IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE:

: MDL NO. 07-MD-1871

AVANDIA MARKETING, SALES PRACTICES AND PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION

: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: September 19, 2012

: 10:22 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE CYNTHIA M. RUFE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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(The following was heard in open court at 10:22 a.m.)

THE COURT: We have a very busy day ahead of us and it has already started. I thank counsel for the revised joint agenda that was just presented to me, and we will follow it. It does incorporate most of the items that the Court wants to address, and those are numerous.

We have not met in a while, yet much has happened. Some things still are yet to be. So, let's talk about how we accomplish the remaining matters that require our attention.

First, I would like to hear if there is any report from the liaison counsels. I see that Mr. Corr here.

MR. CORR: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. CORR: No, I don't have anything to I think Mr. Kiesel is going to handle the items that are on the agenda as we go through it.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kiesel, you have met with representatives of GSK, and do you have anything you would like to address directly right now?

MR. KIESEL: Thank you, Your Honor, good

morning.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. KIESEL: I think with respect to what I address to the Court it would be a case management concept with respect to the remaining cases. If you want me to do that now I am happy to present that to the Court.

THE COURT: Let's get right in to it.

MR. KIESEL: Great. Well, the reality is,
Your Honor, and this is really a testament to the good
work of this Court and to all the counsel involved, you
have taken what was an MDL of 65,000 cases and have
reduced that to a number of 499. Those 499 cases are
representative of the four law firms, all of whom are
here today.

So, I mean, you have the unique opportunity here to have all of the remaining cases before you today and develop a mechanism to resolve those last remaining actions.

So, as coordinating counsel I have spent the last six or so weeks frequently speaking with the four firms and discussing with them a protocol to try to reach a resolution for those 499 cases. First and foremost, it is important to note that these are legacy cases. These are not newly filed actions for the most

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There may be 59 cases that are part of Mr. Diaz's pool of 374 that are newly joined to his inventory, but for the most part these are legacy cases that have been around for many years and for one reason or another have not reached resolution.

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With that in mind, Your Honor, I think the first request that we would have to the Court is to use the good offices of Pat Juneau, who has been so successful in resolving over 20,000 cases.

Having met with the four firms this morning, they are all prepared to go to New Orleans because we understand he is fully engaged with the BP case, but, they are prepared to go down to New Orleans and meet with him and see if that would be a first best step to reach a resolution on those last remaining actions. If the Court wanted to stop there --

THE COURT: No, Mr. Kiesel, just name the four firms, please, so we have a record.

> MR. KIESEL: I will.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KIESEL: The firms are the Diaz firm, the Baum Hedlund firm, the Angelos firm, and the Ferrara Those are the four firms. There were others, firm. Jayne Conroy, Weitz & Luxenberg. Those cases have now

all resolved. So, these four firms control the balance of the 499 remaining cases.

So, quite frankly, Your Honor, I think before I would propose to you case discovery, a bellwether trial, or any other process that would bring those cases towards a much more defined world, I would like to suggest to the Court, and see what GSK's response is, is to say let's try mediation with these cases.

If it works, fantastic. If not, we could come back to you in short order to find an alternative protocol.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kiesel, thank you. Let's see what GSK's position is.

MS. GUSSACK: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. Gussack.

MS. GUSSACK: I think Mr. Kiesel is optimistic on his numbers of what remains in the MDL and the number of firms involved.

Our records reflect, Your Honor, and I think the docket would reflect that there are over 45 different plaintiffs' lawyers who control cases in the MDL, and that the number remaining in the MDL is above 600, as well as the fact that there are, I think, close to 100 that are the subject of transfer on their way to the MDL, so that cases continue to be filed and

transferred here.

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I think Mr. Kiesel may also be high on the number of cases that were in the MDL completed, but we take the point that it has been a tremendously successful effort.

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THE COURT: Actually, I thought he included those state claims and un-filed cases here, and that is about the number that the Court had in its head.

MS. GUSSACK: I think that reflecting the state court numbers is probably where the difference is.

In any event, Your Honor, I don't think there is any disagreement between the parties as to the valuable contributions that Pat Juneau has made, and as GSK has said on multiple occasions if there are individual counsel with cases that want to be the subject of discussion with Pat Juneau that GSK is available to do that, and mindful of Mr. Juneau's schedule eager to have those discussions.

We have had the basic premise set by this Court that if one is to have a resolution discussion with Mr. Juneau all cases in which you have an interest must be presented, that you can't have some cases subject for resolution and others remain extant either in state courts or being held back.

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That continues to be a principle that we think needs to be advanced here in discussions with Mr. Juneau.

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THE COURT: It has always made sense to the Court, and the Court has got to respect each side's strategies and needs for their clients, but GSK has approached the settlements in this matter on an inventory basis.

That inventory including all of the cases in one law firm's or conglomerate of law firms' inventory including state cases, including un-filed claims, state and federal. That's why there was a tolling agreement in so many cases.

We have learned to be very respectful of that position because it is one that has created a means and a mechanism to actually deal with many more cases than just a few. It was helpful in many instances in approaching the mediation in that fashion.

That is not how we approach litigation, of course, that's case-by-case. We don't try cases together, we don't group them, we don't lump them, so this is the only time, and the only instance, and circumstance in which inventories of cases would be collected and submitted.

That is the premise upon which we have

appointed Pat Juneau the settlement master in our orders and in our practice. So, I hope that that continues.

But, I do want to hear from Mr. Kiesel or any of the four firms or more that were involved in this request to see Mr. Juneau to see if that is an agreed line item, because we need to resolve this before we spend time thinking that mediation will work, at least the attempt to mediate, and then finding out otherwise. Mr. Kiesel?

MR. KIESEL: Thank you, Your Honor. Let me just respond to Ms. Gussack's remarks, because I know that there is some disagreement with the total number of cases that remain before the MDL.

The schedule which was presented to this

Court did, in fact, have as many as 40 law firms and a

total of 565 actions. The majority of those are

individual law firm, one case per firm, some that are

in the process of resolving. The reality is the four

firms here represent the vast majority of the inventory

before this Court.

I think Mr. Diaz would be good to respond to that, and I am certain that any of the other firms that have an interest would pleased to discuss this with the Court. Mr. Diaz?

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               THE COURT: I would welcome your response,
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    Mr. Diaz.
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               MR. DIAZ: Your Honor, good morning.
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               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MR. DIAZ: In response to the Court's
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    request, George and I met last night. We had some
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    discussions, and of course we continued those
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    discussions this morning.
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               We think that it would be helpful if we
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    brought the firms together along with Mr. Juneau in a
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    mutual location, preferably New Orleans because that is
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    where he is located, and make one effort at trying to
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    get these settled.
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               The lawyers in the groups are not opposed to
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    a settlement. We understand that that is what the
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    Court would like to accomplish and finish up the
    Avandia MDL.
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               THE COURT: I don't choose one over the
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    other.
              MR. DIAZ: I understand.
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               THE COURT: But, I provide the means for
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    both.
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               MR. DIAZ: That's fine.
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               THE COURT: Litigation and settlement.
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               MR. DIAZ: Yes.
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THE COURT: Of course, it is only responsible to attempt a resolution by settlement before years of litigation.

MR. DIAZ: We are prepared to do that and make one last effort to try to get these cases resolved.

THE COURT: Did I hear you say bring the firms together, Mr. Diaz?

MR. DIAZ: The four firms are willing to talk together. I think it would be helpful if the Court thinks that is a meaningful way to do it. Nina and I spoke after you and I spoke, and she expresses some concerns that there is some disagreements between the firms.

But, if we are going to try to get the remaining cases settled, there is four firms that have the majority of the cases and I think that it would be helpful for those firms to come together and try to find a mutual solution to all the cases.

THE COURT: Well, I can't say that that has been the practice with Mr. Juneau or this Court before, except in one circumstance when it was at the end of a very long effort individually, but it was a matter of convenience for this Court. As a matter of fact, it was over the New Year's holiday, I remember that.

MR. KIESEL: As do I, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This courthouse was open, at

least my jury room was open, and yet that is not actually the normal practice for Mr. Juneau or the Court.

So, I would like to hear GSK's response as to joint or mass mediation of these four firms or not, because on an inventory basis not all cases are alike, yet there has to be a common basis to approach these cases.

MR. DIAZ: Your Honor, one of the things that we do feel that all of the four firms have in common is that these are remaining cases that are very substantial cases that involve real people that have real injuries and significant damages.

Now, Mr. Juneau is very busy because of BP, and that was one of the reasons why we suggested coming together, because we know his time is limited, that we had agreed to travel to New Orleans for his convenience.

The cases are different, the attorneys are different, and the actions are different, but we all have one mutual thing in common, and that is that there is approximately, we calculate, approximately 500 cases that are remaining and there can be and should be a

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global resolution to all of them.

We are prepared to do that, we are willing to engage the Court's help and Mr. Juneau's help.

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THE COURT: All right.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Gussack.

MS. GUSSACK: Your Honor, I would note, and I am sure Mr. Corr would join in advising the Court that all of the cases that were before this MDL involved real people with significant views about their claims. These cases are no different than those that have preceded them in that regard.

It is GSK's view and has been the position that they have taken with each of the counsel that we are prepared to have individual discussions with Mr. Juneau about individual groups of cases, and we maintain that position today.

For all the reasons that the Court articulated earlier, that if all of your cases are brought before Mr. Juneau with us, we have a very good track record of being able to be reasonable in those discussions and achieve success and resolution.

But, there is nothing that is unique or distinguishing about these cases that would suggest that they should be approached as a group.

In fact, while it is a subsequent agenda item, the ability for resolution to occur frequently is the result of knowing more about the individual cases, not less when they are lumped together.

So, having a track in which there is case-specific discovery advancing at the same time that discussions are occurring has been and proven to be very productive. So, we renew our invitation to utilize the good services of Mr. Juneau on a counsel-by-counsel basis.

THE COURT: Would you agree that the cases that are being referenced here, the cases between these four law firms are documented enough for you to have meaningful discussions?

MS. GUSSACK: They vary significantly, Judge. One of the individuals referenced has a small number of cases, I think 30 or so. I think we have sufficient information as to those, but as Mr. Diaz knows he has over 380 or so and I think we only have information as to a subset of those.

I think 80 of his cases haven't even reached the MDL yet or have their most basic factual information presented. So, we are in varying degrees of knowledge about the individual cases.

THE COURT: All right. I always thought that

it was more helpful to settlement if the pretrial orders that were in place had been complied with. At least you would know what you are dealing with.

MS. GUSSACK: Well, that is quite right, Your Honor, and, in fact, in some of these cases we have motions to dismiss for failure to comply with those pretrial orders.

Obviously, we think that there are defenses, meritorious defenses to them on an individual basis.

So, knowing more about that and being able to have informed discussions I think has proven to be very productive in reaching resolution.

THE COURT: There were a group of motions to dismiss that were acted on this week. I don't know how many are outstanding, if you have outstanding motions. I think most of them have been dealt with.

MR. LEHNER: Your Honor, I think according to the agenda that you have it did deal, and this is under item two, the Lone Pine II motions.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEHNER: You did deal with the first motion. 13 cases were dismissed. There is still pending our motion with respect to the Ferrara law firm with respect to 20 plaintiffs, and then --

THE COURT: Those were just filed.

MR. LEHNER: That was filed --

THE COURT: As to the experts.

MR. LEHNER: As to the experts. The Ferrara one was filed, I think, several weeks ago and I think their response was provided and we are now going to be filing a reply brief.

But, the motion with respect to the Diaz firm and the 95 plaintiffs was just filed, so they have no really appropriate time as to respond to that.

THE COURT: Do you contemplate additional motions?

MR. LEHNER: Yes. Yes, there are numerous and we are doing it on a rolling basis, and it has to do with the fact that some of these Lone Pine reports are due on a rolling basis, as well.

So, as we get them in we are evaluating them and looking at them with respect to the Lone Pine and other dispositive motions with respect to other issues in the cases.

THE COURT: Well, GSK, it certainly is your right and obligation to be filing whatever motions are deemed appropriate by counsel. However, does it interfere in any way with your agreement to submit to Mr. Juneau's master ship in terms of attempts to settle?

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24 25 MS. GUSSACK: No, Your Honor, we are prepared to do both.

THE COURT: All right. You always have been in the past, but I see that this could cast a different light if counsel for the plaintiffs don't quite understand which they should do, go to New Orleans or answer these motions.

I am not criticizing, but I think that we established some time ago that we were on a dual track, and that dual track does not veer off in any other direction except straightforward.

MS. GUSSACK: Right.

THE COURT: It is never going to cross each other. It is just that we don't think, given the time that we have been working on this MDL, it is five years now -- well, actually we have been actively working on it for four and a half, but it was established in October of 2007 by the MDL panel. We think that we have to encourage both venues for resolution.

MS. GUSSACK: Exactly.

THE COURT: Yet, in the middle of those is a bellwether or trial schedule that counsel have contemplated the Court addressing.

I see all of these matters as blending, which is why we are discussing it in this manner, because of

something doesn't settle it has to get tried, and it has to get tried where the Court has jurisdiction.

I realize that Mr. Diaz, at least for your firm, you said you had a number of clients that would waive Lexicon. Is that still the case?

MR. DIAZ: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know what GSK's position is on waiving Lexicon, but I would need those cases identified and see if that is truly going to give me the jurisdiction that I need.

MR. DIAZ: Your Honor, we would suggest they identify six of our cases. We would ask that we may be allowed -- you allow us to identify six ourself, put those together. We are willing to waive Lexicon on those cases and let Her Honor try the cases.

THE COURT: Okay. We are willing to do that if it doesn't resolve.

MR. DIAZ: All right.

THE COURT: If it left standing after the motions. We are willing to do that. As to which of those cases they are, we have always had a practice here of submitting these through a comprehensive order for discovery motions, Daubert and otherwise, and then trials.

I would like to continue to utilize the

services of Mr. Merenstein as our discovery master to assist in that regard. I think it is best that you talk first, but then we will expect that you meet with him and develop that kind of protocol at the same time we are talking about settlement.

MS. GUSSACK: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Does that make sense?

MS. GUSSACK: GSK would like to evaluate the proposed waiver of Lexicon because I think we want to make sure that we can confer jurisdiction on the Court, and obviously that is something that is a meaty issue to be confident about.

Number two, we proposed in our case
management order fact-specific discovery to occur
across various plaintiffs' cases. Certainly, if Mr.

Diaz has the most there will be more in his cases, but
I don't think we should omit the attention of
working-up other cases, some of which are even older in
filing, and work-up a protocol so that we have a
selection of cases to pull from for bellwether.

THE COURT: Those fact-specific discovery on those cases does not have to be in a case that I am trying. That is not necessary for the bellwether trial list to dictate the discovery cases, because when these cases, if they don't resolve they get remanded.

MS. GUSSACK: Right.

THE COURT: Then there will be discovery and

ready to go.

think that was, in fact, the thrust of our CMO was that

MS. GUSSACK: Thank you, Judge, because I

it should not be limited to the trial cases, and ${\ \rm I}$

appreciate that clarification.

We were actually advancing exactly as you described, that there should be case-specific of a wide swath of cases and also have a plan for trial selection of cases.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. GUSSACK: Thank you.

THE COURT: We have said in the past that without the original numerous bodies that were available to work on these in the plaintiffs' steering committee, because we saw discreet inventories of cases with capable lawyers to run those cases and work those cases, that we think the same.

Those attorneys that are attorneys of record should be handling these cases. This discovery is done for those cases. It is obviously going to be a benefit to those cases and not necessarily everybody. We are not doing general Daubert anymore, not on MIs at any rate.

So, if we are still concentrating on MI cases, because those have always been I think the most valuable in terms of settlements and/or potential claims in a trial, we still think that is the way to go, because those have not been tried yet anywhere.

Not here, not anywhere.

MR. KIESEL: Your Honor, thank you. What I might suggest to the Court is this. Certainly, GSK could bring their challenges to PTO-155 and the declarations that were case-specific discovery done on those individual plaintiffs is that you allow a 60 day window to have Pat Juneau either collectively or individually have the four firms appear before him, while at the same time GSK can being whatever dispositive motions it thinks appropriate under PTO-155, and then revisit in 60 days where this inventory is and find out whether bellwethers are appropriate, whether individual case-specific discovery should be done.

But, it gives us one final window to bring it to closure while still bringing dispositive motions if appropriate as a way to potentially close the litigation down.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. I think that is a sensible approach, that is that a deadline or a

timeline that GSK in their experience here thinks is a good one. 60 days for Mr. Juneau seems appropriate to me.

MS. GUSSACK: Your Honor, I am happy to discuss with Mr. Kiesel a schedule that would allow for a window of time to allow Mr. Juneau to devote some of his time to these matters, again on an individual lawyer-by-lawyer basis.

But, I would point out to Your Honor that some of the counsel who have participation in cases in the MDL are also aggressively litigating in the state courts and seek to advance cases to trial in state court.

So, there is an imbalance in the proposal that the 60 days would freeze everything in the MDL, as the state courts continue to advance towards trial.

So, I think that is one of the issues that we have, is we are happy to have -- we are litigating in some places. As you say, we are on parallel tracks, and so I think that we need to take into account what makes sense, because we certainly have no interest in having the MDL become the tail of litigation, where it has been so central to litigation elsewhere.

THE COURT: We respect that a state court

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might want to clear its docket. However, on an inventory mediation schedule and approach it does not make sense to try one case and then submit the rest to inventory mediation.

MS. GUSSACK: That has been our position.

So, we are happy to -- as to those who are prepared to put all of their cases in and focus their efforts on a discussion with Mr. Juneau, we are happy to do that and to construct that window of opportunity that Mr. Kiesel is referring to. But, that may not be true for all counsel being referenced.

THE COURT: The Court can clarify this particular issue by order, because I think we have had to do that before. But, I believe we had approved it by agreement. Counsel previously have agreed to put all of their cases into the inventory to be submitted to mediation.

Whether it was with Mr. Juneau, or before that with the Court, or before that with Mr. Shestack and Mr. Merenstein and the Court, that is how we had approached it.

Other judges, state judges, were happy to continue their trial list or schedules in favor of that when those particular cases were involved in the inventory. We had never required it as an order.

However, if GSK has that as premise for mediation it seems to me mediation will fail otherwise, it won't even start. Judges, no matter where we sit, do not like to waste court resources. If a case can be settled it should be settled.

So, I think that I am going to give all counsel a chance to clarify, maybe not this moment, but clarify, plaintiffs' counsel, whether or not they are going to apply these rules and accept them, because that is the premise that GSK is requiring now.

We don't think that we can order otherwise. I think that would be an abuse of my discretion. Mr. Kiesel?

MR. KIESEL: Your Honor, I would ask the Court's indulgence. If you could give us five minutes, I can meet with all of the counsel and report back to the Court whether GSK's position in having all of the inventories before Pat Juneau is acceptable. I think only five minutes will be required.

THE COURT: But, it actually requires that state litigation, that is actual trial of cases, is postponed.

MR. KIESEL: I will say this, Your Honor.

I think, because I do not want to try to dictate what a state court judge with his or her docket in the state

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THE COURT: No, we can't control that, either, and we don't try to.

MR. KIESEL: As the Court knows, often times trial dates dictate the momentum of resolution. So, if there are lawyers here that have cases that are imminently ready for trial, I suspect those counsel may want to front load their settlement discussions, assuming they all bring the cases in, before Pat Juneau.

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But, I don't want to, and I am not sure that we could tell a state court judge how the docket should be managed, but I would represent to the Court if I have the consensus of the group that inventories will come.

GSK and those lawyers can work out the timing, but that is probably the best that we can do today.

THE COURT: Well, I agree with you, Mr. What I think we need is a meeting of the minds of all counsel. I will give you time to do this, longer than five minutes. Not in the middle of this conference, but this is a premise.

I can tell you directly that even though some state judges had postponed their trial lists several

times because of mediation efforts, they were happy to do that at my request because counsel said that they wanted to try to settle. Counsel said that, the Court didn't order them into mediation.

But, there came a time when the trial had to be dealt with, and Judge Burrell was picking a jury.

But, I called him and said guess what, it is settled.

He said thank you so much, so no California case has been tried yet.

I know that judges can work together through our communication, but we have to communicate what is truly going on in a totally clear way. I think that in the first instance GSK paying, willing to go to mediation, which means they are willing to pay something here is saying we want to do all the cases for that attorney's inventory if we possibly can.

You won't be able to do that if one case is being tried in that inventory. It just won't happen. They won't sit at the table, so let's be realistic here.

MR. KIESEL: I certainly agree with that.

Now, having said that, there are four firms, and of those four firms there is only one of those four firms as I understand it that may have a state-based case with an imminent trial date.

it, and certainly address those directly.

THE COURT: Right, you can.

Mr. Diaz's firm because he does not have that

anybody has suggested that everyone be together on

inventories, and there should not be any, anyway.

this, except for these four firms. So, there would be

no penalization, not from this Court, not from GSK, not

from Mr. Juneau, no one if they are handled as separate

clarity here and we are looking for complete submission

to the earnest attempt, the earnest attempt to resolve

So, we can actually look at the other 75

MR. KIESEL: I don't want to penalize, say,

THE COURT: Well, you know, I don't think

I mean, obviously we are looking for complete

percent of the firms, the three firms that don't have

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MR. KIESEL: What I can tell this Court is having met with the firms this morning, the three of

the four firms that have over 400 cases are prepared to

put their entire inventories into settlement

discussions with Mr. Juneau as the first step to

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fahey?

MR. FAHEY: Your Honor, briefly. Good

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morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning. You are the one that knows those trial lists, too.

MR. FAHEY: I do, I do, Your Honor. In fact, we are going to be in one of those courts. Let me maybe just give you a quick rundown of where we are in the state courts.

I am a direct benefactor of your coordination with Judge Burrell because I was in California when the cases settled, I gotto come home to see my family.

We are down to 11 cases in California from numbers that were much larger than that. There are no trial imminent. We are meeting back with Judge Burrell in January to report on our efforts to try to get those last 11 resolved.

We are done with Philadelphia and Judge Moss. We have no cases pending there, that is closed, and so the only state court litigation where we really have active litigation is in Saint Clair County, Illinois, and there is a trial date presently set for November 5th.

We filed a motion to continue that trial, in part based on the judge's own schedule and in part based on how much work we still need to do before that trial is ready to be tried.

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1
               We are going to argue that motion tomorrow,
2
    and if it is okay with Your Honor I would like to alert
3
    the court to the availability of Your Honor to discuss
4
    coordination with the court should the court want to
5
    have those coordinations.
6
               THE COURT: The judge's name is?
7
              MR. FAHEY: Judge Cueto, C-U-E-T-O.
8
              THE COURT: Is this the judge that is
9
    retiring?
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              MR. FAHEY: Yes.
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               THE COURT: All right.
12
              MR. FAHEY: So, it seems like we have a very
13
    nice opportunity to use this 60 day window. If the
14
    parties agree, I am sure the judge would be more than
15
    happy, given his personal circumstances.
16
               THE COURT: Okay. Well, this is Mr. Baum's
17
    case.
18
              MR. FAHEY: Yes.
19
              THE COURT: Mr. Baum can deal with you on
20
    that and give me then a heads-up.
21
              MR. FAHEY: Yes, I think Mr. Baum is actually
22
    here in the back. I don't know if you have any
23
    thoughts now.
24
              THE COURT: Hello.
              MR. BAUM: Good morning, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Good morning.
1
              MR. BAUM: Would you like to hear our
2
3
    response to that?
              THE COURT: I would love to hear your
4
5
    response.
              MR. BAUM: We are not in a position to agree
6
    to delay the trial. We have filed paperwork.
7
    Actually, if I can come up?
8
              THE COURT: You will be heard better on the
9
    electronic sound recording system if you do.
10
11
              MR. BAUM: Up here?
12
              THE COURT: Yes.
13
              MR. BAUM: We filed a opposition to the
14
    continuance of the trial and want to proceed as quickly
15
    as possible. We are not able to separate, not able to
16
    require the state court cases to be included in a
17
    mediation with Juneau.
18
              THE COURT: Does that mean that you don't
    wish to resolve the state court cases through
20
    mediation?
              MR. BAUM: Not through -- as I understand it
21
22
    right now with my co-counsel in the state court he
    would not submit his cases to Mr. Juneau. His
23
    preference is to proceed with his trial and not
24
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continue the trial. Hopefully, that answers your

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question.

response.

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THE COURT: Well, it does. I think it is a complication, but I certainly do appreciate your

MR. BAUM: Okay.

THE COURT: I think we all have to deal with that, and it is going to be up to the state court judge then. I am very careful not to usurp or even appear to usurp any state court judge's authority. I work too well with them and I value that relationship.

But, they may see the writing on the wall, I don't know. Maybe Judge Cueto will choose to make a decision for some other reason that has nothing to do with the MDL, so, you know, I can't tell what will happen.

I don't know what the arrangements, or agreements, or the hierarchy of counsel are in that case or the state cases, but if there is a relationship with the MDL in any way it seems to me that you have a conflict here.

There is an opportunity to do something for a number of clients that is held up by one, and I don't know if that produces a conflict or not, but I think it may.

MR. BAUM: With the other three firms who are

1 prepared to submit their entire inventory to some form 2 of mediation there is no conflict. 3 THE COURT: They are not part of my remarks 4 here. 5 MR. BAUM: So, to that degree you could 6 advance that ball that way. Relative to the cases 7 where I have an interest, I am not the lead counsel in 8 the state court cases. 9 THE COURT: Who is? 10 MR. BAUM: Steve Johnson. The case that is 11 going to trial involves a man who is in last stage 12 hospice care, and so it is very important to his family 13 and to his counsel that his trial proceed now while he 14 is alive. 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 MR. BAUM: So, if that means carving us out 17 separately from the other three firms, that to me would 18 be the solution. 19 THE COURT: As I said earlier, Mr. Baum, 20 there is not four firms going together to mediation 21 here. MR. BAUM: I understand. 22 THE COURT: Everyone, every firm's inventory 23 is invited in. I would like to think that every single case is invited in. But, they sit with Mr. Juneau and 25

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1
    GSK separately at the table unless there is another
2
    reason to mingle, and that has to do with agreements
3
    between counsel.
4
              MR. BAUM: Well, I --
5
              THE COURT: Which the Court hates to get in
6
    the middle of.
7
              MR. BAUM: Okay.
8
              THE COURT: You know, agreements between
    counsel as to who has an interest in whose cases, and
9
10
    who referred this case to this case, and I don't think
11
    we have to say more about that right now.
              MR. BAUM: Well, I hope you appreciate our
12
13
    position.
               THE COURT: I see you are in a difficult
14
15
    position, sir.
16
              MR. BAUM: And for the need for this
    particular case to go forward now, the one that is in
17
18
    state court.
               THE COURT: I think that is up to another
19
20
    judge.
               MR. BAUM: Okay.
21
               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Baum.
22
               MR. BAUM: Thank you, Your Honor.
23
               MS. GUSSACK: Your Honor, a point of
24
    clarification perhaps from Mr. Baum, it is our concern
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that the reason that his co-counsel is not willing to subject their cases to Mr. Juneau is because of the confusion about whether they would be subject to the common benefit fee, despite the fact that Mr. Baum has obviously been participating in the MDL and assisting them.

So, if there is clarification that needs to be provided to these state court litigants about the fact that they are subject to the common benefit fee, and obviously a subject that we have no authority or position about.

I think it might be helpful because from what we understand I think Mr. Baum's careful phrasing here suggests that his co-counsel have a reason not to want to subject themselves to the jurisdiction of this MDL and its settlement master for reasons that we are not clear about.

MR. BAUM: To answer that, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Baum.

MR. BAUM: There is not, as far as I know, an opposition to the common benefit fee, if there is any obligation to pay that. They are taking advantage of the work product from the MDL experts and understand that they have an obligation to pay the fee.

THE COURT: All right. I appreciate that

clarification. Mr. Fahey, you had stood.

MR. FAHEY: Yes, I just want to alert the Court to one other issue that you may get a call about. Your Honor may not remember, but probably would remember the name of Dr. Freed.

He was assigned to (inaudible) a company about seven or eight years ago, but the plaintiffs had made, after deposing him once had made six different attempts in this Court to re-depose him.

Your Honor ruled three times that he had been deposed enough, and Mr. Shestack also ruled three times that enough was enough. The plaintiffs, Mr. Baum's firm, I believe, in Illinois have sought to take his deposition again.

We understand Mr. Freed's counsel in Boston is going to be opposing that subpoena that was issued to Dr. Freed in Massachusetts, which is where Dr. Freed is, to try to say enough is enough.

So, that Massachusetts court may give Your Honor a call just get some of the very long history about Dr. Freed and how he was deposed, and how many times they have tried to come back and how many times you have said no here in federal court.

MR. BAUM: Again, in response to that -THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BAUM: Dr. Freed's counsel has agreed to three hour deposition. I don't understand.

MR. FAHEY: Well, he has filed a motion to quash your subpoena, so I don't think he has agreed to it.

MR. BAUM: No, he has filed a motion to quash other state court subpoenas. He has agreed. He says that in his motion paperwork.

MR. FAHEY: Yes. I think, Your Honor, one of the issues is Mr. Baum had worked out a plan to depose him for three hours, but then all of the other litigants who you may remember, Mr. Robbins and others, that have active state AG cases were trying to add onto that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FAHEY: One of the deals that Dr. Freed's counsel had with Mr. Baum is that it would be enough. Three hours would be the end, and it is obviously not the end. Now, they are trying to take him for two or three days.

So, the whole issue of Mr. Baum's deposition and the state AG depositions are now before the Court in the context of that motion. So, you may get a call. I just wanted to alert you that there is a lot of history here.

Most of the people that are trying to get his deposition now were here when the other hearing were happening, but if you just got a call out of the blue on Friday I just didn't want you to be surprised about it.

THE COURT: This is the matter that, as I recall, Mr. Robbins withdrew from the court in New Mexico where it was being litigated. So, he did honor the rulings of this Court as to Dr. Freed, and every other jurisdiction coordinated the discovery with this Court.

MR. FAHEY: That's right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So, having never heard from Saint Clair County they are free to disregard, but it was a priority that this MDL coordinate with as many state courts as possible in terms of discovery as well as other matters.

MR. FAHEY: Right.

THE COURT: As well as mediation.

MR. FAHEY: In fairness to the Saint Clair court, the commission that they issue is really just you can go out and try to get it. There is really not a lot of litigation in Saint Clair, or for that matter in Mississippi where I think one of the state attorney general's subpoena is issued from.

The litigation is really going to be in Massachusetts where Dr. Freed lives and where they are going to try to effectuate service and require them to appear.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. FAHEY: So, I think Your Honor's point is well taken that there has been a ton of discovery here. Mr. Merenstein can attest to that and I know Your Honor can attest to that, as well. There is very little that people really need to be deposed about after five years of discovery.

But, if that issue does come up we just wanted to make sure that Your Honor was aware that they may come to you and ask you for some insight into the history there.

THE COURT: We will make sure we have a complete list of prior orders to convey.

MR. FAHEY: Okay.

THE COURT: But, no one has contacted the Court.

MR. FAHEY: Okay. Your Honor, just for the record, so you don't have to go searching to start, there was an October 30th, 2009 order that was by Mr. Shestack in a report and recommendation.

Your Honor adopted that order, or that report

and recommendation on December 3rd, 2009. The PSC renewed the request on December 7th, 2009, which was rejected by Mr. Shestack.

The Court then rejected that renewed request on December 9th, 2009. Then it was renewed again on May 25th of 2011. Mr. Shestack rejected it on that date, and then Your Honor adopted the recommendation of Mr. Shestack on October 24th, 2011, which I think is the time that you are referring to when Mr. Robbins agreed to stand down in New Mexico.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KIESEL: Your Honor, I am standing only because this was not an issue that I had even remotely planned on preparing for today, and it is the first I am hearing of a dispute.

I am not even sure what these orders relate to, whether it is Mr. Freed or other witness depositions. I am not sure because I haven't looked at this particular issue.

Two notes. One is that obviously the judge in East Saint Clair County was not part of the process that was ongoing so it may not be aware of what the history was. I'm not suggesting the court shouldn't be made aware of that history, but that judge I suspect, was acting in an innocent capacity.

THE COURT: I am not even certain that the judge has ruled on this.

MR. FAHEY: No, you are right, Your Honor.

In terms of the issue that is going to be ruled on, and

I am not asking the Court for any ruling here, I just

wanted to alert them --

THE COURT: I know you are not.

MR. FAHEY: -- that there is an argument in Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts court is going to then be ruling on whether the deposition should go forward.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. FAHEY: That hearing is Friday.

THE COURT: I think the real thrust of all of this is that in the history of the MDL we have always sought to have the members of the MDL comply with this Court's rulings, and not attempt to do one thing here and something different elsewhere that was not in coordination.

However, that was not a rule, that was not an order. It was how we wanted to proceed, and it has been honored in the past. This is what is being brought to my attention.

Whatever another judge does, either federal or state, they are going to make the rulings on the

record before them. They do not have to care what we have done.

On the other hand, it doesn't make sense to ignore what has been done in favor of a rote response. I don't know, I think we spent enough time on this right now. But, I think we better move onto our other agenda items.

I think we will be seeking clarification in writing from each law firm that wishes to submit their case, cases, or inventory of cases to mediation before Pat Juneau to notify first Ms. Gussack and Mr. Lehner, and second this Court in writing so that I may give Mr. Juneau a proper list.

Implicated in that is a complete list of cases that are in that inventory, whether they be filed, whether they be claims, whether they be state or federal, and that is how you start.

*** BRAD STARTS 11:10:23

19 (11:10:30)

MR. KIESEL: Do you want the list or a state case, MDL case, essentially lay out in the grid what the status is of each of those cases, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I think so, because, I don't think they are too numerous here to do that. I think that would be required, but GSK knows cases and claims.

They have gotten paperwork on some that are not filed.

I don't think anything else is tolled, though. There
are no more tolled matters.

So, I think in every settlement that hit a snag it was because cases had to be listed and identified as being a potential claim, and obviously the filed cases are easier to document.

Okay. Now, is there anyone here who has a question about that that may be interested in submitting to mediation, and anyone from the Ferrara firm or Angelos firm is also free to speak up.

MR. PARKER: Your Honor, good morning.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. PARKER: Aaron Parker with the Angelos firm. I don't have a question about that and we will be glad to get that list and confirm (inaudible) George what arguments were in.

I want to circle back very briefly to before the other sidebar when we talked about the original letter that was submitted to the Court regarding the potential for cases in the discovery, for 30 cases.

Six of those were ours, I believe. Six might have been Mr. Diaz's firm and I think it was proportional. It kind of got run over a second ago in the midst of everything else that was going on,

bellwether discussions and the rest of it.

We have some -- it is difficult to proceed with -- Paul has been great, Mr. Kiesel has been great as liaison counsel without a PSC. The reason that you are hearing kind of the four firms kind of morphing together is out of the dissolution of the PSC and the Court saying, you know, you all better get to California and learn about these cases, you know, we did. That's where we met each other.

THE COURT: Did I say that?

MR. PARKER: It was a part of, you know --

MR. CORR: I think Paul said she said that.

MR. KIESEL: I never said that.

MR. PARKER: You said it close to February

14th that counsel expected to proceed on their own

cases and to be prepared to litigate. To that end you

said, and this was to me, you know, that the good work

by the PSC is available to be learned. So, what

happened was we took Your Honor's advice and went to

learn that and met other like firms that were still

hanging out in the process.

So, we do talk amongst ourselves and while we are not a PSC we are aware of what is going on in terms of litigating cases and trying to push these things forward.

To that end, though, I would suggest that perhaps a conversation between Ms. Gussack and some of these firms regarding the breadth of the proposed case specific discovery might be a possibility.

I think six is over broad. Two of the six that they have listed are stroke cases. Those were never -- we never even got to a Daubert, upon my understanding, with the previously disbanded PSC. I would submit that there might be some other mechanisms --

THE COURT: You keep saying dissolved, disbanded. I simply did not reconstitute it because there were discrete inventories of cases. Every case almost was lawyered up and they were subject to be remanded.

So, I didn't see the need to be running up the PSC work that could and had to be done by the lawyers who were in charge of those cases. So, I didn't exactly dissolve anything. I didn't throw people out the door.

MR. PARKER: Right.

THE COURT: Everybody had settled out.

MR. PARKER: I understand. There is not a note of implicit (inaudible) in there. It is just I am trying to understand how to best proceed with the four

firms that are left with the larger cases.

opposing counsel to do case specific discovery on say 30, a mechanism for us to discuss with them either through Mr. Kiesel or a conference call between the four of us and them about maybe narrowing that down to two or three would make sense, because in light of what they are suggesting and the time frame they suggested would seem more workable, moving those forward and the bellwether forward and settlement forward, that those are all kind of part and parcel of the same issue.

THE COURT: I have to agree that you all need to be part of this conversation and that is why I am referring this entire scheduling issue to our master and you are to participate in that.

MR. PARKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. You have clients that you need to represent. Every one of you lawyers has their own clients. You've got to be concerned about them and working their cases.

MR. PARKER: Sure, I understand. To clarify, we have complied with the Lone Pine order. We have put forward the expert reports on our cases. We have worked our cases. It is not that they are tailing back because they haven't been worked.

It is just trying to understand in light of the way we are currently set up in terms of communicating with the Court, with opposing counsel with Mr. Kiesel as liaison, and with things like the proposal from opposing counsel that went out that has, you know, our four firms basically with the request for 30 case specific discoveries and no mechanism really to globally answer back to that other than you getting four separate letters which didn't make much sense to all of us, there has to be some way.

So that is what we have been trying to do is to speak with a voice where it is common, but not that our cases are inter-mixed or that there is agreements between counsel. I just want to make sure that's clear to the Court.

What you are seeing is we are trying to best find a way to deal with the reality of this with the liaison counsel, but not an official PSC at this point.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. All right. So, we are all clear? You will all be submitting to Mr. Merenstein?

MR. CORR: Just one thing from me, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Corr?

MS. GUSSACK: That is that we have been

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48 talking about these four firms and I just want to make 1 This order for Mr. Juneau to be the settlement 2 clear. 3 master is a standing order. THE COURT: It is. 5 MR. CORR: I get calls from the individual people on that list and they want to know what to do. 6 7 I usually refer them, actually, to GSK first, to call 8 GSK to talk to them or submit to Pat Juneau, but talk 9 to them before we do that. I think that's the better 10 process. I just want to make sure that's --11 MS. GUSSACK: Yes, Your Honor. It has always 12 been the view and the practice that talking with 13 counsel for GSK directly in the first instance can 14 address a lot of the issues, and in some instances it 15 would make sense to then proceed to ask for Mr. 16 Juneau's services. 17 MR. CORR: Especially for the single cases. 18 MS. GUSSACK: I appreciate Mr. Corr's point which is that there are not four firms here. 19 There are 20 over 45 firms that are involved --21 THE COURT: That's right. MS. GUSSACK: -- and I want to be attentive 22 to the needs of all of the litigants in the MDL. 23

THE COURT: And some of those may need to be on a bellwether list and a discovery list.

MS. GUSSACK: Yes, Your Honor, that's exactly right.

THE COURT: All right. So, the case management order will come. Let's deal with the next agenda item. I think we have covered Loan Pine two motions as we have listed it in the agenda.

Motions to dismiss were mentioned. There are two motions to dismiss pending because of discovery concerns, and is there anyone here from the Tyner Law Firm, or is Mark Cliate (ph) here? Okay. We will rule on those if there is no other resolution of those matters.

Then, we do have a pro se plaintiff who is facing a summary judgment motion and we will have to rule on that since I think briefing is long closed. We were hoping there would be an attorney that would take that up, but unfortunately --

MS. GUSSACK: Well, I think, Your Honor, actually the briefing isn't closed, but we simply wanted to alert Your Honor to the fact that this pro se claimant has a fully executed release in a settlement. The claimant has been so advised and yet continues to litigate and we are filing papers in order to frame this issue for the Court --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. GUSSACK: -- at the earliest possible time.

THE COURT: And if you need to file any of those documents under seal it would be understandable and approved by the Court.

MS. GUSSACK: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, the next line item in the joint agenda submitted to the Court is a motion to alter or amend the order or judgment. Mr. Kiesel filed this to amend the Court's August 7th, 2012 order which granted GSK's summary judgment motion on statute of limitation grounds as to certain claims, and that has not yet been responded to.

MR. CORR: That's correct, Your Honor. GSK filed their opposition. We filed, I believe last night, a request for leave to file a reply which is currently before the Court. We will wait and see what the Court's determination is on that before we go any further.

THE COURT: Okay. And, yes, I see on my docket sheet here, 9/18, motion for leave to file a reply in support of. I haven't had a chance to see that, but it is listed on my freshly printed out docket.

All right. Now, let's talk about something

that is a little bit more complicated and this leads us to a larger issue that is facing a number of the law firms.

The Miller law firm and the Branch law firm have each filed motions to enforce the settlement agreements on behalf of certain of their Avandia clients.

We have received responses not only from GSK, but also from the counsel for certain third party papers, at least as regarding the Miller law firm's motion to enforce the settlement agreement.

This is a problematic matter, is it not, made a little bit more complicated by the decision of the Third Circuit in <u>Humana</u>, which is now still in the appellate courts. So, it is not yet back in my jurisdiction as a case.

MR. ZUCKER: The Third Circuit has issued its mandate to this Court as a consequence. It is reversed on remand.

THE COURT: Do I know what GSK is doing next?

MR. ZUCKER: GSK is planning to petition the

Supreme Court for cert. The cert petition will be due

the first week in November. For the record, Your

Honor, Ken Zucker representing GSK.

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Zucker, which is why I

hesitate to barrel forward in respect of what the appellate courts may or may not do.

However, we would like to try to resolve this and I know that all counsel, in particular through Mr. Merenstein's guidance, have really tried to resolve the basic problem here, and that is what do you do with the liens of third parties, usually insurers, medical insurers, and it has been a problem that has been stymieing several cases.

I received some time ago a protocol that was developed under the leadership of Vance Andrus and a number of other lawyers in conjunction with Mr.

Lawrence who represents Humana and United and Mr.

Merenstein.

This protocol is detailed, it is a voluntary program. I have reviewed it. It is a beautiful example of what creative and intelligent and caring attorneys can do to resolve the problem. GSK was in on this to a certain degree because their neck is on the line right now. They can't win no matter what they do.

If they don't pay they are subject to motions to enforce settlements. If they do pay individual attorneys firms on behalf of their clients they are possibly subject to fines and penalties and they can't win no matter what they do right now.

So, everybody's efforts to deal with this on a voluntary basis have been, I think, a marvel. The results should be applauded and should be used by all mass tort programs as far as I am concerned.

But, first of all, I think on this record, which will be reviewed by others who can't attend today, I have asked Mr. Andrus to explain, very briefly, explain the program that was developed here through the master's offices. r. Andrus?

MR. ANDRUS: Yes, Your Honor. Briefly, Your Honor, Vance Andrus for the plaintiffs state made me promise I wouldn't tell a story about a dog or my daddy.

Quite simply put, Your Honor, under the direction and instructions of this Court a negotiating committee was created to meet with Special Master Merenstein to meet with representatives of certain health care providers, we refer to them as Rawlings, that's the name of one of the firms that represents these various health care providers and the meet with GSK which was a fully engaged participant in the process to see if there was a non-litigious resolution which could be made of claims of lien rights on behalf of health care insurers who paid for services that were rendered to people who ultimately received

settlements.

At the time, and I think this is critical for the Court to recognize, there are two blended types of claims here. At the outset we were focused on what they refer to as commercial lines, or you might consider private healthcare insurance policies.

I personally have an insurance policy from my insurance company or my firm does and I am covered. I am covered as an individual under the healthcare that you usually think of.

Separate and apart from that, another group of insurers were what is known as MAOs, medicare advantage organizations are Medicare Part C providers. Now, who are they? Well, when you reach 65 you are entitled to medicare. You automatically get medicare Part A, you can sign up for Part B, there are other parts.

Part C is a system in which private companies bid with the government to provide the medicare services reducing the administrative costs of medicare and they then issue policies which cover the medicare needs of those people.

This case, this exercise in this PLRP started with a case filed by Humana as a class action on behalf of all Medicare Part C providers. This Court will

recall that they sued GSK and they said GSK you are responsible to us to pay us back for any amounts that we may have had to pay to these people and oh, by the way, don't make any more payments.

GSK's position was twofold. First, that they had no such rights under the medicare law, something this Court is very familiar with because this Court ruled on it.

Second, no, you are not entitled to the list of names of people we paid, because that's confidential, and that is between us and them. We will honor any lien that you file with us with a name and a person and an individual and an amount and if you hit one of my people we will hold their money, but otherwise we are going to go forward.

In the meantime, this entire negotiation came to a head both with the commercial lines and the Medicare Part C. The parties with the able assistance of Mr. Merenstein, through an extraordinary number of very contentious and difficult negotiations with competent counsel and the expenditure of a lot of emotion, ultimately negotiated a settlement, one which my father would be proud of because it was one that everyone left away mad. That settlement, there is just a couple things about that.

So, first of all, it was going to be totally voluntary. Individuals who settled their claims could volunteer to give their names to the insurers in return for which they got certain benefits like a cap at 50 percent of their exposure, like the right to audit the claims of the company -- I mean a discount of 50 percent and a cap of 15 percent of their exposure.

So, there was a trade off. Unfortunately, two things happened and it is important for the Court to understand that the act of opting out by United Healthcare and by Humana is not the sole problem we face here.

The first thing that happened is the Third Circuit issued a ruling saying that Humana and other Medicare Part C carriers had the same rights as medicare in a certain limited way to assert claims.

It did not address the issue of notice. I think GSK believes the issue of notice is still open and at some point they've got to come forward and put in the names of the people they claim, because that hadn't been resolved, but that came now.

Then at that very time, I hope coincidentally, Humana and United opted out of the program that we had developed, immediately after the Third Circuit ruled.

Humana and United make a substantial, but certainly not huge, percentage of the participants in the private lien resolution program. The private lien resolution program continues today and continues to work. Law firms are signing on to it, their clients are signing up, the process is working. Humana and United have left the settlement.

Ultimately, the problem that, as I appreciate GSK faces, is not with the commercial lines, not with the individuals, but with respect to the Medicare Part C programs.

Clients who sign up for the PLRP and go completely through the entire process and clear waivers, they get through the private liens, the commercial lines, they get through the Medicare Part C, they come out the other side with not a mark on them.

GSK won't or can't pay them. and that's where we are today. That is why Mr. Miller is here.

Now, why can't GSK do that, because GSK says that not 100 percent of all Medicare Part C insurers are participants. Not only Humana and United have left, but there are others who were never a part of it.

Under the Third Circuit we need guidance,

Judge, can I pay these people, can I not, do they have
to give me notice, if so, when? Those issues have not

been resolved, and I think that's what led GSK to its position to tell Mr. Miller, I am sorry, and Mr. Miller pretty righteously says that sounds like your problem, and Your Honor, that's where we are today.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Andrus, and thanks for your work and your leadership in developing this voluntary protocol.

MR. ANDRUS: Thank you, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Miller, I would like to hear from you.

MR. MILLER: All right, Your Honor, thank you, very much. First of all, Your Honor, it is great to be back in the courtroom.

THE COURT: It is good to see you, too.

MR. MILLER: And it was an honor to be on your plaintiff's steering committee. Thank you for the trust and I hope I fulfilled that.

THE COURT: You have.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Zucker has been a reasonable fellow in this whole thing, Your Honor. I am going to say that first and foremost, we were all grappling with the problem. I won't reiterate it because Mr. Andrus did a fabulous job.

I am here today on behalf of these 229 folks for no other reason because I need to go back and tell

them I went to Philadelphia for you and I am trying to get you paid, because at the end of the day this comes down to individuals just like the cases you talked about that haven't settled.

They went to the program. We agree with the Court, Mr. Andrus, that was an amazing piece of work on behalf of everybody. These people have been to the program and there are no identifiable liens.

So, I will take one instance, the fellow that went to the Virginia Bar because has got \$32,000 being held and doesn't believe me when I tell him I am not keeping his money, I want you to get your money, and he says well, I don't have any liens and I said I know, I ran you through the program and they said you don't have any liens either.

Well, then why don't I get my money and I said well, there is this Third Circuit opinion and there has been some turmoil on the whole thing, but I filed this motion and I am going to go up and see the Court and we are going to do whatever the Court tells us.

So, with that said, that is where we are. We think they have done everything they need to do under the settlement. We do appreciate Mr. Zucker and GSK's situation. We look for guidance to the Court and we

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will follow it. That's where we are.
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THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MILLER: All right, Your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Miller. Now, may
I hear the response from GSK even though I have
reviewed the papers? Is there any ability of GSK to
pay the settlements agreed upon for those claimants who
are not subject to liens as far as anyone knows?

MR. ZUCKER: Thank you. Mr. Fahey made sure that I said at the outset, Your Honor, that that is the issue. What we have here is we have a private lien resolution program that was advanced by Mr. Andrus with indeed the active participation and cooperation of counsel for the carriers that are sitting in the courtroom.

The lien resolution program, however, only addresses the medicare advantage organizations that are represented by these counsel, approximately 50 of them. There were 400 to 500 medicare advantage organizations, and they potentially have these rights notwithstanding that they have not appeared to GSK or appeared to this Court, but have rights and GSK arguably has the obligation to locate them and determine whether they have liens and resolve those liens. If GSK does not do

that GSK faces potential double liability for not ensuring that that lein is resolved.

So, when Mr. Miller says that there are no liens for the individuals who haven't been paid, that's not actually the case. These individuals have been identified by the Garrison Resolution Group that handles the resolution as enrollees in a medicare advantage program.

They have not had a lien attached by any of the 40 to 50 carriers represented by the Lowey Dannenberg and Rawlings group, but there is a very real possibility that they are represented by another carrier that has a claim and if GSK pays in the absence of satisfying that claim, GSK would have double liability.

So, that's what needs to be addressed and that's what I think counsel for the carriers and certainly GSK believes that Special Master Merenstein may help the parties come up with a mechanism to address medicare advantage organizations that are not represented by the Lowey Group and also help facilitate getting United Health and Humana, both the punitive class representatives from the two actions brought against GSK, back within a private lien resolution program that will address their lien claims.

THE COURT: I appreciate that too. Well, who is here from the Lowey Group?

MR. COHEN: Your Honor, I am Richard Cohen.

THE COURT: Hello, Mr. Cohen.

MR. COHEN: May I approach?

THE COURT: Please do.

MR. COHEN: Your Honor, I appreciate all of the kind words that have been said about the lien resolution process and I agree with you, it is extraordinary what we have accomplished, and I think there is work left to be done, and I don't think there is any limit to what we can accomplish.

What exists right now is an imbalance of information and you keep hearing that well, these other 350 MAOs haven't stepped up and asserted their liens, and that's because they don't know and they can't know, and Mr. Miller knows who -- Mr. Miller's 239 clients know who their MAOs are. They know who they are and they can contact their MAOs and say we are settling and if you have any liens assert them.

In the normal circumstance of subrogation or reimbursement, if somebody breaks a leg, that's a red flag to an insurer that there was an accident and that there may be a responsible third party. Instantly a letter goes out to them saying you were treated at a

hospital for a broken leg, what happened, was anybody else responsible? Now, the insurer knows to pursue its reimbursement or subrogation rights.

Heart attacks and strokes are not like that. These are invisible torts to the MAOs, to the insurers. So, the refrain of well, you know, if you can sort out out of the millions of heart attacks and strokes that occurred which ones are caused by a tort as opposed to natural causes, then your lien will be honored.

Well, it just can't happen that way and that has been the whole problem with this litigation since it began. We tried on a voluntary basis to elicit the identity of the settling claimants just like they did with government medicare, do it with us, but there was an idea that perhaps they didn't have to, and I can't blame lawyers if they thought that it wasn't their legal obligation, that they would try to avoid it.

But, we are not the ones who delayed this. For two years the plaintiffs firms thought that perhaps through litigation they could avoid these obligations, and it turns out that, you know, at least right now it looks like perhaps they can't.

We are willing to get back with the special master and get this resolved. All we need is disclosure transparency under any protective orders

whatsoever. All we want is payment of the obligations to which we are legally entitled to, nothing more, nothing less.

If we do it on a fully transparent basis it will get resolved. The people who volunteer -- the other problem is is that while Mr. Miller's clients who volunteered and I salute them for that, the reason that not everybody is in the lien resolution program is that it provides for a free pass for those who don't volunteer and their law firms, if their law firms can get enough volunteers up, and that was a term that was -- that at least if present, Humana and United, did not want to go for.

So, there is work left to be done before the special master. We have made remarkable progress. I think we can get this all resolved, but it is going to require some transparency.

If the Third Circuit case was remanded to this Court, Glaxo asked us for an extension of time to answer, so the issue will be joined next week, and if it becomes apparent that there is going to be disclosure under whatever protective confidentiality provisions, we will agree to anything reasonable.

Once it is apparent that there will be disclosure, I think this whole problem is going to

vanish because everybody is just going to say well, if it is going to be disclosed let's get this show on the road.

We will disclose who our insurers are and we will bing, bang, boom. We will get in front of the magistrate and we will just have a -- we will have a mill and we will get all of these hold backs resolved.

THE COURT: I am not aware, counsel, that the Third Circuit spoke in any way to notification.

MR. COHEN: They did not.

THE COURT: And I am not aware that that was even an appellate issue. So, any of this really just needs to be either worked out by consensus or the Court will have to have the issue framed to it to rule on it when I have jurisdiction clearly in my hands.

The mandate may have issued, but if there is going to be further appeal which is parties rights, I respect that. But, it seems to me that proposals of all sides are based in reason and I think in this case common sense, because that is the only way we are all going to get through this.

We are dealing with federal regulations on top of a number of other protocols and laws and then interpretations, and it doesn't always make sense.

However, I am perfectly willing to resubmit

this to Mr. Merenstein if he will take on this chore again and work with all of you. I think he actually likes some of you, I know I do, and see if further chiseling away at the fringes and then get to the heart of what I am hearing is that notification issue.

Who has got the first responsibility, is there another way around that and, you know, we touched on this in arguments earlier when the case was still here, and there are HIPAA regulations and provisions. There are attorney-client privilege issues.

There are all types of hindrances and obstacles, but I know that we can forge ahead, I know we can. Mr. Merenstein, do you think that this can be worked on anew?

MR. MERENSTEIN: I do, Your Honor. I mean, initially, I would just say with Your Honor's indulgence that I am going to take the Fifth on who I like working with and who I don't like working with.

THE COURT: Good idea.

MR. MERENSTEIN: But, that said, I mean I will second what everybody has said, certainly what Mr. Andrus said most extensively is that Mr. Andrus and his colleagues in the Avandia Plaintiffs' Bar that we are working with him, Mr. Zucker and his colleagues, counsel for GSK, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Lawrence and the

others who are representing the health care plans worked very hard, diligently for essentially a year to reach what I think is a very good resolution.

As Mr. Andrus said nobody was happy with it, but everybody was happy enough to sign on the dotted line. I can't imagine that we can't resolve the Humana and United Healthcare issue. They opted out of that resolution.

I have not had a chance to sit down with all of the parties and certainly counsel for Humana and United Health to see why they opted out, to figure out what we need to do to resolve that and to resolve the issue of getting Mr. Miller and other plaintiffs who have settled, other plaintiffs' counsel's clients paid. I think we could resolve that.

I think one thing is that there should be no preconditions as there usually are in these types of mediation in terms of disclosure. If that is something that Mr. Cohen and Mr. Lawrence want to bring to the table we will talk about that, but I think if we sat down I think we could get this all resolved.

MR. COHEN: I think it is certainly best resolved consensually rather than having to frame the issue before Your Honor, because that is uncertainty for both sides.

THE COURT: It is and look at the litigation that ensues. However, we do what we have to and counsel do what they have to, but if you are representing discrete clients and there are other programs and companies out there that may be in the same boat, but you don't represent them, they are not included here.

This resolution should be applicable, but we can't deal in a vacuum with companies that aren't part of this.

MR. COHEN: There is a way, though, Your Honor, and Humana did bring it as a putative class action. If, for instance, I don't know that it ends that way, but there could be a settlement class and I doubt we are going to see any opt-outs if that were to happen, if we were to reach a consensual grid.

THE COURT: Tread carefully on that one, because class actions by definition have to meet criteria and the class has got to be identifiable and still be able to have that identifiable damages. How would I ever assess damages? I couldn't.

So, I don't want to jump the gun there, but looking forward, that's an argument that you can make, but the reality is two years down the pike, one year at the earliest, so I am worried about that because I

don't see that as the role of the MDL court to hold open every potential settlement because there may be a Medicare C provider out there that may be entitled to some claim on an individual's money.

I don't see how that holds GSK to be responsible for coming up with that vacuum, and I know that there are limits as to what plaintiffs' counsel can do in certain regard.

So, I don't see the Third Circuit's opinion as saying across the board this is required. If you work on this, you may come up with something that could satisfy a lot of our claims which is what I am all about.

But, to try to solve everybody's problem because you say this is a potential class, I think, creates the obstacle. Maybe you need to do that, but I don't see it at this moment.

That is so far down the pike for me as the MDL judge, and I think it will prolong all of this and not in a good way, but that doesn't mean that you don't have responsibility to it.

I am not saying I am negative and I am not ruling on it. It is just that's the obstacle that I am seeing right now or hearing right now, but if all of you are willing to go back and do this one more time

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    and give it your all, maybe we can find where this MDL
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    Court can exercise some plenary jurisdiction without
    trying to solve the problems of the world.
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              MR. COHEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. ANDRUS: Your Honor?
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              THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Andrus?
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              MR. ANDRUS: If I may, just to point of
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    clarification, Mr. Cohen --
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              MR. COHEN: Should I stay?
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              MR. ANDRUS: Yes, please stay. I just want
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    to -- technically there were four opt-outs, four
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    separate companies that opted out. I understand from
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    my communications with Mr. Cohen that two of those, all
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    of his clients and Ms. Florence's clients, two of those
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    simply opted out because they chose not to participate.
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    One didn't like this kind of policy and one had such a
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    small book of business that they chose not to.
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              The two opt-outs, and I want Mr. Cohen to
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    simply confirm that for me, that are still active are
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    the other two, United and --
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              THE COURT: And Humana?
              MR. COHEN: That's correct, Your Honor.
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              MR. ANDRUS: All right. And then, Your
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Honor, on behalf of the negotiating committee I would

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simply like to declare that we are prepared to return to the table with no conditions. We recognize -- your Court's intuition is incredible.

The problem with class actions is it goes way down the road. My clients, for example, are not members of that class, we aren't defendants. How do you give them notice? How do you make them participate and, second, the two entities who opted out, let's not lose sight of the fact that there was a resolution for them. It was there, they walked away from it and now they say if you just give us the list, that's what we spent two years fighting over and they walked away.

Now, we are going to go back in good faith with no preconditions. We truly want it resolved and we will be as creative as we can and we will do the best we can and will report back to the Court.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. COHEN: Your Honor, just one fundamental misperception I believe. The class I am referring to is not of the settling Avandia claimants.

THE COURT: Oh, I know that.

MR. COHEN: It's of the 350 non-participating MAOs.

THE COURT: Well, I know that.

MR. COHEN: Okay.

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THE COURT: Which makes it all the more 1 mysterious as to who the defendants are. It is not 2 3 Is it the MDL Court, think about it, who are you 4 suing? 5 MR. COHEN: We are suing GSK. THE COURT: Well, they have already paid out 6 7 before you took on United and Humana, so you know, I am 8 not certain that the strike is clear to me who is responsible, because they have to be found to be 9 10 responsible in the first instance. 11 Maybe you are gathering some strength in your 12 position from an interpretation of a limited piece of 13 the litigation by the Third Circuit, but there are many 14 more issues involved in this case if it ever gets back 15 to me on remand to deal with. 16 So, time-wise, people-wise, we have to see 17 what we can do to resolve this short of that. 18 MR. COHEN: We want to, Your Honor. I mean, 19 the faster the lien is resolved the quicker my clients 20 get paid.

THE COURT: That's exactly right. That's exactly right. I did see Mr. Zucker stand?

MR. ZUCKER: Yes, the most minor administerial matter, Your Honor. GSK responded only to the Miller motion to enforce settlement.

THE COURT: I know that.

MR. ZUCKER: Noted that the almost identical Branch motion would warrant the same identical response and I just want to make sure that GSK has no obligation to file some further response to Branch in the Court's mind to the Branch's motion to enforce?

MR. MILLER: I was asked by Mr. Branch to speak for him today and I can speak on behalf of Mr. Branch that he is willing to go back and attempt resolution no preconditions as well.

THE COURT: Very well. I think that we could entertain a stay of the litigation while you are in renewed negotiations before Mr. Merenstein. But, I would like a status report on this within 30 days because if it is not going to work we have to do something.

MR. ZUCKER: So, let me just ask then, by the stay of the litigation currently as Mr. Cohen mentioned, GSK has an answer due to the Humana complaint, it is actually I think the week -- well, I guess it is next week.

THE COURT: Oh, I thought you were talking about responding to the Turner Branch motion?

MR. ZUCKER: I was, but in terms of does the Court want GSK's answer to the Humana complaint given

the Third Circuit remand?

THE COURT: If

THE COURT: If there is an effort by everybody within the next 30 days to sit down and get this done and then give me a status report, I think that that could operate as a brief stay. Is that all right with Humana?

MR. MILLER: That's acceptable, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, very much, that is gracious. I think that makes sense, but then after that we will set some deadlines.

MR. ZUCKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And in your status report you should let me know what you suggest as deadlines.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right. Other business on the agenda. We do have a conference scheduled on some discovery issues in County of Santa Clara which we don't have to do on this record, and we would like to know if there are additional agenda items that any counsel would like to bring to the Court's attention.

MR. KIESEL: For the plaintiffs, Your Honor, I am not aware of any other agenda items. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. GUSSACK: No, Your Honor, I believe

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    that's what we have for the Court.
              THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Merenstein?
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              MR. MERENSTEIN: Nothing further, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Then, we will take a
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    recess, we do have to come back at 1:00 for another
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    proceeding involving the plaintiffs' advisory
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    committee. However, right now, I would like to recess
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    this conference and please see Santa Clara, Mr. Kiesel
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    and GSK in my chambers.
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              MR. MERENSTEIN: Your Honor, is the plan to
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    begin at 1:00?
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              THE COURT: Yes.
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              MR. MERENSTEIN: Just so I can tell the
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    others? Okay.
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              MS. GUSSACK: Your Honor, can we just have
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    three minutes before we join you in chambers?
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              THE COURT: Absolutely.
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              MS. GUSSACK:
                             Thank you.
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               (Proceedings adjourned at 11:54 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATION

I, Jeff Nathanson, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript from the electronic sound recordings of the proceedings in the above-captioned matter.