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

IN RE:

: MDL NO. 07-MD-1871

AVANDIA MARKETING, SALES PRACTICES AND : Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
PRODUCTS LIABILITY : September 19, 2012 LITIGATION

: 1:19 p.m.

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

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25	recording; transcript produced by computer-aided transcription service.	

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1 (The following was heard in open court at 2 1:19 p.m.) 3 THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. 4 ALL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Please be seated. We are ready 6 to proceed with testimony on the petition for an award 7 of common benefit attorneys' fees filed by the Avandia 8 fee committee, and to that end I have received the 9 motion, the supporting memorandum, the table of 10 exhibits, the actual exhibits, copies of them, a 11 loose one which is a timeline, which I think is up 12 there. 13 I have also received this date a proposed 14 draft order, and that includes proposed findings of 15 fact and conclusions of law. Was there anything else I 16 should have received or reviewed? 17 MS. NAST: No, Your Honor, I believe that is 18 a complete listing. 19 Thank you. I have not received, THE COURT: 20 nor has the docket shown that any responses were filed. 21 MS. NAST: We have not, either, nor have we 22 received any e-mails, or letters, or anything. 23 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We will 24 proceed in any event to make as full a record as

possible. Given the time we have today and given your

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witnesses, whoever they may be, if you want to call them out of order because some may need to fly home that is fine with the Court.

MS. NAST: Shall we proceed?

THE COURT: Yes, please do. I do note the
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THE COURT: Yes, please do. I do note the presence of both Mr. Merenstein and Mr. Chirls. I thank you for coming. Mr. Kiesel is here, although he is not particularly involved in this. I think he is, as the leader, the remaining leader of the PSC. So, thank you for staying.

MS. NAST: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. NAST: My name is Dianne Nast. I am your federal state liaison counsel, a member of the standing advisory committee, chair of the fee committee, and a former member of the steering committee.

I am appearing here today as chair of the fee committee. All of the members of the fee committee are in the courtroom, Mr. Andrus, Mr. Aylstock, Mr. Cartmell, Mr. Corr, Mr. Kiesel, Mr. Robins, and Mr. Zonies.

Your Honor, by pretrial order number 170, arranged a schedule. In compliance with that schedule we filed the documents that the Court just referred to. When you appointed us you ordered us to render a

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recommendation as to what we believe is an appropriate fee, and that is what our efforts have gone toward for the last few months.

You will hear testimony about this. We have completed our work, this stage of our work. We have met in person 19 times. Some of those meetings went 11 or 12 hours, some of us recall with not so much fondness. We have literally scores of e-mails and we have literally scores of conference calls. It has been a remarkably smooth process.

Many, have been civil and reasonably, and have resolved in each instance to the satisfaction of all concerned. So, it has been a very good and very smooth process.

Our starting point for deliberations, of course, was our goal of achieving a fair percentage and having that cross-checked as is our policy in our circuit by the lodestar.

Much of our efforts were directed to the lodestar cross-check, which is precisely what the judicial opinions and the task force on fees suggest that the courts not have to do. So, it has been done to a fare-thee-well at this point, and you will hear detail about in the testimony, as well.

We did not consider this, and you can of

course tell us if we are misguided here, an argument on the law, we briefed it pretty thoroughly in our brief. Your Honor knows the law very well, so we thought we would get right to the testimony.

The way we expect the hearing to proceed today is the first witness that we are going to call is Joe Zonies. I forgot to tell you, with the Court's permission we will mark all of our exhibits EFH, which means Avandia fee hearing, and then of course they will be numbered sequentially.

The first witness will be Joe Zonies, who will testify about the history of the litigation, which is what you see in very summary form on this large chart, and everyone that is in the room has smaller copies of the chart in case they can not see this one quite so well. He will be examined by Mr. Cartmell.

The second witness we are going to call is Mr. Corr, who will testify about how the steering committee collect the time and expense records, and in more detail what the fee committee did with those time and expense records, what those procedures were. He will be examined by Mr. Aylstock.

Our final witness will be Mr. Alan Winikur, the court appointed CPA, and he will testify on his

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    work, most particularly his work with the fee
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    committee.
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              Then, we will ask Mr. Andrus to make a few
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    brief closing remarks. He has got to keep them brief
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    because as you mentioned there are plane schedules.
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    So, with that I think we are ready to proceed and we
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    will call Mr. Zonies to the stand.
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              THE COURT: Thank you, and as he takes the
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    stand I wish to also acknowledge for the record and for
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    all purposes the presence of GSK, Nina Gussack, George
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    Lehner remain and they are permitted remain, of course,
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    but I don't know how much, if any, you will
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    participate.
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              MS. GUSSACK: You wouldn't deny us the
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    opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Zonies, would you,
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    Your Honor?
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              THE COURT: You know, we might make a special
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    exception.
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              MS. GUSSACK: We have been planning.
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    you, Your Honor.
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              JOSEPH ZONIES, Plaintiffs' Witness, Sworn.
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              AUDIO OPERATOR: Please state your full name
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    and spell your last name for the record.
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              THE WITNESS: Joseph Jacob Zonies,
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    Z-O-N-I-E-S.
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1 AUDIO OPERATOR: Thank you. 2 DIRECT EXAMINATION 3 BY MR. CARTMELL: 4 Good afternoon, Mr. Zonies. 5 Α Good afternoon, Mr. Cartmell. 6 I have been waiting for this day for a very long 7 Why don't you go ahead and briefly tell us your 8 background and the positions you have held in this 9 Avandia litigation? 10 I was appointed by the Court to the original 11 plaintiffs' steering committee in the Avandia MDL. 12 was then subsequently appointed to the advisory 13 committee when the PSC was reconstituted, and currently 14 am a member of the Avandia fee committee in this 15 litigation. 16 Okay. You are testifying here today in your 17 capacity as a PSC member and as a member of the 18 advisory committee, is that correct? 19 I am testifying as a member of the PSC on the 20 factual basis of our petition for the PSC and as the 21 advisory committee member, yes. 22 Tell us why you are here today testifying, please.

In part, or I think largely the testimony is to

support the factors, the Gunter and Prudential factors

recognized in the Third Circuit, and the factual basis

Mr. Zonies - Direct 9 1 for why those factors are satisfied in our fee 2 petition, including the risk of the undertaking, the 3 quality of the lawyers involved, the quality of the 4 work involved, and ultimately the benefit that was 5 conferred upon Avandia claimants and counsel across the 6 United States. 7 Okay. And you are familiar with the Gunter 8 factors? 9 I am. Α 10 And that those are factors that Third Circuit 11 courts use and refer to when deciding whether or not a 12 fee is appropriate in a mega-fund case like this, is 13 that correct? 14 That's correct. Α 15 And you understand that I am going to ask you 16 questions about the work that has been completed in 17 this litigation, focusing specifically on those 18 factors? 19 Yes, and I think we have a stipulation that you 20 will limit it to those and nothing else. 21 All right. I will try to do that. 22 MR. CARTMELL: Your Honor, may I approach? 23 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 24 MR. CARTMELL: If I could, I would like to

hand you the exhibits. There is only three that we are

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Mr. Zonies - Direct
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    going to use during his examination. I think you may
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    have said you have one.
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              THE COURT: I do have the timeline.
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              MR. CARTMELL: You have that.
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              THE COURT: Yes.
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              MR. CARTMELL: I have marked one of those
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    with a sticker, Exhibit 1, and then there is two other
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    exhibits that I will go ahead and hand up.
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              THE COURT: All right. So, our deputy can
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    have the timeline and I will take the other two, thank
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    you.
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              MR. CARTMELL: I had told Mary Beth that I
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    was going to give her a copy. I have handed copies of
    the exhibits already to Mr. Merenstein, Mr. Chirls, and
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    to GSK's counsel.
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              THE COURT: Very well.
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    BY MR. CARTMELL:
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        Okay. Mr. Zonies, we have a copy, I think you have
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    it in front of you, a copy of what has been marked as
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    Avandia fee hearing Exhibit 1.
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              There is also a blowup in front of us for you
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    to look at it if you need to and refer to. Why don't
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    you go ahead, though, and tell us what that is, Exhibit
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    1?
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        I actually created Exhibit 1 to just sort of show
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Mr. Zonies - Direct the flow of the litigation in a summary format from the 2 creation of the MDL itself until February of 2012 when 3 the PSC was not renewed at that time by the Court to 4 sort of show some of the work in a summary fashion that 5 was done. It is primarily based upon the depositions 6 taken in the case. 7 Okay. So, is Exhibit 1 an exhaustive timeline of 8 all the work that was done in the litigation? 9 It is not. Α 10 Okay. Now, was there an event that gave rise to 11 this litigation, the Avandia case? 12 Yes, I think it is pretty well recognized that the 13 publication of Dr. Steven Nissen's study in the New 14 England Journal of Medicine in May of 2007 was really 15 the catalyst that launched the Avandia litigation. 16 Okay. And when was it, why don't you just briefly 17 tell us when it was that the Avandia litigation was 18 launched, when coordination began, and basically what 19 work was being handled at that time? 20 A Well, it really is one of the remarkable aspects of 21 this litigation that shortly after the release of the 22 study attorneys from across the country started to get 23 together and work cooperatively to prosecute the 24 litigation even prior to motions to create a

multi-district litigation and, in fact, through when

one that MDL was originally created.

to 18 until the reconstitution period.

Mr. Zonies - Direct

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So, I think it is well known that that effort was really created and led by Vance Andrus and Bryan Aylstock very early in the litigation to coordinate counsel from across the country.

All right. I want to talk more about Exhibit 1 and

the work that was performed by the common benefit counsel, but before I do that let make one distinction before we move on. Common benefit counsel means what? In this instance, common benefit counsel isn't simply limited to the attorneys who were appointed by the Court to the PSC. Over time, the initial appointment included 15 attorneys. I believe that grew

This was again through the efforts of the early leaders in the litigation a open forum for everybody to get together and really work well together, and ultimately we had over 50 law firms from across the country involved in the case and over 150 attorneys who were actively working in the trenches on It was a massive undertaking. the case.

Okay. When you are referring to the PSC you are referring to the plaintiffs' steering committee, is that correct?

Correct.

I think you mentioned, a group of attorneys from across

the nation that were appointed by Judge Rufe, is that

And the plaintiffs' steering committee was,

right?

A Yes.

Q Tell us the process that you recall related to the appointment of the plaintiffs' steering committee?

A As I have said, the MDL itself was formed in October of 2007. During the period leading up to October of 2007 and the appointment of the plaintiffs' steering committee in April of '08 there was a significant amount of work done, and it was by this group of attorneys that had been put together.

In fact, very early on our esteemed opposing counsel, Pepper Hamilton, Ms. Gussack, and her team, we had multiple meeting with them here in Philadelphia, three or four meetings attempting to lay out the foundational documents and structure of how the litigation would move forward, even before people applied to get onto the PSC.

It was the applications for the PSC, I believe there were over 30 applicants, including some of the best attorneys from across the country in mass torts.

Ultimately, Judge Rufe called the attorneys

into the first case, the initial case management conference where each attorney introduced themselves, and of the 30 attorneys 14 were appointed to the PSC in the first instance and Mr. Mellon was appointed as liaison counsel for a 15 member PSC.

Judge Rufe also left two slots open that were later filled by, fortunately or unfortunately for us, filled by you and Ms. Menzies, and Sam Lanham was also added to that initial PSC.

Q Okay. Let me stop you right there and I want to ask you about one of the Gunter factors which is the skill of the attorneys involved in the litigation.

Do you understand, Mr. Zonies, that one factor that courts in the Third Circuit look at when looking at the reasonableness of a fee request in a case like this is the skill of the attorneys that are involved?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Why don't you tell us briefly about the skill of the attorneys involved, specifically referring to the PSC members that were appointed by Judge Rufe at that time?

A Again, the applications themselves were fabulous, the attorneys and the caliber of the attorneys, and the ultimate appointment of the PSC, while not everyone

made that, really I think took a nice cross-section of the attorneys geographically across the United States, and ultimately some of the co-lead counsel in the Vioxx

litigation, co-lead trial counsel in the Vioxx

litigation.

You, as co-lead trial counsel in the Bextra/Celebrex litigation, Bryan Aylstock and Vance Andrus. Vance, who of course, goes back to the breast implant cases, and our esteemed state liaison counsel who probably has a resume that is longer than anyone else's as to the number of cases and complex cases, including anti-trust and mass tort cases that she has been involved in.

Then, other attorneys who didn't necessarily have a resume as long as Ms. Nast's, but who were up and coming and I think ready to work hard and together, and much of that is evidenced by looking around the room at who is on current PSCs that are active, members of the Zoloft executive committee and co-lead counsel in that case, members of the leadership in the Transvaginal Mesh litigation, and any number of any other litigations were also members of this PSC. So, it was, I think a talented crop.

Q So, the PSC had undoubtedly members with experience in pharmaceutical litigation, correct?

## Mr. Zonies - Direct

A Members with extensive experience in pharmaceutical litigation through trials.

- Q And extensive experience in MDLs in the past?
- A Extensive experience in MDLs in the past, as well as other complex litigation, including class litigation, et cetera.
- Q Now, you mentioned common benefit counsel also worked throughout the course of the case. Can you tell us a little bit about the experience, the skill of the common benefit counsel that contributed to the case?
- A Well, we were lucky enough that even if someone didn't necessarily make it onto the PSC in that first go around, because the judge had left opportunity for people to later come onto the PSC, I think we saw a lot of good work from excellent counsel contributing to the case who in and of their own right there were enough attorneys of great caliber to make up a second or third PSC. Most of those counsel stuck with us throughout the case and contributed significantly to the ultimate outcome.
- Q You mentioned I think before that there were up to 150 or approximately 150 lawyers working nationwide on this litigation for the common benefit. Is that something that you have looked into, reviewed, and

Mr. Zonies - Direct 17 figured out from the records on your own? 2 I did. I reviewed the time records of everyone who 3 applied for common benefit time, and I am using that as 4 a -- it is a very conservative figure because I frankly 5 just went through the people that I had done work with, 6 and it was about 150 of just the ones that this PSC was 7 actively involved with and we could recognize as 8 someone who contributed significantly to the case. 9 Any doubt in your mind that the skill of the 10 attorneys involved nationwide, not just the PSC, but 11 the common benefit counsel contributed to the ultimate 12 success and outcome in this case? 13 No question. 14 I want to talk now about another Gunter Okay. 15 factor. Is it your understanding another Gunter factor 16 that is looked at by courts in the Third Circuit 17 related to the reasonableness of a fee is the risk of 18

19 Α Yes.

non-payment?

Tell us what your understanding of that is.

Well, the risk of non-payment as it relates to this case, particularly in the early goings, was very high. It was at a time when it was a cardiac and cardiovascular related case, and it was at a time when

Vioxx was still ongoing and was extremely hard fought,

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# Mr. Zonies - Direct

and I think that made a significant number of lawyers hesitant to get involved in another cardiac case.

In part that was because another high risk was ultimately proving specific causation in a cardiac case can be very difficult, and here as an additional risk compared to Vioxx these clients would necessarily by definition all have diabetes, type 2 diabetes and, therefore, be at a higher risk for cardiovascular adverse events.

So, the science piece of the case was also a difficult piece of the case. As I said early on, we learned who our opposing counsel would be and one does not tread lightly into the waters when Pepper Hamilton is across the table because you know it is going to be a hard fought battle.

- Q So, is it your belief, based on your experience in this litigation, that the science piece of the litigation, the fact that the clients were diabetics and that diabetics are at an increased risk for cardiac events, strokes, things of that nature, increased the risk of non-payment in this case?
- A There is no question that that was a primary factor early on and why some attorneys who otherwise would have been involved decided not to get involved.
- Q Again, the fact that this was going to be defended

Mr. Zonies - Direct

by Pepper Hamilton on behalf of GSK was another factor that was taken into consideration increase the risk in this case?

- A There is no question that counsel of that caliber makes people think twice.
- Q What about the fact that this drug that was the subject of this litigation was still on the market, that it was a billion dollar drug, did things like that increase the risk to this litigation?
- A Clearly, another clear difference between Avandia and Vioxx, Vioxx was pulled from the market when that litigation began. Here in Avandia it was an active product with six billion or so in sales, I think, in the year that the litigation began.

It was a major pharmaceutical company, and we knew that it would be vigorously defended. At the beginning of the litigation the primary science was a single scientific study extremely well done in my opinion, but still it was a meta-analysis that had some weaknesses with its design, only because it was a meta-analysis.

So, we did not have a mountain of scientific evidence to move forward on, we did not have a clear randomized controlled trial that demonstrated risk, and so that also added to the concerns for a lot of

counsel.

Q Was there anything about the legal climate or the state of the law related to pharmaceutical litigation that increased the risk of non-payment at the beginning of this case?

A At the time <u>Wyeth v Levine</u> was actively being litigated in the supreme court, and had that case, which was narrowly decided in plaintiffs' favor, I would say had that case gone the other way there is a very real chance that Ms. Gussack would have been out of a job.

Q Now, based on your experience did you actually witness or visit with experienced pharmaceutical counsel who passed on this litigation for these reasons?

A Yes. In fact, the first gathering that I think was held nationwide was in Denver, down the street at my good friend's office, at Vance's office, and in that room I think there were probably 50 firms who were looking at it, another 20 clearly on early e-mails from Vance inviting everyone to stay involved in the litigation, and ultimately those numbers dwindled as the rubber started to hit the road.

Q Now, you have covered that the risk at inception was high. Did the risk of non-payment related to this

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Mr. Zonies - Direct

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case continue throughout the litigation, or were there events that transpired that increased the risk throughout?

You know, I would say it was an ebb and a flow. There were good days and there were bad days. Certainly, there were times when certain regulatory actions or inactions impacted the risk in the case, primarily making it more risky.

GSK's ongoing clinical trials, in particular the record trial when that was completed and published, and reflected that there was -- in theory, it reflected that the risk was actually not there.

That impacted the risk in the litigation to an extreme amount, and then at some point the risk was altered in part by plaintiffs' own actions. There were settlements in 2010 and that changed, I think, the risk dynamic somewhat.

I'm not sure which way, there are arguments on both sides of that, and then risk, I believe, came extreme as we approached Daubert and specific causation in particular.

Were common benefit counsel, including the PSC, actually asked to contribute monetarily to the litigation, and so that the risk were monetary, as well?

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### Mr. Zonies - Direct

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A Yes, it wasn't just hours and the investment of hours and human capital, which were extreme. It was investment of hard dollar capital for an extended period of time, at some points with individual PSC members carrying costs and assessments in excess of three-quarters of a million to a million dollars.

- Q So, based on your experience in this litigation is there any question in your mind that there was extreme risk of non-payment at the inception of this case and it continued throughout?
- A It continued until the day the documents were signed.
- Q Okay. Now, another Gunter factor that I would like to talk about is the complexity and the duration of the litigation. What is your understanding with respect to what those Gunter factors refer to?
- 17 A In particular, the --
  - Q Not in this case, but in general?
  - A In general, the complexity of the litigation meaning what type of skills needed to be brought to bear on the litigation, both scientific, legal, and human capital, again what kind of army you could muster to bring to the litigation.
  - Q Is it your belief that this litigation over the last four and a half or five years has been complex,

and if so, why?

A I would say that this litigation probably addressed every issue that I could think of that might or might not come up in a litigation, in large part because of our adversaries and their tenacity in pushing us to the limits in just about every area of complexity within this case.

The easiest place to look for complexity was in the science, of course. This was a complex science case. We were at the edge of cardiovascular science in a lot of ways, and not that we were creating novel theories, but certainly we were there with the publications of the novel theories as they became sound medicine on lipid markers on other cardiovascular risk factors, cardiovascular risk markers in the stroke science.

The legal and briefing team again was complex. The sheer production of 30,000,000 plus pages of documents and analyzing those, and getting those into a usable form of some sort was in and of itself complex, and the legal arguments made by opposing counsel were often-times novel and complex.

Q We will talk about those in a little more detail in a bit, but did the sheer number of plaintiffs that were in this litigation filed in the MDL or tolled in this

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Mr. Zonies - Direct

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MDL contribute to the complexity of the case? It did on a lot of different levels. There were different -- I say cardiovascular injuries, those were the primary injuries, but that includes heart attacks, CHF, we had stroke cases as well, and a number of other injuries that we had to examine and determine whether or not we were going to pursue those.

So, you had tens of thousands of claimants across the country of varying ages and health status. In addition, because the drug came on the market in '99, you had a long period of time. You know, during the litigation we hit a decade of the drug being on the So, that added to the complexity, as well as things changed between '99 and 2009.

And one of the things courts look at is whether or not there are any novel issues, or events, or happenings within the litigation. Was there anything novel that you believe occurred in the litigation from the plaintiffs' perspective in this case that was complex and added to the complexity of the case?

Well, I think there were a number of things. For example, one of the complexities was the issue associated with the concerns of medical records, et cetera, and I believe that the Court created a novel system to approach that in what was called, at least

#### Mr. Zonies - Direct

Lone Pine I, which really was a physician certification to deal with, frankly, the large number of cases and the issues associated with that.

The science itself certainly was -- our experts -- a novel outcome in this case was is that GSK agreed to produce under a super confidentiality order the patient level clinical trial data for some of its key clinical trials that the drug came to market on.

Our experts were able to analyze that data and make some assessments with that data that I think ultimately became one of the key scientific issues in the case, being able to get the clinical trial level date, patient level data, and work that into the science.

- Q And so rather than going to the external studies, the literature, the published, you were able to get their data. Had you ever heard of that happening in pharmaceutical litigation before
- A You know, I don't. Often, we would get adverse event data from the pharmaceutical company, but patient level data I think is often produced in a manner that is not highly usable, but in this instance with cooperation from, and understanding, and an order from the court GSK was required to produce that in a usable format to us that allowed it to -- I have never seen it

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Mr. Zonies - Direct 26 1 actually come in as a key to a science presentation. 2 What about the document management system that was 3 ultimately adopted in this litigation, was that 4 something that was somewhat novel in your mind? 5 It was at the time. It may not sound like a big 6 I know in the legal intelligence here this 7 morning there was a article about predictive coding, 8 and I don't think any of us knew what that was when 9 this started. I am even a techno-geek and I am not 10 sure I did.

But, during this litigation we originally started in the old fashioned way with a vendor who -- where we were paging through documents one at a time, and halfway through the litigation we were able to change platforms to what is now called Corela West. Corela West is now in at least a half of a dozen litigations, I think, as a vendor.

It allowed us to use advanced analytics to push through the documents in a much more efficient manner, primarily by grouping documents and being able to say well, when you have 30,000,000 pages of documents you need to decide what to look at first, and the analytics primarily helped us say we are not going to look at these for a while, we are going to start here.

#### Mr. Zonies - Direct

It allowed us to identify the documents that were most relevant to the litigation very early on, and then eventually GSK agreed to start producing some documents in native format which advanced that ball even more.

Q We have alluded to it, but what was the duration, or what is the duration of this litigation?

A Well, that's a little fuzzy. It depends what you say, but as I said, probably in June of '07 a lot of the attorneys in this room began, and I am sure Ms. Gussack started before this, a lot of attorneys in this room started working on this litigation, and a lot of the attorneys in this room are still working on this litigation on, for example, with Mr. Merenstein on the lien and reimbursement obligations and the Medicare Part C issues.

So, you could say it spanned from June of '07 until today. But, in reality, the period that we are covering, the Court first appointed this PSC in April of 2008, and the first resolutions in the case were roughly April of 2010. So, you know, you could argue that it was a two year period where the case went from soup to nuts for at least some clients in this litigation.

Q The work product that was developed by the common

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Mr. Zonies - Direct 1 benefit counsel has still been used and is continuing 2 to be used today, is that correct? 3 There is no question. Subsequent to the first, 4 what we will call the first round of settlements, in 5 that ensuing year we created Daubert and specific 6 causation, and took a case trial ready to pick a jury 7 the week of trial, and all the way through February of 8 2012. 9 So, I think it is fair to say it is a four 10 and a half to five year undertaking that continues in 11 some way to this day of information, and rulings, and 12 science, and legal precedent that was created over that 13 period of time for the benefit of anyone who ever took 14 Avandia. 15 The last Gunter factor that I would like us Okay. 16 to address and talk about is the amount of time devoted 17 to the litigation, and that entails us going through 18 the work that was performed. 19 20

MR. CARTMELL: We have put in our brief, Your Honor, obviously a very specific outline of all the work that was done. Today we would just like to highlight sort of the high points and the areas where a substantial amount of time was put in.

BY MR. CARTMELL:

Let me ask you first, though, Mr. Zonies, do you

Mr. Zonies - Direct 29 1 have an understanding of how many hours were actually 2 put in by common benefit counsel in this litigation? 3 Yes, approximately 144,000 hours were submitted to 4 Mr. Winikur for common benefit work. Of that, I 5 believe it is 134,068 that have been approved at this 6 time. 7 Q Okay. So, I am putting up a blowup entitled "Total 8 hours per month." 9 MR. CARTMELL: Bryan Aylstock made me say, 10 Your Honor, that this is his chart. He put it 11 together, he wants full credit and I can only use it 12 briefly, and he will talk about it more later. 13 THE WITNESS: It seems significantly smaller 14 than mine. 15 MR. CARTMELL: Yes, it does. 16 THE WITNESS: Okay. 17 BY MR. CARTMELL: 18 At any rate, why don't you tell us what this 19 reflects, this chart? 20 That chart reflects the hours per month over the 21 life of the litigation, with a spike clearly there in 22 2009 and then a second spike in 2010. 23 Okay. Now, the approximately -- what did you say, 24 how many hours? 25 Approximately 134,068 hours.

#### Mr. Zonies - Direct

Q Okay. Now, does that number include hours that counsel, common benefit counsel, all counsel around the country spent on their individual cases?

A No, no, that is just for common benefit, hours that were put in for ultimately what the fee committee with Mr. Winikur determined were for the common benefit of all Avandia counsel and claimants across the United States, where there was some common benefit that could be derived from the hours that were put in.

From my own experience, and I think from counsel across the country there are, depending on how many claimants one represents, thousands if not tens of thousands of additional hours associated with individual client cases, managing the clients internally, keeping clients abreast of updates and what is going on in the litigation, which can be cumbersome over a five year litigation, ordering medical records for each of these clients, and often very difficult given that some were in 1999 and 2000.

Clients move around the country in that ten year period of time and often unsure of where they were in the country, completing what became the plaintiffs' fact sheet if a case was tolled or filed, getting the medical records, reviewing them, and ultimately to this day attempting to get those cases through a resolution

Mr. Zonies - Direct 31 1 process. 2 Okay. In some instances counsel would submit those 3 hours for payment as a part of the common benefit, but those hours were not allowed, is that correct? 5 That is correct. We reviewed all time submissions 6 to insure that the time that was approved was, indeed, 7 common benefit time and not time associated with 8 individual case. 9 I will say that we did determine that certain 10 cases within the litigation were deemed bellwether 11 cases, and that work on bellwether cases was often for 12 the common benefit because it was an issue that could 13 impact the entire litigation, pushing a case through to 14 trial. 15 Okay. Let's talk more about the specific work that 16 was performed by the common benefit counsel. I want to 17 refer you now to Exhibit 3, which is the pretrial 18 orders and significant pleadings and court orders. 19 is marked as Avandia Fee Hearing Exhibit 3 today. 20 MR. CARTMELL: Your Honor, for your reference 21 it is in our pleadings that we filed, and I believe it 22 is marked as Exhibit 1 in that. 23 THE WITNESS: It is 1 in the pleadings and I 24 thought we had marked it as 3 today.

MR. CARTMELL: That's right.

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Mr. Zonies - Direct
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1
               THE COURT: Right.
2
    BY MR. CARTMELL:
3
        Okay. Why don't you go ahead and tell us what
4
    Exhibit 3 is, please?
5
        Again, Exhibit 3 is a summary of pretrial orders
6
    and what were deemed significant pleadings. Is that
7
    the exhibit you mean?
8
    Q
        Yes.
9
        Okay. I thought that was 2, but that's okay.
10
        Okay.
11
        Across the litigation, and what you can see is is
12
    from PTO number 1 until PTO number 154 on the last page
13
    the Court had a significant amount of work of its own
14
    involved in this litigation.
15
              It highlights also some of the significant
16
    pleadings in the case. Again, it is not all-inclusive,
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    it's meant to sort of -- it is all-inclusive of the
18
    pretrial orders.
19
        Right.
20
        But, it is not all-inclusive of the major
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    happenings in the case.
22
        There are 223 entries. Does that mean there were
23
    223 orders that were entered by the Court during the
24
    course of this litigation?
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It doesn't. Upon review of this, not every entry

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1
    is an order of the Court necessarily.
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    Q
        Okay.
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        Some are reports of the parties, as you can see in
4
    number 10 on the first page, and some are joint
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    proposed orders between the parties, et cetera.
6
        Okay. At any rate, in excess of 150 orders we know
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    were entered by the Court during the course of this
8
    litigation?
9
        That's correct, from October until the cut-off for
10
    this hearing's purposes, which was February 16th. I
11
    think the orders continue to come.
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        Okay. If you want, go ahead and just tell us about
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    a few examples. What I am interested in hearing about
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    is how these orders came to be, whether or not there
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    was work involved from the standpoint of the common
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    benefit counsel, typically, as these orders developed?
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                It is often easy to look up and see an
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    order come down on the ECF and think no big deal about
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    it, but if you have spent 14 hours in a room with Ms.
20
    Gussack and her team, and in particular Mr. Fahey
21
    negotiating those orders, there was a lot of work
22
    associated with getting these proposed orders in a
23
    place where the parties could agree, and if they
24
    couldn't agree, getting to a place where the issues
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that needed resolution were well-defined for the Court.

### Mr. Zonies - Direct

So, the fact that it shows up on an ECF and it looks like any other order typically is not what happened there. So, for example, the early orders regarding the coordination, the preservation of evidence, PTO number 2, PTO number 3, those were during the period of time from even prior to the PSC being appointed, those were the orders that we would fly to Philadelphia and work with Ms. Gussack and her team on getting those orders in some sort of shape, negotiating those orders, fighting ruthlessly about those orders and the language in those orders.

Q Okay. And other sort of initial case management orders included a tolling agreement, is that correct?

A Yes, and the tolling agreement is an example of something where it appears to be very simple. The tolling agreement, I think it is an order with a couple of pages attached and it looks simple.

The fact of the matter is is that the tolling agreement early in the case was tied to any number of other issues. One, it was tied to the consolidated filings by the plaintiffs.

So, for example, in PTO-4 the parties were trying to figure out how to protect the statute of limitations, but we were still, frankly, fighting about the plaintiffs' fact sheet because that had to be filed

if you tolled a case. So, the tolling was tied to the

plaintiffs' fact sheet.

Mr. Zonies - Direct

So, we reached an agreement which I thought was a great way to handle it with opposing counsel to, and at the leisure of the Court to allow consolidated filings in PTO-4.

Well, when we finally did reach and agree to a tolling agreement and when we finally did agree to the plaintiffs' fact sheet that would be required for that tolling agreement, and when we finally worked with GSK's counsel to resolve personal injury class actions across the country which were no needed for tolling, frankly, when all of those issues came together we agreed to PTO-15, which was then subsequently the severance of all of the consolidated filings.

So, it appears to be a simple tolling agreement, but it includes quite literally hundreds, and hundreds, and hundreds of hours, and trips, and sitting in conference rooms with opposing counsel to work through all of those to come up with something that simple.

Q What other early case management administrative orders, or management orders were the common benefit counsel working on early in the case prior to the discovery getting started?

A We worked on pretty much anything up to 10. Early
work included the work on the protective order. Again,
it looks fairly straightforward, but that led to
litigation in the case because of a word here or a word
there, and each and every one of those words were

heavily negotiated.

Mr. Vale certainly availed himself of many of those in many of those conferences to work on the protective order. That did ultimately get litigated and brought before the Court because there was a motion to, what did we call it, we de-confidentialized documents at one point.

Again, that early work and how well it was done by the experienced attorneys who could see three years, two years down the road what a change in language would mean was critical at that point. So, the protective order was an early negotiation.

The negotiation about whether or not there would be a master complaint and/or master answer also went on. We determined, and I think both sides would agree, correctly that a master complaint was not necessary, in part because allowing the defendant to file a master answer sort of helped the clerk of the court, and the Court itself, and counsel, and then we understood that at some point as cases became

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1 identified as cases that might go to trial, that 2 pleadings would become more significant in those cases. 3 It was really an effective, efficient way for 4 the defendant and the plaintiffs, and I believe the 5 Court, as well, to process thousands of cases through 6 the Court. 7 Is it fair to say there were thousands of hours 8 spent on these initial administrative case management 9 orders by groups of attorneys? 10 Α No question. 11 And I forgot to ask you, how was it that the PSC 12 and the common benefit counsel were structured? Was 13 there a leadership structure within that was put in 14 place? 15 When the Court appointed the plaintiffs' steering 16 committee, the Court did not assign any formal 17 structure, and I think the Court was saying I am going 18 to leave you to figure that out, folks, and I thought 19 20 21 22 together. 23

that in this instance that worked very well because in this instance it was already a core group of people, Corr, Steve, core group of people who were working well I think the Court recognized that the Court did not need to get involved in that. So, the plaintiffs' steering committee really self-structured

with leadership at the beginning of Vance Andrus, Bryan Aylstock, and Mark Lanier.

Then, under that leadership structure there were committees established with specific focus for each of the committees, law and briefing committee that had chairs including Ms. Nast and her firm, a commercial or marketing committee, a science committee, and each of the committees also had chairs that would then help lead each of those areas.

Often what we would have is every committee working together to move forward at the same time so that we could push the whole litigation forward at the same time, so that we weren't just doing one piece or another piece. It was a push forward for defense and for the plaintiffs.

- Q Okay. After completing sort of the administrative orders work, and I want to talk about the time before all of these depositions place, and specifically talk about document production. A substantial amount of time was spent related to document review in the case, is that correct?
- A Yes.

Q Why don't you just generally talk about the initial production and how things evolved, and the time that attorneys were spending related to the documents?

A Okay. So, as in most of these cases, the initial production was the IND/NDA, the investigation on new drug application, and Pepper Hamilton invited members of the plaintiffs' steering committee, and it may have been even before that, into their offices where there were 400 dusty boxes filled with reams and reams of paper for us to review, the IND/NDA in its original format, so to speak.

So, we sent a team out to start looking at those documents and identifying the documents that we thought were relevant in the really, really old fashioned way, except it wasn't in a warehouse. At least it was in their offices, which were nice. They had better coffee. So, that is how the first sort of round of production started.

Then, GSK rolled document, had we called a rolling production. What really happened is is that the PSC served initial document requests and ended up, I think, into the fifth document request by the end of the litigation if not beyond that.

What really happened is it sort of evolved into a custodial production, which is why the depositions often drove the production, where a custodian's documents would be produced in the time period before that custodian's deposition was upcoming.

## Mr. Zonies - Direct

Early in the case, however, and I think a critical factor that both parties recognized to keep the litigation focused were the 30(b)(6) depositions across the different departments within GSK.

So, we had a 30(b)(6) deposition in the marketing department so we could understand what that looked like and who the key players were, and where hopefully we found the key players, and we would direct our discovery.

Without that early marketing 30(b)(6) we would not have known where to go, frankly, for a long period of time and we would have been wandering around. It was the same thing for 30(b)(6) of regulatory, 30(b)(6) of the IT, as well, to understand the databases so we knew how the data and electronic information was stored.

Those 30(b)(6) depositions allowed us then to direct our discovery and our deposition through the next two years of the litigation.

- Q Okay. You mentioned I think there were 30,000,000 pages ultimately produced in the litigation?
- A There were 30,000,000 pages ultimately produced. Through the advanced analytics that we were able to employ we were able to, first of all, de-duplicate across those so you didn't review the same document

Mr. Zonies - Direct 1,000 times, but we did that de-duplication on our side so we could insure that we would know who received every document and then we could determine how to de-duplicate that. There was actually a discovery battle in front of Special Master Shestack regarding who did the de-duplicating and was it vertical or across litigations, across custodians.

By using the analytics we were able to say that these, literally these 10,000,000 pages we don't need to get to right now.

- So, how was it that you would have lawyers -- well, let me ask you, were there lawyers around America that could review these documents, these 30,000,000 pages of documents remotely?
- Α Yes.

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- Tell us how that process went.
  - These were all hosted electronically. There was a secure sign-in to the site to review the documents. Documents were reviewed by -- I will give you an example.

If we had a deposition coming up, often a single custodian would have 1,000,000 pages of documents or a half a million pages of documents, and that deposition would be noticed 45 days out or 60 days

prepare --

Mr. Zonies - Direct

the deposition who would put together, frankly, their

documents, bubble up what was significant in the case

based upon how everyone was trained on the system and

So, it took educating everyone on the

science, educating everyone on the marketing, everyone

on the legal issues, and those would all bubble up to

the attorneys who were walking into the deposition so

with a book that contained all of the excerpts from the

that they could walk in literally in some instances

trained on what the case was about.

own team with whoever was available to review those

We would first assign the two lawyers taking

out, and we would assign a document review team to

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Okay.

17 It was fabulous.

documents in the case.

I want to talk about deposition in a minute, but real quick, you mentioned Special Master Shestack.

Α Yes.

Special Master Shestack was early on in the case appointed to be the special master by Judge Rufe,

correct?

Α Yes.

25 Were there times when dispute would arise when the

Mr. Zonies - Direct

parties would be needing Special Master Shestack's assistance?

- A Probably more often then he desired, yes.
- Q Okay. Just tell us, give us a brief, you know, the complete summary of those types of interactions and what work went into those?
- A Well, as Mr. Chirls can testify to in the early goings, and as Mr. Merenstein could, those disputes, I think there were over 15, maybe 17 or so reports and recommendations that ultimately issued from the special master.

I will say that that is not a definition of how many disputes he dealt with. Those were just the ones that required a formal recommendation. There were, I would say, hundreds of disputes.

Again, the way that they would arise is we had a very professional relationship with opposing counsel, where we would ask for what we needed and/or they would ask for they needed. We would reach disagreement and impasse. We would try to refine what the issue was that was the real impasse and then through letter brief or letter motion to Mr. Shestack we would raise it.

He often would have counsel into his conference room where on one side of the table we would

Mr. Zonies - Direct

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yell and on the other side of the table Mr. Fahey would yell, and ultimately that battle would be taken under consideration.

He would often before issuing a formal ruling and recommendation give a heads-up about whether or not people wanted to discuss this before a formal ruling would issue.

Q Okay.

A And it was an effective way, I think, to move things forward, although it is never quite as quick when there is a discovery dispute. But, the best example is on the privilege log issues where we had --GSK had marked as privileged over 80,000 documents.

We were concerned that that privileged designation was not proper some of those documents. A novel technique was created where we chose 100 randomly of the 80,000, and we didn't do so blindly because we did have advanced analytics to sort of identify the ones that we thought likely were not properly privileged.

We chose 100 documents, I believe, put those before the special master. He reviewed those in camera if special masters have that, and drafted guidelines, and again GSK and its counsel, to their credit, re-reviewed all of those designations, voluntarily

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Mr. Zonies - Direct
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    produced a significant number of those documents.
2
    Ultimately, that ended up before Judge Rufe and back
3
    down again before Special Master Shestack.
4
        Okay. As we all know, ultimately we have lost Mr.
5
    Shestack as a special master and Mr. Merenstein
6
    replaced him at the appointment of the Court, is that
7
    correct?
8
        Yes, when Mr. Shestack passed Mr. Merenstein was
9
    appointed as special master.
10
        And that process continued thereafter, just with
11
   Mr. Merenstein, is that correct?
12
   Α
       And to this day.
13
        Okay. All right. I want to talk about the
14
    depositions, and you have mentioned the timeline.
15
   Again, this timeline does not include all of the
16
   depositions that were taken in the case?
17
        It does not. It is difficult to know where to draw
18
    the line, but there were well over 200 depositions
19
    taken in the case. The Exhibit 2, I believe, lists 220
20
    and some-odd depositions. Ultimately, there more than
21
   that if you start counting, for example, individual
22
   case depositions for discovery pool cases, et cetera.
23
        Okay. I want to break that down to make that
24
    clear. On Exhibit 1, the timeline that you have
25
    created, there are gray boxes. Most of those are at
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Mr. Zonies - Direct 46 1 the beginning of the timeline. Tell us what those are. 2 The gray boxes are primarily employees of 3 GlaxoSmithKline, custodial depositions including the 30(b)(6) depositions, and it includes some third 5 parties who were associated with GSK, and it also 6 included FDA depositions. 7 I want to ask you about that in a minute, but as 8 far as the GSK representatives, the depositions that 9 were taken by common benefit counsel, how many of those 10 were done throughout the litigation? 11 You know, I believe it is above 60-plus depositions 12 that were GSK employees or former employees. 13 And for each of those depositions would there be a 14 deposition team that would be put in place to attend 15 those depositions and to help prepare for those 16 depositions? 17 There would be a deposition team put in place. 18 That team would have its support team around it doing 19 the document review and preparing that team for the 20 deposition. 21 We also typically had to coordinate those 22 depositions with any state court attorneys who were not 23 directly involved in the MDL, and those state court 24 attorneys were permitted by both the PSC and GSK's counsel to participate in those depositions, as well.

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Mr. Zonies - Direct The case specific depositions, you mean the depositions of the plaintiffs in cases that had been in the discovery pool or the bellwether pool, also including treating physician depositions and things like that? Yes, hundreds of those, as well. Those were a part of the common benefit, or for the common benefit if what? In other words, how was it that we would decide that that would be for the common benefit of the case? Again, if the fee committee determined that the

case was a bellwether case and that having that case move toward trial and get close to trial was a benefit to the momentum of the litigation for plaintiffs, then that was deemed to be a common benefit case. The easiest example is the **Burford** case here

before the Court. It was clearly a momentum changing Simultaneously with <u>Burford</u> in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas we also were pursuing Buford, and that case also was deemed by the committee as a common benefit work because those two cases were moving forward, and the committee believed it helped resolve a significant number of cases.

Okay. Now, as far as the depositions, how long were the typical depositions of the GSK employees?

#### Mr. Zonies - Direct

A Typically, we could do it in a day, but we were permitted to do two day depositions, and we exercised our discretion on that in, I believe, very few, less than a half dozen instances where we needed to go into a two day. I see Mr. Dubay (ph), Pichetto (ph), Murray Stewart, and Lorraine Capone, Jeffrey, so probably fewer then eight where we did a two day deposition.

- Q Okay. As you can see from the exhibit, those depositions of GSK of employees or representatives continued all the way into 2011, is that correct?
- A That's correct. When the PSC -- the red box on that board is the initial trial setting for the <u>Burford</u> case in this court. After resolution of that case the employee depositions continued, and also third party depositions are represented on there.
- Q You've mentioned third party depositions. Did the common benefit counsel also seek depositions from third parties related to this case and, if so, tell us about that.

A Well, on that right-hand side, for example, there are medical writing companies and research companies where depositions were taken. Some of the depositions were custodial depositions, but there was a deposition of a key opinion leader who had drafted a study in the case, a study about Avandia. In addition, a deposition

during the congestive heart failure period.

Mr. Zonies - Direct

So, there were third party depositions as well, and three trips to the UK associated with these depositions as well because GSK PLC is headquartered in London, and some of the witnesses were in the UK. So,

of a former FDA medical officer who reviewed the drug

PSC members had to make, I think it ended up being three trips over there for depositions.

Q Switching gears real quick. I take it from a management standpoint of the common benefit counsel, including the PSC, there was work that needed to be done to coordinate with all common benefit counsel, is that correct?

A All of the time, yeah.

Q Okay. Briefly tell us, if you will, what work or how were the PSC members, the common benefit counsel, coordinating with each other and making sure that all counsel had access to the work product and was involved in the litigation?

A Well, as I said from the beginning, this was a very open PSC from day one. So, Mr. Andrus became famous for his e-mails updating everyone on the status of the litigation, which they were regular e-mails to a very large, in some instances some of us felt too large, population of people about what was going on in the

litigation.

In addition to those efforts, the Court itself, of course, undertook efforts to keep counsel across the U.S. involved which included the appointment of Ms. Nast as liaison counsel who would report regularly on what was going on in the other state court actions, who kept the Court in touch with what was happening in those actions.

The Court established a website that was specific to this litigation where orders were posted and where attorneys and claimants could watch the progress of the litigation.

Then, throughout every year there were multiple opportunities where the PSC invited attorneys from across the country to various seminars to update them on the litigation, to get them up to speed on the work product that the PSC had been generating.

And at those meetings, some of them with 80 plus attorneys, those meetings, the PSC was very open, shared their work product, shared their thoughts and their strategy about the litigation and it was, I think, very comprehensively thought out plan to ensure everyone knew what was going on at all times.

- Q Okay.
- A All attorneys also had access to the electronic

Mr. Zonies - Direct 51 1 review platform at any time. 2 Thank you. Now, turning to another area of 3 the litigation that included an extensive amount of 4 time, I want to talk now about the science and expert 5 area of the litigation. 6 You mentioned previously that there was a 7 science and expert committee, is that correct? 8 Α There was, yes. 9 Okay. And how large was that committee 10 approximately? 11 It grew well beyond a dozen attorneys and plus 12 their support people. 13 Were there sub-groups within the science committee? 14 There were -- certainly initially there were 15 sub-groups whose focus -- there was one group that was 16 focused on stroke, CHF and cardiovascular injuries sort 17 of melded together fairly quickly as the case pushed 18 forward. 19 What about a Daubert committee? Was there a 20 Daubert committee? 21 There was a Daubert committee included a 22 cross-over. You weren't assigned to a committee and 23 only limited to that committee, but that became one of 24 your primary responsibilities.

So, the Daubert committee certainly crossed

Yes.

Mr. Zonies - Direct 52 1 over with the law and briefing committee when the time 2 came to start drafting. 3 Why don't you briefly summarize for us what work 4 the science and expert committees were doing early in 5 the litigation prior to the time of the identification 6 of experts, things like that? 7 Early in the litigation, literally just after the 8 May publication, the science teams began. It was a 9 bunch of attorneys who had to become cardiologists 10 pretty quickly, easier for me than others because of my 11 family, but the attorneys had to learn the cutting edge 12 of cardiovascular science very quickly. 13 There were, by the end I think we had over 14 1,000 scientific articles in what I will call our 15 science paper, our internal working science paper which 16 was drafted throughout the litigation and constantly 17 updated. 18 So, early on it was learning what 19 thiazolidinediones did, why they did what they did, 20 comparing it to other TZDs like Resilin and Actos and 21 trying to understand the impact on the body. 22 And did the Daubert committee perform research 23 related to Third Circuit law in Daubert as well as 24 nationwide?

# Mr. Zonies - Direct

Q Okay. Now, the expert witness work, tell us about the work that was done by the committees related to identifying and retaining experts.

A Again, that started very early in the process where identifying experts, flying out, typically flying out in person to meet with experts early on, to go through the scientific literature to gauge the experts' capabilities and interest in the litigation, and then working with those experts all of the way through until, frankly, we were preparing them for trial the week of the Burford trial.

Q How many experts did the common benefit counsel reach out to interview, discuss related to the case, do you have any idea?

A Yeah. I think it is probably near 40 if not more than 40. Ultimately, we narrowed that down. We did have the, what turned out to be prescient concern that we were going to have multiple trials going in multiple venues. So, a single expert in a single field may or may not be sufficient.

So, for some of the primary testifying experts we had to engage two experts, if not more, to be able to field multiple trial teams in multiple venues if we have to.

Q Now, ultimately the Court ended up setting a

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Mr. Zonies - Direct 54 1 scheduling order and certain cases were on a track to 2 go to trial, is that correct? 3 A Yes, the way that that worked is that the Court and 4 through the services of Mr. Shestack and Mr. Chirls and 5 Merenstein at the time created what was deemed the 6 discovery pool, and that pool of cases which I think 7 was in a fithel (ph) order, the first 100 cases became 8 the cases where the potential focus would be for 9 trials. 10 That was narrowed down to, ultimately, a 11 trial pool of cases, and those cases got worked up to 12 the extreme in those cases. 13 Exhibit 1 indicates the expert witnesses that were 14 identified for those trials by the plaintiffs in blue, 15 is that correct? 16 The general causation experts are identified in 17 blue. I am not sure that we did the case specific 18 experts up there. I don't see Dr. Melnick, so I think 19 those are the general causation experts. 20 Okay. And how many of those were there? There were initially 11 general causation experts, 21 that also includes marketing expert and regulatory 22 23 experts.

Okay. And is it correct that those experts were

identified, I believe, in January of '10, is that

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correct?

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Yes, it was a lovely Christmas.

Okay. And how was it that those expert reports and the experts were monitored or managed during that period of time? Were there teams assigned to each experts, essentially?

There were. There were teams assigned to each expert. Again, lots of overlap. You didn't just have a single expert to deal with, but there were teams assigned to experts.

Experts were all over the country, so there are a number of us who spent the entire months of November and December in Portland, in New Haven, in Montreal, all over, frankly, the world. We did some expert work in the UK at one point.

The teams would go out and meet with those experts for multiple days, review the science, the documentary evidence and work with the experts to prepare them for the drafting of their reports.

- And what were the specialties of the experts that were identified by the common benefit counsel as the general causation experts for trial?
- The primary general causation experts were biostatisticians, epidemiologists, cardiologists, endocrinologists, diabetologists, regulatory experts

56 Mr. Zonies - Direct 1 and marketing expert as well. 2 Okay. And then there were also case specific 3 experts that were retained and worked with, is that 4 correct? 5 Yes, for the -- ultimately the Burford case was the 6 plaintiffs' trial pick and <u>Snyder</u> was the defendant's 7 trial pick. So, we had to prepare experts for those 8 cases, because Burford was a death case we, in addition 9 to Dr. DePace as the testifying cardiologist, we had 10 Dr. Melnick as a pathologist. 11 Okay. Now, Exhibit 1 includes sort of orange 12 boxes. Can you tell us what those are? 13 The orange boxes are the defendant's experts that were identified. 15 Okay. And those were the defense experts that were identified as general causation experts in preparation 16 17 for the trials that were upcoming? Correct. These were the general causation experts, 18 although as in our case, some of the general causation 19 experts, for example Dr. Keeney also were specific 20 21 causation experts. Okay. And so tell us what you recall about the 22 23 months, essentially, of February through June of 2010 when the 11 general causation experts needed to be 24

produced by the common benefit counsel and the ten

24

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57 Mr. Zonies - Direct general causation experts identified the defendant's 1 needed to be -- those depositions needed to be 2 3 taken? I recall far too many days with you during that 4 period of time to tell you the truth, but the work 5 associated with preparing the experts, getting the 6 reports ready, and when the reports issued we had to 7 prepare for the depositions of those experts. The 8 defendant's experts were -- ours which were very highly 9 10 qualified including some of the leaders in lipid 11 dynamics in the world. 12 Tell us a little bit about the qualifications, the 13 level of experts the plaintiffs identified? 14 It is -- Dr. Snyderman was the -- who testified 15 here ultimately at Daubert is quite literally 16 considered the grandfather of Apo A and Apo B. 17 Nicholas Jewell literally wrote the book on 18 biostatistics that is used. 19 Dr. Britton was a key opinion leader and 20 thought leader for GSK who when upon review of some of 21 the patient level data, determined that he would 22 testify for the plaintiffs in the case. World class

On the other side, of course, GSK and Pepper Hamilton had a number of experts who literally wrote

cardiologists and regulatory experts.

#### Mr. Zonies - Direct

the book including Anakin who has written the book on epidemiology, Gotto who has written the book on cardiovascular issues in a lot of ways, Burkhardt who as a regulatory expert is well, well credentialed and some UPenn physicians who are at the top of the cardiovascular game.

Q Okay. Ultimately there was a time when although the expert reports were produced by the plaintiff and the defendant, FDA hearings occurred, is that correct?

A That's right, and the Court may recall that during the period -- the reports were issued and the Court had set a trial for October of that year and Daubert earlier than that, the FDA determined to hold an advisory committee meeting which members of the PSC, including myself, attended and the Court permitted supplementation of the expert reports after that advisory committee hearing which ultimately led to the two day Daubert hearing in September.

- Q And a trial setting that was moved from October to late January, is that correct?
- 22 A That's correct.
  - Q Okay. What other work did that create, other than supplementing the expert reports, obviously, for the common benefit counsel? I am talking about the FDA

## 59 Mr. Zonies - Direct 1 hearings. 2 Well, the FDA hearings were really 3 non-determinative of anything. It was not a win or a 4 loss for I think either side at the FDA hearing. So, 5 it created additional work for us to push forward on 6 causation and demonstrate what we believe to be 7 true and ultimately our experts were cleared to 8 testify. 9 New studies resulted though, as a result of those 10 hearings? In other words, were rolled out at that 11 hearing? 12 Well, the records study in particular was --13 which was a primary defensive study prior to this FDA hearing, the record in particular sort of came apart at 14 that hearing and thereafter, and the FDA required the 15 16 company to effectively re-adjudicate record. 17 Okay. Q And the Tide trial was -- which never really got 18 19 underway. Right. Exhibit 1 indicates in a yellow box, I 20 believe it was in September there was a Daubert 21

- 22 hearing, is that correct?
- 23 In this courtroom.
- And Judge Rufe hosted a two day Daubert hearing. 24
- Tell us about that and the work involved from the 25

Mr. Zonies - Direct

common benefit counsel in that regard.

A Right. I just took a quick look at the hours between the end of that -- the expert hours between the start of the expert prep and that hearing and just two of the common benefit firms had in excess of 7,500 hours in that period of time.

It was an around the clock project, around the clock work. Judge Rufe invited Judge Moss to the courtroom to attend those hearings, and in addition invited the courts from California to participate in person and/or telephonically.

Another, I think, novel thing is that those hearings ultimately were posted to the ECF as audio files which I thought was fabulous. I can listen to myself talk any time.

- O We all know that.
- A And so the hearings, themselves, the first day was essentially three hours and three hours of presentation and then you put on three witnesses, three of our witnesses.

Again, I think a novel and great approach which was a witness sort of from each key area instead of -- they filed 11 motions, Daubert motions, but the Court permitted three, sort of, representative experts to testify on each of the critical areas.

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61 Mr. Zonies - Direct 1 Okay. So, other than the presentations for the two 2 day Daubert hearing the Daubert work included responding to the 11 motions to strike each and every 3 one of the plaintiffs' experts, is that correct? 4 5 Yes. Α 6 We also, as common benefit counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs, filed Daubert motions as well, is that 7 8 right? We did, one directed at the record and I am not sure if the other was directed at Dr. Hitchen, I can't 10 11 remember as I sit here. All right. Now, at that point, the work obviously 12 was all directed to storming towards the January, 2011 13 14 trial, is that correct? 15 Α Yes. Why don't you go ahead and briefly, but completely, 16 summarize that work that was created by common benefit 17 18 counsel? Well, just because we were taking all of GSK's 19 expert depositions, defending our experts' depositions, 20 the underlying liability work continued. As you can 21 see on the chart, the deposition of Moncef Slaoui at 22 the time, I think, number three in command occurred and

Motions in limine were then filed by GSK that

a number of other factual depositions.

Mr. Zonies - Direct 62 1 were, you know, well written, tenacious, well directed 2 motions that required significant response to, and then 3 argument later on those motions as we drove toward that 4 trial date. 5 In excess of, I believe, 20 motions in limine filed 6 by GSK, is that correct? 7 Yes. Α 8 Okay. And filed on behalf of the plaintiffs, 9 several motions as well? 10 Yes. The law and briefing committee was extremely busy 11 12 during that period of time, is that correct? 13 Law and briefing committee was extremely busy. Okay. As far as motion practice, during that 14 15 period of time there was motions for summary judgment 16 and responses, and a briefing schedule for that as 17 well? There were a number -- there was a motion for 18 summary judgment in the **Burford** case directed at that 19 case and there was a response for that and argument on 20 that, and there were, I believe at that time, also 21 filed was the motion for Lone Pine (1), the motion for 22 summary judgment on CHF. 23 Okay. As far as trial preparation, and I am 24

not talking about responding to motions and things

63 Mr. Zonies - Direct 1 like that, but as far as jury research, focus groups, 2 mock trials, did the common benefit trial teams spend 3 substantial periods of time performing those 4 functions? 5 Yes, and actually there were a number of those 6 throughout the litigation to help guide our discovery 7 and help guide our case, but near the end there were 8 the -- in the month prior to the trial setting, there 9 were weeks at a time spent working with focus groups, 10 trial strategists and getting the most efficient 11 directed case ready for trial. 12 And ultimately did two trial teams actually move to 13 Philadelphia in preparation for those trials? 14 Yes, they did. Α 15 Okay. And tell us briefly about that. 16 Two trial teams, I think it was at the time at its peak, probably around 20 personnel moved into the City 17 18 for a 30 day stint to prepare for those two separate 19 trials, which at the time I think were set a week apart or less than that. Okay. Ultimately those trials were both settled, correct? Both of those cases were, indeed, settled. 23 And you were part of that trial team, so actually

at that time you settled, is that correct?

Mr. Zonies - Direct 64 1 Α That's correct. 2 All right. At that point in time there was a 3 transition of the PSC, is that right? 4 In March of that year, 2011, the Court 5 reconstituted, what we call "reconstituted" the PSC, 6 yes. 7 Okay. And you stayed involved in the litigation in 8 your capacity as a member of the advisory committee? 9 At that time the Court appointed Mr. Aylstock, Ms. 10 Nast, you, me, and Vance I believe to the advisory 11 committee and, of course, Mr. Corr and Mr. Mellon 12 stayed on as liaison. 13 Okay. So, let's talk about the work that was 14 performed for the common benefit from the end of 15 January of 2011 with the new PSC that was 16 reconstituted? 17 The new PSC sort of broke itself into two groups. 18 One was the governmental entity group headed up by Mr. 19 Kiesel and the other being sort of the continuation of 20 the personal injury, bodily injury cases initially led 21 by Mr. Lanham and then certainly Mr. Robins came to the 22 fore on that as well. 23 That team continued, as you can see there, to 24 take underlying liability depositions. They did,

themselves, make a trip to London for depositions of

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two of the authors of the record trial and I think other witnesses as well.

They continued to work up the stroke case, because the Court desired to have a Daubert on the stroke injuries. So, they needed to work up the stroke injury case, including designating an expert for that and dealing with the Daubert briefing on that.

Mr. Zonies - Direct

That same team had to respond to the summary judgment on congestive heart failure, which they won and frankly, that had a large impact on ensuring that probably tens of thousands of cases, CHF cases, were going to get paid at the end of the day.

Okay. And during this period of time were there also bellwether trials set in state courts around the country?

The PSC, at the request of the judge, reidentified 100 cases in this court as potential trial pool discovery cases. That was a fairly large undertaking ensuring that the cases were good cases.

In addition to the work of identifying trial cases here, PSC members were working, either working directly or working with attorneys in New Mexico and California and other jurisdictions to push cases toward trial in those jurisdictions which ultimately this Court coordinated with those judges to ensure that the

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Mr. Zonies - Direct 1 case continued to move forward efficiently without any 2 delay. 3 A great deal of the common benefit work at that 4 time was in preparation for a trial in California, 5 I believe it was called the Bennett case, is that 6 right? 7 Oh, ultimately a case was set for trial in January 8 of 2012, approximately a year after the Burford trial 9 and during that week of when I believe the jury was 10 getting picked this Court had established a mediation 11 program using the services of Mr. Juno, and GSK and 12 counsel, Bill Robins and others utilized those 13 mediation services and GSK reached an agreement with 14 those firms to resolve their cases --15 Q Okay. 16 -- the week of trial. 17 And then in February of 2012 I believe this Court 18 recognized that approximately 50,000 cases had been 19 settled, is that right? 20 I think that's right. Obviously, the settlements 21 are all confidential and the numbers are a little hard 22 to put your finger on, but I think it is a fair 23 estimate that somewhere around 50,000 cases resolved 24 through, I would say through this MDL, and there are

certainly other cases outside of the MDL that also

Mr. Zonies - Direct 67 1 resolved. 2 Okay. And that included, obviously, settlements by 3 the PSC members who had been reconstituted at that 4 time? 5 Α Correct. 6 And so at that time the PSC was no longer in 7 existence and was not renewed, is that correct? 8 The PSC was not -- February 12th, 2012 or right around Valentines Day, I think it was the 14th 10 actually, the Court determined that the PSC need not be 11 renewed, however, the Court simultaneously appointed 12 the fee committee and kept Mr. Kiesel as the 13 coordinating counsel, Mr. Corr, of course, and Mr. Mellon as liaison. 15 Okay. I think that's all I have. I want to ask 16 you one more thing. 17 Is it your opinion, Mr. Zonies, that as a 18 member of the PSC, as a member of the advisory 19 committee, that the work that was done and detailed 20 here today was for the common benefit of claimants 21 nationwide? 22 No question. Α 23 And bestowed a benefit upon claimants and counsel 24 nationwide? 25

Very much so. I mean, there were a number of

Mr. Zonies - Direct 68 1 points throughout this litigation where there wouldn't 2 have been a benefit for anyone had things gone 3 differently. 4 Okay. I appreciate -- all right, thanks. 5 MR. CARTMELL: I don't have any further 6 questions, Your Honor. I would like to offer into 7 evidence Exhibits 1 through 3 though. 8 THE COURT: All right. And I hear no 9 objection, so we will admit the Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 as 10 they have been identified. 11 (Plaintiffs' Exhibits 1, 2 and 3, documents, 12 are admitted into evidence.) 13 THE COURT: And the exhibits that were 14 submitted with the motion, of course, have been 15 reviewed for purposes of this record. Would you like 16 to wait until the end to see which ones are left and 17 then move them in? 18 MR. CARTMELL: Yes, let's do that. I think 19 each witness is going to present a portion of those, 20 and then we will probably offer them at the end of 21 their examination. 22 THE COURT: Thank you. 23 MR. CARTMELL: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. We do have the next 25 witness to hear. I think we need a brief recess,

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Mr. Zonies - Direct
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    however.
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              MS. NAST: Yes, Your Honor. We are certainly
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    ready to go forward. Did Your Honor want to take a
4
    short break?
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              THE COURT: Yes, I do.
6
              MS. NAST: Okay.
7
              THE COURT: I need a few minutes and next we
8
    will hear from Mr. Corr.
9
              MS. NAST: Yes.
10
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
11
              (Recess, 2:47 p.m. to 2:57 p.m.)
12
              MS. NAST: We are, Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: All right.
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              MS. NAST: We would like to call Mr. Corr to
15
    the stand, please.
16
              THE COURT: Very well.
17
              MS. NAST: And Mr. Aylstock will conduct the
18
    examination.
19
              STEPHEN CORR, Plaintiff's Witness, Sworn.
20
              AUDIO OPERATOR: Please state your full name
21
    and spell your last name for the record.
22
              THE WITNESS: Stephen Corr, C-O-R-R.
23
              AUDIO OPERATOR: Please be seated.
24
              MR. AYLSTOCK: Good afternoon, Your Honor,
25
    Bryan Aylstock on behalf of the Avandia fee committee.
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Α

Mr. Zonies - Direct 70 1 May it please the Court. 2 THE COURT: Good afternoon, yes it may. 3 MR. AYLSTOCK: May I approach your law clerk 4 to provide her with some additional copies? 5 THE COURT: Of course. 6 MR. AYLSTOCK: I provided to Your Honor's 7 deputy during the break the copies of the exhibits I 8 hope to use during the questioning of Mr. Corr, and I 9 will hopefully go through them in the order that they 10 are before you. 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. AYLSTOCK: 13 But, if I could, Mr. Corr, could I ask you to 14 remind this Court when the Avandia fee committee was 15 formed? 16 It was formed at the hearing on February 14th, 2012 17 and then subsequently it was formalized in an order 18 dated February 16th, 2012, pretrial order 154. 19 And what did the Court charge the committee to do 20 in its order? 21 The committee was charged to develop a plan for 22 allocation and payment of interim and final awards of 23 counsel fees and costs among entitled petitioners. And who are the members of the fee committee? 24

Well, there is Vance Andrus and yourself, me, Tom

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24

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Cartmell, Joe Zonies, Diane Nast, Paul Kiesel and Bill Now, following this order, did the fee committee meet to determine how best to discharge its duty to the The fee committee in total met in person I believe 19 times. The first meeting we had actually was on February 14th. We, after that hearing, went into the jury deliberation room here in the courthouse and had our first initial meeting. The first plan there was to, since we had eight members that we knew that we were going to have scheduling issues, so the first thing we did is we set some meeting times aside that we could all get together, and I believe the first one thereafter was March 5th here in Philadelphia. Throughout the course of the litigation, had the leadership of the plaintiffs' steering committee required plaintiffs firms who might later seek common benefit funds to provide hours and a description of Yes. I think that was actually set out by the Court in, I think, PTO-70 that plaintiff attorneys who were doing common benefit work were required to maintain records of -- contemporaneously maintain

25

72 Mr. Corr - Direct records of the hours they were working for the common 1 2 benefit of all plaintiffs. Following PTO-70, was a mechanism put in place for firms to send in their hours --4 5 Α Yes. -- to the leadership? 6 Shortly after that order was entered I believe you 7 and Vance, who were then the leaders of the PSC, put 8 out an e-mail that talked about how to keep track of 9 10 your time. You provided from your firm a sample 11 spreadsheet that people could keep time on. It would 12 be kept on an individual time entry basis on a tenth of 13 an hour and also a summary sheet was to be supplied to 14 your office. 15 Then your office, since I also acted as a 16 liaison, your office created a master database that all 17 that time was just put into. 18 Okay. So, at the time the fee committee was 19 formed, hours had already been submitted to the 20 leadership throughout the course of the litigation? 21 Yes. 22 And how many hours had been submitted or ultimately 23

and now many nours had been submitted of ditimatery submitted to the Avandia fee committee?

A The total number of hours that were submitted was

# 146,608.4 hours.

Q Okay. And what did the committee do with those hours?

Mr. Corr - Direct

A Well, the first thing that the committee did was you had circulated the database for us to look at. So, the first thing to do was to make sure that we had actually gotten all of that time into the database and then to make sure that the data we were using was good data.

So, the first thing that we did, I believe, at that March 5th meeting was to review to see if there was anything in the database that we noticed needed work, which we did. I mean, there was some duplicates in there because of the way people were submitting their time. There was -- clearly there was time that was missing that had not gotten into the database.

So, a letter was then sent out to the firms who had provided common benefit time, and they were asked to make sure that all of their time had been submitted, and we gave them a deadline in that.

- Q Is that the letter that has been marked for identification as Avandia Fee Hearing number four --
- A Yes.
- 24 Q -- dated March 5th?
- 25 A Yes. It's March 5th of 2012, yeah, that's the

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Mr. Corr - Direct
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     letter.
         Okay. And did that letter allow any -- well, first
2
3
    of all, who was the letter sent out to?
 4
         The letter was addressed to all attorneys
5
    potentially eligible for common benefit fees. That's
6
    how it was addressed.
7
        And ultimately, how many firms, individual law
8
    firms, submitted time for review for the Avandia fee
    committee?
9
10
         Fifty-eight firms submitted time.
11
        Did this letter provide those firms with an
12
    opportunity to check their own time and make
    corrections and ensure that the time was accurate?
13
14
         It did, and it gave them a date by March 15th,
15
    2012. So, it gave them ten days from the date of the
    letter to make sure that they had corrected their time
16
    and had submitted all of their time reports.
17
        If you turn to the second page of the --
18
        If I could just go back? In addition to the time
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    sheets that we accepted, firms were also given the
20
    opportunity on a monthly basis to provide a monthly
21
    narrative summarizing their time and then ultimately,
22
    maybe it is even in this letter, but ultimately they
23
    were --
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It is on page two, where I was going to next

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Mr. Corr - Direct
                                                            75
         Okay, sorry. Ultimately they were also allowed
1
2
    then to provide a five page narrative to the committee
    summarizing their time and explaining anything they
3
    wanted to in the time.
4
        Now, throughout the course of the litigation, were
5
6
    firms also provided the opportunity to provide
    narratives with their monthly time reports?
7
8
    Α
         Yes.
         Okay. And did the fee committee review all of
9
    those narratives that were submitted in considering the
10
    task at hand?
11
         We did. We reviewed the monthly time, that was
12
    optional, so when plaintiff lawyers are allowed to do
13
    something optionally they frequently opt out, but we
14
    reviewed those monthly ones and then also those who
15
    submitted a summary, a five page summary, we also
16
    reviewed them.
17
         Did the March 5th, 2012 letter from the fee
18
    committee also require those firms to supply a
19
    verification with the time?
20
         Yes.
21
         And what was the verification requirement, if you
22
    turn to the last page?
23
         Yes. All time entries shall be certified by the
24
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senior partner in the firm attesting to the accuracy of

1 the summaries.

Q Okay. So, following this March 5th letter did, in fact, the committee receive additional time and corrections to the time that had been previously submitted?

A It did, and we worked with your IT people to make sure that the time was accurate in the database, and we reviewed it several times, actually, and made sure that what we got was accurate and we took out any duplicates that we could see were obvious by either technology or something like that.

Q Once all of the discrepancies in the submitted time and any corrections and opportunity for corrections were made, what did the committee do with the submitted time?

A Once we were sure that we had -- the integrity of the data was good we then individualized the time. We were able to using Excel spreadsheets break out the time by firm so that we would have a separate spreadsheet for each firm that would identify the firm name, the individuals who submitted the time, the actual time entry, the time that was submitted for the work that was done. We also had categories in there as well.

O Did the Avandia fee committee invite the court

of the time?

We did.

24

25

Mr. Corr - Direct 77 appointed CPA, Mr. Alan Winikur to this March 5th and 1 6th meeting? 2 3 Yes, Mr. Winikur was at the March 5th -- he was 4 there one of those days, I believe, he came in for the 5 meeting. And did he have input on how these forms 6 Okay. could be created and discrepancies resolved? 7 8 I think Joe Zonies referred to himself as a techno-qeek in the earlier testimony and I guess I was the second of that, because I was contacting Mr. 10 Winikur before this. 11 I think I had sent out a protocol at some 12 point for how to review cases or review time entries 13 using Excel, and then we came up with a protocol that 14 we wanted to use for highlighting things. I reviewed 15 that with Mr. Winikur. I actually sent him, I think, 16 some samples to see if that was going to be okay with 17 him the way we were doing that. 18 But, we wanted his input on what we were 19 doing and how we were doing it procedurally, but 20 also wanted to make it as easy for his office as we 21 could. 22 Did the fee committee develop guidelines for review 23

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Q Are those reflected in Exhibit 5 marked for identification?

A Yes, yes. So, the guidelines came in a memo form from Ms. Nast and it was after getting input from the committee at our meeting on how we should go about reviewing the time.

We had some guidelines from PTO-70 that the Court had set out what was time that was going to be -- should be considered valid time for common benefit work.

We tried to come up with our own -incorporate those into our own guidelines so that we
could have an objective criteria to use that we could
all then implement on our own, but we were all using
the same guidelines and criteria for it, and that's
what this Exhibit 5 is.

- Q Okay. And does this reflect the objective criteria that were used by the committee for evaluating the time?
- 20 | A Yes.

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- Q And do these incorporate the Court's instructions from PTO-70?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 | Q And are there any additional objective guidelines?
- 25 A Yeah. Like I know one of the additional, the

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Mr. Corr - Direct

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1 obvious one that jumps out is number six which was all 2 pre-MDL time.

So, we excluded, after much debate within the committee we decided that we needed to have a bright line for the start of when people could submit common benefit time.

So, we decided that all pre-MDL time would be stricken and removed from this, even though we recognized that much of that MDL time which Mr. Zonies just testified to I think began in probably May of 2007.

Much of that time was very important to the common benefit, but we thought that objectively because that was a lot of the time from people on the committee itself we thought, objectively, that we needed that bright line to cut it off and start it when everybody was then aware of the MDL. So, we started it on the date the MDL was formed.

Did that disproportionately -- did that disallow time that was going to be applied on that objective basis disproportionately affect numbers of the fee committee?

I think it, yes, I mean I think certainly you had a lot of time that was cut from that which we will be able to see. Vance had a lot of time, Joe Zonies had a

Mr. Corr - Direct 80 lot of time that was cut from that. I think I had some 1 time that might have been cut from that as well, I 2 3 don't remember. Okay. And was that cut to maintain that bright 4 line rule, even though some of that time was clearly 5 for the benefit? 6 Lest the debate in the committee. 7 Okay. Ultimately was a consensus reached that all 8 of that time should, in fact, be disallowed? A Yes, I think consensus was reached at all times. 10 will say this for the Court's benefit, that the 11 committee worked very well. I mean, despite debate, 12 despite arguments and our chair made sure that we were 13 all fair and --14 15 On task? -- acted properly, but we always came to consensus. 16 Can you describe for the Court the manner in which 17 the hours were reviewed by the committee? 18 Yes. After our first meeting we decided that the 19 best method to do this would be to have -- and each 20 firm's time would be reviewed by two individual members 21 of the fee committee independent of one another. 22 So, a chart was put out listing all of the 23 firms that had submitted time and next to the firm name 24

were two members of the committee so that everybody had

# Mr. Corr - Direct

an equal number of primary reviews and an equal number secondary reviews.

By that I just mean that if my time was being submitted no individual could review their own time. So, if my time, I don't remember who reviewed it, but say it went to you as the primary reviewer, Bryan Aylstock would review my time, he would put in, using these codes off the guidelines, if he thought cuts had to be made or he was going to recommend a cut to Mr. Winikur you would put in a code next to the time, and then once you completed your review -- and you would highlight that entry so that it stood out that that was one that was being cut.

Then you would send it on to Joe Zonies who was doing the secondary review. He was actually doing a full review of the time again. He had the benefit of looking at what you had already done, but he would do his own review.

If he disagreed with something that you had cut, he might put in a note there that would say I wouldn't cut this, let's talk about it, or he could -- the time that you didn't cut that he thought should have been, he could then put his own entry in, highlight that and then ultimately we came back, I think, at our meeting in Chicago, the committee as a

# Mr. Corr - Direct

whole reviewed every entry of all 58 firms.

So, we spent probably 14 hour days in Chicago, I would say at least that long, probably longer than that. We were really late into the night. We looked at every single entry, which I don't know how many entries that is, but it was an awful long time and I don't ever want to look at time entries again, that's for sure.

Q Why did the committee feel the need to have every member review every submission in toto?

A I don't know that there was a need to do it. I think it was that we wanted to make sure that we were doing the right thing. So, we had an individual look at the first -- take a first look, we had an individual take a second look and the committee just decided that before we sent these time sheets on to Mr. Winikur, we wanted to make sure that we were applying these objective criteria in a uniform manner and there was discussion about that.

I think then, you know, even these criteria, we have 11 criteria, we marked some time on different things. We used -- this goes down to 11, so we used 12 and 13 just to mark time so that we could come back and have a discussion about that time, and it was usually issue specific.

So, if there was a motion that was out there and we noticed that there was an awful lot of time spent on that motion, it was something we would mark with a 12 just so that we could come back and talk about it, but we wanted to make sure everything was being done uniformly before we sent it on to Mr.

7 | Winikur.

- Q Ultimately, did the committee reach consensus with regard to the recommendations that it was going to send to Mr. Winikur about the time that was submitted for each individual law firm?
- A Absolutely. At that Chicago meeting I believe we finalized what we were going to send to Mr. Winikur, and I believe we even brought him on the conference call during that meeting to make sure that he was ready to accept all of the time and we got it over to him electronically.
- Q Ultimately was Mr. Winikur instructed by the committee to re-review all of the time?
  - A I believe he was instructed by the Court and he discussed that with the committee, that he was going to do an independent review of all of the time.
- Q And is that what he did?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 | Q Ultimately did Mr. Winikur, after review of the

time, inform all of the 58 law firms about the

84

2 individual cuts of those law firm times?

A He did. He prepared a letter for every law firm.

4 I believe they were all sent electronically. I think

5 he can probably -- I know most of them were, because we

6 get copies of those e-mails. We were copied on the

7 e-mails. He sent a letter summarizing it.

Q Is one of those reflected in Exhibit 6?

9 A Yes.

time.

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Q Is that the letter to my law firm?

A This was the letter to your law firm dated June 25th, 2012. I don't remember if they were all done the same day, but they were all right around that same

He sent a letter just like 6, same form, different hours obviously in the one paragraph, but he sent that letter to every firm electronically along with a copy of their spreadsheet and also a copy of the guidelines we were using so that the firms could then cross-reference using the guidelines. They would look at the number that was in the column for the denial code, they could go right to their cheat sheet, the guidelines.

Q Was each of these 58 firms told specifically what their allowed hours were and what their disallowed

85

.... 3011 21133

- 1 | hours were?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 | Q And did Mr. Winikur inform each individual law firm
- 4 of the opportunity to schedule an interview to discuss
- 5 any of the disallowed time?
- 6 A Yes, he did in that letter, in that cover letter of
- 7 | June 25th.
- 8 O And, in fact, was each and every of the 58 law
- 9 | firms provided that opportunity with both Mr. Winikur
- 10 and the full committee?
- 11 A They were.
- 12 | Q Okay. And do you recall how many of the 58 law
- 13 | firms actually requested interviews?
- 14 A Yeah, it was at least a dozen that we actually -- I
- 15 think a dozen -- we had interviews with a dozen. I
- 16 think maybe 14 or 16 may have requested them and some
- 17 then opted out.
- 18 O Now, did Mr. Winikur, when he did his review, make
- 19 any additional cuts or recommend any additional cuts
- 20 beyond what was recommended by the committee?
- 21 | A Well, yes. I mean, what the committee was doing
- 22 was making recommendations based on our experience.
- 23 | Mr. Winikur was the one who ultimately decided whether
- 24 that was a valid cut, and there were times when he cut
- 25 additional time and there were times when he suggested

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Mr. Corr - Direct 1 to us that time should be put back in. So, yes, he did 2 his independent review. 3 Okay. And following these interviews that were scheduled, were changes made -- well, can you describe 4 5 the interview process to the Court just briefly? Yeah. So on I believe it was July 9th and 10th we 7 met here in Philadelphia at Galco. We had a conference 8 room there, and the firms that wanted to have their 9 interview, each were assigned a time they could call 10 in. 11 They were given 15 minutes to make their presentation. Some went over that time, some under, 12 13 and there was at least 15 minutes in between calls so 14 that after the call we could discuss the call or the 15 interview that we had just conducted. 16

And in the room in Philadelphia was the eight committee members and Mr. Winikur, and ultimately Mr. Winikur would make the final decision on what was going to happen.

We could -- we could give him the substantive issues of well, this is what this means or this is what was happening in the litigation, that kind of thing. But, ultimately on the time, Mr. Winikur made that decision.

Did the information obtained during those

87 Mr. Corr - Direct interviews assist the committee and Mr. Winikur in understanding some of the time entries such that some 2 of the time was able to be allowed? 3 4 Yes. Okay. And ultimately did Mr. Winikur have the 5 final say as to whether an hour would be allowed or 6 disallowed? 7 8 Until today. MR. AYLSTOCK: If I could I would like to 9 show the Court a copy of the ultimate Excel spreadsheet 10 that was put together as a result of Mr. Winikur's work 11 of the allowed time, which is reflected as Exhibit 7. 12 It will actually be introduced as a CD to the Court. 13 BY MR. AYLSTOCK: 14 Is this a copy of the spreadsheet that is on 15 Exhibit 7? 16 Yes. So just to give you the basis of the exhibit 17 itself, when the database was broken down -- the 18 database that Mr. Aylstock's firm provided to us had 19 all of the time into one spreadsheet. 20 We were able to break that down just using 21 the Excel commands to break it down into individual 22 spreadsheets by law firm. Ultimately, I think, 23 probably -- I think on the committee Joe Zonies and I 24 were in charge of the spreadsheets. 25

# Mr. Corr - Direct

We would work with the spreadsheet like this, and then this, what is now Exhibit 7 is the final -- we put them all into one -- different sheets within one file and I burned the CD last night.

Q Ultimately following all of the committee's work and Mr. Winikur's work and following these interviews, how many hours were approved pursuant to Mr. Winikur's recommendation?

A Well, as I mentioned, 146,608.4 hours were submitted, 12,596.32 hours were disallowed for a remaining balance of 134,039.68 hours which were allowed.

That is on the first tab of the file, the first sheet is a summary of every firm, number of hours submitted, number of hours disallowed, total number of hours allowed. I believe on that first sheet also may have been the lodestar.

Q Once the committee was able to winnow down the hours to the allowable hours, did the committee look at any other metrics beyond the individual time entries to determine whether over all of the hours for this MDL seemed reasonable?

A Yes. So, you know, we had 19 meetings in person.

We had multiple telephone conferences. All of the time

we were working on the individual time, we were also

looking at the bigger picture, because our first objective was to figure out what was a fair, global

fee, and we knew that we had to look at the

4 jurisprudence in the Third Circuit, but we also looked

Mr. Corr - Direct

89

at the jurisprudence in other circuits, other MDLs.

We wanted to look at globally how are these things done, how can we do this in the most fair way to all of the plaintiffs, and one of the other things we wanted to look at was, okay, well how did the things happen monthly?

Now, when Joe testified, everybody wants to take credit for my charts, I did all of the charts.

Bryan just blew them up, but this, for example, the chart that you have up here now says total --

- 15 Q Is that Exhibit 8 for the record?
- 16 A It is. It may have been -- was it marked earlier?
- 17 Q I think it has been previously marked for
- 18 | identification as Exhibit 8.
- 19 | A Okay.

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- 20 Q Does that chart reflect the total hours submitted
- 21 by month?
- 22 A It is. So, one of the things that I did was I took
- 23 | -- at one point we were trying to figure out how can we
- 24 | look at this in a different way and look at it
- 25 | graphically.

FORM 2094

# Mr. Corr - Direct

So, we took all of the time, I put it, just on my own, just kind of made it into -- moved all of the time by month and then created this bar chart to show how much time was billed in each month, and did that really reflect our recollection of what was happening in the litigation and things like that.

And it really did, it really showed -- if you see those peaks, those peaks were happening at the time of discovery, the 2009 peak, right, so that goes up.

We could look at the time entries and see that there was a lot of discovery that was going on.

We were leading up to experts, expert reports were due some time in there, I remember, and I am just going off the top of my head now. Then, 2010-2011 trials were coming up, there was Daubert hearings, things like that.

So, those peaks were coming at times that we knew there was, you know, real important activity in the litigation. So, that was one just graphical way of us confirming what our recollection was and what the time sheets were showing.

- Q Did you or did the committee also look at the time by year graphically just as an additional approximation of what was going on?
- A Yeah. We were trying to look at different ways to

91 Mr. Corr - Direct do this graphically. So, I think there may be three or 1 2 four graphs that we made up. And this is Exhibit 10, showing total hours by 3 year. How was that helpful to the committee? 4 5 I think that is 9. 6 THE COURT: 9. 7 THE WITNESS: So, this is Exhibit 9, and it is just captioned "Percent of total hours per year." 8 9 So, we were able to look at that also and see, you know, on a pie chart, okay, how much time, what 10 percentage of the time was entered during these years, 11 and that was able to -- just a graphical way, again, 12 of looking at did this comport with what we were seeing 13 in the time entries of important work being done and 14 15 our recollection of what was happening in the 16 litigation. 17 BY MR. AYLSTOCK: Did the committee also look at the hours per PSC as 18 the PSC became reconstituted over the years to look and 19 see if that comported with what the committee knew 20 about the work that was being done over time? 21 Exactly, and we were constantly thinking about the 22 Gunter factors and other cases that we had been reading 23 along the way and that's another reason to look at this 24

graphically, well what was happening? When was the

25

92 Mr. Corr - Direct important work? What was the quality of work? was the, you know, the work that was being done. 2 And so we could look at PSC one, the members 3 of PSC one, PSC two and PSC three, they were on the 4 committee. So, we were able to kind of pick a date, 5 and this is a rough estimate of the percentage of time 6 done during each PSC iteration. 7 Is it Exhibit 10 --8 It is. 9 Α -- that is that rough estimate? 10 11 Α It is. Let me show you Exhibit 11. Did the committee also 12 compare the total number of hours that were approved in 13 the Avandia MDL with other MDLs and complex litigation 14 as an additional metric to evaluate the reasonableness of the hours? 16 So we were always looking at, like I said, 17 as we were talking about the individual time entries of 18 people, we were also looking at what was happening in 19 other MDLs, or what was happening in other mega-fund 20 When we read the opinions from those cases we 21 were able to find some that actually had the number of 22 hours in them and things like that. 23

So, we created this bar graph just to show that in comparatively with other mega-fund cases the

# Mr. Corr - Direct

number of hours that had been accepted here was really in line with these other mega-fund cases, you know, and then we could compare and see where we fit in with them.

Q Can you describe for the Court what the committee did to help it determine the size of the overall recovery so that the -- to ensure that the award that would be reasonable in light of that overall reward?

A Well, the settlements in the cases, as the Court knows, are confidential. So, there was no real way of putting our finger on how many cases had settled and therefore -- and how much money was out there in the settlements.

But, we had an idea among ourselves because we each had our own settlements. But, again, we couldn't discuss them because of confidentiality. What we did do was we looked at, you know, different news articles.

We looked at some of the business journals, we looked at some of the filings, GSK information, we looked at our own experiences. So, from there we had a general idea of where this was, but more importantly we retained an expert, Dr. Glenda Glover to go ahead and look into these same things to come up with a reasonable estimate of what the settlement or the

1 | amount of the settlement was.

Q Does Dr. Glover have expertise in value in corporations and settlements in business related

4 | matters?

A She does, and we submitted that with our memorandum, her resume, which I think speaks for itself.

Q Okay. And was the Dr. Glover's report, and I understand the Court allowed it to be filed under seal in light of the confidential nature of the settlements, but did the Court -- I am sorry, did the committee provide that report to each and every of the common benefit attorneys under seal?

A Yeah. I believe that the report was provided to GSK's counsel, and then it was -- after it was filed under seal, I believe, then it was also provided to members of the common benefit attorneys were able to receive it, but with the understanding that it was under seal and to be kept confidential.

Q And following the submission of that report to GSK and the other common benefit attorneys, was there any concern expressed by anyone about the valuation of the total settlements?

A No, it was the -- the report was then submitted to the Court under seal and there was no objection to it.

95

Q Okay. Now, did the committee, in light of the size of the expected award, evaluate whether or not the seven percent assessment that the Court had ordered to be set aside in PTO-70, whether that appeared fair

5 in light of the results and the number of hours

other case and those kinds of things.

6 obtained?

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A Yes, we were constantly looking at other cases. So, you know, we would go to meetings and talk about case law and maybe, you know, in a phone conference somebody would say hey, you know, read this case, you know, Diane would say look at this case and let's focus on what they were doing and then we can go look at this

Q I am showing you the chart that is Exhibit 13, and
MR. AYLSTOCK: I should have mentioned for
the record that Dr. Glover's report marked for
identification is Exhibit 12.

18 BY MR. AYLSTOCK:

Q But, does Exhibit 13 provide graphically a chart for the committee and ultimately the Court to evaluate how the seven percent set aside in PTO-70 compares to other mega-fund cases?

A Yeah, and this chart actually was contained within the brief that we submitted, and you can see that the seven percent falls right in line with what is going on

96

here.

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I mean, you know, Royal Hold, NASDAQ, Tyco International, Shaw, these are double the percentage that was set aside in this case. This case is right in line with diet drugs, Vioxx, Visa Check. I mean, these are all in the seven percent range as well.

And in looking at the percentages, if we look back at Exhibit Number 11, the comparison of the hours approved in some of these other mega-fund cases, how does the Avandia MDL line up, for example, with the NASDAQ case and the number of hours?

I think the number of hours were almost identical. We have submitted slightly more than the  ${ ilde{NASDAQ}}$ , so there is more time put in, but  ${ ilde{NASDAQ}}$  there is a 14 percent award. Here we are asking for a seven percent award, so I think graphically you can see it.

Did the committee also undertake a lodestar cross-check as a further assurance as to the reasonableness of the fees?

We did. We spent a lot of time. Obviously, you heard Mr. Zonies testify about the Gunter factors and we spent a lot of time with looking at Gunter and Judge Becker's opinion in that case. He relied heavily on the Third Circuit's report on fees and we looked at those factors and tried to guide ourselves along them.

⊛ FORM 2094

	Mr. Corr - Direct 97
1	Q Okay. How did the committee go about determining
2	the appropriate hourly rate to be assigned to each
3	individual lawyer or paralegal who had submitted hours?
4	A Well, first we relied on Gunter. We also relied on
5	the <u>Interfaith</u> case that talks about using the
6	geographical area or the location of the litigation for
7	determining hourly rates.
8	So, we wanted to look on a national basis,
9	and we did that.
0	Q Is that reflected in Exhibit 14?
1	A Right. So, Exhibit 14 shows, from the National Law
2	Journal, hourly rates for national law firms. We
3	looked at that just for guidance on how we should go
4	about setting the rates in this case.
5	Q Did the committee also look at billing rates for
6	other complex types of litigation, like bankruptcy?
7	A We did, we looked at bankruptcy cases, and that's
8	Exhibit 15 that we have here. We looked at the
9	bankruptcy law firms and their billing rates, and
20	then we broke it down into looking at Interfaith and
21	Gunter.
22	We went then and looked at Philadelphia firms
23	and we broke it down into that, and looked at the
24	Philadelphia firms for their rates as well.

Is that reflected in Exhibit 16?

24

25

Mr. Corr - Direct 1 It is. Α And graphically can you describe for the Court what 2 3 the committee found in looking at rates of the 4 Philadelphia law firms? Sure. I mean, looking at this, you know, from the 5 National Law Journal there are five law firms on this 6 and it shows billing rates for, you know, full-time 7 8 equivalent attorneys, billing partners and partners and 9 things like that. So, I mean partner billing rates range in 10 this report from \$725 an hour to \$900 an hour. 11 Did the committee in assigning the rates to the 12 individual firms and lawyers within those firms, also 13 look at other **Gunter** factors such as the nature of the 14 15 services provided? Exactly. So, we looked at the services that were 16 provided. We looked at that not only for the 17 individuals who were there, but also on the time 18 19 entries. When there were time entries, maybe questions 20 would come up about a certain topic or something, what 21 is the nature of the service being provided, doc 22 review, for example. Somebody might put in document 23

review, well, what is the nature of that.

What we did then was we created categories of

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Mr. Corr - Direct
                                                           99
1
    people and then we assigned, using the data we had
2
    gathered from these sources we then assigned rates to
3
    those individual categories.
4
        And, ultimately, when all of those rates were
    assigned and applied to all of the hours that had been
5
6
    approved by Mr. Winikur, what was the lodestar amount
7
    that was arrived at by the committee?
8
        $55,133,965.
    Α
        And once that amount was arrived at, did the
9
    committee apply a lodestar cross-check and look at any
10
11
    other cases of similar nature to determine the
12
    appropriateness of the lodestar?
        Yeah. We were constantly looking at cases trying
13
    to determine how did this fall within other mega-fund
14
15
    cases.
        And when the committee did that, what did the
16
    committee find?
17
        This is certainly in line with -- you know, when we
18
    look at multipliers and things of that nature, this is
19
    certainly in line with and actually at the low end of
20
    where other cases were falling.
21
              So, on Exhibit --
22
23
    Q
        17.
        -- 17 you can see the chart was -- I believe this
24
    was included in the brief as well, but you can see that
25
```

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100
                       Mr. Corr - Direct
    the multiplier to get to the seven percent is 2.607 is
2
    the multiplier.
        Is that in line with other similar cases that had
3
4
    been approved?
        It is at the low end of what we see here. So, yes,
5
    I would say yes, it definitely is.
6
              MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, I would like to
7
    move all of the Exhibits 4 through 17 that had been
8
    previously marked for identification into evidence.
              THE COURT: Any objection?
10
              (No response heard.)
11
              THE COURT: Hearing none, we will admit the
12
    Exhibits 4 through 17.
13
               (Plaintiffs' Exhibits 4 through 17,
14
    documents, are admitted into evidence.)
15
              MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor --
16
              THE COURT: That one on the right is 13,
17
    isn't it? I think, yes?
18
              MR. AYLSTOCK: Yes, Your Honor. This is
19
    the -- that's Exhibit 13.
20
              THE COURT: Thank you.
21
              MR. AYLSTOCK: And for the record, Exhibit 7
22
    is the CD that was provided to the Court. It has each
23
    individual law firm's time and reflects work product
24
    that in light of the ongoing litigation, we would
25
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101
                       Mr. Corr - Direct
   request that that also be placed under seal.
1
              THE COURT: All right. We will seal the CD.
2
                             Thank you, Your Honor.
3
              MR. AYLSTOCK:
              THE COURT: Thank you.
4
              MR. AYLSTOCK: No further questions.
5
              THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Corr.
6
              (Witness excused.)
7
              (Pause in proceedings.)
8
              MS. NAST: Thank you, Mr. Corr. Thank you,
9
    Mr. Aylstock. Your Honor, may we now call Mr. Alan
10
    Winikur to the stand?
11
12
              THE COURT: Yes.
              MS. NAST: And, Your Honor, as a preliminary
13
    matter, whenever we submit time reports to the Court,
14
    the daily time records to any Court, we always request
15
    that they be submitted under seal because they do
16
    reveal our work product.
17
              THE COURT: Yes, they do.
18
              MS. NAST: And it was doc, I believe, number
19
            And, well, 12 is already under seal.
20
              THE COURT: 12 is sealed because of the
21
    Glover report.
22
              MS. NAST: Right. But number seven, which is
23
    the CD, which contains the daily time records would
24
    also be submitted under seal.
25
```

```
102
 1
              THE COURT: We will do so.
2
              MS. NAST: Okay. Now, Mr. Winikur, now
3
    several of the questions I was going to have to ask you
4
    have already been covered by Mr. Corr, so --
5
              THE COURT: Well, we'll have him sworn in.
6
              MS. NAST: -- we'll go through them just very
7
    quickly.
8
              First of all --
9
              THE COURT: Ms. Nast, we'll have him sworn in
10
    first.
11
              MS. NAST: Oh, I'm sorry, I thought we did
12
    that.
13
              ALAN B. WINIKUR, Plaintiffs' Witness, Sworn.
              COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please state your full
14
15
    name, spell your last name for the record.
              THE WITNESS: Alan B. Winikur,
16
17
    W-I-N-I-K-U-R.
              COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please be seated.
18
                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
19
20
    BY MS. NAST:
        Mr. Winikur, do you serve by court appointment in
21
    this litigation?
22
        Yes, I do.
23
    Α
        And what is that court appointment?
24
    A It's pretrial order 109.
25
```

```
Mr. Winikur - Direct
                                                          103
 1
        And the Court in that order requested you to
2
    perform what function?
3
        Basically to review the time and expense reports of
4
    the Common Benefit law attorneys.
5
        Okay. And may I ask you what are your professional
6
    qualifications for undertaking such a task?
7
        Prior to this case I was court appointed by Judge
8
    Louis Bechtel on the orthopedic bone screw litigation.
9
    Also appointed by him in the diet drugs litigation. By
10
    Judge Donald Middlebrooks in the Trasylol Products
11
    litigation.
              Just as of September the 10th, I was
12
    appointed by Judge Anita Brody in the NFL's player
13
    concussion injury litigation.
14
              MS. NAST: Your Honor, may I approach the
15
16
    witness?
              THE COURT: Yes, of course.
17
    BY MS. NAST:
18
        Can you identify this document for us, please?
19
              This is my CV.
20
        Okay. Can you just quickly highlight some of your
21
    other professional accomplishments --
22
        Yes.
    Α
23
        -- based on your CV?
24
        I'm a CPA. I'm accredited in business evaluations
25
    Α
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Mr. Winikur - Direct
                                                          104
1
    and certified in financial forensics. I'm a member of
2
    the State Planning Council, the Institute of Business
3
    Appraisers. I've done substantial valuations and
4
    forensic accounting in various types of litigation.
5
        Thank you.
6
              MS. NAST: And, Your Honor, may we mark that
7
    document as Exhibit Number 17, please.
8
              THE COURT: I think that's the Loadstar
9
    multiplier chart, so we'll do 18.
10
              MS. NAST: Oh, well, then we're 18?
11
              THE COURT: I think we're up to 18.
12
              MS. NAST: Okay. Thank you.
13
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
14
    BY MS. NAST:
15
        Mr. Winikur, you mentioned some court appointments
    that you had for timely expense committees.
16
17
        That's correct.
    Α
        Have you ever worked as a court appointed person to
18
19
    help with the fee committee?
20
        Yes, I have.
        Can you tell us that, please, those cases?
21
        That was with Diet Drugs and with the current case.
22
    Α
        And we did hear testimony that you are working with
23
    the current case here today?
24
        Yes.
25
    Α
```

Mr. Winikur - Direct 105 1 Can you describe your work with the committee. 2 to try and break it down, let's start with March when 3 we just began? 4 Yes, and I met with the fee committee in March where the members of the fee committee had been 5 conducting the initial review of the time submissions 6 7 by the Common Benefit law firms. 8 After surviving tax season we began receiving time records from the fee committee. 9 So we're assuming April is out the window? 10 11 Yes. 12 Yes, okay. Yes. In which we conducted our own line-by-line 13 review of all firms submitting their time. And from 14 our analysis we made a determination of the time 15 allowed and disallowed, of course, conferring with the 16 fee committee on certain items that we thought might be 17 subjective and we weren't quite sure about. 18 So when you reviewed -- you've heard Mr. Corr 19 testify that the records that were sent to you included 20 comments from the fee committee? 21 22 Α Yes. But when you received those records, you conducted 23

an independent start-over brand new review?

25 A Yes, we did. I mean some of the examples of time

Mr. Winikur - Direct 106 disallowed were excessive time reading e-mails, 1 2 excessive time reading pretrial orders, first class air 3 travel, incomplete descriptions, limited descriptions, say, this doc review that Mr. Corr had mentioned, and 4 5 that type of things that we looked at to try to expand 6 on what we had from the fee committee. 7 And so there were instances in which you allowed or 8 disallowed time that we had not recommended that they be disallowed, but based on your background you were 9 10 able to make those decisions? That's correct, and also time that we disallowed 11 and subsequently determined that it was allowable. For 12 13 instance, in Mr. Aylstock's firm, because he had the responsibility to act as a clearing house to conform 14 15 all the Excel spreadsheets in the same way, and the format in the same way, we had saw a substantial amount 16 17 of time entry, not realizing that was a specific thing that he was responsible for. So that was time that was 18 eventually allowed. 19 So just to be sure and clear on that, one of the 20 areas of time that was not permitted as Common Benefit 21 was complying with the time and expense recording --22 reporting guidelines of PTO70? 23

24 A Correct.

25 Q And just to clarify that, for example, if I spent a

```
Mr. Winikur - Direct
                                                           107
1
    half an hour reviewing our time report after it was
2
    prepared, that time was not compensable as Common
3
    Benefit?
4
        That's correct.
5
        But what you determined was that Mr. Aylstock was
6
    the person in charge of collecting all of those
7
    records --
8
        That's correct.
9
        -- and so that time was restored to his time?
10
        And that was restored, right.
    Α
11
        And did you work from a set of guidelines?
12
        Well, the pretrial order guidelines and then also
13
    guidelines that were compiled by the fee committee,
14
    specifically listed as any pre-MDL time that was not
15
    allowed.
        All right. And we've heard testimony about --
16
17
    A Yes.
        -- why that decision was made. And we understand
18
    from Mr. Corr's testimony that you had occasion on June
19
    22nd to notify -- on or about June 22nd, because I'm
20
    not certain that the letters aLL went out the same day.
21
    I think they did.
22
        Most of them were dated the 22nd. We sent letters
23
    via e-mail to over 50 Common Benefit firms stating that
24
```

I was the account assigned to review the time and

```
Mr. Winikur - Direct
                                                           108
1
    expense reports under the audit guidelines established
2
    by PTO70.
3
               And included with these letters was an
4
    attachment of each firm's time records reflecting total
5
    hours submitted, hours disallowed and the net hours
6
    that can be considered compensable.
7
               The audit considerations compiled by the fee
8
    committee, these were in addition to the quidelines of
9
    PTO70, were also included, numbered and with the
10
    applicable disallowance code as a cross-reference for
11
    those Common Benefit attorneys to review what I had
12
    stated in the letter.
13
               MS. NAST: And, Your Honor, I believe that
14
    letter has been previously marked as exhibit seven to
15
    Mr. Corr's testimony.
    BY MS. NAST:
16
        Mr. Winikur, in that letter we've heard that you
17
    offered people an opportunity to have an interview with
18
    yourself and with the fee committee. And I believe Mr.
19
    Corr testified that we ended up with about 12
20
21
    interviews, do you recall that?
        That's correct.
22
        You also offered people an opportunity in your
23
    letter to submit a written statement even if they
24
```

didn't want to have an interview. Did you receive any

## Mr. Winikur - Direct 109 1 such statements? There were several who affirmatively said that they 2 were satisfied with our findings, our conclusions and they did not want an interview. 4 And other than those, do you recall any other 5 6 communications with the applicant counsel, by that I 7 mean, people petitioning for counsel fees? As far as interviews, there were about a dozen or 8 so firms wanted interviews. 9 10 And those interviews were granted? 11 Yes. And other than those contacts were there other 12 occasions when you contacted fee applicants for 13 14 clarification or additional information? Yes, there was because that was just part of the 15 process. If I found -- thought that something was 16 incomplete and I had a question, I would certain 17 entertain any feedback that could clarify the 18 situation. 19 Did you have occasion, and just give me a second to 20 put my hand on this, to send another letter on July 21 3rd? 22 MS. NAST: Your Honor, may I approach the 23 witness? 24

THE COURT: Yes.

## 110 Mr. Winikur - Direct 1 BY MS. NAST: 2 Do you recall this letter? 3 Α Yes. Can you tell us the purpose of this letter? 4 5 Well, this was a reminder for all the members who 6 had -- we had sent letters out, those June 22nd letters 7 to respond by telephone as far as the meetings, and that we would let them know, you know, when that would 8 9 happen. And then the interviews were conducted? 10 The interviews were conducted and that they should 11 12 be limited to 15 minutes. And they were more or less? 13 Sometimes a little more. 14 Α Sometimes a little more and sometimes -- I don't 15 remember any that were less actually, but did you --16 were there any changes that were made to time as a 17 result of those interviews? 18 19 Yes. Do you recall any particular example? 20 Certain times certain firms, one firm in particular 21 had for whatever reason had not included a number of 22

had for whatever reason had not included a number of
months with their submission. It was determined that
was compensable time after review by myself and the fee
committee and we allowed that time.

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Mr. Winikur - Direct
                                                           111
1
         So they had omitted that time --
    Q
2
        They had omitted that time --
    Α
3
         -- from their initial reports --
4
        That's correct.
5
         -- and you permitted them to send them in even
6
    though it was --
7
        That's correct.
8
        -- it wasn't noted before that they were missing?
9
    Α
        Correct.
10
               MS. NAST: And, Your Honor, that document, I
11
    believe, I'm afraid to say this, should be marked as
12
    exhibit 19?
13
               THE COURT: Actually you can mark it as seven
    because his first e-mail, June 25th, we marked as six
14
15
    and admitted it, and we don't have a seven.
               MS. NAST: Oh, okay.
16
               UNIDENTIFIED COUNSEL: The CV is seven.
17
18
               THE COURT: Oh, the CV is seven.
               MS. NAST: Oh, the CV is seven.
19
               THE COURT: I'm sorry. Okay. Then we are
20
    back to 19.
21
               MS. NAST: Back to 19. Okay.
22
               THE COURT: Great.
23
    BY MS. NAST:
24
        And just a last couple of questions. We've heard
25
```

```
Mr. Winikur - Direct
                                                          112
1
    testimony about this, but I think we would like to hear
2
    it from you as the final arbiter of the time that was
3
    spent.
4
              What were the final number of hours that were
5
    reported?
6
        The final number of hours were 146,608.4, I
7
    believe.
8
        And of those hours, what if any hours were
9
    rejected?
10
      About 12,596.
    Α
11
        And so what was the resulting total of hours that
12
    were recommended for approval?
13
    Α
        134,039.
14
              MS. NAST: Thank you. I have no further
15
    questions. Your Honor, did you have anything, because
16
    this is --
17
              THE COURT: I don't have any questions for
18
    Mr. Winikur. I thank him.
19
              THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
20
               (Witness excused.)
21
              THE COURT: We'll record all of his exhibits.
22
    They are admitted.
23
              MS. NAST: Oh, yes, can we move them into
24
    evidence.
25
               (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Avandia 19 is admitted
```

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113
1
    in evidence.)
2
              MS. NAST: And I guess while I'm here we
    should talk about the volume of exhibits --
4
    declaration.
              Your Honor, with our fee petition we
5
    submitted a volume of exhibits, and I don't think
6
7
    actually most of them need to be admitted. One has
    already been admitted. Two has --
8
              THE COURT: Been admitted.
9
              MS. NAST: -- essentially been admitted.
10
    actually hasn't in this form, and perhaps we should
11
    mark it as Avandia 20 and admit it.
12
13
              THE COURT: All right.
               (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Avandia 20 is admitted
14
15
    in evidence.)
              MS. NAST: Number three has been admitted as
16
    Joe's long chart. Number four has been admitted.
17
    Number five has disappeared -- oh, that's under seal.
18
                      Number six, Your Honor, these were the
19
    biographies that were submitted when people applied to
20
    be appointed.
21
              Would you prefer that we mark them, they are
22
    in the record?
23
               THE COURT: I know that they are in the
24
    initial record and there's no reason why we shouldn't
25
```

```
114
    have a complete record here, stand alone, so we'll
1
2
    admit them.
              MS. NAST: We've marked them -- now we're at
4
    21, I believe.
              (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Avandia 21 is admitted
5
6
    in evidence.)
7
              THE COURT: Yes.
              MS. NAST: And the next group of things down
8
    to number 12 are all reported decisions. We attach
9
    them here for ease of reference for the Court, and we
10
    can mark them --
11
              THE COURT: No, they don't need to be marked,
    but we'll take notice of them.
13
              MS. NAST: Very good. Number 13 had been
14
    admitted, I mean it's already been marked and admitted.
15
              THE COURT: Yes.
16
              MS. NAST: Number 14 has been marked and
17
    admitted. Number 15 has not, and we would request that
18
    that be admitted, and that would be --
19
              THE COURT:
                          22.
20
              MS. NAST: Avandia 22.
21
               (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Avandia 22 is admitted
22
    in evidence.)
23
              THE COURT: Now, please go back to the index
24
    number four. I don't know that that's admitted.
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```
115
1
    that different than number one?
2
              MS. NAST: No, I don't think it has been
    admitted. Maybe I'm -- it is different, yes. Yes, so
3
    we should admit it, and so I guess that would make it
4
5
    23.
6
              THE COURT: Okay.
7
              (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Avandia 23 is admitted
8
    in evidence.)
9
              MS. NAST: Okay.
10
              THE COURT: Thank you.
11
              MS. NAST: Okay. So that takes care of our
12
    volume of exhibits, and then with Your Honor's
    permission we will conclude by asking Vance to make a
13
14
    few remarks and we thank you very much.
15
              THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Andrus.
              MR. ANDRUS: May it please the Court, I am
16
    Vance Andrus. I had the privilege of speaking first at
17
    the very first of Your Honor's Avandia MDL hearings
18
    before there was even a PSC appointed by this Court.
19
    And thus is it fitting and my associates say inevitable
20
21
    that I speak last.
              Judge Bryan Aylstock and I had the honor to
22
    lead into legal battle the finest most professional
23
    dedicated and well organized MDL plaintiffs' team ever
24
    assembled, people such as Diane Nast, Steve Corr, Joe
25
```

. .

Zonies, Tom Cartmell, Bill Robins, Paul Kiesel, Tom Mellon, Mike Miller, Sam Lanham, Fred Thompson, and the partners and associates and paralegals of 52 separate law firms.

We did so against defense counsel every bit as talented and tough, led by Nina Gussack and George Lehner and their attorneys they represented JSK with skill and tenacity. They engaged us on every front always attacking, always providing their client the best of legal services.

And when the time was right they engaged in an effective resolution process. It was under the leadership of this Court that five years later we have come to this day.

Without the capable leadership of this Court and its team including Jerry Shestack, Bruce
Merenstein, Pat Juneau, Marybeth Putnam and your entire staff, the results may have been different.

But, you see, you know that. You were here. You saw it and you lived it, and that's the road. Everything I just said is history, and everything that was testified to today is history.

You see the problem with history is its sense of inevitability. The sense that, of course it turned out that way, it's history. But history is deceptive,

Your Honor.

It did not have to turn out that way. It could have turned out very differently than the way it did. So let's return to that first day, let's go back to that very first day in this courtroom.

Can't you see it, the crowd, the anticipation, the tension, the worry. If an observer were looking at that first day, the observer would wonder, what's going to happen, how is it going to happen, why is it going to happen?

Well, now we know, but it's time for the record to reflect what happened here and why it happened, and how it happened. Therefore, let the record reflect that what happened here was the perfect legal storm, composed of three equal components, the Common Benefit lawyers representing the plaintiffs, the capable defense team fighting for their client, and this Court who through their struggle, their effort and their hard work within four years did, did what? Did what?

Resolved the claims over 60,000 people, that's what we did. Our clients are injured people. We tend to get caught up in the business of the law and the struggle, and we forget about the injured people.

Our clients and every client of every lawyer

in America who had an Avandia case, everyone had in common three things. First, they had diabetes, a life threatening disease. Dr. David Graham, an epidemiologist, the head of the FDA Department of Drug Safety testified under oath that diabetes is heart disease. Two-thirds of our clients were going to die of heart disease because they were diabetics.

The second thing that they had was a severe injury, they had a heart attack, a stroke or congestive heart failure in addition to their diabetes.

And what was the third thing? They had all used Avandia. Now, GSK denied then, and so does today that their drug had anything to do with those injuries. And at the outset what did we have? We had one study with no mechanism of action for one of the three types of injuries.

But today, today we stand before you and we say the system worked. It worked because we, all of us, you, they, us believed in this system and set about making things right. So we the Common Benefit attorneys come before you today and request that our work, our risk be justly rewarded out of the fruits of our labor.

The Common Benefit doctrine provides that a percentage of the pot is fair and equitable, and it's a

measure in a method for doing so.

You, Your Honor, have heard the testimony.

Indeed you are intimately familiar with the facts so we won't recite them, nor will we recite the law which is cited in our papers which are presently unopposed.

But the record should reflect that we, the Common Benefit lawyers, undertook with great risk work for the common good and produced a substantial benefit for all of the plaintiffs and did so while exercising the utmost skill of attorneys practicing in this profession.

The PTO70 assessment is within the range of similar cases, and the size of the fee requested is well within the range of those awarded in other similar superfund cases.

You've heard this number mentioned many times, 134,000 hours, 134,000. At 220 work days a year, that would take one lawyer over 75 years to do. But it wasn't one lawyer, it was a team of lawyers. It was the Common Benefit counsel of the MDL 1871. Given this and on behalf of the Common Benefit counsel, and the over then 60,000 clients who have settled their claims, the fee committee request a Common Benefit award and a reserve in the amounts and percentages referred to in our proposed findings of fact,

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conclusions of law and order.

We thank the Court for its patience, its quidance and its hard work and we rest our case.

Thank you, Mr. Andrus. I think THE COURT: your summary has ably and passionately identified the true history of this case that I found myself flying back to that first day before you mentioned it.

And while we know the work isn't completely over, it is substantially completed for the individual claimants, and it is because of that we can entertain this motion now, and it's because of that we think it's high time to grant the motion.

I have reviewed your papers. I have been a part of not your meetings but every observation of your work product along with your opponents. And I've worked with the masters, and there is no doubt in my mind that there is justification glamour in this record.

It is up to the Court to make a final review. I know today I was handed a printout of a proposed pretrial order with proposed findings of fact. I don't know why I have all these little boxes instead of -okay, techno-geeks, what do little boxes mean when they are printed like this because some of the actual figures are missing.

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121
              MS. NAST: Your Honor, may I approach?
2
              THE COURT:
                          Yes.
              MS. NAST: I'm not sure, it was transmittal
3
4
    electronically.
              THE COURT: Well, we don't know -- you know,
5
    our federal system is now undergoing a type of change
6
7
    from Word to WordPerfect.
              MS. NAST: They are attractive little boxes.
8
              THE COURT: Aren't they lovely.
9
              UNIDENTIFIED COUNSEL: Other way around.
10
              UNIDENTIFIED COUNSEL: I believe it's from
11
    WordPerfect to Word.
12
              THE COURT: Well, I don't know. I don't care
13
    and I'm not attending the training.
14
              MS. NAST: We will resend it without the
15
16
    boxes.
              THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you very much.
17
    I'll read what I can, but I want to thank all of you
18
    for giving me such a complete picture of such thorough
19
    work.
20
              I think you have a right to be a little
21
    emotional because I am. Is there anything else we can
22
    address, Mr. Lehner?
23
                            If you don't mind, Your Honor.
              MR. LEHNER:
24
    Just briefly, not to stand up and oppose the granting
25
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one, a certainly appreciate many of the comments that have been made here today, and I would only add that I think in a day and age where lawyers often hear about and people often hear about the bitterness and the nastiness that lawyers engage in in litigation, I can say it was just the opposite here.

I think it was nothing but a professional engagement of the highest standard with attorneys on both sides doing a zealous job for their clients, and it's really, I think, speaking for Ms. Gussack and all our team, it's been a real privilege to litigate with our colleagues on this side during the last five years.

But I do have a couple of questions and just a couple of comments that I want to raise with the Court while we're talking about the Common Benefit fund.

THE COURT: Let me just say before you do that, it takes all sides to engage in civil and professional responsible types of legal activity, it didn't happen alone, so thank you.

MR. LEHNER: While we're talking about the Common Benefit fund, there is still a considerable amount of money to flow into the Common Benefit fund and certainly thank the work that Mr. Chirls has been doing, and I know working most closely with Ken Zucker

doing, and I know working most closely with Ken Zucker and monitoring that, and we certainly appreciate what he's been doing on that.

And we are very mindful as we are constantly reminded by our colleagues of our Common Benefit obligations, and you become aware of some of the issues that have arisen. I am sure those will unfortunately keep coming to your attention.

There is one issue that I think we're going to need some guidance from you, and that is, as you know there are a number of state cases in which we are now litigating, individual state cases in state court that are represented by attorneys who participated in the MDL here.

And I think we're going to need some guidance from you as to, one, whether or not those states have been informed about whether or not they have a Common Benefit obligation since they clearly are using MDL related material to advance their cases.

It will obviously impact our conversation should we ever have them with states as to what kind of resolution there may be. It's a big issue and I hope those states have been informed by, I think it's Mr. Robins principally who is representing those states, and now there may be a Common Benefit obligation,

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that's something you may have to address down the road as you've done with respect to some other people who have been litigating outside the MDL, but certainly have ties to the MDL and will need to raise that soon.
```

THE COURT: All right. I've been made aware of specific instances before, but not in particular what's ongoing as anyone who has completed their work with the MDL still representing in the state. I don't think that's what you meant.

MR. LEHNER: No, what I meant -- very clearly what I think is in play here is, are the states who are litigating against us on the very same issues essentially that we've been litigating here, and using the very same material that was generated in the MDL --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LEHNER: -- what kind of Common Benefit obligation may they have, because that will obviously impact our responsibility to perhaps provide more money to the Common Benefit fund, and we've heard all today about, you know, issues people have when money isn't disbursed and that makes people unhappy, obviously.

THE COURT: Yes, we have an ongoing problem there.

MR. LEHNER: So with the particular --

THE COURT: Do you have a suggestion as to

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address that without their being an actual mechanism for the Court to rule upon? I don't know what is happening out there in the states. Some of you know better, and some don't know But I would suggest that putting all attorneys who are representing such state entities on notice is

125

issue. I know Mr. Robins is here. I welcome him to come up and talk about this.

the first way, and perhaps establishing a deadline to

notify the Court whether or not there is going to be an

MR. LEHNER: And this may be an issue with respect to the fee committee itself who obviously has an interest in making sure that ultimately the Common Benefit pot is whatever it is supposed to be. It's not really a -- we're sort of again a neutral party in this.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LEHNER: We just want to make sure that should we have any obligations imposed upon us, we know what they are and we are able to comply with them.

THE COURT: Do you see any reason that the present requested, the instant requested relief should be held up because of this, or are you talking more about future contributions?

MR. LEHNER: Well, that's a question I'm not really sure sort of. I mean I gather that the PSC and the fee committee has asked for a certain sum of money to now be set aside to pay the Common Benefit fees that they had proposed.

That sum of money is less than I assume the total amount of money that is going to ultimately end up in the -- it's going to be less than seven percent assessment against all of the money, I assume so.

So there's going to be some money going back to people. But in order to know ultimately what the full pot is, we ought to know who is going to have to contribute to that because presumably individual claimants who now contributed seven percent may not need to contribute seven percent if there's more than enough money to contribute to pay out the Common Benefit fees that are applied for at the end of the day.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. LEHNER: So that's something I think that Mr. Chirls and the PSC have to work out.

THE COURT: Or they may continue to contribute and then proportionate disbursements --

MR. LEHNER: Just back at the end of the day.

THE COURT: -- be made.

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127
1
              MR. LEHNER: Exactly.
2
              THE COURT: All right.
3
              MR. LEHNER: But at the end of the day we're
4
    going to have to sort of know how much was sort of the
5
    final amount to the Common Benefit pot.
6
              MS. NAST: Your Honor, if I may just
7
    interject --
8
              THE COURT: Yes.
9
              MS. NAST: The typical thing here would be to
10
    continue along the course that we're going, and if and
11
    when what you said may happen happens, then we will
12
    have a plan to deal with it.
13
              THE COURT: I like to be notified of this
14
    potential.
15
              Mr. Robins, would you like to say something?
16
    How are you?
17
              MR. ROBINS: I'm well, thank you, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: Good to see you.
19
              MR. ROBINS: Nice to see you.
20
              THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Lehner.
21
              MR. ROBINS: I just wanted to let the Court
22
    know that I am representing States Attorney General.
23
    You'll recall --
24
              THE COURT: I do recall.
25
              MR. ROBINS: -- that when we originally
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those with cases that we had already had meaningful engagement with, and those cases, just so the Court knows, it's in the discovery phase right now.

So we are, from my vantage point, a long way

settled our agreement, we carved out our ability to do

from settlement on those cases. This is a topic that I've talked with my colleagues about on the fee committee. Having been before you in the MDL, having been on the PSC, there's not any question that we don't dispute that we will need to pay an assessment at the end of the day.

The question is, how much and how much work is going to go into having to finish the AG cases.

We've already had ongoing discussions about that within the committee. I think this is something that we can address in the committee. That's certainly how it's handled, as I understand in Vioxx, ultimately an agreement was made with the plaintiffs' fee committee.

So we don't anticipate this being something that's going to be unable to be resolved. We feel like it will be on an equitable basis. It has nothing to do with the request that's being made today and the basis of the fee committee's request based on the assessments and the estimation that's within the papers.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

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MR. ROBINS: So shouldn't stand up anything that's going on today, and I would anticipate -- and certainly notwithstanding your order on jurisdiction, I certainly recognize, you know, my participation here and I feel like we will be able to resolve that down the road, so I just wanted to let you know that.

129

THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you. Mr. Lehner?

MR. LEHNER: And the only thing that I have some concern about is that the states themselves have some kind of notice, and I assume you've notified your clients that there may yet be some assessment down the road that they are going to have to pay because that clearly impacts GSK and our ability to have conversations with the states.

If they comes at the end of the day as a surprise to them, that, you can imagine, is a surprise they don't like to hear about at the end of the day.

THE COURT: Well, every representative of each of those states may not be in same position as Mr. Robins is who is clearly saying, yes, his clients will. But I think it's incumbent upon GSK to notify them that that's a potential, more than a potential reality.

I don't want to rule here that they're going to owe without knowing who is doing what. I have

25

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1
    nothing to do with the attorney general case,
2
    obviously. It may also advantageous if you get some
3
    help from lead counsel for the plaintiffs, at present,
4
    Mr. Kiesel, who could assist.
5
              I don't necessarily think Mr. Robins has an
6
    obligation to tell all attorneys general except his own
7
    clients.
8
              MR. LEHNER: Except his own clients,
9
    absolutely, that's all I'm asking, Your Honor. Thank
10
    you.
11
              THE COURT: Yes, and it sounds like he's on
12
    board there.
13
              Mr. Kiesel, and then I'd like to hear from
14
    Mr. Chirls.
15
              You're the only one that could fit through
16
    there.
17
              MR. KIESEL: I left all of my skin on that
18
    edge.
19
              THE COURT: I am jealous.
20
              MR. KIESEL: The one comment I will make, I
21
    hadn't thought, this is the end of a long day and
    another issue I hadn't considered was going to come up
    is this, GSK has turned over, there have been
24
    protective orders that have been done directly with
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attorneys general, and documents have been given to

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1 attorneys general outside of this MDL.

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And I just want the Court to be award of the fact that there are documents being exchanged and discussions occurring outside of everything that has happened in this courtroom, so I think it may depend upon the state that's involved and what the request is. I just want the Court to be aware of that.

THE COURT: I already see that issue, I do.

131

MR. KIESEL: And I'll walk around this way.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ROBINS: Could I just add one other point on that, Your Honor, just very briefly.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINS: There certainly is a distinction between what the state might have to pay, if anything, as an assessment in its capacity as a state versus what the lawyers who are receiving a fee might pay, and that's important because it implicates governmental issues, it implicates legislative issues and these types of things and that's been addressed in other cases.

So how the assessment ultimately would get allocated against who, or how it would actually function in a particular case, I think it's way too early to tell that.

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132 1 But what I'm saying to you, to the Court is, 2 that I feel that we are going to be able to work out 3 how that will be dealt with in a way that is reasonable 4 and has been dealt with in other cases. 5 THE COURT: Well, everyone is certainly on 6 notice, aren't they? They will be on notice. 7 MR. ROBINS Yeah, certainly the --8 THE COURT: And the comparison to other cases 9 and to what has already happened in this MDL will be 10 But I think it's good to have this discussion. made. 11 MR. ROBINS: Sure. And I just want you to 12 understand that, you know, that as -- I think it's --13 this is not something I was ready to stand up and speak 14 about today, but I just wanted you to be aware that 15 it's nothing that we're ignoring either as if it's 16 something that won't have to be dealt with on down the 17 road. 18 THE COURT: Very good. 19 MR. ROBINS: Mr. Kiesel was certainly right, 20 there's a lot of work product and things that have 21 happened outside of the MDL which will go into that 22 assessment and discussion, but that's for another day 23 when we get there.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Robins.

MR. ROBINS: Thank you.

 THE COURT: Mr. Chirls?

MR. CHIRLS: Yes, Your Honor. Andrew Chirls, and I'm the administrator of the Common Benefit fund.

I'll try to be informative even if I cannot be as eloquent as those who have come before me.

I anticipate I'll be receiving monies over time as I have now been receiving monies. Ms. Nast and I have discussed the point that I'm not to hold all the money till the end. There will be many interim distributions. And I don't believe anything that has been presented here governs how frequently, how often those interim distributions will be made.

So it's my expectation that that will be covered in further orders and that I'll be working with Ms. Nast. I don't intend to contribute seven percent of my fees to the Common Benefit fund, but I will contribute my work and my experience. Thank you.

THE COURT: Well, that is more than enough. Thank you.

Is there anything else to add to this record today, and for my information? I certainly appreciate all the work that has gone into today.

The clarity that is reflected in this record not only makes my job easier, and that's all you attorneys and wise counsel and masters have done

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throughout the tenure of this MDL is to help me out, but I think it's important for posterity.
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Mr. Andrus talked about history. History is what is recorded, and recorded not just verbally transcribed, it is recorded in the minds and experience of those who live it, and it has to be transmitted, and now we have a full record.

So anyone who wishes to know what happened here today can now find out and we'll move on to the next step.

I still have to review everything, look at the new proposed order and see if it needs any tweaking, but essentially I will tell you that there's no reason presented here that I have already reviewed that I would not grant your request in full. But let me take it under advisement and read all the fine lines. And I always do that anyway. All right.

And with that, I think we stand adjourned. Thank you, very much.

(Proceedings concluded at 4:20 p.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.

0-//-/2 Date

Jett Nathanson