1 APPEARANCES 2 APPEARED FOR PLAINTIFFS: 3 Margaret Branch, Esquire 4 Turner W. Branch, Esquire Jayne Conroy, Esquire 5 James J. McHugh, Jr., Esquire Joshua M. Mankoff, Esquire 6 Mia L. Maness, Esquire Mark C. Tanenbaum, Esquire 7 Frank M. Petosa, Esquire Ann Estelle Rice Ervin, Esquire 8 Joseph F. Rice, Esquire Jessica Perez, Esquire 9 Blair H. Hahn, Esquire Christiaan Marcum, Esquire 10 David F. Miceli, Esquire Catherine Heacox, Esquire 11 Michael Heaviside, Esquire Elizabeth Chambers, Esquire 12 Matthew Munson, Esquire Lisa Gorshe, Esquire 13 Matthew Mokwa, Esquire Steven Maher, Esquire 14 Robert K. Jenner, Esquire Lindsey Craig, Esquire 15 Daniel Gallucci, Esquire 16 APPEARED FOR DEFENDANTS: 17 18 Michael T. Cole, Esquire David E. Dukes, Esquire 19 Mark S. Cheffo, Esquire Sheila Brodbeck, Esquire 20 Lyn Pruitt, Esquire Mark Jones, Esquire 21 Ted Mayer, Esquire Douglas Fleming, Esquire 22 Julie Fink, Esquire 23 24 25

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THE COURT: Our agenda is more limited than other times, which is a good thing. Perhaps a few drinks together has helped, sharing each other's company may have helped resolve some of these.

We have this spousal privilege issue. Let me thank y'all for briefing this. I'm sometimes surprised how some issues have a mountain of case law, and others you'd think would have been discussed many times, actually has pretty sparse case law. This is one of those issues where I was very confident that there would be a lot case law out there, and there really isn't. And it actually then requires us to use our common sense, which is a good device to use from time to time.

And let me tell you my take about all this. The spousal privilege is based on the high value we give to the sanctity of marriage, right, that's the purpose of the spousal privilege. That is also one of the purposes of asserting a loss of consortium claim, that is, we value that relationship and we can allow compensation for it.

So it would be ironic if the result of asserting a loss of consortium claim is you then lose the -- you just waive entirely the spousal privilege. That doesn't make sense to me.

On the other hand, it wouldn't seem particularly fair that you would go and put in issue something about the consortium relationship, and then hide behind the privilege so that the

defendant couldn't provide a meaningful defense.

And that then put to mind, you know, my experience in medical malpractice litigation where a patient sues his physician for malpractice, and surely the communications relevant to that claim could not be privileged, because the defendant physician then wouldn't be able to defend himself.

On the other hand, it certainly doesn't waive the privilege as to all other physicians, or even as to that physician, regarding matters not relevant to the case. You don't get -- you wouldn't give up the privilege; we say there's a strong value in it.

So sort of what I come down on this is that to the extent it's really that Curlee case kind of does it, says listen, to the extent it relates to the consortium claim, it's waived. That is, if you, you know, you and your wife have talked about your relationship — you know, one of two-edged swords of a consortium relationship, it gets into the nature of the relationship, you give up something about your privacy there, because you're saying, hey, you damaged my relationship with my spouse, but what was that relationship? That's fair inquiry. And anybody who's casually asserting one of those claims and found out that one spouse was cheating on the other, has learned the effect of opening the door on an issue like that. And so to the extent that the communication at issue relates to the consortium claim, then I do think it's

waived.

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But as to other matters, I don't think it's waived, and I find it's not waived. In particular, talking about the liability claim. It's not waived. It's not relevant to that. It is waived as it relates to the spousal claim.

So, you know, sometimes we may have a question about where that line's drawn. If it comes up in a deposition, give me a call, I'll be glad to address it. But I think asking about smoking, which is not really relating to the consortium claim, would not -- that was a proper assertion of privilege.

And I know there's this whole issue about, well, under our local Rule 30, did they timely file a response. And adherence to the rules are very important.

On the other hand, you guys all have so much going on, I'm just not going to sit and rigidly enforce the rules on this.

That's an important issue here.

You know, I've had more discussion lately about the sanctity of marriage and the importance of marriage than I think I've had in all the years -- I have a hearing at 11:00, I have the single-gender marriage case in South Carolina and I'm having a hearing at 11:00 on that. So I'm spending a lot of time on this issue lately.

Anyway, that's sort of where I am on that. And if there's any need for clarification on that, I'm glad to provide it.

We'll issue some order on that issue. But I think the --

that's sort of where I stand.

Now let me talk to you about the issue --

MR. MICELI: Your Honor, can we just ask, when that comes up, the reason I want some clarification is that we've never told our client not to discuss how their marriage was affected; I only stopped her from answering when they asked what your discussions were about the risk smoking.

THE COURT: Which was a proper assertion of the privilege.

MR. MICELI: Right, thank you. And at that point in time Mr. Cheffo and I had already discussed, because of some production that was made that morning, we were going to be before Your Honor, and we both wanted to get some clarification on the issue.

But to get some further clarification, we're only talking about conversations that they had between husband and wife concerning how their marriage has been affected by her diabetes.

THE COURT: Right. Privilege is confidential communications, that is, they did -- people outside the confidential relationship is not privileged. So it would be communications, confidential communications relating to their relationship. And, you know, the fair question is, and the defendant can inquire into this, what is the nature of that relationship. That's pretty private stuff, right? I mean,

our -- you know, a loss of consortium claim gets into the sexual relationship between couples and all that. And I've had many people in cases I was involved in drop the claim because they did not really want the invasion of the privacy, which I respect. And to the extent it's dropped, it's then probably not relevant to the case. But -- So anyway.

Yes, Mr. Cole?

MR. COLE: Your Honor this is sort of part of why we're getting advice for the future. I think the issue's going to come up sometime, somebody is going to say something like, you know, my relationship's ruined because I had to do the laundry, or I can't do the laundry or whatever. But there may be other reasons they can't do that, that they talked to their spouse about. I would think that those would be things that would go to the relationship, because they're talking about --

THE COURT: If it's relevant to the relationship -- and I mean, that's going to be -- I mean, if you start thinking about it, it's not exactly a constricted area, right? I mean, it's a fairly broad area that you get into. And, you know, I've just seen in South Carolina cases people start getting into that, and the plaintiff just drops the claim because it's not worth the claim, all the invasion.

MR. MICELI: Your Honor, because you cited the Curlee case, and it mentions the three-part test, and the third part

to that test is, is the evidence otherwise available. When they ask our clients, since this was brought in just the Durocher case, I'll restrict it to Durocher, but when they asked Mr. and Mrs. Durocher, how has your marriage been affected, that's --

THE COURT: Let me say this. I wouldn't buy that limitation. Because — just because I never liked the discovery you can get it somewhere else. Okay? I don't like that. Okay? If they know it, no, they could ask him about it. And I think that's just a little bit of a — you know, what's the old standard thing is you say give me all your documents; well, they're in 7000 courthouses, go get them.

No. You know, you don't do that.

MR. MICELI: Right.

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THE COURT: If you've got them reasonably available, you have to produce them. So I would not take that part of the test that if it's otherwise available somewhere else.

But let me just say this. I think what you're -- Give me an example of something that concerns you, give me something very specific.

MR. MICELI: Well, first, what doesn't concern me,
Your Honor, is if they ask how has your marriage been
affected, I didn't instruct them at that point not to answer.

THE COURT: Because that's a fair question.

MR. MICELI: That's a fair question. Did you talk

to Mr. Durocher last night about this deposition? Did you talk to Mr. Durocher last night about how your marriage has been affected?

THE COURT: Which is proper assertion of the spousal privilege.

MR. MICELI: Right. They can each testify to their perception, their feelings, their observations about how their marriage has been affected. When they get to the pillow talk about how they specifically say it's been affected, that's where I have the problem.

THE COURT: That is where the line should be -
MR. MICELI: We have a statutory privilege, and I

want to make sure that the rule this Court is instituting is
as narrow as possible.

THE COURT: Yeah, but let me just say this. I have found, the classic thing is I get in a trial and I get 25 motions in limine, okay? And it's really how the question comes up, it's very hard to forecast exactly. And what I say to you is I'm generally available. I will make myself available. Because I cannot imagine, none of us, exactly how it might come up. I know how it came up in your deposition, I'm comfortable with that. But I'm not going to anticipate every issue, because there are some that potentially in which that communication would be waived by consortium, and I'm not smart enough to figure out every potential way it might come

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MR. MICELI: Okay.

THE COURT: And I -- you know, we'll feel our way out, and then y'all talk to each other. And you know, one of the things everybody has to figure out is how important is this dispute, right? Because the things lawyers all the time in litigation disagree on, but it's just not worth fighting over. So y'all can sort that out.

MR. MICELI: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me address this issue of the searching of plaintiff documents. You know, this is now the third monthly status meeting in which I will have discussed this issue. And that's probably two more than was necessary. When we started the case, the plaintiffs wanted to have only discovery against the defendants, and I said no, discovery is reciprocal, everybody has to do it. And I have piled a lot of rocks on the defendants, and they squawked some, but not that much. Okay? And y'all have now gotten benefit of this avalanche of documents. I expect y'all to -- the plaintiffs to approach your discovery obligations with every bit as much vigor as you expect from the defendants. And frankly, having five of the ten cases where people are producing for the first time discovery responses at the deposition is not acceptable. I know there are instances where people come in and say to you, oh, my God, I just found some stuff in the house, they

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were up in the attic, I didn't know I had them. That's fine, everybody has that, everybody has stuff like that, there will always be something. But these depositions where people say no one ever asked me. Now, I know the answer is I did ask my client and they never told me. Well, you know, they can be sanctioned, too, it's not just the lawyer. The lawyer has a duty to be vigorous.

And I don't want to pick on anyone, but the Lopez law firm, I have to say, I instructed to go back after August 15th; they didn't do it. And I'm instructing that law firm to not — no longer is a paralegal acceptable. I expect a lawyer admitted pro hac vice in this Court, because I can then sanction them. I expect them to go back, to go through the discovery requests, and I expect the certification in ten days that this has been done.

Is there any confusion about that?

MR. MICELI: No, sir.

THE COURT: I'm not big on sanctioning lawyers, but the only way we're going to have order in this litigation, as complicated as it is, is people obey the rules. And I'm not worried about someone finding, as I say, finding something at the last minute. And these upcoming depositions of plaintiffs, we're only talking about 14, folks, this isn't like we're talking about 1200. Of those 14, if they haven't produced the obvious stuff, I mean, there are obvious things

that everybody is going to have, you ought to go back to them like today, and say okay, I know you've got pictures. I know you've got e-mails. I mean, come on, let's do it. And not accept this stuff I'm meeting with the lawyer for the client for the first time the day before the deposition. Not acceptable.

You know, one of the raps on this type of litigation is that the plaintiffs' counsel want to fly the case at 10,000 feet and never deal with individual people. These are real people, they're real claims, and I'm not going to let you just litigate the big issues. The defenses, much of this is going to be tied to some of this individual evidence, and they have a right to their discovery. So I'm instructing y'all —now this idea that I'm going to send the plaintiffs' lawyers to do their own electronic searches, no, we're not doing that.

I am concerned about the spoliation issue, to the extent that I want every plaintiff in the case to receive a letter from their lawyer about not destroying anything, a sort of anti-spoliation letter just saying — tell them, you know, everything you've got, do not destroy anything, do not dispose of anything, please save everything, it may be relevant to the case and you're instructed not to do that. Because I don't want this situation, "If I had only known, I wouldn't have thrown the box out last week."

And again, folks, it's not just the lawyers, the clients

have a duty to comply with discovery as well.

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Now, having preached my sermon, are there other thoughts, observations, points either counsel, either side would like to make?

MR. MICELI: Your Honor, I'd say we've been able to deal with Pfizer's counsel on things, just last -- I think this week we were a little late on getting Mr. Cheffo something, and he was very cooperative in accepting it.

THE COURT: He's not complaining about the little stuff.

MR. MICELI: No, no. But yesterday we received supplementations in some of our cases, and I received a notice that I saw for the first time right before I came to the cocktail party last evening, and it has the subpoena duces tecum. I haven't sent that to my client, it's being sent there this morning via e-mail. The deposition is Tuesday. And I'm going to do my best to -- we will -- we have met multiple times with our clients. And we just want to make sure that as we supplement, that there's a line that sort of raised at some point between supplementation and being accused --

THE COURT: I don't want to be a nanny in this case.

Y'all are among the most skilled lawyers in the United States.

I'm not trying to do that. What I'm trying to do is there's

just some things, you know, when I hear about people showing

up and the clients look like they're deer in headlights on basic questions. I mean, everybody knows they have got photographs, so if they haven't given you any photographs, you know, that is not — that's a pretty good red flag that they aren't taking seriously your communications, and you need to do more. And your certification under Rule 26(g) is a reasonable effort. And it's not reasonable, when you have nothing, to accept that as an answer, because that's not a reasonable answer.

Listen, some of these clients, we all know they came in the case maybe a little more casually than others, and they may not really want to be on the train, tell them to get off the train. This is serious stuff, right? This is a — everybody has responsibility here, and discovery is not going to be unilateral, it's going to be reciprocal.

Is there any confusion about that, first from the plaintiff?

MR. MICELI: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Cheffo, have I addressed your concern?

MR. CHEFFO: You have, Your Honor, and to Mr. Miceli's point, we understand, as you said --

THE COURT: I am not having any problems with Mr. Miceli, I know he's speaking here, has not been the source of the problems.

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MR. CHEFFO: Right. I think everything you said, we agree with completely. Litigation's going to happen, it's complicated, we're not in here every time somebody says I forgot something. It's more the systemic issues. I think you've addressed it certainly to our satisfaction. We appreciate that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good. Now, those are the two matters on my agenda.

Mr. Hahn, have you got anything you want to bring to my attention?

MR. HAHN: Yes, Your Honor. As is noted in the agenda under the Pfizer current and former employee deposition, one of the depositions that has not yet been set is Joseph Feczko. And the defendants are raising an Apex objection to that, and we would like to — the Court to give us an expedited briefing schedule so we can get that issue resolved.

THE COURT: I'm not aware of it. You obviously object to the Apex?

MR. HAHN: Yes, sir, he doesn't work for Pfizer.

THE COURT: Yeah. Mr. Cheffo, what's the --

MR. CHEFFO: I think we would be happy to brief this as well, but just to give you a quick summary, Dr. Feczko was the former chief medical officer of Pfizer, he's a retired person. What we agreed to do, because we thought it was

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appropriate, is to not just say we're not going to give you anything; what we did was we collected his custodial file and produced that, because we thought that would at least give Your Honor and the plaintiffs a record on which to determine whether the Apex objection is appropriate. We think that, you know, we're only raising it obviously as to his time when he was the chief medical officer, so we think it still applies. They're not asking what he's been doing kind of lately. And we think that based on the production and based on kind of his level, and certainly also based on the fact that they're getting many many other depositions and documents, that we think it's kind of well positioned.

THE COURT: Would it be -- what would be a reasonable time to produce something to the Court asserting your position on that?

MR. CHEFFO: I think we can certainly do that, file some papers in ten days, seven to ten days.

THE COURT: Seven days. And plaintiffs, how quickly can you respond?

MR. MARCUM: Seven for us.

THE COURT: Seven days. I will promptly address it after that. How about that?

MR. HAHN: Thank you, Judge. The only other thing we have, there are a number of motions to dismiss before Your Honor that came in this week with Michigan cases. We have

spoken to each of the Michigan plaintiffs that is currently before Your Honor and you have proper jurisdiction. All of them have agreed to dismiss their case with prejudice. As a result, the defendants have agreed to drop their motion to dismiss under Michigan law. So there will be no more Michigan cases before Your Honor, except for the Michigan cases potentially within, I believe, California consolidations that are pending remand.

THE COURT: Okay. So you have already filed a response indicating that?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$  HAHN: No, sir, we have not. We just came to agreement.

THE COURT: Would you file something? Because we obviously on the -- obviously we're trying to promptly respond to discovery, and if you'll do that as quickly as you could, Mr. Hahn.

MR. HAHN: Yes, sir. I believe that's all we have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cheffo, how about for the defense?

MR. CHEFFO: I think that's it, Your Honor, it was relatively short. I think we have worked out a lot of these issues before today, so thank you.

THE COURT: Very good. You'll move to dismiss under 41. Why don't you just file stipulations of dismissal in

those cases; doesn't require any court action on my part. And you can just dismiss them with prejudice in terms y'all craft them, and file them, then you -- I'm glad to do it, but that's the easy way to do it.

MR. HAHN: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay? And, you know, with all the resources y'all have in this, y'all can probably gin those up before Mr. Cheffo leaves town, y'all can jointly sign them and file it and my clerks.

You know, the other day we had some data come in on the cases within the District of South Carolina. And number one, I had one-third of the entire docket of the district, and I'm one of ten, okay? So we can see the math here. And there has been an increase by 900 cases this year so far in our district. And if you take our cases filed this year, it's basically this litigation. But the way we count cases, after 25, I don't get any more credit, okay? So it's as if it doesn't exist, right? But I haven't had any of my colleagues stand up and volunteer to help, which I'm glad all the help you guys give me, because it would be awfully hard if we were fighting on every issue.

Okay, so with that, we'll see you next month. Okay? Thank you very much.

(Court adjourned at 9:29 a.m.)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION I, Debra L. Potocki, RMR, RDR, CRR, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically recorded above proceedings. S/Debra L. Potocki Debra L. Potocki, RMR, RDR, CRR