2 1 APPEARANCES 2 APPEARED FOR PLAINTIFFS: 3 Jayne Conroy, Esquire 4 Mitchell M. Breit, Esquire Ramon R. Lopez, Esquire 5 Mark C. Tanenbaum, Esquire Mia Maness, Esquire 6 Ann Estelle Rice Ervin, Esquire Joseph F. Rice, Esquire 7 Blair H. Hahn, Esquire Christiaan Marcum, Esquire 8 David F. Miceli, Esquire Michael Heaviside, Esquire 9 Joshua M. Mankoff, Esquire 10 11 APPEARED FOR DEFENDANTS: 12 13 Michael T. Cole, Esquire Mark S. Cheffo, Esquire 14 Sheila Birnbaum, Esquire Rachel B. Passaretti-Wu, Esquire 15 Michael Parini, Esquire Sheila Brodbeck, Esquire 16 Lyn Pruitt, Esquire Mark Jones, Esquire 17 Habib Nasrullah, Esquire 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

THE COURT: We are here in the matter of the Lipitor MDL, 2:14-2502.

Could counsel who will be speaking today identify themselves for the record, beginning with plaintiffs' counsel.

MR. HAHN: Blair Hahn for the plaintiffs, Your Honor.

MR. CHEFFO: Mark Cheffo for defendants, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good, thank you. Because there are obviously folks both on the telephone and in this courtroom who weren't sitting in my chambers yesterday when I had the opportunity to meet with lead counsel for the plaintiff and the defendant, I think we ought to probably, on the record, address some of these issues, so that there will be a fuller understanding of what you're seeking and the Court's response.

Mr. Cheffo, do you want to start?

MR. CHEFFO: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. I've been tasked, Your Honor, to speak really, I think, jointly on behalf of the defendant and certainly the plaintiffs with respect to this request.

You know, we've been before Your Honor monthly, you know that really both sides have been working hard, we've heard you from day one that we need to be doing that. And I think in fairness, there's some speed bumps, but for the most part there's really been a herculean effort in terms of the depositions, the amount of production, the millions of pages.

So I think the schedule you've put in place has really

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benefited both sides in getting us to where we are, and this is not a speech about slowing down. But I think what we've come to realize, and I think the request is for a modest extension of our period of time. And it's really based on the phasing of where we are, Your Honor. And it focuses mostly on the fact that we've now produced lots of documents, and we have depositions —

THE COURT: When you say lots of documents, give me an idea, because that lots may be different from --

MR. CHEFFO: Yes, Your Honor. Almost 10 million pages, in a very short period of time, comparatively. We will have produced 30 plus custodial files. And many of these are just enormous in kind of the scope of years and volume. So the production really crosses all phases of, you know, what you would expect a pharma company to have in this type of litigation, from pharmacovigilance to marketing to sales to safety to medical. And that process is ongoing as well with respect to a few of them.

But I think where we are, Your Honor, is a point that having three months will allow us to really not even take -- to take a deep breath, but will allow us to internalize these documents, prepare witnesses in a way that Your Honor would expect us to do it, have the plaintiffs have an opportunity to review the documents in a way that they probably need to do it. And then have expert reports that are produced, and

experts who are, you know, facile with the information.

Because I know you've said, and we agree, that this should really be done once and it should be done the right way. And kind of following that admonition, you know, we think that this relatively modest request will allow us to do that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, obviously I'm not a stranger to this discussion, because I was part of it yesterday.

MR. CHEFFO: You were, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I asked you and Mr. Hahn to try to sit down and figure out, if you were given three more months, 90 additional days, where in that schedule you would put it, because what we're talking about, instead of a trial on or about July 1, would be on or about October 1. And have y'all had a chance to talk about that?

MR. CHEFFO: We have talked informally, and I think our plan is this, again, with Your Honor's, you know, kind of indulgence. What we'd like to do is we're going to, over the weekend, prepare a proposal. And I think, you know, the starting point will be the schedule we have, but as you might imagine, we've all learned a little bit, we might tweak a week here or two weeks, and work with them. So we're going send them something on Monday, they're going to review it. I'm hopeful, like most things we've done in this area, we'll come to agreement in probably mid to late week next week, we'll

have a proposed joint schedule. And if there's a little tweak we need to do, you know, plaintiff, defendant, we'll do that for Your Honor.

THE COURT: You know, several times we've had schedule issues come up, some of them just having trouble meeting them, and other cases, one side complained you haven't produced something in which the schedule hasn't come up yet, right? I think you may remember a few of those.

MR. CHEFFO: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And the answer to all of those has been, well, you guys came up with the schedule, right? And I want you to do that, because you've got to live with it.

But I do think there is great benefit in moving this thing along. I must confess, I did not anticipate that the plaintiffs' hunger for documents, which they probably deeply regret at this moment, would come to 10 million. And that presents, I'm sure, its own organizational challenges, which these guys seem very much up to, but which will be challenging nonetheless.

So, you know, let me hear from Mr. Hahn so it will be on the record, weigh in on this as well.

MR. CHEFFO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Cheffo.

MR. HAHN: Thank you, Your Honor. I agree with what Mr. Cheffo has said. I think everybody has made best efforts

to comply with the schedule. This is a very large undertaking, as we talked about yesterday. This is, on one hand, a very simple failure to warn case; on the other hand it's a search for the knowledge of Pfizer, which is one of the largest corporations in the world. So there's just a lot of people and a lot of documents to look for.

Of the 10 million pages that they have produced to date, 7 million of them have been produced to us since the 1st of August. We are in the process of looking through those.

THE COURT: You're at about three and a half million yourself.

MR. HAHN: Yes, sir. And we've got five more custodial files that we expect we will be receiving in the coming weeks. So we agree, this is the first time I've ever asked the Court for an extension on a trial date, but we agree that we can put three months to good use, and create the best product possible for this MDL, and meet our obligations to all of the litigants within the MDL.

What we did talk about generally, and I think we're going to work this out this week, is expanding the schedule for general causation. And so what is currently on the schedule is now until the middle of January, we would make from now until April, and that's where we'll use the time. We're not talking about expanding the time on any of the specific causation issues; we think we can handle those without

incident.

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So that's where plaintiffs --

THE COURT: Let me just say that I don't think I'm telling you any secret when I tell you I'm not particularly a softy on extensions. I remember we had a roster meeting one time and a fellow stood up and said, Your Honor, I need an extension because my wife is giving her sister a kidney. I said, God bless her. Next guy stood up. I said, is your wife donating a kidney? Tough standard.

But I think it's -- I think y'all both make a good case for it. But it's like I tell my prisoners, you get one chance to mess up, and then after that, you know, I'm not nearly so reasonable. So y'all need to live with this, study it carefully, be methodical about what you're doing. Because come October, we're going to try this case. I mean, I think y'all have made the case you need a little bit more time and I'm going to give it to you. But we're going to live with that schedule.

MR. HAHN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Fair enough?

MR. CHEFFO: Yes, Your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. I was asked to consider a fairly -- what I consider fairly elaborate protocols for discovery by the defendant, which I thought was fraught with potential complications and controversy, and that the Federal

Rules we're accustomed to operating under generally work fine.

But I did think some issues were sort of raised that I want to sort of see if we don't have -- we can come to some common understanding.

Listen, folks, we're going to have issues that arise in the midst of depositions, we're going to have issues that arise that we don't even think about right now. And part of my management of this is I'm going to do everything I can to be available to promptly address these issues. So all we're trying to do is anticipate the more obvious issues that may arise.

But one of them is this issue about access to treating physicians of plaintiffs. And I've read the case law out there on this issue, and this has been a somewhat perplexing problem for courts and for litigants in these things. But I wanted to tell you that after thinking about it and studying it, and I will say I'm somewhat influenced by our own practice here in South Carolina, it is an unethical act for a defense lawyer in, say even a malpractice case, to meet with the plaintiff's treating physician ex parte. It's just considered an unethical act. On the part of the physician, not the lawyer, on the part of the physician. And I think there are other states have some — adopt that view. Some say if it's a medical malpractice case, that that is waived. There are all variations of this. We've got cases from 46 states. And I've

got to basically have a rule here for us. And I think the best rule is that, A, the plaintiff, of course, can meet with their clients' treaters, because they're their treaters. And they don't need to have anyone else present. But if they show them documents outside the documents that would be the treatment records, you need to provide them to the defendants. Just if you show them anything else, you need to show it to them.

Defense witnesses, unless they have the permission of plaintiffs' counsel, cannot meet ex parte, and must do it by deposition. And if there are problems in that, I'm glad to hear it. I know Judge Fallon went down a different route one time and wanted to have joint meetings, and there was just an organizational disaster and he eventually reversed himself.

And I do get the logic and concerns about this. It's not a perfect situation, but I think under the circumstances, it is the one that is most manageable.

There was also raised a question about the production of documents that are going to be shown to witnesses in depositions. And, you know, South Carolina has a rule, I dare say I have lawyers here from other states, if they've ever seen anything like this, that we provide that if you show — our local rule — that if you show a document to a witness that has not previously been provided, that witness can then leave the deposition with the lawyer. It's a very peculiar —

even when I practiced, I found it an odd rule. But it's rarely actually used, but there it is, it is in our local rule.

But I do think that because of the sheer volume of depositions y'all are undertaking, I think it is better that to the extent it is practicable, y'all share the documents you're going to show the witnesses. There are going to be situations where a deposition is truly discovery, the witness is going to say something you didn't anticipate was going to take you down a certain path. That's the nature of discovery. And it may well be that you didn't anticipate giving them the documents, because you didn't know that issue was coming up. So I say as is practicable, so I don't want people, you know, knowingly ambushing somebody, but on the other hand — sort of "gotcha" justice — but on the other hand, there are going to be circumstances where people of good faith just didn't anticipate it.

I'm available. I'll try to make myself available, to the extent some controversy arises in a deposition itself. I want you to be guided by the principle that at least five days prior, you should provide the other side a listing of the documents you intend to share. And it's a mutual thing. I think it will make all of this more manageable and help you prepare your witnesses in an orderly way. Because I think we're talking about, I don't know, what, 150 depositions, Mr.

Cheffo, getting ready to undertake? Something like that?

MR. CHEFFO: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I just think organizationally it will be -- it will make the whole experience more manageable. And to the extent those rules present a problem, I'm glad to hear from you.

Does anybody have any heartburn about it right this moment, of following that rule? Mr. Cheffo?

MR. CHEFFO: No, I think the way you've articulated, the rule of reason applies, and we're, you know, flexible if something comes up. But I do think with the sheer volume on both sides, it's actually very helpful.

THE COURT: Mr. Hahn?

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MR. HAHN: No, Your Honor, we agree.

THE COURT: Okay. And again, if we, by going through experience teaches us that we need to make any revision, let's talk about it.

There was some suggestion about giving 30-day notice of depositions. The answer is no. We don't have enough time for that.

There was an issue raised about that there was a concern in our last roster meeting that plaintiffs -- the 14 designated plaintiffs had -- some of them had given very limited production. And there was a concern. And I said I want all the plaintiffs' lawyers to go back to their

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individual clients, inquire again, and to provide a written response about what they did in producing anything additional.

Mr. Cheffo, did you get written responses from all 14?

MR. CHEFFO: We did not, Your Honor, I think -- We got very limited responses.

THE COURT: I'm going to direct the plaintiffs, by the 26th, September 26th, to provide a written response on what was done on each one of those clients, detailing what you did and what you learned, and obviously producing anything new that you obtained. Okay?

MR. CHEFFO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I know there were issues raised about certain things were — when you had 32 or 37 custodial files, there was some clarification on some of the clinical data, and I think three additional months will give y'all some space there. But I want y'all to work those things out, because obviously the clinical data information is very important to plaintiffs' experts, and they need to be able to have access to them and manipulate that data, that they can reach and form opinions.

I think we had some issue about scheduling corporate witnesses, which I think can now be largely resolved with a little bit more time.

Let's talk a minute about these adverse event source files and where we are on that.

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Mr. Hahn, let me hear from you, sir, about your perception of where we are on that.

MR. HAHN: I'll start by saying the reason we need the adverse event source files, Your Honor, is because this is a warnings case, and --

THE COURT: You don't have to explain that to me, I get it, okay? I mean, I wondered some about some of the stuff you've been chasing. Adverse event files, I do not wonder about.

MR. HAHN: Well, the source files, 25 of them were produced. Of those 25, 20 percent of them we saw very clear evidence where the actual source file would note diabetes diagnosis, and what was then put into the adverse event reports that were submitted to FDA was something less than diabetes.

THE COURT: Well, which is fine. You know, we did
the 25 as sort of starting point to see what, A, would more
be helpful, worth the burden, and secondly, when we went
looking, were there discrete types of documents that tended to
provide the relevant information, so that it wouldn't be
necessary to produce necessarily voluminous irrelevant
information.

MR. HAHN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, are you able now, having seen the 25 source files, gotten some idea about how to more narrowly

define what you're looking for?

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MR. HAHN: Yes and no, Your Honor. The reason that I say that is, yes, as it relates to documents that are stored electronically. No, as it relates to documents that are stored in paper form. The AERs we're looking for, the source files we're looking for, primarily are pre-2004. And so --

THE COURT: They're not going to likely be digital, right?

MR. HAHN: A lot of that is not going to be electronic. I've spoken with Mr. Cheffo today and last night about this issue. And we are going to be setting up a conference with his IT person that understands these issues, this coming week, to further define the issue. And from there, we hope that we will have negotiated a plan to move forward. If not --

THE COURT: I'm hoping we can come up with a sampling situation, as opposed to trying to chase every adverse event file. I know we're in the thousands, are we not?

MR. HAHN: We are. And we have no desire to create more paper to look at, Judge. So we are very interested in a sampling that we think is fair and --

THE COURT: What I don't want is to have a sampling that then the defendant comes in and challenges the sampling as being unrepresentative or something. I mean, if we're going to get into that, then I'm going to make them produce

everything. But perhaps we can agree on something that would be representative. You know, people don't -- Gallop doesn't do a poll where they go to everybody's house. There is some value in sampling. And, you know, 25 is probably not enough, but at some point you're going to start seeing the same pattern, I would suspect, whatever that pattern is, I don't know what it is. And how meaningful it is.

But you made the point, I thought it was a worthy pursuit, that what was reported to the FDA may underreport the elevated glucose issue, and that you wanted other opportunities; that seemed reasonable. But I would imagine a lot in those files is like completely not relevant. And I really want y'all to work on a way, if you can, using your IT people, et cetera, to try to narrow, to lessen the burden on all the parties here, both in gathering it and in reviewing it.

MR. HAHN: In prior litigations we've used a similar type of procedure on call notes, to not get all the call notes, get a representative sample of them, and so that's what we're going to be proposing.

THE COURT: But I want an understanding, once y'all come to that, that we're not going to use the fact that it's a sample as suggesting that it's not reliable information. I think, Mr. Cheffo, that's an important issue here.

MR. CHEFFO: I understand. And I do agree with what Mr. Hahn said. I think part of the issue is, Your Honor,

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we've heard you now and before, that there's some element that you'd like us to look, but I want to understand, and it's really just a matter of timing, is what they think is different in the source files versus what they have, and then talk about kind of a candid discussion about the limitations about, you know, do we have to go over the ocean here or not, and then see if we can come to some accommodation. Because I think we've agreed that if there's something that's kind of within our reasonable ability in this sample, that I'm hoping we can have an agreement. So I think we can do that next week, you know, we'll know pretty quickly.

THE COURT: And, you know, to the extent that y'all are finding a discrepancy in between the underlying data and the report, don't play hide the ball with Mr. Cheffo, show it to him. So, you know, you don't look like you're just, you know, off on a lark of your own, that you've got some reasonable basis for this. You're going to show to it him eventually anyway, just go ahead and show it to him. And it's not a — it probably is a situation that doesn't exactly shock him. But, you know, the significance of it, he's not going to argue about it later.

But I think it's, you know, unlike a lot of the discovery, which I think falls within broadly the ambit of discovery, but which weren't as directly relevant to the failure to warn, these adverse event reports get right to, I think, the

plaintiffs' claim. And whether there's anything to it, we'll know later. But I think it's the type of thing that we, you know, probably should — when I'm making that sort of burden analysis, I tip towards benefit on something as direct as that, that issue. Okay?

MR. HAHN: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Yes. Okay. I'm glad to hear from counsel here about issues or concerns. First let me hear from you, Mr. Hahn, anything you need to bring to my attention?

MR. HAHN: The only other issue, Judge, that we talked about yesterday, was the issue of who would go first in depositions. I understood you to say the defendants would go first in discovery depositions, but that we would not be precluded, for the trial cases, to notice a second trial deposition.

y'all could ultimately use a deposition as a de bene esse deposition, but if you wanted to use a discovery, and then come back and do a trial, then the issue of who goes first becomes a lot less of concern. Traditionally, if it's your treater, the defendant would go first, I mean, that seems to me the ordinary course, makes sense here. But, on the other hand, if he's your witness at trial, and you can't get him here, go video him, you know, state your name for the record and do like a normal direct and normal cross. And that way I

think we solve that problem, but we keep the, you know, we keep an ordinary course of discovery going. So yes.

MR. HAHN: Thank you, Judge. If I could have just one minute.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. HAHN: Thank you, Judge, I think that's everything.

THE COURT: Mr. Cheffo?

MR. CHEFFO: Nothing for us, Your Honor, thank you for helping us work through these things today.

THE COURT: You know, we had talked about our next meeting. We're going to move it to the 24th rather than the 17th. I have a trial that week before, and I'd rather not break up a trial to do this. So we'll do it Friday the 24th, and we're going to start at 9:00 o'clock. I have some other things that day I need to take care of, but we'll start at 9:00 on that morning.

And I have been asked by counsel to consider moving to Thursdays thereafter, and I'm fine with that, because of travel and so forth may be easier to do if we do it on Thursdays. And we'll set off a new schedule, we'll put it in an order or something, we'll let you know about that.

Okay. Are there other matters, folks in the courtroom, anyone in the courtroom wishes to address?

Okay. How about anyone on the telephone, any issues

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anyone else wishes to address for the Court at this time?
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          (No response.)
               THE COURT: Okay. Without more, we'll see you next
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      month. Thank you.
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          (Court adjourned at 10:33 a.m.)
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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