Court.

JUDGE GOODWIN: Mr. Clark?

MR. CLARK: Your Honor, Clayton Clark. I have a summary of the cases that we've been able to find so far, and I think just kind of a general overview, there are approximately 3,500 to 4,000 state court cases on file right now, with the overwhelming majority of those cases being those in the Jersey court. There are multiple one off cases in many, many jurisdictions and, in fact, when I did deliver this information to the defendants today that we have compiled, everyone said, well, there's a few missing here and there; we need to get together and make certain that it's correct. Some of the

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cases, in fact, that were in state court had moved -- had been removed to federal court and are pending either transfer or remand. So I think that -- I spoke with Kate about this before the hearing began, unless you would like to have a list right now that is not complete and, in fact, probably needs some attention, I've kind of gotten a loose agreement from the defendants to work with them over the next month to get you something more specific. With that information, we have, of course, the judges' phone numbers, the specific jurisdictions, the type of case it is, and we're going to attempt to add more information and populate that spreadsheet a little bit to give you an idea of which products are involved. I think that the majority of the cases that we were able to find in the state courts individually were multiple product cases.

And so with that, I have something I intended to leave with Kate that I've given to the defense here now, but I think that it would be more appropriate to maybe at the next status conference to plan on something a little bit more detailed with more information and more updated information, if that works for you.

JUDGE GOODWIN: That sounds fine, but I'm advised by Kate, who is my advisor on all things, that she has the feeling that there may be some of those cases that are hotter than others, and if you could -- when you do submit it, after joint discussion, if you could point out the defendants or

plaintiffs, what cases are causing heartburn on either side at the present time, and where they are, and who the judge is, and what stage the case is.

MR. CLARK: And there are a number of those cases in Texas and California specifically, one in New Mexico, and a couple in other places. And I will say that I think everybody has been working together to attempt to either get involved with those cases that involve non-MDL lawyers to where we can have some influence there, or in those situations where we can, move the cases outside of what this court is attempting to do here. We're working with that. As you would expect, there are state judges who have their own mind about when they want cases to go, and so there may be need of some assistance in the future with that.

number of cases filed and the rate at which they're being filed in the MDLs, that this is clearly the center of gravity for these cases. Three to four thousand is a little bigger number than I thought was out there in the hinterlands. My experience has been that the state judges fall into two categories: One, the larger category, is they'd just as soon I take care of it and are happy to slow things down; and then there's a smaller group, that you suggest, who have their own ideas about it and they, quite rightly, proceed quickly.

I do know that there is a more formalized process now, or

at least a more consistent process now, of MDL judges being in 2 touch with and cooperating with state court judges, and 3 realizing that we don't talk about the cases. The most we talk 4 about is our docket and where we are with our dockets and 5 theirs. It turns out state courts are busier than federal 6 courts. I didn't know if you knew that. Federal judges don't 7 usually --8 MR. CLARK: With the filings here, I'm not sure 9 that's going to be the case here. 10 JUDGE GOODWIN: Well, the MDLs are a much different 11 si tuati on. 12 MR. CLARK: We'll try to put a column in --13 JUDGE GOODWIN: Put the list together and point out, 14 as I say, the ones of interest, and we'll take it up again in 15 March, if that's all right with everybody. Yes, ma'am? 16 MR. CLARK: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 MS. BINIS: Yes, Your Honor. 18 JUDGE GOODWIN: Yes, ma'am? 19 On this topic, we gave to Kate yesterday, MS. BINIS: 20 and to plaintiffs as well, a list of the cases that for AMS are 21 actually set for trial. Now, we in every instance tried to 22 coordinate state cases with the MDL discovery, with the 23 depositions, and with documents. In some of these cases that 24 hasn't worked, and in the eight that I have put on the list 25 that I gave you yesterday, we have not gotten agreement to do

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that. Now, obviously, that's a huge drain on our resources, because at the same time that we're getting all our documents together for this court, we have eight state cases that are going to trial before this December MDL trial. I understand that that's the priority of the state judges. In some instances, though, it's lawyers here in this MDL who are not agreeing to put their case off until after the December trial. And so to the extent -- I'm actually throwing myself on your mercy. To the extent that I can get any help here from this court, I would appreciate it.

JUDGE GOODWIN: Well, I haven't seen the list that you gave to Kate. Nor have I -- do I know what -- if the plaintiffs agree with the list of hot topics, but I can say this, that because I've got so many of your cases, and so many of their cases, I have some influence; and I will exercise the influence to further the efficient disposition of the cases. And, in that regard, I recognize the gamesmanship that goes on in litigation, and I know that if I were a plaintiff sometimes I'd want to whipsaw defendants if I could have. And I know sometimes if I were a plaintiff I'd like two bites at the apple, and I'd like to cause you the kind of heartburn that you're talking about. But I am more inclined to try to urge everybody to come, let us reason together, all in Charleston, West Virginia. So I'm aware of it; I know why they want to do what they're doing; I know why you want me to intercede, and

1 I'm more inclined to your side of trying to pull things 2 together. 3 MS. BINIS: Thank you, Your Honor. JUDGE GOODWI N: And I'll do what I can. 4 5 MR. NORTH: Your Honor, if I may briefly, Richard 6 North on behalf of C. R. Bard. I just wanted to note to Your 7 Honor that one of the cases on Ms. Binis' list in Texas is a 8 case where Bard is a codefendant, and that is set for trial in June, so obviously given the MDL setting here, that's very 10 problematic for us. 11 JUDGE GOODWI N: The sooner I have the information, 12 phone number, all that stuff, the sooner I might be able to 13 deal with it. 14 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, I have that specific case 15 here. I'll circle that case and give it to Kate at the close. 16 JUDGE GOODWI N: Okay. Mr. Garrard? You seem like 17 you wanted to say something. 18 MR. GARRARD: No, sir. 19 All right. JUDGE GOODWI N: 20 MR. GARRARD: I thought I had the next topic when it 21 came up. 22 JUDGE GOODWIN: You probably do. We're going to 23 briefly I guess revisit the issue of multiple product 24 restrictions. 25 *MR. GARRARD:* Yes, sir. The demographics of these

cases are such, Your Honor, that there are a significant number of --

JUDGE GOODWIN: I know where you're headed. Do you have the statistics on that?

today, and I don't have it, but I will get it to the Court as soon as I can get it from my fellow counsel and we'll provide it to the Court. And the discussion really revolves around as we are trying to select bellwethers in the other MDLs, besides the Bard-Sofradim one, getting cases that are solely a POP case - prolapse case - or solely a stress urinary incontinence case is leaving out significant numbers of women who have both an SUI tape and prolapse mesh that come from the same defendant.

I'm not trying to revisit Your Honor's admonition to us that you don't want to deal, at this point, with cases that have, say, an SUI tape from Ms. Binis' client and a prolapse from J & J. I understand that at this point. But we've got a lot of cases that have both stress urinary incontinence tape and a prolapse material in the same woman.

And, as an example, Your Honor, in the Bard bellwether trials, of the five ladies who are going to have their cases up, four of the five have both an SUI product and a prolapse product. Now, as we are prosecuting those cases, what we are prosecuting in them is the prolapse material, but that's not uncommon among the demographics, and we are just asking the

Court if you would rethink the admonition to us that we have to select bellwethers that are purely one or the other.

won't bore you with the story about the sheep and all the business about where bellwether came from - but the idea is that they are cases that the parties put forward, and the court helps, that are representative enough that their early trials inform counsel sufficiently that if settlement is to be had the results of those trials are instructive. If, you know, out of these 10,000, 12,000, 14,000 cases, 10,000 of them are multiple product cases that you're relying on multiple products, then I would think both sides would want to have a multiple product case in the mix.

On the other hand, as I talked about the last time the issue came up, anytime that you put multiple products before the jury and multiple product testimony before the jury, you learn less about what juries think of one product; you only learn what they think of those products in combination.

So my inclination still is to take them as single products, but I'm not ruling it out. I just don't have your numbers --

MR. GARRARD: Yes, sir.

JUDGE GOODWIN: -- I don't know how you're pursuing it, and I don't know what the defendants think about it. So when you get those statistics together, why don't you get

together with Ms. Binis, and Ms. Moeller, and Ms. Cohen, and some of these people and let's talk about it.

MR. GARRARD: We will do that, Your Honor. We just
were desirous of asking the Court to revisit that in the
inclusion of bellwethers. I hear what the Court is saying and
we will get the numbers and then we will have discussion with
Ms. Binis and others.

JUDGE GOODWIN: Consistency is the hobgoblin of small minds, and while some people have said that my mind is small, consistency is not one of my problems, or so says the Fourth Circuit.

MR. GARRARD: I have seen a bellwether sheep, Your Honor, and it's an interesting experience.

JUDGE GOODWIN: The next item is plaintiffs' fact sheets in AMS, Boston Scientific, Ethicon. They're due in AMS for the discovery pool on March 18.

How soon can the parties submit a plaintiff fact sheet order, for AMS in particular, but also Boston Scientific and Ethicon?

MR. GARRARD: Your Honor, within the last couple of days the plaintiffs' side has agreed that it is willing to use the Bard plaintiff profile form for each of those three MDLs. That has been made known to the defendants. I don't think they have had the opportunity to respond yet, but I would hope -- and Barbara, you're more --

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JUDGE GOODWIN: I would like to have uniformity, so
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    I'm very -- I would encourage that.
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              MR. GARRARD: I would presume that we can have some
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   mutual meeting of the minds on that within a week.
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         Is that fair, Barbara?
              MS. BINIS:
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              JUDGE GOODWIN: Anything else on that topic?
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         The New Jersey trial involving Ethicon, who from
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    Ethicon -- the Ethicon MDL would like to report on this briefly
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    for the group?
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              MS. JACOBS: Your Honor, I can do that --
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              MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, if I could --
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              MS. JACOBS: -- if you would like for me to.
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              JUDGE GOODWI N:
                             All right.
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              MS. JACOBS: Is it okay if I speak from the --
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              JUDGE GOODWIN: Well, let's start from the defense
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    side, yes. Plaintiffs have been doing all the talking.
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              MS. JACOBS: You would just like to know where the
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    trial stands?
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              JUDGE GOODWIN: I know it's in Day 18 and the
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    plaintiffs have rested.
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              MS. JACOBS: Plaintiffs have rested; the defense is
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    into its case. We have every reason to think it will be done
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   well before the end of February, but I can't be much more
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specific than that. There were a number of short court days

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this week that will have some impact.

be a Day 17 of plaintiffs' case in any of the ones I try, just for purposes -- I will follow the example of Judge Fallon in the Vioxx cases, and when I am adequately informed to make a decent judgment, I will limit the number of trial days. It just -- there's just no reason to take that long to try a case. I'm not being critical. There probably were reasons. There probably were reasons; I just haven't seen any myself.

So you expect maybe it will be -- look for a verdict around the end of February?

MS. JACOBS: I think it will be before the end of
February, Your Honor. I really do.

JUDGE GOODWIN: Do the plaintiffs agree with that assessment?

MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, Brian Aylstock. Myself and Mr. Cartmell and Ms. Baggett have been there, one of us at least, during the entire trial; and I think there have been some issues, some sick jurors, even Judge Higbee was sick one day, and some half days just that were part of the plan. We did have the opportunity to speak with Mr. Garrard and he had conveyed, in fact, that we will not be in Day 18 in the plaintiffs' case in this courtroom, and we understood that from your comments at the last conference as well.

There have been a number of witnesses. A lot, we

1 anticipate, of the expert witnesses that were qualified in that 2 court and so testified to that jury we think may, in fact, be 3 presented to Your Honor in this court. And there was a 4 stipulation about Johnson & Johnson and Ethicon that we're 5 trying to work out, something similar for these MDLs, just 6 to -- Ethicon in particular -- or Johnson & Johnson has many 7 different companies all over the world, and it gets very 8 confusing, so we're hoping and we're talking about working out 9 a similar stipulation so that the jury is, one, not confused, 10 and that when it comes to -- if we get to punitive damages, if 11 we're so lucky, and that net worth becomes a relevant 12 consideration that we don't have to add up all these entities all over the world. 13 14 JUDGE GOODWIN: You'd just as soon add them all up, 15 wouldn't you? 16 MR. AYLSTOCK: I would just as soon have Johnson & 17 John where they all flow and are controlled by one. 18 MS. JACOBS: And we understand perfectly, Your Honor, 19 that that is the goal. 20 All right. Thank you both very much. JUDGE GOODWIN: 21 Turning to the next item, Proxy Biomedical, at the last 22 status conference on December 6, I gave the parties fifty days 23 to conduct jurisdictional discovery, with responsive briefs due

Mr. Cosgrove, would you like to report on this?

two weeks later, which is coming up in just a few days.

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MR. COSGROVE: Yes, Your Honor. The plaintiffs propounded extensive written discovery, including interrogatories and document requests. We responded to all of that. In fact, we had several meet-and-confer discussions. We made supplemental interrogatory responses. As far as I know, there's no issues with regard to the documents we produced. The deposition of a representative from Proxy Limited on

The deposition of a representative from Proxy Limited on these issues was noticed. Several dates were provided; one was decided upon. It happened to be today. A couple days ago, for reasons that aren't clear to me, that deposition notice was withdrawn and the deposition was terminated.

That's basically the rundown on discovery for jurisdiction purposes.

JUDGE GOODWIN: And briefs are due when?

MR. COSGROVE: The supplemental briefs are due tomorrow in the Holizna case, the case specific motion, as well as the supplemental briefing on the global motion to amend.

JUDGE GOODWIN: Okay.

MR. COSGROVE: And Proxy Limited actually filed their supplemental memorandum this morning.

JUDGE GOODWIN: Yes, ma'am?

MS. WAGSTAFF: Yes, Proxy Biomedical served supplemental discovery responses this morning, and I haven't had a chance to review them yet, but assuming that they are, in fact, the discovery that we asked for, we'll be able to file

1 our supplemental brief tomorrow. 2 JUDGE GOODWIN: All right. Things are going 3 swimmingly. Anybody have anything to add on Proxy? Okay. 4 We had a brief meeting this morning with counsel in Bard. 5 Is there anything else we have to take up on this issue? 6 MR. GARRARD: I don't think so, Your Honor. I think we had a good discussion with the Court this morning. 7 8 JUDGE GOODWIN: Well, I know this will sadden you 9 greatly, but thank you for your time today. It's always a 10 pleasure to see all of you. I'll now turn the status 11 conference over to Judge Stanley and Judge Eifert. I'll see 12 you later. Thank you. 13 (Judge Goodwin exited from courtroom.) 14 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: All right. The first item 15 before us is deposition protocols and -- Mr. Garrard? 16 MR. GARRARD: Yes, ma'am. We have reached agreement 17 with all three defendants as to deposition protocols. I have 18 actual presentations to make for AMS and Boston Scientific that 19 we can go ahead and present to the Court, hopefully with no 20 May I present? typos. 21 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Yes. 22 MR. GARRARD: I'll give you two copies, if that 23 hel ps. And we have as well the Boston Scientific, the same, 24 and Mr. Aylstock promises me that he will have one -- he and 25 Ms. Jacobs will have one to the Court for Johnson & Johnson

Ethicon by. . .? 1 2 MR. AYLSTOCK: By tomorrow. 3 MR. GARRARD: By tomorrow. MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Great. Are there any 4 5 material differences between these and Bard? MR. GARRARD: Not material differences, Your Honor. 6 7 They are basically modeled off of that. There are a few little 8 things, but nothing that the parties felt were significant 9 enough to be issues. 10 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: 0kay. 11 MR. AYLSTOCK: The Johnson & Johnson one, Your Honor, 12 will have a specific provision that kind of addresses the 13 depositions that were taken in the New Jersey litigation that 14 we fully intend to utilize in this court to the extent 15 possible. As Your Honor recalls, we did have a conversation 16 with you at the last conference about that, and we've been able 17 to work through that and we'll be able to present that to you 18 tomorrow. 19 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: All right. Are you going 20 to submit electronic versions through the clerk's office? 21 MR. AYLSTOCK: Yes, Your Honor, we can. 22 **MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY:** Or just e-mail them to 23 Kate. 24 *MR. AYLSTOCK:* Even better. 25 MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Both of these. Anythi ng

else on the deposition protocols?

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MR. GARRARD: No. Your Honor.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Next has to do with using documents which have been marked as confidential at the time of production and what to do with them with respect to using them with motions or responses to motions. And does this have to do with a particular defendant or all of them?

MR. GARRARD: Your Honor, it came up as my lawyer who is my brief writer and works on all these, Josh Wages, was working on responses in relation to Boston Scientific, but it's a problem that transcends Boston Scientific or any of the defendants that as documents are produced to us by the defendants, the vast, vast majority of them are marked confidential. I suspect we could come into this court and we could challenge the confidentiality markings on a great number of them. We haven't chosen to do that because of the time it would involve, so we are placed in a difficult position that if we need to use documents that have been produced to us, either to make a motion or to respond to a motion, under the protocol we work with now, we have to go to the other side and say, "We want to use this document," to which they can object, they can redact, or whatever they may deem they want to do.

There are two things that have happened with that. One is it's very time-consuming; secondly, we get into meet-and-confers; and thirdly, it forces us to tell them

before we ever file a motion where we're going. And we would like to have some way that we can file motions that include documents which have been marked confidential without having to do that process, and we're seeking the wisdom of the Court, quite frankly.

We had an issue earlier this week. I think they were going to invoke the Court, and then it was informed to me that it got worked out, and I frankly don't know whether they ever talked to Your Honor or not.

But that's what we're seeking is some help from the Court in terms of how to deal with this in a fair way.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Well, you may think I have wisdom, but I want you to know I've had absolutely no effect on discouraging lawyers from marking documents as confidential, even in the Felman case where every single one was, and substantial monetary sanctions were imposed. It hasn't done any good.

I will say this: As far as I can tell, every defense attorney marks too many documents "confidential." Ultimately, it is always the burden of proof on the person marking the document as confidential to justify that marking, and I would expect that person with the burden of proof to be able to substantially justify under Rule 26 why this particular document is so critically important to be protected. Keeping in mind, of course, that you're disclosing these documents to

goodness knows how many attorneys, and with the understanding that protective orders work pretty well at keeping the flow of documents moving, which is why I think we all tolerate this somewhat - this over marking.

I went back to the Protective Order and Looked at it, and the provisions of which you speak are really for post discovery, so that as soon as I remembered that, I realized that post discovery motions are motions for summary judgment, whatever. It's pretty obvious where people are going, there shouldn't be that many documents, and so it wasn't intended to be a particularly onerous burden to say, "Hey, can we now remove this marking?"

And I'm assuming that you're now talking about the difficulty of discovery motions.

MR. GARRARD: Yes, ma'am.

Protective Order is silent on discovery motions. Having thought about it overnight, it occurred to me that if it's necessary to refer to particular documents which have been marked as confidential, you could use the Bates number and that would at least have the lawyers understanding what the lawyer -- the opposing lawyer is talking about. Now, it leaves the judge in the dark, and so you could submit those Bates-numbered documents that you have specifically referred to in camera, hard copy, ship them in overnight. That's one

way to do it.

But let me -- let me say this: The judges in this district hate having documents filed under seal. All of the judges in this district are acutely aware that the American taxpayers pay our salaries, build these courthouses, and provide the forum for all of you to settle your disputes. And they can walk into our courthouse at any time and look at what we're doing and decide whether we're worth the money we're paid. They may not be able to do anything about that, but at least they can inform their own opinion.

And the extent to which the pleadings that are filed in important nationwide cases are impenetrable, incomprehensible, then we're not serving the public. And first and foremost, while I believe it's my job to help the lawyers, I'm a public servant.

So I think that -- I would hope that all of the attorneys would very carefully consider the extent to which they actually have to use examples, quote from, or otherwise refer to documents which have been marked "confidential," because you may be able to characterize documents without actually adding the specifics.

I say to the defense attorneys that you can really tick off a judge by over marking things. And, of course, the *Felman* case, which you may or may not have read, was egregious in that they were marking, oh, the instruction manual for the printer,

and pictures of puppies, and calendars, and things like that.

I mean, it was ridiculous.

I'm assuming that hasn't been the case here, but I do expect there to be a ready openness to removing documents.

So, for example, if the defense gets served with a motion to compel, and all of a sudden you see these Bates numbers, perhaps the first thing you ought to do is take those Bates numbers and say, we'll take off the confidential marking on those documents, so that it becomes more transparent to everybody.

Do you think that is a proposal that, at least while we're in the discovery phase, will get us through this?

Could somebody turn off their Blackberry or whatever it is that's buzzing through the intercom? Your electronic devices should be off.

Go ahead.

MR. GARRARD: Not mine. I think that it can work, Your Honor, if we refer to documents by Bates numbers and be careful how we describe them, and if we can provide the documents to Your Honors in camera, we can deal with that.

And hopefully we can engage in discussions with brethren across the aisle to consider removing some of the confidentiality markings.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Does anyone from the defense have anything to say about that suggestion? Okay.

Next has to do with document preservation issues, apparently mostly with Ethicon. Mr. Aylstock?

MR. AYLSTOCK: Yes, Your Honor. Just to report to the Court, we have circulated and had at least one or two meetings on our document proposal for document preservation as it relates to Ethicon. And it came up in Ethicon because we learned that one of the facilities that manufactured some of the mesh over in Germany was being shut down, so we sought and have had some fruitful discussions I think with our counterparts at Ethicon about a more formal order than the federal rules for preservation of documents and the notification about disposal of maybe some manufacturing equipment and things like that.

And it relates, again - I alluded to this earlier - to the fact that Ethicon and Johnson & Johnson has a lot of different entities all over the world, and some of them aren't in this court and necessarily subject to the federal rules.

We do appreciate and know that the hold orders are in place at those foreign entities. We've been informed of that, but we thought it would be better for all involved that there would be an actual order from the Court so that that could then be circulated and we may not have translation issues and so forth. So we're working on that. We hope that we'll be able to come to a resolution on that in the next week or so and present that to the Court.

informal disagreement.

MS. BINIS: Your Honor, I asked that this be put on the calendar. Mr. Garrard and I have had a few conversations about it, but in discussing it with my team over the last few days we've come up with some new ideas that I haven't had a chance to discuss with him, so I suggest we table this and give us a chance to talk about it more.

MR. GARRARD: That's fine.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Now, with respect to AMS, three motions have been filed lately. AMS has not had an opportunity to file a response.

U.S. production and compliance was pretty clear. It's evident that we have thousands of plaintiffs who have experienced adverse consequences which they allege have to do with these devices manufactured and marketed by various defendants. So you go back to the old Watergate issues. What did the defense know? When did they know it? And then you can add to that: What did they tell physicians and sales reps about their product? And what did they expect those physicians to then tell their patients?

I see absolutely no difference whether the material is written in English, or Spanish, or Vietnamese, or Arabic as to what the product's for, what the rate of adverse consequences is understood to be, and what could those adverse consequences be.

Now, Judge Eifert has been very conscientious in reading a lot of materials, but we also -- I understand that I -- there's no way that I can keep up with the facts as you are developing them. And I was -- according to the most recent testimony, perhaps in New Jersey, do the plaintiffs now say that you-all think that there is a particular rate of potential adverse consequences to a given patient?

MR. GARRARD: Your Honor, when you look at the scientific literature, there are various rates reported. When you look at certain documents that come from various defendants, there are rates reported. I'm not sure anyone from our side can stand up and say that 15 percent is the rate, but we've got documents and we've got literature that shows substantial percentages of complications.

I'm not sure I've answered your question.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Well, what I'm trying to determine, both as an assist to myself and Judge Eifert, is whether there is some body of testimony that's being developed now in the depositions to which we have no access, in the public testimony that we're not following, so that we have context for the discovery disputes that are now coming before us? I mean, the problem we always have is that you-all file certificates of service and we never have a clue what you're saying to each other about the answers to interrogatories or whatever. So I think, for both of us, it would help us if we

1 were getting some context for the positions of the parties. 2 So I hear from the plaintiffs that you say that there is 3 a range of percentages of patients who experience problems. 4 MR. GARRARD: When one goes to the literature, that 5 is correct, Your Honor, you know, and I've seen documents 6 where they say, well, the average is such and such. But when 7 you look at the literature, there is a range -- that's not me. 8 **MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY:** We usually have the CSOs 9 shoot whoever's phone is going off, because they are all armed. 10 Usually that takes care of it. 11 Go ahead. 12 MR. GARRARD: I think we could give the Court a short 13 paper, if that's what you want. 14 MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: No, I --15 MR. GARRARD: But in terms of precise numbers, I'm 16 not sure that we've got a single number. 17 **MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY:** I'm not asking for that. 18 MR. GARRARD: 0kay. 19 MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, Brian Aylstock.

the testimony that's been developed and is now public from the New Jersey trial, in the internal TVM study that supported the Prolift launch, there was -- of any adverse event in that, it was two-thirds of the individuals in that - there was 175 patients - experienced some adverse event.

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The erosion rate varied depending on whether it was six

months, one year, three years, five years, but it has ranged anywhere from fifteen to twenty percent as far as the mesh eroding either into the bladder or through the vaginal wall.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Now, I would also like to hear from the defense what you believe is a fair characterization of what is likely to be the rate at which there are some complications or adverse consequences. Or you can just say what your expert just testified in New Jersey, or what you've already disclosed, if anything.

I'm not asking -- you're not under oath; this isn't going to be shoved down your neck. I'm trying to figure out where we're going in this case.

MS. JACOBS: Your Honor, I'll just be honest, I'm not prepared to give those sorts of statistics. I certainly would have been if I had appreciated that's where we were going today.

yeah, Mr. Bard -- Mr. North?

MR. NORTH: Your Honor, this is just one piece of literature that I thought I could share with the Court, but I think we addressed this in the early days in the Bard MDL, in fact, on the record. For example, with our client's product, there is a study by a Dr. Patrick Culligan that focused on the product and focused on the erosion question, and he found eleven percent erosion with the product, but all but one of

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    the cases were treated in his facility without a subsequent
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    surgery.
              So that's one study that's been done.
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              MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: I think I recall that
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    study --
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              MR. NORTH:
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              MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: -- being cited and also
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    published by the FDA or something.
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              MR. NORTH:
                          Exactly.
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              MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you.
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              MR. GARRARD: They also have studies, Your Honor,
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    showing about fourteen percent also, that was sponsored by
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    them.
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              MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: I know you're not going to
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    let him have the last word, Mr. Garrard.
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              MR. GARRARD: I try not to.
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              MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. So that's the basic
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    context of what we have.
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         Now, I am not pleased to hear that there has been such
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    delay in producing documents with respect to those which are
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    outside the United States, but one of the facts that I don't
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    know is whether the products that were used and sold outside
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    the United States are the exact same products that were sold
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    inside the United States. Nobody ever told me that.
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         Ms. Eski n?
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              MS. ESKI N:
                                                        The SPARC
                          Yes, Your Honor, Amy Eskin.
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1 and Monarc, Apogee and Perigee products --2 COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Could you 3 start over? I didn't hear you. 4 Sure, and I'll slow down. The SPARC and MS. ESKIN: 5 Monarc products -- the SUI products that were sold overseas, 6 and they are the same as the products that were sold here in 7 the United States, and there is a wealth of information we 8 believe that exists outside the United States regarding adverse events related to those SUI products and registries and their 10 Locations. And there are many other sources of information 11 overseas, including with overseas sales forces and other 12 sources that we talked about in our brief and in our original 13 motion. And the same would be true for Apogee and Perigee. 14 So we're looking to find out what was known or knowable 15 by the defendant from sources outside the United States, 16 because it does provide the context that Your Honor is talking 17 about, not just in the published literature in terms of the 18 reporting of erosion rates, but what was internally known to 19

about, not just in the published literature in terms of the reporting of erosion rates, but what was internally known to the company, either through registries, reports from physicians, and other sources, so that we can demonstrate what the adverse event rate is, what it should have been reported as by them.

your response is due no later that February 21?

MS. BINIS: Yes, Your Honor.

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1 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Any chance you can do it 2 faster than that? 3 MS. BINIS: Your Honor, let me introduce my partner, 4 Janet Kwuon. 5 MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: You have your face 6 pointing toward the back of the courtroom; I couldn't 7 understand a word you said when you introduced her. 8 MS. BINIS: I apol ogi ze. Let me introduce my 9 partner, Janet Kwuon. She's in charge of that. 10 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Hello, Ms. Kwuon. 11 MS. KWUON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. I'm from 12 the Los Angeles office and I am managing this OUSP. In terms 13 of the briefing, I believe we can probably get the brief to the 14 Court a little bit in advance of February 21. I need to just 15 doublecheck a couple things, because there are many pieces we 16 want to put together to provide the Court a full picture. 17 We very hurriedly tried to address one of the primary 18 issues, which was the scope of the collection that's being 19 done. And prior to our hearing today Ms. Eskin and I sat down 20 and talked, and we agreed that there may have been a 21 miscommunication about how broadly and comprehensively AMS is 22 collecting documents related to women's health products 23 worl dwi de. And so I think that issue actually is not really 24 the issue that we have a little bit of disagreement about; it 25 has to do with the timing and the perception of delays. We

definitely want to squarely address that in this briefing, because even the letter that we submitted to the Court very late this morning - so we're just trying to get some additional information to you and the court - did not focus on the issue of timing so much as to clarify that in terms of the scope of what we're collecting, as we are collecting everything related to the women's health products in the foreign OUS offices, and I think that's maybe where Ms. Eskin and I had a miss.

But in terms of briefing, I believe that we can get the brief to the Court earlier, and I need to just doublecheck sort of the date, and what day of the week even the 21St is, to see if we can do something a little sooner.

MS. ESKIN: Your Honor?

MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Ms. Eski n?

terms of the speed and amount of the production and the way it's being rolled out. I think we have a couple of issues that we posed in our brief that we have also met and conferred about having to do with how quickly after we identify custodians we can get those custodial files for the outside U.S. custodians. We have suggested fifteen days after that request is made to the defense. Ms. Kwuon is going to get back to me on that.

We're also looking at reducing the notice period for OUS

depositions to enable us to be able to get that discovery

rolling. And then, of course, the timing rollout as proposed and as being followed by AMS right now puts us really in an impossible position in terms of getting our case prepared, getting our depositions noticed and taken, getting our experts ready. We just feel like it needs to happen much faster, particularly in the context we have here where the document request went out in June of last year.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: How many lawyers do you
have on this MDL, AMS?

we've had to add to the team in terms of obtaining local counsel in some of the OUS markets. And then we have the U.S. team, and then we have local counsel both in the U.S. in terms of, you know, there is a primary local counsel that's assisting with the documents and discovery in a very large way, and then there are individual counsel who have, you know, different roles depending on the particular matters.

You know, the complication with the OUSPs is, you know, not just our having to send somebody to conduct the interviews and to collect the documents and do similar to what we do in the U.S. on the same scale, but we are also running into, for many of the EU markets and Australia as well, the extra loop that you have to work in in terms of privacy, and then, you know, the retention of vendors, and, you know, that -- it has to go through that loop before it comes then to -- we can even

receive the documents here.

And so, I mean, rest assured from the minute we received the order at the end of October to today, we have been working like crazy to get our hands on those documents. And by the March 31 date, which was the first milestone that we have in place for the OUS countries that we have identified in our proposed schedule, plus what we have already provided to date, we think that we're going to be at like 75, 80 percent of sort of worldwide coverage. And then we needed that extra month to scoop in whatever is left.

And so from, you know, the beginning of November and December, we've been reaching out to the EMEA, which is our European-Middle Eastern market, the APLAC market, which is Asia, Pacific Latin America, and tapping each one of the key locations, the key people, to then, you know, retain local counsel, get a privacy review, determine what kind of logistical hoops we have to do.

And then we've been going out and scooping -- collecting not just electronic data, but hard copy data. In many of the locations, because we are OUS, they have very small space. It's not -- they're not the main office; so then they point us to a storage unit somewhere where they have boxes of documents. And we are sending lawyers out there and going through the boxes of documents, and having the copy service come out and scan and collect all of those materials.

know, I feel as though we are being extremely comprehensive, and there isn't any unilateral limitation or some threshold we're asking the plaintiffs to establish, because we understand what the order is, and we are doing everything we can. You know, it's the timing. And I think that while I understand the plaintiffs want the documents yesterday, and frankly I wished we could have provided the documents yesterday, we're off by thirty days for most of them, and then really another thirty days to kind of clean up the end of it.

MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you, Ms. Kwuon.

Ms. Eskin, after AMS files its response, can you file your reply in less than a week?

MS. ESKIN: Yes.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Anything further on the OUS production? Okay.

Moving on to document production in relation to depositions scheduled and custodial production, and again, this is AMS and the motion is not ripe, but there appears to be a disagreement, as I understand it, on whether or not the plaintiffs can designate more than thirty custodians.

MS. BINIS: Your Honor, we have worked with plaintiffs over the last few days and agreed to produce the custodial files for the extra -- well, the ESI protocol order said up to thirty and then ask the Court for intervention. Now

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we're up to forty five -- a request for forty five custodial files. So we've agreed to do that, but they want it yesterday, and the problem is that they gave us a list in August, which we've been working on and which is produced now. Then they gave us another list in October, which we are almost complete And then less than thirty days ago, they gave us a wi th. completely new list where there is only five people who overlap the August and October lists and the completely new list that we got in the beginning of January. And now they want us to do what we've been doing since October and November -- I mean, I'm sorry, August and October; they now want us to do everything that we've done then, for more people, in thirty And it's impossible for us to do. We're not saying we days. won't do it; we're saying to them we need to prioritize.

And of this brand new list of brand new custodians, the vast majority of them are ex-employees, which means that the files for all those ex-employees aren't within our usual databases. We go to archive databases to get those, so that takes a little bit longer as well.

So we're not saying, "We're not going to give it to you."

All we're saying is, "Here is what we can do, and this is the schedule we can do it on." And they're saying, "That's just not acceptable; we need it tomorrow."

Now, we have given them deposition dates for the five current employees that we have that they have asked for. Even

though some of those were not on the original lists, we're going to do everything in our power to get those five -- the documents for those five produced, and those five depositions. But for the brand new people that we just heard about less than thirty days ago, it's impossible for us to get an entire custodial file together within the next twenty to thirty days, which is what we're being asked for.

We've gone to them and said, "Is there some compromise? Is there a way that we can get less than the entire custodial file? Can we limit it by time, or by product, or give you information?" Because some of the people, frankly, on their list -- one of them is a shipping and receiving clerk. Now, today they've told us, "Okay, we're not going to ask for the shipping and receiving clerk." Some of them have never worked on women's health products. So we have to have that discussion as well.

So again, this is a timing issue and not a scope issue.

We are going to produce the custodial files, but the question is when. And we have laid out -- we have laid out a schedule for them, and I can't tell you what the schedule is, but

Ms. Kwuon can, and we're willing to do everything in our power, and we're working with plaintiffs to see if we can limit this in a way that will make it faster, but we're working as fast as we can. We have tripled the number of people that are working on this, because we have to get this done, and we

understand that, but there's a limit to what can get done.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Yes, Ms. Fitzpatrick?

MS. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, we did have a meet-and-confer. The issue that has come up is that we have been receiving documents, we have been scheduling discovery.

We've got some custodial files, and we are now in a better position to identify people who we would like to depose who can give relevant information to the case.

This is something that was I think previewed back when we started talking about the ESI protocol and our concerns about identifying custodians at the front end before we even had a chance to do discovery. So we have been able to identify -- at this stage, we have noticed 23 particular depositions, across a broad range of topics, of people that we want to depose based on our review of the documents and our discovery.

And what our concern is at this juncture is it wasn't actually till this morning that we understood that AMS was willing to produce some custodial files, because the position had originally been that they weren't, and we do appreciate that, but it is a timing issue for us. We need to take these depositions. We have a deposition protocol that's been submitted that permits for 45 days -- we have to wait 45 days before taking depositions. It's a great concern for us if we're now hearing that it's going to be 80, or 90, or 100 days between noticing a deposition and actually getting to take that

deposition. Obviously, with a trial date, with expert disclosures that need to be done in July, we are concerned about having to wait that length of time.

We have agreed with AMS that what we will do, I think by Tuesday of next week, is present them with a priority. We will tell them which ones, which deponents we would like to go first, and go down the line so we can work on it that way. And we have also agreed to consider a somewhat reduced custodial file and are waiting for proposals that I believe we are going to get from them by next Tuesday.

And I would certainly hope that that process could allow us to get through and to move this along a little bit faster than AMS has been proposing. It's not quite as fast as we would like, but I think at this juncture we should go through that process next week and we should, hopefully by the end of next week, be able to see whether we can make progress on this again or we are going to be at an impasse and have to come back to Your Honor for a resolution.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Is it -- are we at a situation where it would be acceptable for AMS not to file a response to this motion, and while you keep working on it?

MS. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, what I would suggest is perhaps we have a date calendar for the response to the motion, maybe about two weeks out, in the hopes that over the next week we can resolve the situation, but if it doesn't get resolved we

would like to get it going quickly. We don't want to have to 1 2 wait then for another two weeks to get a response, and then 3 give a reply, and be out maybe about a month before we would 4 get something from Your Honor on what we are looking for here. 5 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: At the moment the response 6 is due on the 21St. 7 MS. FITZPATRICK: And I think we can certainly work 8 over the next week to see whether that's going to be necessary. 9 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: All right. I went back --10 because I remembered that we had had a conversation at the 11 July status conference on the 26th, I went back and looked at 12 that transcript. And basically what it said was -- there was 13 back and forth, just as we're doing right now. I think 14 Ms. Binis, you were at ten or twenty, and the plaintiffs didn't 15 want to set a number, and finally I said, well, how about 16 thirty and beyond that by motion. And I appreciate the fact 17 that we haven't had to have one motion after another about 18 additional people, and so if you can't work it out, your 19 response will be due on the 21St. 20 MS. BINIS: Thank you, Your Honor. 21 MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. All right. Now, 22 there is an issue on document redaction. Go ahead. 23 MS. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, we have worked that 24 issue out. We have reached an agreement on how we're going to 25 deal with that.

1 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Great. Thank you. 2 Is the same true with the scope of document searches? 3 MS. FITZPATRICK: We have not completely resolved the issue, but we had a very productive meet-and-confer again this 4 5 morning on that particular issue, and we plaintiffs are going 6 to get back to the defendants with some additional information 7 I think that's an issue, Your Honor, we probably do 8 not need to set forth briefing right now. 9 Okay. And how about MAGI STRATE JUDGE STANLEY: 10 production of product exemplars? 11 MS. FITZPATRICK: We have -- we have reached somewhat 12 of an agreement on that, and AMS has proposed a document 13 preservation -- a document chain of command -- chain of custody 14 i ssue. We just received that yesterday. We're going to be 15 taking a look at that and getting that redlined back to them, 16 but I'm optimistic that that's one that we are going to be 17 able to resolve. 18 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: All right. 19 MS. FITZPATRICK: And the privilege logs issue, Your 20

Honor, we've also reached a date -- an agreement on how those are going to be redone, and a date for getting those completed.

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MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Well, I'm delighted to hear that. There are few things in this world that I hate more than reviewing documents *in camera*. And I'm feeling grumpy about it, because in a completely different case I have to look at several hundred documents. Okay.

Moving on to Ethicon, apparently there has been some dispute about foreign document production, but you're close to an understanding?

MS. JACOBS: We are working through that, Your Honor. The plaintiffs have been kind enough to prioritize what it is they're really interested in, both by type of document and by country, and we have folks working on those priority documents right now.

And then we are providing a chart for them about the various products, the countries in which they're sold, when they were first approved for sale there, so that if they want to further prioritize they have some additional information to use to do that.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Mr. Aylstock?

MR. AYLSTOCK: Yes, Your Honor. I think you were about to move on to the trial pool discovery here in a minute, and I'm prepared to speak on that.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. I'll hear you now.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Really, it's just an update like our

counterparts at AMS. We've had some productive discussions,

including over a very nice dinner last night with Ms. Jacobs

and Mr. Thomas. What we had discussed, in fact, at the

invitation of defense counsel is perhaps narrowing the pool of

cases that would be selected in bellwether to some of the more

representative cases. And what I mean by that is in the Ethicon situation, and I think more so than any of the other MDLs, there is actually eleven different products at issue in this MDL, four pelvic organ prolapse products, seven sling products. And some of the sling products don't have the market share of others, and they certainly do have some similarities, but they all have different design history files; they have different regulatory predicate products; they have different folks involved. And so we're hopeful that maybe we can continue talking about that.

But if we were to reach an agreement for just this first selection, it might help us with the number of depositions that we're facing, too, and experts to workup on each individual product. It might help us be able to get further down the road and ready for those trials, if the Court would entertain such a limitation.

Now, we do understand that it's our responsibility to work up all the cases, and we owe it to all of our clients with all of those products to do so, but we're continuing to discuss that, but thought we would introduce that to the Court as a potential option as we move down the road toward the bellwether trials.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: It certainly seems to make sense to focus on products that have the most cases.

MS. JACOBS: We are certainly interested, Your Honor,

in working out some limitation with respect to the plaintiffs that would be into the trial pool. Our primary concern is that we don't open up our employees to serial depositions. We would like for the discovery to continue, to the greatest extent possible, on everything with the understanding that, as Mr. Aylstock said, some of the products just don't have the extensive use and history of the others.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you. There was a
request to put on the agenda something about the status of
search term modifications?

MR. AYLSTOCK: Yes, Your Honor. Similar to the other agenda items, we think we'll be able to work that out. We have provided, based upon additional discovery in this case, a list of additional search terms that we would request that they, when they're doing their custodial productions, determine whether documents might have these. And I think there were only seven on our list that they had questions about, and we're just awaiting another meet-and-confer on that, but I think we'll be able to work that out successfully without any court intervention.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. And the last item is deposition scheduling. Mr. Garrard, or you, Mr. Aylstock?

MR. AYLSTOCK: Same thing, Your Honor. We're working through it, and we now have -- Ms. Jacobs was kind enough to provide us a number of different depositions. Some of the

1 folks are ex-U.S. that might be subject to blocking statutes, 2 and we have a commitment to work that out and a notification 3 process if they're not willing to appear voluntarily, perhaps 4 in this country, giving us enough time so we can go through the 5 Hague and go through the hoops that might be necessary in time 6 for trial. 7 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: That finishes my list. How about you-all? 8 9 *MR. GARRARD:* Thank you, Your Honor. 10 MAGISTRATE JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you, all. Next 11 status conference, March 21St. 12 (Court adjourned at 2:28 p.m., February 7, 2013.) 13 14 **CERTIFICATION:** 15 I, Teresa L. Harvey, Registered Diplomate Reporter, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the 16 record of proceedings in the matters of In re: C. R. Bard, Inc., MDL No. 2187; In re: American Medical Systems, Inc., MDL No. 2325; In re: Boston Scientific Corp., MDL No. 2326; and 17 In re: Ethicon, Inc., MDL No. 2327, as reported on February 7, 18 2013. 19 s/ Teresa L. Harvey, RDR, CRR February 13, 2013 20 21 22 23 24 25