1	THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA SOUTH BEND DIVISION	
3	IN RE: BIOMET M2a MAGNUM) CAUSE NUMBER: HIP IMPLANT PRODUCTS) 3:12-md-02391-RLM	
4	LIABILITY LITIGATION) (MDL 2391)) Wednesday	
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6	This Document Relates to All Cases)	
7	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
8	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT L. MILLER, JR.	
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THE COURT: You may be seated.

Good afternoon. We are gathered for a status conference in our Cause Number 3:12md2391, In Re: Biomet M2a Magnum Implant Products Liability Litigation, also MDL Docket 2391.

We are in a different courtroom. If we sound different to people who are on the telephone, we are using the magistrate judge's courtroom because he is using mine for a jury trial. I just passed him in the hallway coming down, he in his robe and I in mine, and we each asked each other to be kind to each other's courtrooms.

Let me ask you to state your appearances for the record.

MR. PRESNAL: Justin Presnal for the plaintiffs, Judge.

MR. WARD: Navan Ward for the plaintiffs, Your Honor.

MS. HANIG: Your Honor, Erin Hanig for Biomet.

MR. WINTER: John Winter for Biomet. Good afternoon,
Your Honor.

MR. LaDue: John LaDue for Biomet.

THE COURT: Okay. As we ordinarily do, I met with counsel for both sides in chambers.

The purpose of those conferences is to let me know, generally, what's coming up so I can have a chance to think for a moment about them before I hear argument, and to let you know

if any problems have arisen.

Today, also, since about half of the agenda rests on what I'm going to do, I outlined generally for them what I intend to put on the table for discussion today with respect to the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee II's motion for common benefit fees and costs, and the parties' need for a scheduling case management order.

Let's start with what I gather will be the briefer of the two, and those are the parties' issues.

Who wants to take up topic one on the case count?

MR. WINTER: I'll do that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't I ask you to be seated, because we don't have a lectern, and the microphones will let people hear better on the phone.

MR. WINTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, there are, we believe, 13 cases pending in various state courts, actually down one from the last case management conference: seven in Florida, one in California, one in Missouri, and three in Indiana.

Right now, with respect to the cases that are currently before this Court, we are in the process of working through with PSC I and Garretson, who was sort of the payor at the end of the escrow, to come up with the firm list of cases that actually have been paid, from Biomet's perspective, because we're running into a little bit of an issue getting

dismissals on file, although through no fault of either PSC I or Biomet.

So that process is ongoing. We believe there are close to 900 cases that have been settled and paid that we don't have dismissals on file, which is why the case count is still high here. There's about 450 other cases that have just gone through a process of getting paid, so that's going to take another 30 or 60 days before they work through the course. We think at the end of that, right now there's probably about 250-some-odd cases, we think, that are pending.

There are stragglers that -- you know, we got a release yesterday from someone. We get a phone call, you know --

THE COURT: When you say that are "pending," do you mean that you say is actually pending that you haven't paid anything on?

MR. WINTER: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WINTER: So whether that number is 250, 260, or 275, by the next case management conference, I think that's the range, or maybe less, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the plaintiff have anything to add on that?

MR. WARD: Your Honor, no, we don't. We only just request that because we are in constant communication with many

of the remaining cases and, quite frankly, cases that haven't 1 2 been settled yet, PSC II would certainly want to be a part of the process of working this out so we'll be able to properly 3 4 inform the various attorneys that contact us with regard to these issues. 5 THE COURT: Okay. So you're requesting to --6 7 MR. WARD: Just to be made part of the process with regard to figuring out which of those 900 or so cases, where it 8 is in its process for settlement. THE COURT: I guess I -- can you give him the list of 10 11 the 900 cases? 12 MR. WARD: More specifically, Mr. Winter has suggested he's going to reach out to PSC I, and I'm just simply saying 13 14 reach out to PSC I as well as PSC II. 15 THE COURT: Copy you in on it? MR. WARD: Yes, to be a part of that so we'll be 16 17 informed and be able to advise anyone who contacts us on those 18 issues. THE COURT: Any problem with that, to the extent you 19 20 reach out to PSC I? 2.1 MR. WINTER: No, Your Honor. I mean, we actually have 22 to go back to Garretson and get Garretson to confirm to us, 23 which would be a proprietary thing between Biomet and 24 Garretson, as to who they've paid. Once we have that list,

we'll share that list with PSC I and we'll share it with PSC

25

1 II.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WINTER: Then if we don't get traction on dismissals within the next couple of weeks, at the next case management conference, we may put some type of order to show cause on the agenda to get this docket cleaned up.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right. Amended explant preservation order.

It sounds like I have to turn to Biomet on that one first.

MR. WINTER: Yes, Your Honor.

The parties have gone through a meet-and-confer process. Everyone knows FDA sent Biomet a letter following up on its 5-22 order, which Your Honor was made aware of, and the protocol FDA has required Biomet to follow in terms of evaluating explanted devices.

FDA wrote to Biomet saying, in substance: You may have explanted devices that are part of litigation. We want you, Biomet, to affirmatively go out and get those explanted devices and get them evaluated pursuant to the protocol.

We worked through with PSC I a process by which if a case was resolved, there was a request, send it to Biomet; they'll pay the Federal Express.

We then talked to PSC II about making that part of the amended explant preservation order. We had a consensus on the

form of the order in terms of it applying to a case after it was, quote-unquote, resolved here. When we went back and forth on the last bit of verbiage, we, meaning Biomet, felt that FDA was telling us we needed to get them back. So they should come back.

I think the back and forth now is that we do have a consensus on the verbiage of a paragraph which will go into an amended explant order, which had to be amended anyway to reflect PSC II's involvement. So, hopefully, we'll have another back and forth, but we'd submit some agreed upon order to you for the amended explant order.

THE COURT: Anything to add for the plaintiff?

MR. PRESNAL: No, Judge. Mr. Winter has correctly stated the history here, and we appreciate him working with us on which ones he's seeking access to and which ones he recognizes we need to continue to protect and preserve, so I appreciate that.

THE COURT: Okay. It's a short agenda for today.

The other two items are the discovery schedule and case management order and the PSC II's motion for a common benefit fees and costs order.

As I told counsel -- and will tell everybody on the phone now -- this is purely tentative, and it's based only upon having read the submissions that both sides made, and I'm certainly open to objections or suggestions as to how not to do

it or how to do it better, but let me run through what I'm proposing.

I'll start with the common benefit fund because it kind of affects the second one.

The issue that we have here, of course, is that the first Plaintiffs' Steering Committee performed considerable work for the benefit of all the cases in the docket, and they have been compensated for that. And the current steering committee is a few steps down the road, but I gather not too far down the road, simply because of what all has had to be done so far, at doing work that ultimately will provide benefit to all of the remaining cases.

And the problem that we all face is: Where do we draw the line between what the first steering committee did and what the second steering committee will do, short of having individual fact-finding on each case that resolves between now and then?

And the second Plaintiffs' Steering Committee proposed something of a bright line as to how to resolve that, but it was a bright line that looked backwards. So there would have been, I think, 12 cases that settled since that bright line, but would be subject to a holdback, as the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee saw it, with that bright line. And, again, we need to draw the line somewhere.

In Biomet's response and objection, Biomet noted that

they are still getting phone calls from attorneys who either did not go -- did not resolve their cases through the settlement provisions of the Master Settlement Agreement or who were not eligible for it; but, regardless of those two, are calling to see if the door is still open to discussions, I guess, in the shadow of the Master Settlement Agreement rather than under the agreement.

And since the common benefit fund idea is based on unjust enrichment, it seems to me that anybody who does settle, say, tomorrow without having -- based on the general outline of the original settlement agreement, a holdback would not be equitable under those circumstances. On the other hand, we do need a bright line so that the current steering committee can know when they are working for anybody.

Accordingly, what I proposed to counsel would be to pick a date, three or four weeks down the road, by which time if anybody settles with Biomet, they would file a notice of settlement. It doesn't require that any checks be cut or cashed or releases signed or dismissals filed, but simply a notice that the case has been settled on concrete terms.

If between that notice and some later date the terms of the agreement are modified somehow, my order would require that the parties tell me that and we can figure out what to do about it. But, basically, there would be three, four, maybe more, maybe less, I don't know -- that's why I'm looking

forward to counsels' comments -- weeks within which everybody could make those last calls to Biomet, who's interested in making the last calls to Biomet, and get their notice of settlement on file.

Whatever this deadline would be, we would look at the docket the next day; and if there's a case pending that does not have a notice of settlement on the docket sheet, then that case would be subject to the holdback provisions for the second steering committee's common benefit fund.

That's the general outline.

The issue also arose with respect to the plaintiffs' attorneys in the state cases. And while I don't have the language in front of me -- I think I'd have to go back and look to see what other judges have done -- my proposal to the attorneys was that it should depend on whether the attorney in a particular state case sought the benefit from the steering committee of the steering committee's work. And if that attorney used any part of what the second steering committee has done, then they would be on the hook for the holdback. If, on the other hand, counsel in a state case wishes to go without the work of the steering committee, they would also go without the holdback obligation.

After I outlined that for the attorneys, the question arose about pro se litigants, and I have no proposal on that at this point because it is difficult.

The second steering committee, as I understand it, has done what I asked, which is try to keep in close touch with the pro se litigants, because it seems to be a growing population. And at some point it would be difficult to figure out exactly what work a pro se who received funds -- whether through settlement or verdict -- what work they benefited from.

In any event, I'm interested in hearing your comments.

Then I'll go ahead and toss out what I was proposing with respect to the case management order, and I started with the common benefit fund issues because this would basically require the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee, the second steering committee, to sort of hold up for a period of weeks, whatever that new bright line would be, but then we'd want a scheduling order in place to begin at that point.

The parties, at my request, both sides, submitted proposed case management orders, and each of them are sort of heading into a different direction; so they were kind of like ships passing in the night, but, understandably, because everybody was looking at this a little differently.

Biomet's proposal did not include a lot more general discovery, but was looking toward resolution of some -- not fully docket-wide issues, but issues that would affect a good chunk of the docket, and ultimately working their way to bellwether trials, which is what we had originally set up.

The Plaintiffs' Steering Committee submitted a

proposed scheduling order that would build in time addressing document discovery, which, again, was not identified in Biomet's proposal, but which then would work toward sort of rolling remands, I think is the best way to put it, of the cases that are here, with case specific discovery being done with respect to a certain group of cases, and then those cases remanded, and then we'd start case specific discovery in another group, and then they would be remanded.

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And I outlined for the attorneys in chambers -- and specifically asked them to don't argue this yet because I want to wait until we get out there. But, first of all, at this point -- and Biomet can certainly convince me to the contrary -- it seems to me that with a docket of this size -- understanding we're going to be down plus or minus 250 cases once we work through the things Mr. Winter talked about earlier -- it's a far different situation than the 2,500 cases we were working toward at the time of the original case management order; and understanding the expense involved in bellwether trials, I'm not sure they're worth the candle at this point in the development of the docket.

Generally, bellwether trials, although they can be helpful in evaluating the effectiveness of a witness or a theory, generally they serve the purpose of helping the parties figure out a settlement value, what a case might be worth. And I think we've already got that in place here, in the sense that

the Master Settlement Agreement resulted in the resolution of about 90 percent of the cases, and, perhaps, that's 90 percent so far, depending on how many people call Biomet within the next X weeks, but I think we've got a pretty good feel for the heartland value of the cases. We have cases remaining where one side or another thought the case was outside the heartland, either above or below, but I don't think we really need bellwether trials to let us know what an anchor is to work from. So I would propose not to order bellwether trials.

Turning to the plaintiffs' proposal, I would also propose not to include in our scheduling order case specific discovery, in the sense that I think it would be more effectively done by the filing counsel, or whoever is going to try the case in the transferor court, rather than having 200 -- if we work on a 25-case increment, which I think is what was proposed -- rather than having 225 cases waiting for remand while we work up 25 that are going to go back for trial, I think we're better served to just go back for trial with completing discovery there.

And I assumed that the case specific discovery was proposed with the understanding that is generally true, that what my job is as a transferee judge is to get the cases either resolved, if they can be resolved here, or remanded in a trial ready condition. And in this docket, I'm not sure that trial ready would really conform with the purpose behind the

centralization. It's supposed to be for a just and efficient handling of the case, and I think there are some things from a justice standpoint and an efficiency standpoint that might have to be left to the transferor courts, in the event there are remands, such as matters that turn on a particular state's law or discovery that would be useful in that particular case but not in anybody else's.

So I also outlined for counsel that I'm happy to send things back -- if we get to the point of remand, I'm happy to remand with an explanation to the transferor judge: We did all of these things, and these things were left because it would not have been a just and efficient handling of the case for us to do it here as opposed to doing it there.

Understanding we need to do as much here as we can, but just that we can't do all of that.

So then wrapping all of that up, what I asked is -- or proposed to ask -- and, again, I'm more than happy to be talked out of it -- to ask the attorneys to get their heads together again after this conference with respect to a case schedule. I can't tell from the plaintiffs' submission whether they know they need to do more document and custodian discovery or whether they were trying to preserve it in case their review of the records indicated they need it.

And I can't tell from Biomet's submission what sorts of issues there might be that we can resolve here that would be

generally applicable or applicable to a large segment of the cases, more than one or two.

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So what I would be asking counsel to do, as we finish, is to -- first, for Biomet, to put together a list of common issues that Biomet thinks could be handled at this level, rather than better handled at a post-remand level, and the cases that would be involved in those.

And, then, to the extent the Plaintiffs' Steering

Committee disagrees, they can tell me why they don't think it

could be handled here or why more could be handled here,

whatever, and ask counsel to sit down and figure out the timing

that they would prefer. If they can't agree, obviously I can

select times, but I'd prefer to let them take the first crack

at it.

Is there anything I threw out to you folks in chambers that I haven't covered?

Mr. Winters is shaking his head.

MR. PRESNAL: I don't see anything in my notes, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me start with the plaintiff and invite you to address my proposal and what it needs or what it shouldn't have, et cetera.

MR. WARD: Your Honor, with regard to the common benefit order, we have no objection whatsoever to your recommendation.

After the last hearing, we had an opportunity to reach

out to those plaintiffs and/or counsel who were in that gray area. We were able to gather more information from them, which helped us to be able to more properly place them in the proper bucket, so to speak, of where their case settled and belonged. More importantly, with the defendant's response to our petition, it gave us actual names as well as other identifying information to allow us to understand what cases would be appropriate or fit into that gray area.

In our reaching out to the plaintiffs' counsel, there were certainly some that were willing to be part of the case assessment and then there were certainly some that, based on their facts, we understood that it would not be proper.

So with their recommendation, we have no problem whatsoever with picking a three, four-week timeframe for that, quote-unquote, bright line or demarcation date, so to speak, for it to be the official deadline for the cases that would fit in going forward or fit into the current settlement as it is.

THE COURT: Let me back up to a point that I forgot when we were in chambers and then forgot again just now.

Obviously the people who are most impacted by this are the attorneys who are not on the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee and whatever state court attorneys -- plaintiffs' attorneys there are who are not here, and so I guess, before entering anything, they should have a right to be heard, a right to object.

The motion that is currently before me doesn't propose what I just proposed, and I guess I wonder if it would be helpful for the plaintiffs for me to deny that, understanding there would be a follow-up motion, where you would make a motion asking for what we just talked about -- again, I'm waiting to hear from the defense, so I'm getting the cart before the horse a little bit -- and then allowing a two-week period or something for the more directly affected people, at least who would be affected by the holdback, to have an opportunity to object.

Would that be cleaner, do you think?

MR. WARD: Well, you're speaking specifically with regard to the common benefit issue?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WARD: Well, from our communications with the other counsel, I think this is, obviously, from the PSC II standpoint, a compromise that should -- we don't see other plaintiffs or, for that matter, defense counsel objecting to it. It just makes it a non-issue with regards to cases that are still pending. And the four-week timeframe that you've outlined would certainly be more than ample for any remaining issues to be wrapped up in order to give a clearer deadline.

And so it's clearly Your Honor's preference as to how he wants to move forward with it. I think the four weeks that you've given and the proposal that you've given, that we have

no objection to, should make this issue a moot issue. And I don't see -- and I could be wrong -- but I don't see where someone would object to wanting to be on the side of a holdback situation when they, if they're in that gray area, have the opportunity to finish their case and not be subject to a holdback.

MR. PRESNAL: And I think that's particularly true,

Judge, in light of the fact that you sort of had a carveout

provision for state court cases that aren't directly a part of
this MDL. In other words, you've indicated that if they ask

for assistance from us, then they'll be subject to a holdback.

But if they don't and want to go it alone, then they probably

wouldn't be.

So I don't know that it's necessary to do it that way, but if you would prefer that we submit a new proposed order that reflects what you've proposed today, we would be happy to do that.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Do you want to address the case management order proposed -- well, why don't we go ahead and do these one at a time.

Mr. Winter, as far as the common benefit fund?

MR. WINTER: Your Honor, I think, as provided that

every lawyer knows as of today or tomorrow, that come this date

certain their case will be subject to a 6 percent assessment,

however that's done, should be done. 1 2 Just on the four-week thing, I start a trial -because ultimately I'm the person that has to do this --3 THE COURT: Yes. MR. WINTER: -- to the extent people call, and I start 5 a trial October 22nd, which is going to go to, like, 6 7 November 9th or 10th, so if we could just pick that Friday of that week. 8 The Friday before October 22nd? THE COURT: 10 MR. WINTER: No. 11 THE COURT: Oh, the one when you get back? 12 MR. WINTER: Like, I start a trial October 22nd, and it will finish probably November 11th, which is a Wednesday. 13 14 So whatever that Friday is, which sounds like November 13th, if we'd pick that day, that's fine, Your Honor, because that just 15 gives me a little bit of time, to the extent people --16 That would be about five weeks and two 17 THE COURT: days, which, under the circumstances, sounds like probably the 18 best we can do. 19 20 MR. WINTER: And, finally, Your Honor, on the pro se 21 litigants, to the extent someone hires a lawyer -- who is now 22 pro se and hires a lawyer, that's not an issue. Our experience 23 in other MDLs, where there have been significant numbers of pro 24 se litigants -- I mean, I've done them where they end up with a 25 hundred of them -- it is a difficult thing for a pro se

litigant to get a communication from the PSC totally, "Here's your cases; thank you very much." I then resolve the case, which generally is going to be on stingy terms, to use a euphemism, Your Honor, and then the person finds out that they have to pay 6 percent.

2.1

THE COURT: To a lawyer they didn't know they hired.

MR. WINTER: Right. I mean, it's one thing for a lawyer to interact with a lawyer and everyone -- you know, caveat emptor applies, but I've seen this happen. So whatever we're going to do, we have to build something in for that, for a true pro se litigant.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess what I would propose to do, then, is -- let me ask that you do submit an amended motion, so that everybody knows what they're looking at, and we'll give everybody two weeks, then, to look at it. Maybe nobody is going to object, but if they do, then we'll still have that November 13th date out there that we can keep, because that will be on down the road.

I simply, at this point, have no proposal on the prose litigants. Let me try to look it up, what other judges have done, and --

Do you have a suggestion, Mr. Presnal?

MR. PRESNAL: I have a comment.

We're obviously trying to predict things and eventualities that may come down the road. I don't have a

basic disagreement with Mr. Winter that if a pro se litigant that really doesn't benefit directly from any of our work and settles their case, I don't particularly have a problem with that person not paying an assessment. It is possible, however, that there could be someone out there who insists on trying his or her case and wants the depositions that we've taken and goes and puts on a pro se trial. That person probably should be.

So it may make sense to sort of kick the can down the road and say that we will handle those on a case-by-case basis, since I think we're probably only going to be dealing with a handful of them anyway. Knowing right now that we would not object to someone that really doesn't benefit from the work not having to pay an assessment.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me see if I can come up with some language. It might be the cleanest way, because I think Mr. Presnal is correct, that we probably aren't going to have a lot to deal with, but I guess I would propose -- I'm not ready to propose yet, but let me see if I can come up with language that would require Biomet to notify the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee of any settlement with a pro se plaintiff, and then give the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee, say, two weeks to request application of the holdback order because they had the following communication, and attach it, to the extent it can be attached.

MR. PRESNAL: And I think our default provision would

probably be that they aren't, but there could be extenuating circumstances, so that's all I want to preserve.

THE COURT: Okay. If you want to try your hand at the language as part of the modified -- the new motion, the amended motion, that's fine.

MR. PRESNAL: Okay.

THE COURT: If I think I can improve on it, I will.

MR. PRESNAL: Okay. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Proposals on the scheduling order.

Plaintiff?

MR. PRESNAL: Judge, first of all, I appreciate your comments and your outline of how you see the case. As you know from our submission, we, as PSC II, do see the case in a different posture than it was before the Master Settlement Agreement went into effect.

We certainly agree with the idea that the primary purpose of bellwethers is to sort of establish the market value of cases; and as you noted, we've sort of done that here, and we're left with what's left over. So, particularly, when you consider the cost benefit aspect of going forward with the bellwether process, it just isn't warranted under these circumstances.

We would prefer, and we proposed in our submission to you, that we, as PSC II, really focus on core discovery and putting together, what we call on our side of the docket, "a

trial in a box," a trial package to allow those lawyers across the country that have these cases to move forward and handle their cases. That's what we wanted to focus our resources and effort on, because that's what we see as the primary purpose of this MDL at this point in time.

We have no objection to, essentially, delaying case specific discovery to the transferor court. Frankly, we think that makes a lot of sense, especially in light of the fact specific issues that would go there that, frankly, would take up a lot of your time, that would be probably not the best use of that. There will be state law issues that will impact a lot of that.

So judges have done it both ways. Some have overseen case specific discovery in the MDL and handed the case ready to go to a transferor court. Others have handled core discovery and left it up to the transferor court. We certainly believe that case specific things like <code>Daubert</code> issues and all of those should be handled by the transferor court. That's really an evidentiary admissibility issue.

THE COURT: You think *Daubert* should be handled by the transferor court?

MR. PRESNAL: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Daubert should be handled by the transferor court?

MR. PRESNAL: The case specific Daubert issues, Judge,

and we sort of put those into two categories. We envision having general liability experts that would talk without regard to one particular plaintiff's case, but, in general -- why do we think the product is defective, what the product generally does in the human body -- without reference to a particular client or a particular patient's case. Now, that is something that I think would be appropriate for you to examine under a Daubert analysis, but any particular case specific discovery issue --

THE COURT: Let me be sure I understand the line you're drawing, and correct me if I'm wrong. It sounds like you're talking about whether this product can cause, say, metallosis in the human body and tends to do so, that would be here. Whether it did so in the body of a particular plaintiff would be back with the transferor court?

MR. PRESNAL: That's correct.

MR. WARD: That's correct, Your Honor, and just to further clarify, regardless of which way you decide, that is a package that this PSC is providing and would be available, if necessary, whether it's handled here or at a local court. And we have over the last few months and continue to make sure that our local -- or the rest of the attorneys have been up to speed on all the work product that we have been able to assemble to date, and moving forward, and that would be one of those pieces to complete the puzzle, so to speak; that the other attorneys

would be equipped with, that we would be able to provide them, whether those issues are handled either here or locally.

THE COURT: So you would be providing the -- let me just say "filing attorneys," understanding that all may change as we go along -- but you would be providing the attorneys who filed the cases work product both on the "this product tends to cause metallosis in the human body" and, also, "this product caused metallosis in this plaintiff"?

MR. WARD: Well, with regard to the general, the portion -- I was just making clarification to --

THE COURT: -- to the first part.

MR. WARD: -- the first part, the general information.

THE COURT: Okay. I got it.

MR. PRESNAL: And just to address a couple of other issues that you raised, Judge.

One thing that I want to acknowledge is that you've asked us to meet and confer with Biomet on a proposed timeline now that we understand sort of where you are and how that may affect that.

Our proposed -- our submission supposed that we would be doing sort of dual track case specific discovery and core discovery. We may be able to sit down and streamline that somewhat, since we now, under your proposal, would not be having to devote resources to case specific discovery. That may allow us to do that more expeditiously, and we certainly

will try to do so.

We also will work with Biomet to see and help identify matters which we think can be resolved here in your court that further streamline the docket or make it easier for transferor courts to handle the cases. We probably won't agree on everything, but we certainly will try to do what we can to make that process simpler for you.

THE COURT: Okay.

Biomet.

MR. WINTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

It is hard to argue with success in terms of setting heartland values for 90 percent of the cases, Judge. So, upon reflection, your point is well-taken about bellwethers.

But with respect to what we do in this MDL, several comments. One, we don't think it's fair to Biomet to let whether it's 250 or 200 cases sit here for whether it's a year or 15 months or 18 months, to not let us learn stuff about the underlying facts before they are disbursed around the country. So the notion that we don't do any case specific discovery, I think, violates the just and efficient parts of why MDLs are created.

So how we do that, we'll meet and confer, but we don't think it is right to just do a Biomet discovery MDL, then remand cases, you know, in 2017, or whenever, and then say, okay, start doing plaintiff depositions.

So that's just as a general perspective on this case specific/non-case specific.

As to things that we believe you should handle, there are right now 48 cases -- I checked our submission to you -- 48 cases where the device was implanted before 2006. And if you look at any complaint that's been filed, the notice -- like notice provision in a complaint in terms of assertion is something in 2006, which is why we picked that point, Your Honor.

So we think state of the art and the adequacy of our warnings as of that point in time has general applicability to, right now, 20 percent of the cases, and that's something you clearly could handle.

Now, in the context of doing that, Your Honor, that's going to involve some testimony from surgeons in those cases for you to assess state of the art, because learned intermediary is part of this. It's not some abstract concept.

So even when we do that issue, there has to be some specific cases worked up to some degree so that you can make an informed judgment on that.

I think design defect, again, is one that's going to go across the board for many different reasons, and we think that, too, is something you can look at. Again, we're going to need some case specific discovery. Because, yes, we understand general causation and case specific causation, but general

causation in these types of product liability cases actually is never really done in the abstract. It has to be done in the context of a particular case.

Spoliation. We can give our colleagues a list of at least 50 cases that are pending here, where, according to the fact sheet, the device is no longer available, and the device was explanted after your first -- I think it was a pretrial order, pretrial order number one, where everyone was on notice to preserve relevant information.

So how someone could think their explanted device was not relevant to one of these cases, I think that's clearly an issue in your wheelhouse because it's your order. Now, what the implications of your order might be as to whether it's dismissal for intentional spoliation under a certain state law or it's negligent spoliation, that issue could ultimately be worked out, but you should be able to decide this and come up with a ruling that people would understand when it got to another -- on a remand, what you meant.

The other issue is statute of limitations. I think there are 23 cases that we believe are statute of limitation cases, but, as I said, Your Honor, I think two or three of those may be pro se litigants. Now, they may turn out to be non-pro se litigants at some point in time.

But those three buckets, Judge, are half the MDL.

THE COURT: I've got four buckets: state of the art,

design defects, spoliation, statute of limitations. 1 MR. WINTER: Design defect would be like -- it would 2 go to almost everything, so spoliation, statute of --3 It's a big bucket. THE COURT: MR. WINTER: -- of limitations, those three buckets 5 6 are 50 percent of the cases, round number. 7 THE COURT: Okay. MR. WINTER: To go back, when we submitted our 8 9 proposed order, we assumed that everything would be going in parallel. So we didn't build in, like, extra time for company 10 11 discovery and more document discovery. We thought we would be 12 just churning along with everything, which is what we would hope to do with the new order. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. As I understand it, then -- and I 15 appreciate the identification of the issues that I might have to deal with -- you started with the idea that it's unfair to 16 17 make cases stay here without Biomet able to do case specific 18 discovery. To what extent would you want to proceed with 19 cases, with all the cases open to it or --20 MR. WINTER: Well, over 18 months -- I mean, I, quite 21 frankly, need to reflect on this, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. 22 23 MR. WINTER: Because I think a fair number of the 24 cases should have basic core discovery done; you know, 25 plaintiffs deposed, surgeon deposed, if the sales rep wants to be deposed, if there's another surgeon, a discrete number of people, whether it's four or five per case. We should have the ability to do that. Now, whether it's for all of the cases or half of the cases or a third of the cases, I need to go back and think, Your Honor. But it's got to be, from our perspective, some percentage of that. You know, we laid out in our proposed order what we thought the discovery would be.

THE COURT: Right, but that was for bellwether trials.

MR. WINTER: Right. It was working up 50 cases to come up with a list of bellwethers. The discovery that we proposed for the bell would be what we would propose as the core case specific discovery.

The number, I would have to go back and think it through. I mean, what I would do is back out what we think are the spoliation cases, back out the statute of limitations, see what's left, and then think what would be, in a meet and confer, half, if that's like a reasonable number, or a third, if that's a reasonable number.

THE COURT: All right. Understanding that Biomet wants to think about that, do you folks have any -- for the sake of those not here, I'm turning to the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee.

Do you have any thoughts you want to share as far as case specific core discovery?

MR. WARD: Sure, Your Honor.

When the plaintiffs provided their petition, we anticipated that, to the extent this case would continue in the MDL, that there would be some necessary discovery needed. The discovery that we anticipated would be plaintiff discovery with regards to plaintiff depositions, certainly plaintiff fact sheets, interrogatories, requests for production. We did not anticipate it being much more than that, if anything, besides the general — the general expert issues that you discussed.

However, having these cases remanded -- and it's a small amount of cases that are left here. Having these cases remanded would put the defendant in no different of a position than they would have been. And, quite frankly, because of everything that's gone on to date, and the product that would be available for both the plaintiffs and the information that Biomet has learned to date with regard to this case, in general, and how to defend it, there would be no different -- and, actually, they're in a better position than it would be but for this MDL.

This MDL has provided a very good service to both parties, and at some point in time we'll be talking about case specific here, case specific there, that those are resources that will have to go forward, and it doesn't really matter whether it goes forward here or there. It's what they would have -- both parties would have to do.

And by your suggestion and by your recommendation of

sending it back, it would allow more people to be involved in that process in order to get it done more effectively, again, with the wealth of information that everyone would have benefited from this MDL up to this point.

You are also correct, we agree with you wholeheartedly, that there are a plethora of issues that, quite frankly, it would be unfair for this Court to have to research the 50 state's laws on the various issues for those particular issues, when the local state court, federal courts hear on a daily basis and would be able to more efficiently and easily deal with those types of issues, such as statute of limitations issues.

So from our papers and from our perception of the direction that this Court wants to go, it appears that this would be a very fair way of being able to move these cases back; and, depending on how fast you want to remand them, would certainly address some of their issues.

THE COURT: First of all, I'm not worried about the unfairness of my having to decide them; I'm worried about my odds of getting all 50 state laws right. The more I have to do, the more likely I'm going to make an error.

Biomet does know a lot about the cases that have been filed, and particularly ones that went through the Master

MR. PRESNAL: If I could add briefly, Judge?

Settlement Agreement process. They've had a chance to evaluate

them and in many cases dispute on very specific grounds why a plaintiff claimed they were categorized to receive one amount of compensation, and they objected and proposed something very different. They went through mediations in a number of those cases. So they're not operating in a vacuum. They've got a detailed plaintiff's fact sheet. There's a supplemental fact sheet that they've been provided with. So it's not really accurate to say they really don't know anything about the cases.

That said, there may be a middle ground where some case specific discovery can be done, perhaps plaintiff depositions, which require minimal resources. But where you get into a problem is when you start deposing surgeons all over the country. They're expensive. They're hard to schedule. There's a lot at stake. And, frankly, we wouldn't be doing our job as the PSC if we didn't have time to help educate the folks that we're working on behalf of on how to deal with those things. But presenting plaintiffs for depositions and allowing Biomet to evaluate them personally, that's probably something that could be done without being too taxing on the resources here.

Then, one other point, Judge, just so you understand the issue before it gets -- before we get the cart too far out of the barn here. On the spoliation issue, most of the calls that I get are from someone who had a revision a month ago, two

months ago, and they've since learned that there's a problem with the implant that they had, and they're wanting to hire a lawyer. Now, when that happens, there's not a whole lot I can do. We try. Every time, we try. If we know about it ahead of time, we do everything we can to preserve the device. But one of the most common revision techniques is to use another Biomet product that allows the patient to retain the acetabular cup, and they use a different articulating surface, which actually works pretty well in a lot of people. But if that happens, the one person who definitely is in the room when the surgery occurs and the revision occurs is a representative of Biomet.

So before we get too far down the road on spoliation,

I just wanted you to understand the parameters of what we're
talking about there. And to impose an order that you signed in
2012 on a patient laying in an operating room, who doesn't even
know they have a claim at that point in time, is a little bit
unfair.

THE COURT: It may well be that they can't all be resolved, but it is at least an issue that we can discuss, and that's the kind of thing that I would like you folks to discuss in what would be necessary to respond to a motion for Biomet.

As I'm listening to you, it makes sense to me that Biomet shouldn't have to wait another 12, 15, 18 months. We've got some people who had implants ten years ago, and memories don't improve during that period of time. On the other hand,

if we take five depositions for core discovery and multiply them by \$250, we're going to have people doing a lot of individual casework that could be done more economically, I think, back home or wherever the case came from. So I'm kind of on the fence.

Let me ask you, as you folks try to work out this scheduling order, see what discovery you think might be appropriate, case specific discovery. To the extent you can agree on it, fine, and I don't have any huge objection to it. But to the extent you don't agree to it, then I'll have to rule.

MR. WINTER: Your Honor, if we have a case that's pending here that comes from West Virginia, the surgeon in West Virginia is going to be deposed in West Virginia, represented by the lawyer who filed that case. The cost of that deposition is no different three months from now as opposed to 18 months from now. And if we are going to remand -- I'm going to make up a number -- 175 cases, that would be chaos, because I'm going to have transferee judges saying, You've got to complete all of your discovery in 120 days.

So it's not more expensive to do some of this discovery. We're not making people travel here to be deposed. We're not asking people who don't have the case to defend the deposition in their own case.

So the notion of it's more efficient to kick the can 1 2 down the road, I will have a robust meet and confer with my colleagues, but I'm having a hard time --3 I like the way you put that. THE COURT: MR. WINTER: I'm having a hard time understanding why 5 6 it doesn't make sense to do some discovery now, or then just 7 say, okay, have a free-for-all. 8 THE COURT: You might be right. Again, I see 9 strengths on both sides. So basically what Biomet would want would be for me to 10 lift the discovery stay, at least to the extent of the core 11 12 discovery you listed, in at least some of the cases? 13 MR. WINTER: That's correct, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: I think that might be appropriate. If counsel who filed the case are of record in this 15 case, then, I guess, if the steering committee got the video of 16 17 the deposition, the steering committee members wouldn't have to 18 be there, so they might not even need the video. Anyway, again, see what you folks can agree on, and 19 20 let me think about it because, again, I do see arguments on 21 both sides. MR. PRESNAL: And we don't have the benefit of all of 22

our group being here to confer with. What I would say is that
I think there are some aspects of plaintiffs' specific
discovery that could certainly go forward without really

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requiring too much coordination and effort and all of that.
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 2
    But we think that when you start talking about surgeons,
    that's -- that, in a lot of cases, is the whole ball game.
 3
    Candidly, that's why Biomet wants to take them and, candidly,
 4
 5
    that's why we would rather wait until we've had the benefit of
 6
     some core discovery before doing those.
 7
             THE COURT:
                         I'm never pleased hearing one side tell me
    what the other side really wants, so I'll let -- Biomet can
 8
     speak for itself.
             Let's see. For the next conference -- well, I should
10
11
    ask first: Anything else you want to talk about today?
12
             MR. WINTER: No, Your Honor.
             MR. WARD: No, Your Honor.
13
14
             THE COURT: Okay. I guess, logically, we should be
15
     looking at sometime the week of November 16th -- maybe not.
    The following week is Thanksgiving week, and I don't relish
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17
    trying to get everybody in here for that, and I want to let all
18
    of the dust settle on everything else here, and let me get my
    order out -- orders out.
19
20
             I'm looking at the week of November 30th. I've got
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     some jury trials set then that at least now might go.
22
             How about December 7th? That's a Monday. I have to
23
    be gone on judicial business from the 8th through 11th, which
24
     is why I'm offering you only the Monday of that week. Would
25
     that work for you? I could do it morning or afternoon,
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depending on what works for you folks.
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 2
             MR. WINTER: Works for Biomet, Your Honor.
             MR. WARD: Works for plaintiffs, Your Honor.
 3
             THE COURT: Any preference between morning or
 4
                I haven't flown in here on a Sunday before.
 5
    afternoon?
 6
             MR. WARD: Afternoon would be best for us.
 7
             MR. WINTER: That works for us, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Okay. So I'll set it for 1:30 on
 8
 9
    December 7th, and, again, at 1:00, we'll do our conference, the
    warn-me-about-what's-coming-up meeting.
10
11
             MR. WARD: Thank you, Your Honor.
12
             MR. WINTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
                         Thank you, folks.
13
             THE COURT:
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             I will look, then, for the amended motion from the
15
    plaintiff and will, by separate order, give everybody two weeks
     in which to object.
16
17
             How soon do you folks think you can -- well, how soon
18
    do you folks think you can do the meet and confer and get in a
    proposed or, at least, jointly or partly jointly scheduling?
19
20
             MR. WARD: We certainly will work with Biomet's
21
     schedule, being that Mr. Winter has an upcoming trial.
22
             MR. WINTER: Your Honor, we'll talk. Maybe next week
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    we'll have, like, the first conversation, and then figure out
24
    how we would go from there.
25
             THE COURT: Okay. I won't put a date on it then.
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1	will just watch for it and act when I get it.
2	Thank you, folks.
3	MR. PRESNAL: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	MR. WARD: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	MR. WINTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
6	(Proceedings adjourned at 2:30 p.m.)
7	GEDWITH TO AWITON
8	CERTIFICATION
9	I, JOANNE M. HOFFMAN, Federal Certified Realtime
10	Reporter, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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12	7. 4.00
	Joannin Haffman October 8, 2015
14	Certified Realtime Reporter United States District Court
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16	Bodell Bella Bivibion
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